



Non-invasive maternal blood test for the identification of genetic causes of recurrent non-chromosomal spontaneous miscarriage

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Analysis of circulating cell-free fetal DNA (cfDNA) by NGS



POCADVANCE

cfDNA Genetics

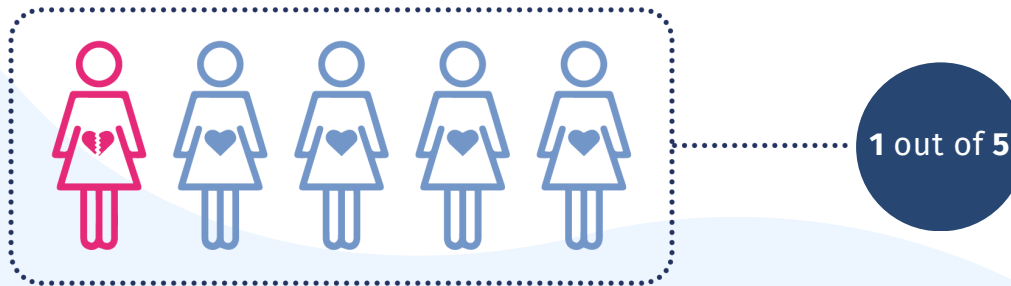
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CLINICAL BACKGROUND

Spontaneous miscarriage is the most common complication in early pregnancy, with an estimated incidence of **15–25%** clinically recognized pregnancies. In the vast majority of cases, the event is attributable to **chromosomal abnormalities¹⁻² of the products of conception (POC)**—and in these contexts, cytogenetic or cytogenomic analysis of the POC often provides a clinically conclusive answer.

But what happens when that answer does not come? Approximately **40%** of miscarriage events remain without an identified cause. Yet, in many cases, a cause does exist: **pathogenic variants** in genes involved in **embryo implantation, placental formation and function, maternal–fetal immune tolerance, and early embryonic development** may represent genetic determinants predisposing to recurrent pregnancy loss that are not captured by conventional investigations.



¹ D'Ippolito S. et al., 2017

² Rosenfeld J.A. et al., 2015



POCADVANCE cfDNA Genetics

THE POCADVANCE cfDNA GENETICS TEST

POCADVANCE cfDNA GENETICS is a **non-invasive** genetic test that, through analysis of **circulating cell-free fetal DNA (cfDNA)** from a maternal blood sample, investigates genetic determinants associated with **recurrent spontaneous miscarriage not attributable to a chromosomal abnormality**.

Advantages of cfDNA analysis

- ✓ **Non-invasive:** performed with a simple maternal blood draw
- ✓ **Clinically useful timing:** can be performed before any uterine evacuation procedure
- ✓ **Applicable early:** potentially feasible in the **early stages** of pregnancy (≥ 5 weeks)

Maternal Blood

Maternal DNA

Fetal DNA



CIRCULATING CELL-FREE FETAL DNA (cfDNA): BIOLOGICAL RATIONALE

During pregnancy, the placenta physiologically releases DNA fragments into the maternal circulation (apoptosis), starting from approximately the **5th week of gestation**. This material is defined as circulating **cell-free fetal DNA (cfDNA)**.

Close to a miscarriage event, placental tissue may continue to release cfDNA into the maternal blood, making it possible to perform **non-invasive** investigations immediately after the ultrasound diagnosis of spontaneous pregnancy loss, with the aim of obtaining information useful on the potential genetic contribution.



TWO LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

FOCUS

Targeted analysis of **19 genes** in which pathogenic variants have been associated with **non-chromosomal recurrent spontaneous pregnancy loss**.

Genes Analyzed			
NLRP7 (NALP7)	KHDC3L	SYCP3	HLA-G
WNT6	CEP250	CGB	NLRP10
PROKR1	FOXP3	OSBPL5	C4BPA
ANXA5	CD46	REC114	FOXD1
NLRP5	PADI6	TLE6	

EXOME

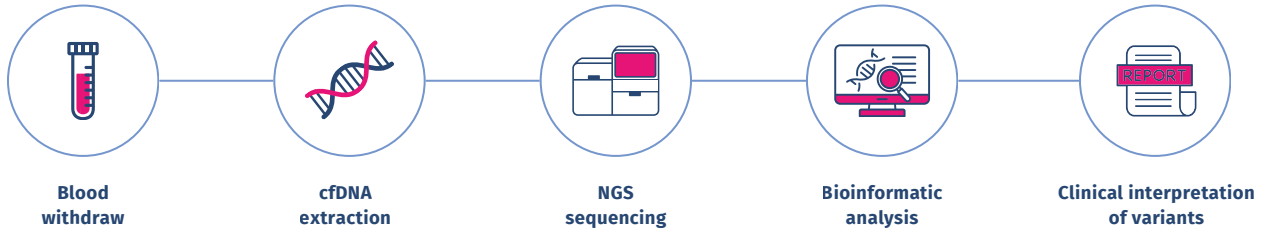
Clinical Exome Sequencing: sequencing of the coding regions of approximately **7,000 genes**, including genes known to be associated with pregnancy loss and related phenotypes.

Clinical relevance

Identification of a **pathogenic variant** in one of the analyzed genes suggests a possible genetic determinant associated with **recurrent spontaneous pregnancy loss** and may support more informed reproductive planning and **personalized counseling**.



TECHNOLOGY: HIGH RESOLUTION AND ADVANCED BIOINFORMATICS



Key analytical features:

- ➔ **FOCUS**: full exon sequencing (whole-exon sequencing) of the panel genes
- ➔ **EXOME**: Clinical Exome Sequencing (~7.000 genes)
- ➔ Advanced pipeline for **variant detection, annotation, and prioritization**



TEST RESULTS



POSITIVE

Pathogenic variant detected.

Clinical significance should be interpreted in the context of:

- ➔ reproductive and clinical history
- ➔ laboratory/instrumental findings
- ➔ cytogenetic/cytogenomic results



NEGATIVE

No pathogenic variant detected.

This does not exclude a genetic basis, as the cause may involve:

- ➔ genes not included in the panel (FOCUS level)
- ➔ variants in regions not investigated or not fully assessable
- ➔ non-genetic multifactorial determinants





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INDICATIONS FOR TESTING

POCADVANCE cfDNA GENETICS is particularly indicated in the following clinical settings:

- ✓ **spontaneous miscarriage** (anembryonic gestational sac, absence of cardiac activity, miscarriage in progress) when a timely, non-invasive investigation is desired;
- ✓ history of **recurrent pregnancy loss** with no identified chromosomal cause;
- ✓ **repeated pregnancy losses** in the absence of an exhaustive clinical explanation.



HOW TO ORDER THE TEST



Kit
request



Documentation
completion



Sample
collection



Sample
shipment



Report
delivery

Blood draw timing

The blood sample should be collected **as soon as possible** after ultrasound confirmation of pregnancy loss and **before** any uterine evacuation procedure; alternatively, **within 24 hours** of expulsion of the products of conception.

The test can be performed in **singleton or twin pregnancies** (monozygotic or dizygotic) at **≥ 5 weeks** of gestation.

Turnaround time



15 days

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Laboratories with **groundbreaking technologies** and high quality standards



Dedicated **R&D Team**



International **Partnerships**



Personalized genetic counseling with genetic counselors experts in discussing genetic test results and familial risks



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