

بسمه تعالی

اینجانب [] فرزند [] با کد ملی [] در تاریخ ۲۴ آذر ماه سال ۱۳۹۷ مبلغ ۴۵,۰۱۲,۰۰۰ ریال (چهل و پنج میلیون و دوازده هزار ریال) بابت انجام پروژه کمک هزینه آزمایش بیمار نارسایی کلیه تعریف شده در سایت مهربانه (mehrabane.ir) دریافت کرده ام.

تاریخ: ۹۷, ۹, ۲۴
امضا: []

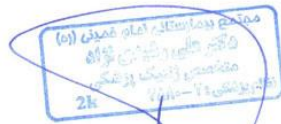
تاریخ: _____
شماره: _____
پوست: _____



بسمه تعالی

آرزوی خیر
مدد و دلجوایم

خواهش من است که هزینه های آزمایشگاه
آر آر آی و AGXT و فصلی برای
و GRHPR و سنجش سanger sequencing
ایم شود



۹۷, ۹, ۲۴

مرکز پزشکی ، آموزشی و درمانی
شهید دکتر لبافی نژاد

واحد سونوگرافی

تاریخ مراجعه: ۹۷/۷/۱۰

نام و نام خانوادگی بیمار: ██████████

سونوگرافی کلیه ها و مثانه

همکار گرامی

در بررسی اولتراسونیک بعمل آمده، کلیه راست به ابعاد ۷۵ میلی متر
و کلیه چپ به ابعاد ۸۵ میلی متر دیده شدند.

ضخامت کلیه ها طبیعی میباشد

در هر دو کلیه افزایش شدید اکو پارانشیم دیده شد

سنگهای متعدد با متوسط قطر ۴-۵ میلیمتر در نواحی مدولاری هر دو کلیه دیده شد که مطرح کننده

نفر و کلیستونوزیس مدولاری و نارسای مزمن کلیوی میباشد

مثانه با ضخامت جداری طبیعی و فاقد سنگ و ضایعه وژتاتیو دیده شد.

حجم پروستات ۱۳ سی سی میباشد .

با تقدیم احترام
دکتر توکلی





آزمایشگاه ژنتیک پزشکی روناش
 خیابان دکتر قریب-روبروی درب شرقی بیمارستان امام خمینی-پلاک ۱۱۳-طبقه ششم غربی

تلفن: ۶۶۱۲۹۸۴۶
 تلگرام: ۰۹۰۲۵۲۷۵۶۵۶

شماره پذیرش ۰۸-۱۰۱۰ تاریخ ۱۳۹۷/۰۸/۱۲ ساعت ۰۹:۴۳
 نام بیمار آقای [REDACTED] سن ۲۲ سال
 نوع پذیرش آزاد پزشک

Primary hyperc primary hyperc

جمع کل: ۴۵,۰۰۰,۰۰۰ ریال تخفیف: ۰ ریال

Preliminary Report

TEST PERFORMED – Whole Exome Sequencing

Lab No:	RG97081010	Case number:	RGBI.97081010
Name:		Referring physician:	Dr. Noshin Dalili
Sampling date:	97.08.12	Reporting date:	97.12.07
Sample type:	Blood	Age:	22 yrs

Method:

Type of sequencer	NovaSeq	
Capture Kit	SureSelect Human All Exon V6 r2	
Mapping reference	hg19 from UCSC (original GRCh37 from NCBI, Feb. 2009)	
Annotation Database	dbSNP	Version 142
	1000Genome	Version Phase3
	ClinVar	Version 05/2015
	ESP	Version ESP6500SI V2
Mean Depth of target regions	Pre-alignment	127 X
	Post-alignment	101 X
% Coverage	%>1X	99.3
	%>10X	98.4
	%>50X	97.6

MEDICAL HISTORY/Indication: Clinical suspicion of Hyperoxaluria.

RESULT:

Gene	RefSeq	Nucleic Acid Alteration	Amino Acid Alteration	Exon/ Intron	Zygosity	Chr location	Mutation Function
<i>AGXT</i>	NM_000030	c.524+2T>G	-	4	Hom	2: 241810868	Likely Pathogenic

INTERPRETATION SUMMARY:

One likely pathogenic variant has been found.

The variant c.524+2 T>G (Hom) on *AGXT* gene has not been reported for pathogenicity. Following ACMG guideline the observations regarding this variant are as follow:

A- Null variant (within ±2 of canonical splice site) exerts influence on splicing which is a known mechanism of disease associated with Hyperoxaluria, primary, type 1, B- Its frequency in normal population is very low, C- Computational analysis supports damaging effect of this variant. Collectively, this variant is classified as **Likely pathogenic** by this lab.

AGXT gene is related to with *Hyperoxaluria, primary, type 1* that is inherited in autosomal recessive manner.

Recommendations:

1. Genetic counseling is recommended.

2. Confirmation of this variant by Sanger sequencing before making any clinical decision is highly recommended.

Note

This lab follows ACMG recommended criteria for variant classification. According to ACMG guideline each variant is classified to one of the five categories as follow; 1-pathogenic 2-likely pathogenic 3-variant of unknown significance 4-likely benign 5-benign.

Disease information

Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by an accumulation of calcium oxalate in various bodily tissues, especially the kidney, resulting in renal failure. Affected individuals have decreased or absent AGXT activity and a failure to transaminate glyoxylate, which causes the accumulated glyoxylate to be oxidized to oxalate. This overproduction of oxalate results in the accumulation of nonsoluble calcium oxalate in various body tissues, with pathologic sequelae.

Disclaimer:

The causative variant may be located in regulatory regions of mentioned genes in the panel (which are not covered) or even located in any other novel gene

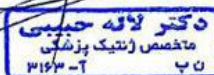
It should be noted that Next Generation Sequencing, only detects single base pair changes and small indels of DNA. This test does not detect other types of variants. Therefore, the causative variant might be large deletion or duplication that cannot be detected by this technique.

This test does not cover all exons in the genome and may not detect all variants in non-coding regions that could affect gene expression, gene rearrangement, amplification, structural variants, and copy number changes encompassing all or a large portion of the gene.

Identification of specific genetic variant does not predict the onset, severity, or spectrum of human disease with any degree of certainty. Similarly, the absence of a sequence variant may reduce, but will not eliminate the possibility of being affected with a specific condition.

This report should not be used to make clinical diagnosis decision independently. This report should only be used as guidance. Further evaluations should be performed before making final clinical diagnosis.

Approved by
L. Habibi
M.Sc., Ph.D.



3 genes related Primary hyperoxaluria have been checked in this individual.
(AGXT, GRHPR, HOGA1)