Illegible, unclear or incomplete forms or incorrect blood containers will result in delayed processing or no tests being performed



Clinical Genetics & Genomics Laboratory, Level 2 Sydney Wing, Royal Brompton Hospital, Sydney Street, London, SW3 6NP, UK Royal Brompton and Harefield hospitals Part of Guys and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust

0207 352 8121 ext. 83009 Fax: 0207 351 8143 Email: rbh-tr.genomics@nhs.net or geneticslab@rbht.nhs.uk

Molecular Genetic Testing Request and Consent Form

For detailed lab and referral information please see our website: www.rbht.nhs.uk/ggl

| Patient Details (Affix sticker if available. A minimum of three identifiers are required) | | | Referrer Details | |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|------|
| Family name: | Sex: M/F Billing: NHS/PP | | Referrer: | Ext: |
| First name(s): | Hospital Numl | ber: | Named Consultant: Hospital: | |
| Date of Birth: | NHS number: | | | |
| Postcode: | CGGL Family N | lumber: | Department: | |
| Ethnic origin: Caucasian African/African American Hispanic/Latino S Asian (inc. Bangladeshi, Indian & Pakistani) E Asian (inc. Chinese & Japanese) Ashkenazi Mixed Other Country: | | ☐Ashkenazi Jewish | NHS email address: CC reports to (name and address): | |
| Clinical information and family history Please give as much clinical & genetic information as possible | | | For familial cases please include a pedigree with the patient clearly marked: | |
| | | | | |
| Have other members of this family been tested by our lab? Y/N. Please provide details: | | | | |
| Record of discussion regarding testing and storage of genetic material - Your clinician will offer you a copy of this consent form for your information. 1. The results of a genetic test may have implications both for the person being tested and for other members of that person's family. I acknowledge that my results may be used to inform the appropriate healthcare of members of my family and give my permission for this. 2. Occasionally leftover samples may be useful in validating and developing new laboratory techniques and assays; and my sample might also be used as a 'quality control' for other testing, for example, that of family members. 3. In the course of our routine clinical sequencing, we may generate sequence data on many genes. This enables us to streamline and maximise the usefulness of the test. It is foreseeable, that in a small proportion of cases we will identify "incidental" or "secondary" findings. Current policy is for clinical interpretation and validation to be undertaken ONLV in those genes requested overleaf. 4. Normal laboratory practice is to store the sample even after the current testing is complete. This is because further/new tests may become available. In such cases I would like: (a) To be contacted before further relevant tests are performed Yes No OR (b) Further diagnostic tests to be undertaken on the stored sample and to be told of any informative results Yes No O. (a consent for any surplus diagnostic samples that are taken during my treatment to be used for the purposes of research in projects that are ethical and have been approved by the Trust's research office. Some research projects may originate from and be carried out in collaboration with comm | | | | |
| PHLEBOTOMY/REFERRER: Please take 2x 4ml A minimum of 2x 1ml of EDTA Blood is acceptable for par Date of collection: | | LAB: Sample(s) received: Aliquot checked: | | |

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NEXT GENERATION SEQUENCING - Testing for the conditions below utilises Next Generation Sequencing (NGS). Data will be generated and stored on all genes in each panel. Comprehensive bioinformatic analysis, including copy number variant analysis, clinical interpretation and variant confirmation will be reported only on the genes of clinical relevance to the disease category requested below.

Inherited Cardiac and Respiratory Diseases

For full details of the genes included on each subpanel please refer to our website: <u>www.rbht.nhs.uk/aql</u> National Genomic Test Directory codes ('R' number) are included for cardiac and respiratory specialist test groups (**in bold**) only (brackets indicate sub-panel of main panel). Small panels defined as ≤10 genes; Large panels defined as >10 genes. **NOTE:** for NHS commissioned testing, requests MUST be for one of the Test directory coded panels

| defined as ≤10 genes; Large panels defined as >10 genes. NOTE: for NHS com | missioned testing, requests MUST be for one of the Test directory coded panels | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Aortopathy/Vasculopathy and connective tissue disorders | Bronchiectasis/Cystic Fibrosis/Ciliopathies | | | |
| □ R125 Familial thoracic aortic aneurysm (FTAA) (large panel) | □ R184 Cystic Fibrosis targeted analysis – 36 common Caucasian CFTR | | | |
| □ Loeys-Dietz syndrome (LDS) (small panel) (R125) | variants | | | |
| □ Marfan syndrome (MFS) (small panel) (R125) | Cystic Fibrosis full gene including introns (CFTR)(R184.1 & R184.2) | | | |
| □ Alport syndrome, X-linked (COL4A5) (R125) | □ R189 Respiratory ciliopathies including non-CF bronchiectasis | | | |
| □ Cutis laxa (small panel) (R125) | (large panel including PCD genes and CFTR) | | | |
| □ Vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) (small panel) (R125) | Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (PCD) (large panel) (R189) | | | |
| U Weill-Marchesani syndrome (ADAMTS10, ADAMTS17, LTBP2) | Joubert syndrome (JS) (large panel) (R189) | | | |
| (R125) | Orofaciodigital syndrome (OFD) (small panel) | | | |
| □ All Aortopathy and connective tissue genes (large panel) | □ Short rib thoracic dysplasia (Jeune syndrome) (SRTD) (large panel) | | | |
| Arrhythmias | (R189) | | | |
| R127 Long QT syndrome (LQTS) (small panel) | □ All Ciliopathy genes (including PCD) (large panel) (R189) | | | |
| □ (R127) Andersen-Tawil syndrome (KCNJ2) | Congenital respiratory conditions | | | |
| R128 Brugada syndrome (BrS) (SCN5A) | R330 Alveolar capillary dysplasia (FOXF1) | | | |
| □ R129 Catecholaminergic polymorphic VT (CPVT) (small panel) | Ataxia telangiectasia (ATM) | | | |
| R130 Short QT syndrome small panel) | R333 Central Congenital Hypoventilation syndrome (PHOX2B | | | |
| □ All Arrhythmia genes (~38 genes) | ONLY) | | | |
| Cardiomyopathies | □ Central Congenital Hypoventilation syndrome (small panel) | | | |
| R131 Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) (large panel) | Periventricular nodular heterotopia and lung disease (FLNA) | | | |
| □ R132 Dilated/arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (DCM/ACM) (large panel) | Primary pulmonary hypoplasia (ZFPM2) | | | |
| □ (R132) Laminopathy (LMNA) | □ Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis (PAM) (<i>SLC34A2</i>) | | | |
| R133 Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC) (small panel) | □ All Congenital respiratory condition genes (~12 genes) | | | |
| □ Noncompaction cardiomyopathy (LVNC) (~8 genes) | Emphysema | | | |
| R135 Paediatric or syndromic cardiomyopathy (large panel) | □ R191 Alpha-1-Antitrypsin deficiency (AAT) (SERPINA1) | | | |
| □ All Cardiomyopathy genes (~88 genes) | □ All Emphysema genes (~5 genes) | | | |
| Additional cardiac conditions | Immunodeficiencies | | | |
| R138 Molecular autopsy (Sudden Cardiac Death) (large panel) | ☐ Agammaglobulinemia (<i>рікзв1, втк</i>) | | | |
| □ Alagille syndrome (<i>JAG1</i>) | Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (<i>CTLA4</i>) | | | |
| □ R391 Barth syndrome (<i>TAZ</i>) | Autoinflammation, antibody deficiency, immune dysregulation (PLCG2) | | | |
| $\Box \text{ Carney complex } (PRKAR1A)$ | Candidiasis, familial (CARD9, IL17R, IL17F) | | | |
| \Box Fabry disease (<i>GLA</i>) (R131) | Hyper-IgE recurrent infection (<i>STAT3, DOCK8</i>) | | | |
| □ Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH) (small panel) | □Immunodeficiency, common variable (~20 genes) | | | |
| □ Holt-Oram syndrome (<i>TBX5</i>) | □Immunodysregulation, polyendocrinopathy & enteropathy (<i>FOXP3</i>) | | | |
| \square NKX2-5-related disorders (NKX2-5) | Susceptibility to Aspergillosis (CLEC7A) | | | |
| □ RASopathies/Noonan spectrum disorders (large panel) | □All Immunodeficiency genes (~31 genes) | | | |
| □ SALL4-related disorders | Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) | | | |
| Primary Lymphoedema | R192 Surfacatant deficiency (childhood ILD) (small panel) | | | |
| R136 Primary Lymphoedema (large panel) | Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome (HPS) (small panel) | | | |
| Vasculopathies | Pulmonary fibrosis, familial (FPF) (large panel) | | | |
| □ Birt-Hogg-Dubé syndrome (<i>FLCN</i>) | □ Tuberous sclerosis (TS) (<i>TSC1, TSC2</i>) | | | |
| □ Capillary malformation-arteriovenous malformation (<i>RASA1</i>) | □ All Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) genes (large panel) | | | |
| □ R190 Familial Pneumothorax (large panel) | Laterality Disorders and Isomerism | | | |
| □ R186 Hereditary Haemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT) (small panel) | R139 Laterality disorders & isomerism (heterotaxy) (large panel) | | | |
| □ Homocystinuria (<i>MTHFR, CBS</i>) | Pulmonary Hypertension | | | |
| □ Microcephaly Capillary Malformation syndrome (<i>STAMBP</i>) | □ R188 Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (small panel) | | | |
| □ Venous Malformations (<i>GLMN, TEK</i>) | □ All Inherited Cardiac Condition genes (large panel) | | | |
| □ All Vasculopathy genes (large panel) | Only available after discussion with the laboratory | | | |
| TESTING FOR A KNOWN FAMILIAL VARIANT: | | | | |
| Please provide a copy of the familial report or full details of the proband if tested at RBH | | | | |
| $\square R240 1 Diagnostic/confirmatory testing (nation) has non-on-sistent with familial disease-causing variant)$ | | | | |
| I I R ZAU I LIERONSTIC/CONTIGMATORY TASTING INSTIGHT has phonotype concis | | | | |

R240.1 Diagnostic/confirmatory testing (patient has phenotype consistent with familial disease-causing variant)

R242.1Predictive/pre-symptomatic testing (no or unknown phenotype; available for pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants only)

R244.1 Family studies (carrier testing or segregation analysis for variant interpretation) **Variant details:**

□ R346.1 DNA STORAGE ONLY (no test will be performed until requested)

Samples and completed forms should be sent to the lab (address overleaf) packaged appropriately according to UN3373 guidelines. All samples should be sent by first class post, courier or hospital transport.