

**THIS IS NOT A TEST REQUEST FORM. Please complete and submit with the test request form or electronic packing list.**

## GENOME SEQUENCING INTAKE FORM

***Failure to provide required information for genome sequencing  
will result in suboptimal clinical reports and delays in testing.***

### REQUIRED for Rapid Genome Sequencing (3019947) or Genome Sequencing (3019943):

1. Patient (Proband) Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Suspected Clinical Diagnosis: \_\_\_\_\_

Provide medical records detailing the patient's phenotype/relevant previous testing/family history or complete the Additional Clinical Information section found in this document.

3. **Submit Parental/Familial Comparator Specimens Using Test Codes Below.** Submit comparator specimens within 7 days of the patient's specimen.

#### Comparators REQUIRED for Rapid Genome Sequencing (3019947)

***Rapid Genome Sequencing, Familial Comparator (3019953): Opt in below if ACMG secondary findings report is desired.***

#### Comparators RECOMMENDED for Genome Sequencing (3019943)

***Genome Sequencing, Familial Comparator (3019951): Opt in below if ACMG secondary findings report is desired.***

- a. **Maternal Last Name, First Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Clinically affected? ☐ No ☐ Yes: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. **Paternal Last Name, First Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Clinically affected? ☐ No ☐ Yes: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. **Additional Familial Comparator (if applicable) Last Name, First Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
Relationship to patient: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Clinically affected? ☐ No ☐ Yes: \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Ordering Provider Attestation of Informed Consent (Signature Required Below)

#### Test Purpose and Description

The purpose of whole genome sequencing is to identify the genetic variant(s) causing a suspected genetic condition. Testing requires drawing 2 mL of blood or saliva from which the DNA is extracted. DNA codes for genes. Most of the patient's genes will be sequenced. Thousands of DNA variants will be detected by sequencing. DNA variants may be disease causing or harmless; however, for many DNA variants, their effect is not currently known.

#### Ordering Considerations

Participation in whole genome sequencing is voluntary. Genetic counseling is recommended before and after this complex test.

The chance a cause for the patient's medical issue(s) can be determined using this test varies and is influenced by the specific clinical features present. Diagnostic rates are

highest when biological parents' specimens are included as comparators for whole genome sequencing. Parental sequence data is used to identify de novo (new) changes in the patient's DNA, not found in either parent, that could explain the patient's clinical presentation.

It is important that familial biological relationships are accurately stated because undisclosed adoption or uncertain parentage will impact result interpretation and decrease the chance of identifying causative disease variant(s).

Whole genome sequencing may identify genetic findings unrelated to the original reason for testing such as:

- Predicting another family member has, is at risk for, or is a carrier of an unsuspected genetic condition.
- Revealing nonparentage (at least one of the persons stated to be the biological mother or father

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is not, in fact, a biological parent).

- Indicating the biological parents of the patient are close blood relatives (consanguineous).

### Reporting of Results

Results are generally available in 1 week for rapid whole genome sequencing and within 3 weeks for nonrapid whole genome sequencing. Variants that are known or suspected to be causative for the patient's current medical issues are reported.

All variants identified in the patient that are related to the patient's primary disorder will be tested in familial controls. The status of all primary variants tested in controls will be indicated on the patient's report.

For nonrapid genome sequencing, candidate variants that are not known to be causative for the patient's current medical issues, such as de novo variants (not inherited from either parent), or variants inherited from both parents involving the same gene (suspected biallelic, autosomal recessive variants), may be reported even if the function of the gene or genetic variant is unknown.

Variants involving genes unrelated to the patient's current medical condition are generally not reported except for disease-causing secondary findings (see the Secondary Findings section below).

Because genetic knowledge is advancing at a rapid pace, reanalysis of whole genome sequencing data should be considered 12-18 months after testing is complete if a cause for the patient's condition remains undetermined. ARUP will perform reanalysis (ARUP test code 3005939) of whole genome data for a fee. If the report is amended, the ordering client will receive an updated report.

### Limitations

Although genetic test results are usually accurate, several sources of error are possible, including clinical misdiagnosis of a condition, specimen mislabeling or contamination, blood transfusion, bone marrow transplantation, maternal cell contamination of cord blood specimens, or inaccurate information regarding biological relationships. If biological relationships are inaccurately reported, it could lead to an incorrect diagnosis or inconclusive result. ARUP will attempt to contact the referring provider if genetic relationship discrepancies are detected but that information will not be included in the patient's report.

Whole genome sequencing may be unable to identify the cause of a patient's clinical presentation. Negative results do not exclude the possibility that the patient has a genetic condition.

Some disease-causing variants may involve genes with currently unknown function that may later be determined to be disease associated, while others may not be identifiable using this test.

### Secondary Findings

The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) recommends reporting disease-causing variants involving specific genes that increase the risk for developing cancer, cardiovascular disorders, metabolic disorders, problems with anesthesia, retinopathy, and other conditions where monitoring or early treatment may be available. Please refer to the latest version of the ACMG recommendations for reporting secondary findings (SFs) in clinical whole genome sequencing for a list of genes and associated disorders. Additional medically actionable variants involving genes outside of the ACMG SFs list, which do not overlap with submitted clinical findings and phenotypes (non-ACMG SFs), may be reported for individuals who elect to receive this information at ARUP's discretion.

If a patient has symptoms of a condition related to an ACMG SFs recommended gene, separate testing should be ordered, as coverage of ACMG SFs genes may be suboptimal using this test. Only variants in ACMG SFs genes identified by routine whole genome sequencing are reported. Single disease-causing variants in ACMG SFs genes with recessive inheritance are not generally reported.

To receive secondary findings for the patient, the patient (or their legal guardian) must choose to receive this information by selecting the "opt in" option on this form.

Familial comparators who desire their own secondary report may also opt in to receive this information for an additional fee. Secondary findings will be reported for familial comparators who elect to receive this information regardless of whether the finding was also identified in the patient. Parental inheritance of SFs identified in the patient will only be included in the patient's report if the positive parent also opts in to receiving SFs.

If a disease-causing genetic variant is identified, insurance rates, the ability to obtain disability and life insurance, and employability could be affected. The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 extends some protections against genetic discrimination ([genome.gov/10002328](http://genome.gov/10002328)). All test results are released to the ordering healthcare provider and those parties entitled to them by federal, state, and local laws.

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### Access to Sequence Data/Data Sharing/Specimen Storage

ARUP Laboratories will have access to the patient's sequence data from whole genome sequencing. Your healthcare provider and the hospital that submitted the test to ARUP can also request a copy of the sequence data.

Because ARUP is not a storage facility, test specimens may be discarded once testing is complete. Original or derivative samples from patient testing may be used for internal test validation, research, and/or training purposes. All samples are deidentified prior to use outside of clinical testing. You may request disposal of your specimen by calling ARUP

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Laboratories at 800-242-2787 ext. 3301.

In cooperation with the National Institutes of Health's effort to improve understanding of specific genetic variants, ARUP submits HIPAA-compliant, deidentified (cannot be traced back to the patient) genetic test results and health information to public databases. The confidentiality of each specimen is maintained. If you prefer that your deidentified variant data not be shared, call ARUP at 800-242-2787 ext. 3301.

Your deidentified information will not be disclosed to public databases after your request is received, but a separate request is required for each genetic test.

Additionally, patients have the opportunity to participate in patient registries and research. To learn more, visit [www.aruplab.com/genetics](http://www.aruplab.com/genetics)

**Ordering Healthcare Provider, Genetic Counselor:** 1) I attest that I am the ordering health care provider or certified genetic counselor; 2) I have explained the purpose/benefits and limitations of the test to the patient or their legal guardian and all persons submitting comparator specimens; 3) The patient/legal guardian and all persons submitting comparator specimens were offered copies of this consent document; 4) I have answered all their questions regarding the purpose of the test, the reporting of primary and secondary findings, the use and retention of specimens, and data sharing.

Ordering Provider/Genetic Counselor Printed Name	Signature	Date
<b>Secondary findings identified WILL NOT be examined and reported for the patient or comparators UNLESS the corresponding box is checked. A fee applies for generating a clinical report with secondary findings for parental/familial comparators.</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Opt in to report secondary findings for the PATIENT		
<input type="checkbox"/> Opt in to report secondary findings for the MATERNAL COMPARATOR		
<input type="checkbox"/> Opt in to report secondary findings for the PATERNAL COMPARATOR		
<input type="checkbox"/> Opt in to report secondary findings for ADDITIONAL FAMILIAL COMPARATOR (Name(s): _____)		

**For questions, contact an ARUP genetic counselor at 800-242-2787 ext. 2141.**

### Additional Clinical Information

Please provide medical records detailing the patient's phenotype/relevant previous testing/family history or complete the Additional Clinical Information section below. The ability to identify causative variant(s) for the patient's presentation is influenced by the quality of the clinical information provided.

Ordering Provider: \_\_\_\_\_ Provider's Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Practice Specialty: \_\_\_\_\_ Provider's Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Genetic Counselor: \_\_\_\_\_ Counselor's Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnicity/Ancestry: ☐ African American/Black ☐ Asian ☐ Hispanic ☐ White ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Genes of Interest: \_\_\_\_\_

Family History: \_\_\_\_\_

#### PRE/PERINATAL

- ☐ 0000776 Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- ☐ 0000476 Cystic hygroma
- ☐ 0002084 Encephalocele
- ☐ 0010945 Fetal pyelectasis
- ☐ 0007430 Generalized edema
- ☐ 0001789 Hydrops fetalis
- ☐ 0010880 Increased nuchal translucency
- ☐ 0001511 Intrauterine growth restriction
- ☐ 0006579 Jaundice, neonatal

☐ 0002475 Myelomeningocele/spina bifida

☐ 0001562 Oligohydramnios

☐ 0001539 Omphalocele

☐ 0001561 Polyhydramnios

☐ 0001622 Prematurity—GA at birth

☐ 0003026 Short long bones

☐ 0001518 Small for gestational age

☐ \_\_\_\_\_

#### STRUCTURAL BRAIN ABNORMALITIES

- ☐ 0002134 Abnormality of basal ganglia
- ☐ 0002363 Abnormality of the brain stem
- ☐ 0001273 Abnormality of corpus callosum
- ☐ 0002269 Abnormality of neuronal migration
- ☐ 0007360 Aplasia/hypoplasia of the cerebellum
- ☐ 0012444 Brain atrophy
- ☐ 0007266 Cerebral dysmyelination
- ☐ 0006808 Cerebral hypomyelination

# GENOME SEQUENCING INTAKE FORM

- ☐ 0002500 Cerebral white matter abnormality
- ☐ 0002308 Chiari malformation
- ☐ 0002539 Cortical dysplasia
- ☐ 0002282 Heterotopia
- ☐ 0001360 Holoprosencephaly
- ☐ 0000238 Hydrocephalus
- ☐ 0002415 Leukodystrophy
- ☐ 0002352 Leukoencephalopathy
- ☐ 0001339 Lissencephaly
- ☐ 0002126 Polymicrogyria
- ☐ 0002119 Ventriculomegaly
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## NEUROLOGICAL

- ☐ 0100022 Abnormality of movement
- ☐ 0001284 Areflexia
- ☐ 0001251 Ataxia
- ☐ 0002015 Dysphagia
- ☐ 0001332 Dystonia
- ☐ 0100660 Dyskinesia
- ☐ 0200134 Epileptic encephalopathy
- ☐ 0001298 Encephalopathy
- ☐ 0001347 Hyperreflexia
- ☐ 0004305 Involuntary movements
- ☐ 0001250 Seizures
  - ☐ 0002121 Absence
  - ☐ 0002373 Febrile
  - ☐ 0007359 Focal
  - ☐ 0002123 Generalized myoclonic
  - ☐ 0010818 Generalized tonic
  - ☐ 0011169 Generalized clonic
  - ☐ 0012469 Infantile
  - ☐ 0002069 Tonic-clonic
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## METABOLIC

- ☐ 0040081 Abnormal CK
- ☐ 0001941 Acidosis
- ☐ 0003234 Decreased plasma carnitine
- ☐ 0003348 Hyperalaninemia
- ☐ 0001943 Hypoglycemia
- ☐ 0001987 Hyperammonemia
- ☐ 0002490 Increased CSF lactate
- ☐ 0003542 Increased serum pyruvate
- ☐ 0001946 Ketosis
- ☐ 0003128 Lactic acidosis
- ☐ 0001942 Metabolic acidosis
- ☐ 0001992 Organic aciduria
- ☐ Abnormal newborn screen
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## DEVELOPMENTAL/BEHAVIORAL

- ☐ 0007018 ADHD
- ☐ 0000718 Aggressive behavior
- ☐ 0000729 Autistic spectrum disorder
- ☐ 0000722 Compulsive disorder

- ☐ 0010862 Delayed fine motor development
- ☐ 0002194 Delayed gross motor development
- ☐ 0000750 Delayed speech and language development
- ☐ 0002376 Developmental regression
- ☐ 0001263 Global developmental delay
- ☐ 0001249 Intellectual disability
  - ☐ 0002187 Profound
  - ☐ 0010864 Severe
  - ☐ 0002342 Moderate
  - ☐ 0001256 Mild
- ☐ 0000733 Motor stereotypy
- ☐ 0002360 Sleep abnormality
- ☐ 0001328 Specific learning disability
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## MUSCULOSKELETAL

- ☐ 0002804 Arthrogryposis multiplex congenita
- ☐ 0003199 Decreased muscle mass
- ☐ 0001371 Flexion contracture
- ☐ 0001528 Hemihypertrophy
- ☐ 0001252 Hypotonia
- ☐ 0001276 Hypertonia
- ☐ 0001382 Joint hypermobility
- ☐ 0002808 Kyphosis
- ☐ 0040064 Limb abnormality
- ☐ 0001324 Muscle weakness
- ☐ 0003198 Myopathy
- ☐ 0001513 Obesity
- ☐ 0001548 Overgrowth
- ☐ 0010442 Polydactyly
- ☐ 0002757 Recurrent fractures
- ☐ 0004322 Short stature
- ☐ 0002652 Skeletal dysplasia
- ☐ 0001257 Spasticity
- ☐ 0001159 Syndactyly
- ☐ 0001762 Talipes equinovarus
- ☐ 0000098 Tall stature
- ☐ 0000925 Vertebral column abnormality
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## CRANIOFACIAL

- ☐ 0000271 Abnormal facies
- ☐ 0000306 Abnormality of the nose
- ☐ 0000290 Abnormality of the forehead
- ☐ 0000175 Cleft palate
- ☐ 0410030 Cleft lip
- ☐ 0001363 Craniosynostosis
- ☐ 0000286 Epicanthus
- ☐ 0000316 Hypertelorism
- ☐ 0000601 Hypotelorism
- ☐ 0000256 Macrocephaly
- ☐ 0000252 Microcephaly
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## EYE AND VISION

- ☐ 0000526 Aniridia
- ☐ 0000528 Anophthalmia
- ☐ 0000618 Blindness
- ☐ 0000589 Coloboma
- ☐ 0000519 Congenital cataract
- ☐ 0000568 Microphthalmia
- ☐ 0000639 Nystagmus
- ☐ 0000648 Optic atrophy
- ☐ 0000508 Ptosis
- ☐ 0009919 Retinoblastoma
- ☐ 0000486 Strabismus
- ☐ 0000505 Visual impairment
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## EAR AND HEARING

- ☐ 0000377 Abnormal external ear
- ☐ 0000405 Conductive hearing impairment
- ☐ 0000410 Mixed hearing impairment
- ☐ 0000407 Sensorineural hearing impairment
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## CARDIAC

- ☐ 0001713 Abnormal cardiac ventricle
- ☐ 0006695 AV Canal defect
- ☐ 0002616 Aortic root dilatation
- ☐ 0011675 Arrhythmia
- ☐ 0001631 Atrial septal defect
- ☐ 0001647 Bicuspid aortic valve
- ☐ 0001638 Cardiomyopathy
- ☐ 0001680 Coarctation of aorta
- ☐ 0001642 Pulmonary stenosis
- ☐ 0001636 Tetralogy of Fallot
- ☐ 0001629 Ventricular septal defect
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

# GENOME SEQUENCING INTAKE FORM

## RESPIRATORY

- ☐ 0002104 Apnea
- ☐ 0002883 Hyperventilation
- ☐ 0002791 Hypoventilation
- ☐ 0008751 Laryngeal cleft
- ☐ 0001601 Laryngomalacia
- ☐ 0002205 Recurrent respiratory infections
- ☐ 0002878 Respiratory failure
- ☐ 0002093 Respiratory insufficiency
- ☐ 0002107 Pneumothorax
- ☐ 0002206 Pulmonary fibrosis
- ☐ 0002575 Tracheoesophageal fistula
- ☐ 0002779 Tracheomalacia
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## GASTROINTESTINAL

- ☐ 0002251 Aganglionic megacolon
- ☐ 0002910 Elevated hepatic transaminase
- ☐ 0001508 Failure to thrive
- ☐ 0011968 Feeding difficulties
- ☐ 0001543 Gastroschisis
- ☐ 0001399 Hepatic failure
- ☐ 0002240 Hepatomegaly
- ☐ 0002021 Pyloric stenosis
- ☐ 0001744 Splenomegaly
- ☐ 0002013 Vomiting
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## GENITOURINARY

- ☐ 0000812 Abnormal internal genitalia
- ☐ 0000062 Ambiguous genitalia
- ☐ 0000028 Cryptorchidism
- ☐ 0000085 Horseshoe kidney
- ☐ 0000126 Hydronephrosis
- ☐ 0000047 Hypospadias
- ☐ 0008738 Partially duplicated kidney
- ☐ 0000113 Polycystic kidney dysplasia
- ☐ 0000107 Renal cyst
- ☐ 0000104 Renal agenesis
- ☐ 0000089 Renal hypoplasia
- ☐ 0000069 Ureter abnormality
- ☐ 0000795 Urethra abnormality
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## SKIN AND HAIR

- ☐ 0008066 Blistering of skin
- ☐ 0000957 Café-au-lait spot
- ☐ 0005306 Capillary hemangioma
- ☐ 0001595 Hair abnormality
- ☐ 0000974 Hyperextensible skin
- ☐ 0000953 Hyperpigmentation of skin
- ☐ 0000998 Hypertrichosis
- ☐ 0001010 Hypopigmentation of skin
- ☐ 0008066 Ichthyosis
- ☐ 0001597 Nail abnormality
- ☐ 0001581 Recurrent skin infections
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## HEMATOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

- ☐ 0001928 Abnormality of coagulation
- ☐ 0004432 Agammaglobulinemia
- ☐ 0001903 Anemia
- ☐ 0031020 Bone marrow hypercellularity
- ☐ 0001878 Hemolytic anemia
- ☐ 0002721 Immunodeficiency
- ☐ 0001888 Lymphopenia
- ☐ 0001875 Neutropenia
- ☐ 0001876 Pancytopenia
- ☐ 0002719 Recurrent infections
- ☐ 0004430 Severe combined immunodeficiency
- ☐ 0001873 Thrombocytopenia
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## ENDOCRINE

- ☐ 0000834 Abnormality of adrenal glands
- ☐ 0008226 Androgen insufficiency
- ☐ 0008258 Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- ☐ 0000819 Diabetes mellitus
- ☐ 0000873 Diabetes insipidus
- ☐ 0001738 Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
- ☐ 0000821 Hypothyroidism
- ☐ 0000829 Hypoparathyroidism
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## CANCER

- ☐ Type of cancer \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Age at diagnosis \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Family history of cancer and affected relatives

## OTHER

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# GENOME SEQUENCING INTAKE FORM

## PREVIOUS TESTING (provide copy of abnormal results)

Prenatal cfDNA screen: ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal for: ☐ T21 ☐ T18 ☐ T13 ☐ Turner syndrome ☐ XXX ☐ XXY ☐ XYY

☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Echocardiogram: ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

EEG: ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

EMG/NCV: ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Gene testing: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Gene testing: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Karyotype: ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Prenatal genomic microarray:  
☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Postnatal genomic microarray:  
☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

MRI (brain): ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

MRI (other): ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

CT (brain): ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

CT (other): ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Muscle biopsy: ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Ultrasound ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

X-ray: ☐ Not performed ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Other test: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Other test: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_

Other test: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal \_\_\_\_\_