

Part A: Genomic Testing Request Form

<p>ANALYSIS TYPE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gene panel (the laboratory will carefully curate a customised gene list or you can provide a specific gene list to be analysed)</p> <hr/> <p>The following analysis categories require pre-agreement with the laboratory:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Whole Genome Analysis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Re-analysis of Sequencing Data, please specify reason under "Clinical Information"</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Urgent cases, <u>must</u> contact the laboratory to discuss the case.</p>
<p>COHORT TYPE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Proband only (single patient)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Family - Number of people to be analysed:</p> <p>This patient: <input type="checkbox"/> Proband <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Other If not the proband, please include the proband's:</p> <p>Full Name: _____ DOB: _____</p>		
<p>REASON FOR TEST</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic - Patient currently has signs or symptoms of the disorder.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Family Studies - For purpose of correlation through the family.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Predictive Testing - Patient <u>does not</u> currently have symptoms of a disorder. Professional genetic counselling is required, <u>must</u> contact the laboratory before testing.</p>		
<p>SPECIMEN INFORMATION (Collector / Sender to complete)</p> <p>Print Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date and time of collection: _____</p> <p>EDTA Whole Blood (5-10mls for adults, 2-5mls for children) Number of tubes collected: _____</p> <p>Extracted DNA (50-100ng/μl, total volume \geq50μl) Concentration: _____ Elution Buffer: _____ Total Volume: _____</p> <p>Other sample types (i.e. buccal swab, saliva), details: _____</p>		
<p>Please send samples to: Diagnostic Genomics, Building 10 - The Canberra Hospital, Yamba Drive, Garran ACT 2605</p>		

For any issues and/ or enquires please contact us on (02) 5124 5630 or email CCG@act.gov.au

CLINICAL INDICATIONS (Please tick relevant box/es)
Developmental / Congenital

- Developmental Delay / Intellectual Disability
- Dysmorphism/s
- Floppy Infant
- IUGR and IGF abnormalities
- RASopathies
- Paediatric Disorder – Specific or Syndromic
- Other (specify next page)

Neurological

- Ataxia / Movement / Tone Disorder
- Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis
- Autism
- Brain Malformation
- Inherited White Matter Disorder
- Epilepsy
- Dysautonomia
- Pain Syndrome
- Hereditary Neuropathy of PNS
- Familial Dementia
- Degenerative Brain Disorder
- Parkinson Disease
- Retinal Disorder
- Eye Disorder, other
- Deafness
- Motor Neuron Disease
- Other (specify next page)

Musculoskeletal

- Craniofacial Abnormalities
- Connective Tissue Disorder
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Rhabdomyolysis and Metabolic Muscle Disorders
- Skeletal Disorder
- Arthrogryposis
- Other (specify next page)

Immunological

- Inflammatory / Autoimmune Disorder
- Primary Immune Deficiency
- Other (specify below)

Coagulation/Blood

- Bleeding disorder
- Thrombotic disorder
- Haemoglobinopathy (Thalassaemia, Haemoglobin Variant)
- Anaemia / Red Cell Disorder
- Other (specify next page)

Endocrine

- Hypothalamic / Pituitary
- Calcium Homeostasis Disorder
- Diabetes
- Severe early-onset obesity
- Other (specify next page)

Cardiovascular

- Cardiomyopathy
- Cardiac Arrhythmia / SCD
- Dyslipidaemia
- Vascular Abnormalities / Primary Lymphoedema
- Congenital Heart Defect
- Hypertension (Left sided / Pulmonary)
- Other (specify next page)

Respiratory

- Cystic Fibrosis
- COPD / Non-CF bronchiectasis
- Restrictive Lung Disease
- Ciliary Dyskinesia / Laterality Disorder
- Surfactant Deficiency
- Other (specify next page)

Renal

- Cystic Kidney Disease
- Haematuria / Proteinuria
- Glomerular Disease
- Tubulointerstitial Kidney Disease
- Renal Tubulopathies
- Nephrocalcinosis or Nephrolithiasis
- Renal Ciliopathies / Renal and Urinary tract malformations
- Unexplained End Stage Renal Disease
- Other (specify next page)

Other Organs

- Polycystic Liver Disease
- Liver disorder, other
- Pancreatic disorder / Pancreatitis
- Other (specify next page)

Metabolic

- Inborn Error of Metabolism / Mitochondrial Disorder
- Lysosomal Storage Disorder
- Peroxisomal Disorder
- Iron Metabolism Disorder
- Other (specify next page)

Gastrointestinal

- Dysmotility
- Epithelial Barrier Disorder / Diarrhoeal disorder
- GIT malformation/s
- Other (specify next page)

Dermatological

- Epidermolysis Bullosa
- Autoimmune Skin Disorder
- Palmoplantar Keratodermas
- Pigmentary Skin Disorder
- Vascular Skin Disorder
- Other (specify next page)

Cancer Susceptibility

- Breast & Ovarian Cancer
- Bowel Cancer / Lynch syndrome
- Renal Cancer
- Head & Neck
- Multiple Endocrine Tumour
- Melanoma
- Multiple Tissues
- Other (specify next page)

Sexual Developmental

- Primary Ovarian Insufficiency
- Other (specify below)

Sudden Death

- Sudden Infant Death (SIDS)
- Sudden Unexplained Death

For a specific gene panel please attach the gene list to the request form

DETAILED CLINICAL HISTORY / DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
See over page for helpful hints
PREVIOUS GENETIC TESTING AND/ OR CLINICALLY RELEVANT RESULTS
Please include the test, laboratory and result
FAMILY HISTORY (Draw pedigree below or attach a copy)
See over page for helpful hints

Are family members available for testing: Mother Yes No Father Yes No Other :

Known Consanguinity: Yes No If yes, please describe degree of relation:

REQUESTING HEALTH PROFESSIONAL

Full Name:	Position/Department/Institution:
Signature:	Date:

HELPFUL HINTS

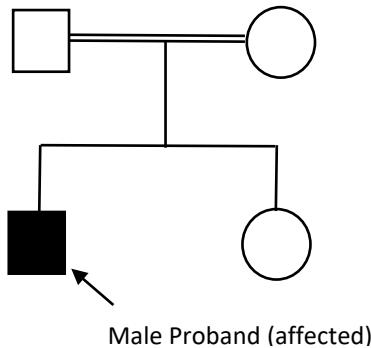
Clinical Description

- A detailed clinical description can significantly improve the chance of finding a genetic diagnosis
- Rare or unusual signs or symptoms can be most helpful for genotype:phenotype correlation
- Please add extra clinical notes to the request form if available
- Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO) terms provide a standardized, hierarchical vocabulary of phenotypic abnormalities encountered in human disease. They can be found at this website: <https://hpo.jax.org/app/>
- A Clinical Geneticist can help with this

Family History

- Genetics is a science that involves families
- Clinical Genomics includes filtering through ≈25,000 DNA variations per patient. It is a 'needle in the haystack' problem. Three things help genome scientists find an answer:
 1. Detailed clinical description (see points above)
 2. Clinically annotated family pedigree (see 2 examples below), and
 3. Inclusion of relatives in the testing process. A distant relative with the same condition can be most valuable for the variant filtering process

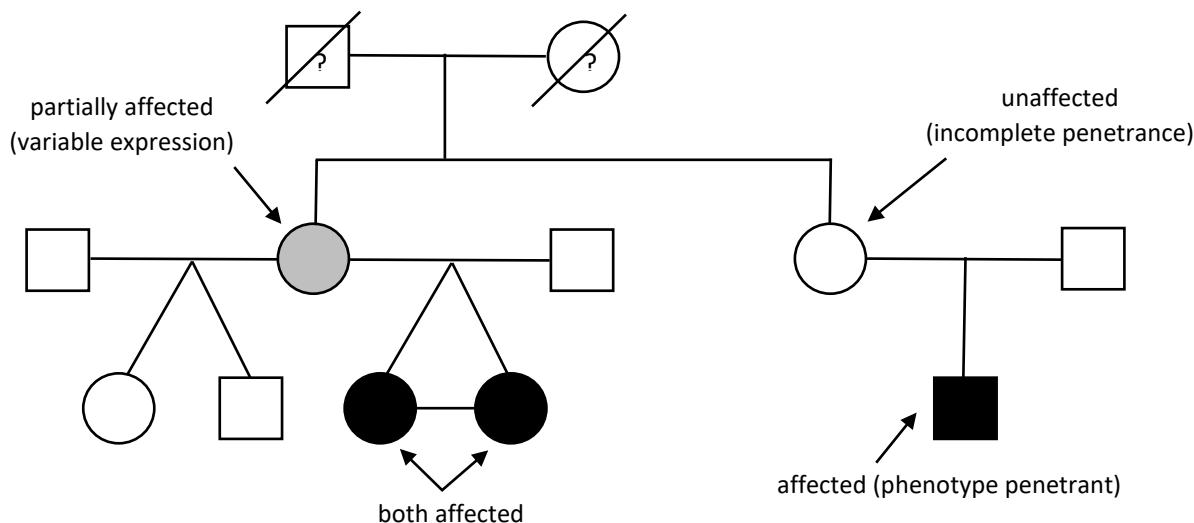
Example 1. Unaffected (consanguineous) parents, 1 affected male offspring, 1 unaffected female offspring



Possible modes of inheritance

- Autosomal Recessive with both parents' carriers (*most likely scenario due to consanguinity*)
- *De Novo* (new) dominant variant in male offspring
- Autosomal Dominant with incomplete penetrance
- X-Linked Recessive inheritance from mother
- Complex inheritance involving more than 1 gene

Example 2. Multigenerational family with two fathers & one mother. Affected monozygotic (identical) twins from one side with a partially affected mother (variable expressivity) and cousin also affected. Unaffected dizygotic (fraternal) twins on the other side. Deceased grandparents with unknown phenotype.



Part B: Genomic Testing Consent Form: ADULT

Part C: Genomic Testing Consent Form: PAEDIATRIC