

# Specimens:	Blue	Lav:	Red:	SST:	Grn:	Gray:	Urine:	Micro:
Collect Date:	٦	Γime:	Ву	r:	Depot:		AB	N Signed:
MR #:			Α	#:				

STAT

REQUIRED (PRINT OR						
REQUIRED (PRINT OR PATIENT LABEL) Name(Last, First, MI)						
Date of Birth	Sex:(circle)	M F				
Street Address	1					
Street Address 2			_			
City, State, Zip						
Phone Number	Chart Number					
					5.0.44	
			Ordering Pro		Fax Results to: gnature Date of Signature	
				Diagnosis Mandatory: Signs/Symptoms or ICD10 Codes If ordered for screening, list test name here and write "SCREENING" after it		
				Send Additional Reports To: (Full Name/Address)		
				Compliance is Mandatory and Regulated. For the laboratory to bill properly and receive payment for tests ordered on Medicare Beneficiaries, specific ICD-10 code(s) or a descriptive diagnosis must be included on each patient for each test ordered. It is critical that the diagnosis provided to the lab is consistent with those recorded in the patient medical record on the date of service.		
	Microari	ay CGH	Prenata	al/Pedia	atric Specimens	
SPECIMEN TYPE					GENETIC TESTING *Patient Consent Required	
Amniotic Fluid - Call for Require	ements (585) 275-1	784			CYTOGENETICS	
CVS - Call for Requirements (585)	275-1784				TEST(S)	
Date of Ultrasound / / GA on Date of Ultrasound we				lays	(25789) Chromosome Analysis (Karotype	
Peripheral Blood (URMC) Lavender/Green Top/RmTemp (2-5 m					(16807) FISH N* (Specify)	
2 OraCollect saliva swabs fo	•	emp)			RESTRICTED TEST	
POC Sterile Container/Media/Refrig. INDICATION					(REQUIRES AUTHORIZED PHYSICIAN'S SIGNATURE)	
Abnormal Maternal Serum/First Trimester Screen - specify					MICROARRAY CGH	
Abnormal Ultrasound Autism					4 X 180K + SNP (CNV Platform)	
Congenital Anomalies - specify:					☐ Direct-prenatal, uncultured	
Developmental Delay					Parental MaCGH confirmation test	
Dysmorphic Features Family History of Chromosome Abnormality - specify:					Report additional findings	
Failure to Thrive						
History of SAB					Parental FISH Confirmation*	
Intellectual Disability Neurological disorders specify:					Family h/o of affected, MRN#	
Seizures						
Other - specify:						
PATIENT C	ONSENT]	HEALTHCARE PROVIDER CONSENT	
I have read the information on the back care provider and have been given the them answered about the tests ordered	opportunity to as	k questions and	have i	requisitio	at I have reviewed the requirements for genetic testing order on the n with the patient. I have conveyed the required information to the nd obtained consent	
necessary sample(s).						
Patient/Legal Guardian: Date: / /				Health Care Provider:		
Initial here if de-identified sample may be used for research:				Date:		
initial field if de-idefitified saffiple fi	nay be used lol	1030ai0ii				

INFORMED CONSENT FOR GENETIC TESTING

- Genetic testing will look for changes in the DNA, genes, or chromosomes which may be associated with a specific genetic condition. A positive test result is an indication that the individual may be predisposed to or have the specific disease or condition tested for and may wish to consider further independent testing. If a positive result is obtained, medical and/or genetic counseling follow-up may be advised.
- 2. As with any test, in some cases, results may not be obtained and a repeat sample may be requested or parental samples may be requested to further understand the findings. When parental testing is performed, it may show changes related to those found in the individual originally tested (usually a child or fetus). In those cases, this information regarding parental test results would become part of the child's (fetus's) test report. Thus it would appear the child's (mother's) medical record.
- 3. Some types of genetic testing are approved by the New York State Department of Health:
 - * FISH, which uses DNA probes which bind to a specific region of a chromosome, is helpful in identifying "marker" chromosomes, variations in chromosome structure, or small deletions or dulications on a chromosome.
 - Microarray CGH analysis looks for extra or missing pieces of DNA that are too small to been seen by standard chromosome testing. It uses tiny "DNA probes" to look for thousands of possible changes at the same time. Many results will be negative, but some will find changes that are: (1) associated with known genetic syndromes, (2) not well understood, or (3) "normal variations" in the general population. Because certain types of chromosome changes (translocations, inversions, low level mosaicism, etc.) cannot be detected by array CGH, testing is often performed with standard chromosome analysis.
 - Microarray CGH-SNP analysis looks for extra or missing pieces of DNA described above as well as regions of homozygosity (ROH) throughout the genome. Presences of constitutional ROH are consistent with uniparental isodisomy (UPD), ancestral relatedness, or consanguinity (two individuals who share a common ancestor). Also, CGH-SNP testing may uncover non-paternity, adoption, or consanguinity.
 - * Chromosome genome mapping identify DNA structural variants (SVs), namely, insertions, deletions, and duplications as well as inversion and translocations (balanced and unbalanced), losses and gains of whole chromosomes or segments of chromosomes. These constitutional chromosomal abberations are of clinical relevance to: (1) Diagnose (2) Indicate a greater likelihood of developing a disease or condition (3) Establish eligibility for a specific treatment, and/or (4) Provde prognostic information that influences patient management/treatment decisions, (5) Provide information on treatment adherence.
- 4. FOR URMC PROVIDERS ONLY: Some genetic tests are performed at only a few laboratories; therefore, the sample may need to be sent to a laboratory that is not certified by the New York State Health Department. In these cases, approval for testing will be obtained from New York State.
- 5. No tests other than those authorized by the patient (or guardian) will be performed on the sample and the sample will be destroyed when testing is complete or not more than sixty days after the sample was taken, unless permission is granted to retain the sample for research.
- 6. The patient may wish to obtain professional genetic counseling prior to signing this consent.
- 7. Test results will not be released to anyone other than the referring doctor(s) and the University of Rochester Medical Center Medical Records.
- 8. If consent for research is obtained, the Microarray CGH Laboratory retains patient samples for validation, educational purposes, and/or research in the approved DNA/Cell Repository (STUDY00007544). The submitted clinical information and test results are also included in a HIPAA-compliant, de-identified public database as part of the National Institute of Health's effort to improve diagnostic testing and the understanding of the relationship between genetic changes and clinical symptoms (for information about the database, visit www.iccg.org). Confidentiality of each sample is maintained. Patients may request to withdraw consent for storage of their sample and/or use of the data by: (1) initialing the statement at the bottom of page one(2) calling the laboratory at 585-758-0494 and asking to speak to a Microarray CGH technologist or calling Client Services at 1-800-747-4769, option3.

Consent is required from the patient (or legal counsel) prior to genetic testing being performed

Therefore, please sign this form at the bottom of page 1.

Microarray CGH Testing Patient Clinical Information Form

The accurate interpretation and reporting of genetic results is contingent upon the reason for referral, clinical information provided, and family history. To help provide the best possible service, please supply the information requested below and send paperwork with the specimen or return by fax to the Microarray Laboratory, Fax (585) 272-9166

Type of Sample:						
Patient's Name:	Gender: Male Female	Date of Birth:				
Clinical information - please check all t	hat apply					
Perinatal History:	Neurological:	Musculoskeletal: Contractures				
Prematurity IUGR Oligohydramnios Polyhydramnios Other:	Ataxia/dystonia/chorea Hypotonia Neural tube defect Seizures Spasticity Structural brain anomaly	Club foot Diaphragmatic hernia Limb anomaly Polydactyly Scoliosis				
Growth: Failure to Thrive Overgrowth Short stature	Other:	Syndactyly Vertebral anomaly Other: Gastrointestinal:				
Other: Development: Fine motor delay Gross motor delay Speech delay Other:	ASD AV canal defect Coarctation of aorta Hypoplastic left heart Tetralogy of Fallot VSD Other:	Gastroschisis Hirschsprung disease Omphalocele Pyloric stenosis Tracheoesophageal fistula Other:				
Cognitive: Learning disability Intellectual Disability List IQ/DQ, if known: Other: Behavioral: Asperger syndrome features Autism	Craniofacial: Cleft lip +/- cleft palate Cleft palate alone Coloboma Craniosynostosis Dysmorphic facial features Ear malformation Macrocephaly Microcephaly	Genitourinary Ambiguous genitalia Hydronephrosis Hypospadias Kidney malformation Undescended testis Urethra/ureter obstruction Other:				
Oppositional-defiant disorder Obsessive-compulsive disorder Pervasive developmental delay Other:	List HC, if known: Other:	Family History: □ Parents with ≥ 2 miscarriages □ Other relatives with similar				
Other Other:	Cutaneous: Hyperpigmentation Hypopigmentation Other	clinical history (please explain below) Parental Sample Proband				

Clinical descriptions - please include any additional relevant clinical information not provided above: