Royal Brompton and Harefield hospitals





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## **Molecular Genetic Testing Request Form**

For detailed lab and referral information please see our website: https://www.rbht.nhs.uk/our-services/clinical\_support/laboratories/clinical-genetics-and-genomics-laboratory

All fields are mandatory. Illegible, unclear or incomplete forms or incorrect blood containers will result in delayed processing or no tests being performed

| Patient Details (Affix sticker if available. A minimum of three iden   | tifiers are required)  | Referrer Details  |
|--|--|---|
| Family name: Sex: M/F  | Billing: NHS/PP  | Referrer: Tel:  |
| First name(s): Hospital Num  | ber:   | Named Consultant:   |
| Date of Birth: NHS number:   |  | Hospital:   |
| Postcode: CGGL Family N  | Number:  | Department:   |
| ·  |  | NHS email address:  |
| Ethnic origin: Caucasian African/African American Hispanic/  | _  | CC reports to (name and address):   |
| □ S Asian (inc. Bangladeshi, Indian & Pakistani) □ E Asian (inc. Chinese & Japanese) □ □ Mixed □ Other   | Ashkenazi Jewish<br>_ Country:   |   |
| Clinical information and family history Please give as much clin   |  | For familial cases please include a   |
|  |  | O <sub>T</sub> O  |
| Have other members of this family been tested by our lab? Y/N. Please  | provide details:   |   |
| Is this sample urgent Please indicate why:   |  |   |
| CONSENT STATEMENT: The results of a genetic test may have implicationally. It is the referring clinician's responsibility to ensure that the patienture diagnostic testing, and that the sample may be used to inform an ensending this form and sample for testing, the clinician has obtained contained from it to be shared with members of the patient's family throughout the sample may be used anonymously for quality assurance and transport wish the sample to be stored, or to be used for quality assurance and the course of genetic analysis, we generate sequence data on many grought, we will identify "incidental" findings in genes unrelated to the invariants in genes listed in the ACMG SF v3.1 list of secondary findings must consent for any surplus diagnostic samples to be used in ethical resear moving collaboration with commercial companies. Samples will not be undustry. Clinical data will only be accessed by authorised staff in relation to the properties of the patients of the patients. The patients of the patients. The patients of the patients | dent/carer knows the purpose oppropriate healthcare of me consent for testing, storage as pugh their health profession aining purposes. If the patiend training purposes, please genes. It is foreseeable, that nitial presenting clinical phenay be reported, following direct projects approved by the used for any animal experiment to approved research proinformation: | ise of the test, that the sample may be stored for imbers of the patient's family.  Ind for the use of this sample and the information als (if appropriate). The patient should be advised int does not wish information to be shared, or does write this clearly in the clinical summary box. In a small proportion of cases, that while not actively notype. Incidental Pathogenic/Likely Pathogenic scussion with the referring clinician.  Trust's research office. Some research projects ents, or any research that benefits non-healthcare |
| Patient/parent's signature   |  | Date  |
| Consent undertaken by:   |  |   |
|  |  |   |
| Clinician's name   | Clinician's signatur   | 2   |
| PHLEBOTOMY/REFERRER: Please take 2x 4ml EDTA blood A minimum of 2x 1ml of EDTA Blood is acceptable for paediatric samples  | LAB USE ONLY   |   |
|  | Sample(s) received:  |   |
| Date of collection:  | Aliquot checked:   |   |
|  |  |   |

Diagnostic testing is by Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) using custom panels. Data is generated and stored on all genes in each panel. Analysis, including CNV calling, will be reported on the genes of clinical relevance to the disease category requested below. Incidental findings may also be reported (see consent statement on page 1)

For full details of genes on each subpanel, please refer to our website (see page 1). National Genomic Test Directory codes ('R' no.) are included for cardiac and respiratory specialist test groups (in bold) only. NOTE: for NHS commissioned testing, requests MUST be for one of the Test directory coded panels.

| CARDIAC  | ш   | PO terms   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Please select a panel(s) for testing using tick boxes below  | Please indicate any relevant HPO terms from the lists below IF APPLICABLE (major HPO terms only are listed) |  |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |  |
| Aortopathy disorders   | Cardiac related   |  |  |  |
| R125 Familial thoracic aortic aneurysm (FTAA)  | <ul> <li>☐ Aortic aneurysm</li> <li>☐ Aortic dissection</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>☐ Arachnodactyly</li> <li>☐ Joint dislocation</li> </ul>        |  |  |
| ☐ R140.1 Elastin-related phenotypes  | ☐ Arterial dissection   | ☐ Pectus excavatum   |  |  |
| Arrhythmias  | ☐ Ectopia lentis  | ☐ Bicuspid aortic valve  |  |  |
| ☐ R127 Long QT syndrome (LQTS)   | ☐ Myopia  | ☐ Arterial tortuosity  |  |  |
| ☐ R128 Brugada syndrome (BrS)  | ☐ Disproportionate tall stature   | ☐ Aneurysm-osteoarthritis syndrome                                       |  |  |
| ☐ R129 Catecholaminergic polymorphic VT (CPVT)   | <ul><li>☐ Ventricular fibrillation</li><li>☐ Atrial fibrillation</li></ul>                                  | <ul> <li>☐ Bruising susceptibility</li> <li>☐ Tachycardia</li> </ul>     |  |  |
| ☐ R130 Short QT syndrome   | ☐ Atrial flutter  | ☐ Bradycardia  |  |  |
| ☐ R328 Progressive cardiac conduction disease  | ☐ Prolonged QTc interval  | ☐ Syncope  |  |  |
| Cardiomyopathies   | <ul> <li>☐ Shortened QT interval</li> <li>☐ Left bundle branch block</li> </ul>                             | <ul> <li>□ Palpitations</li> <li>□ Right bundle branch block</li> </ul>  |  |  |
|  | ☐ ST segment elevation  | ☐ Impaired myocardial contractility                                      |  |  |
| $\square$ R131 Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)   | ☐ Atrioventricular block  | $\square$ Sudden cardiac death   |  |  |
| $\square$ R132 Dilated/arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (DCM/ACM)   | ☐ Subvalvular aortic stenosis   | ☐ Severely reduced left ventricular                                      |  |  |
| $\square$ R133 Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC)  | <ul><li>☐ Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy</li><li>☐ Asymmetric septal hypertrophy</li></ul>                     | ejection fraction  Increased left ventricular end-diastolic              |  |  |
| $\square$ R138 Sudden unexplained death or survivors of a cardiac event  | ☐ Congestive heart failure  | volume   |  |  |
| ☐ R135 Paediatric or syndromic cardiomyopathy  | ☐ Arrhythmia  | ☐ Sensorineural hearing impairment                                       |  |  |
| ☐ (R135) RASopathies/Noonan syndrome   | ☐ Ventricular arrhythmia  | ☐ Generalized arterial calcification                                     |  |  |
| Other cardiac conditions   | ☐ Sinus bradycardia   | ☐ Premature arteriosclerosis   |  |  |
| ☐ R384 Generalised arterial calcification in infancy   | <ul><li>□ Dilated cardiomyopathy</li><li>□ Cardiomegaly</li></ul>   | <ul> <li>☐ Precocious atherosclerosis</li> <li>☐ Hypertension</li> </ul> |  |  |
|  | ☐ Arterial stenosis   | ☐ Angina pectoris  |  |  |
| ☐ R391 Barth syndrome  | ☐ Congestive heart failure  | ☐ Myocardial infarction  |  |  |
| ☐ R134 Familial Hypercholesterolaemia including PRS  | ☐ Abnormal left ventricular   | ☐ Coronary artery atherosclerosis  |  |  |
| Primary Lymphoedema  | function  | ☐ Abnormality of the lymphatic system                                    |  |  |
| □ R136 Primary Lymphoedema   | <ul><li>☐ Heart murmur</li><li>☐ Pulmonary artery stenosis</li></ul>  | ☐ Short stature  |  |  |
| - N250 Frinary Lymphocaema   | _ r aonar, arear, oreneous  | Other (state)  |  |  |
| RESPIRATORY  | Respiratory related   |  |  |  |
| Bronchiectasis/Cystic Fibrosis/Ciliopathies  | ☐ Bronchiectasis  | ☐ Failure to thrive  |  |  |
|  | ☐ Chronic bronchitis  | ☐ Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency                                      |  |  |
| ☐ R184 Cystic Fibrosis, <i>CFTR</i> full gene including introns  | ☐ Chronic rhinitis  | ☐ Situs inversus totalis   |  |  |
| ☐ R189 Respiratory ciliopathies including non-CF bronchiectasis  | ☐ Chronic sinusitis   | ☐ Ciliary dyskinesia   |  |  |
| ☐ R139 Laterality disorders & isomerism (heterotaxy)   | <ul> <li>☐ Recurrent respiratory infections</li> <li>☐ Nasal polyposis</li> </ul>                           | ☐ Immotile cilia<br>☐ Absent outer dynein arms                           |  |  |
| Congenital respiratory conditions  | ☐ Chronic otitis media  | ☐ Absent inner dynein arms   |  |  |
| ☐ R330 Alveolar capillary dysplasia  | ☐ Elevated sweat chloride   | ☐ Male infertility   |  |  |
| ☐ R333 Central Congenital Hypoventilation syndrome   | ☐ Abnormal lung lobation  | ☐ Hypoventilation  |  |  |
| ☐ Periventricular nodular heterotopia and lung disease (FLNA)  | <ul><li>☐ Alveolar capillary dysplasia</li><li>☐ Neonatal respiratory distress</li></ul>                    | ☐ Hypoxemia<br>☐ Apnea   |  |  |
| ☐ R421 Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis (PAM)   | ☐ Progressive pulmonary function  | ☐ Intra-alveolar nodular   |  |  |
| Emphysema  | impairment  | calcifications   |  |  |
| ☐ R191 Alpha-1-Antitrypsin deficiency (AAT)  | ☐ Emphysema   | ☐ Absent surfactant-protein ☐ Interstitial pneumonitis                   |  |  |
| ☐ All Emphysema genes (small panel)  | □ Desquamative interstitial   | ☐ Respiratory insufficiency  |  |  |
|  | pneumonitis  Respiratory distress   | ☐ Pulmonary fibrosis   |  |  |
| Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)  | ☐ Respiratory failure   | ☐ Cough  |  |  |
| ☐ R192 Surfactant deficiency (includes childhood ILD)  | ☐ Ground-glass opacification  | ☐ Exertional dyspnea   |  |  |
| ☐ R421 Familial Pulmonary Fibrosis   | ☐ Crazy paving pattern  | ☐ Elevated pulmonary artery pressure                                     |  |  |
| Pulmonary Hypertension   | <ul> <li>☐ Abnormal pulmonary interstitial morphology</li> </ul>  | ☐ Increased pulmonary vascular   |  |  |
| ☐ R188 Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension   | ☐ Pulmonary arterial hypertension   | resistance   |  |  |
| Vasculopathies   | ☐ Abnormal pleura morphology  | $\square$ Telangiectasia of the skin                                     |  |  |
|  | □ Pneumothorax  | ☐ Mucosal telangiectasiae  |  |  |
| R190 Familial Pneumothorax   | ☐ Epistaxis   | ☐ Spontaneous hematomas  |  |  |
| ☐ R186 Hereditary Haemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT)  | ☐ Arteriovenous malformation  | Other (state)  |  |  |
| TESTING FOR A KNOWN FAMILIAL VARIANT: A CORV OF PROBAND R  | PEROPT AND A POSITIVE CONTROL   | SAMPLE MUST BE SUPPLIED OF FULL  |  |  |
| TESTING FOR A KNOWN FAMILIAL VARIANT: A COPY OF PROBAND REPORT AND A POSITIVE CONTROL SAMPLE MUST BE SUPPLIED, OR FULL DETAILS OF WHERE THE PROBAND WAS TESTED MUST BE INDICATED |   |  |  |  |
| P240 1 Diagnostic/confirmatory testing (nation) has phenotype consistent with familial disease-causing variant)  |   |  |  |  |
| 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/previous testing details:  |   |  |  |  |
| ☐ R346.1 DNA STORAGE ONLY (no test will be performed until requested)  |   |  |  |  |

Samples and forms should be sent to the lab packaged according to UN3373 guidance. All samples should be sent by first class post, courier or hospital transport.