

Clinical Genetics & Genomics Laboratory,

Royal Brompton Hospital, Sydney Street, London SW3 6NP tel: 0207 352 8121 ext. 83009 email: gstt.rbhh.genomics@nhs.net Royal Brompton and Harefield hospitals



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 identifiers are required) | | | Referrer Details | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| Family name: | Sex assigned at birth: | Billing: NHS/PP | Referrer: | Tel: | |
| First name(s): | Hospital Number | : | Named Consultant: | | |
| Date of Birth: | NHS number: | | Hospital & Dept: | | |
| Postcode: | CGGL Family Number: | | NHS email address: CC reports to: (name and email) | | |
| □Mixed- White/Black African □Mixed-White/Asian □Mixed - A □Asian- Indian □Asian- Pakistani □Asian- Bangladeshi □Asian □ Black- Caribbean □Black- African □Black- any Other □Chi | city: | | | | |
| Clinical Information - PLEASE STATE HOW THIS P | | | OP GENOMIC TESTING IF | possible, for familial cases | |
| See: https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/national-genomic-test- | | | tr | e patient clearly marked: | |
| Have other family members been tested by our lab? | Please prov | ide details: | | | |
| Is this sample urgent Please indicate w | hy: | | | | |
| CONSENT STATEMENT: The results of a genetic test may have implications both for the person being tested and for other members of that person's family. It is the referring clinician's responsibility to ensure that the patient/carer knows the purpose of the test, that the sample may be stored for future diagnostic testing, and that the sample may be used to inform appropriate healthcare of members of the patient's family. In sending this form and sample for testing, the clinician has obtained consent for testing, storage and for the use of this sample and the information gathered from it to be shared with members of the patient's family through their health professionals (if appropriate). The patient should be advised that the sample may be used anonymously for quality assurance and training purposes. If the patient does not wish information to be shared, or does not wish the sample to be stored, or to be used for quality assurance and training purposes, please write this clearly in the clinical summary box. In the course of genetic analysis, we generate sequence data on many genes. It is foreseeable, that in a small proportion of cases, that while not actively sought, we may identify "incidental" findings in genes unrelated to the initial presenting clinical phenotype. Incidental Pathogenic/Likely Pathogenic variants in genes listed in the ACMG SF v3.1 list of secondary findings may be reported, following discussion with the referring clinician. I consent for any surplus diagnostic samples to be used in ethical research projects approved by the Trust's research office. Some research projects involve collaboration with commercial companies. Samples will not be used for any animal experiments, or any research that benefits non-healthcare industry. Clinical data will only be accessed by authorised staff in relation to approved research projects and will be anonymised to any person not involved my direct clinical care. Yes | | | | | |
| Patient/parent's signature Consent undertaken by: | | | / Date | | |
| Clinician's name | | Clinician's signature | ? | | |
| PHLEBOTOMY/REFERRER: Please take 2x 4ml EDTA bl A minimum of 2x 1ml of EDTA Blood is acceptable for paediatric Date of collection: | | AB USE ONLY ample(s) received: | Aliquot checked: | | |

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.

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 Please select a panel(s) for testing using tick boxes below | HPO terms 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) | Cardiac | related | | | |
| ☐ R140.1 Elastin-related phenotypes | ☐ Aortic aneurysm ☐ Aortic dissection | ☐ Arachnodactyly ☐ Joint dislocation | | | |
| Arrhythmias | ☐ Arterial dissection | ☐ Pectus excavatum | | | |
| | ☐ 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) | Ventricular fibrillation | ☐ Bruising susceptibility | | | |
| ☐ R130 Short QT syndrome | ☐ Atrial fibrillation | ☐ Tachycardia | | | |
| ☐ R328 Progressive cardiac conduction disease | ☐ Atrial flutter☐ Prolonged QTc interval | ☐ Bradycardia☐ Syncope | | | |
| Cardiomyopathies | ☐ Shortened QT interval | ☐ Palpitations | | | |
| ☐ R131 Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) | ☐ Left bundle branch block☐ ST segment elevation | ☐ Right bundle branch block ☐ Impaired myocardial contractility | | | |
| ☐ R132 Dilated/arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (DCM/ACM) | ☐ Atrioventricular block | ☐ Sudden cardiac death | | | |
| | ☐ Subvalvular aortic stenosis | Severely reduced left ventricular | | | |
| ☐ R133 Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC) | ☐ Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy | ejection fraction | | | |
| ☐ R138 Sudden unexplained death or survivors of a cardiac event | ☐ Asymmetric septal hypertrophy | \square Increased left ventricular end-diastolic | | | |
| ☐ R135.2 Paediatric or syndromic cardiomyopathy | ☐ Congestive heart failure | volume | | | |
| WGS - requires other consent and request forms - see: | ☐ Arrhythmia | ☐ Sensorineural hearing impairment | | | |
| https://southeastgenomics.nhs.uk/professionals/whole-genome-sequencing/#HowToOrderATest | ☐ Ventricular arrhythmia☐ Sinus bradycardia | ☐ Generalized arterial calcification ☐ Premature arteriosclerosis | | | |
| ☐ R135.3 Paediatric or syndromic cardiomyopathy | ☐ Dilated cardiomyopathy | ☐ Precocious atherosclerosis | | | |
| Semi-urgent in-house - please contact laboratory to discuss) | ☐ Cardiomegaly | ☐ Hypertension | | | |
| Other cardiac conditions | ☐ Arterial stenosis | ☐ Angina pectoris | | | |
| | □ Pulmonary artery stenosis | ☐ Myocardial infarction | | | |
| ☐ R384 Generalised arterial calcification in infancy | Abnormal left ventricular | □ Coronary artery atherosclerosis | | | |
| ☐ R391 Barth syndrome | function | ☐ Abnormality of the lymphatic system | | | |
| ☐ R134 Familial Hypercholesterolaemia including PRS | ☐ Heart murmur | ☐ Short stature | | | |
| Primary Lymphoedema | phoedema Other (state) | | | | |
| ☐ R136 Primary Lymphoedema | Respiratory | related | | | |
| RESPIRATORY Please select a panel(s) for testing using tick boxes below | ☐ Bronchiectasis☐ Chronic bronchitis | ☐ Failure to thrive | | | |
| Bronchiectasis/Cystic Fibrosis/Ciliopathies | ☐ Chronic rhinitis | ☐ Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency☐ Situs inversus totalis | | | |
| ☐ R184 Cystic Fibrosis, <i>CFTR</i> full gene including introns | ☐ Chronic sinusitis | ☐ Ciliary dyskinesia | | | |
| | ☐ Recurrent respiratory infections | ☐ Immotile cilia | | | |
| ☐ R189 Respiratory ciliopathies including non-CF bronchiectasis | □ Nasal polyposis | ☐ Absent outer dynein arms | | | |
| ☐ R139 Laterality disorders & isomerism (heterotaxy) | ☐ Chronic otitis media ☐ Elevated sweat chloride | ☐ Absent inner dynein arms | | | |
| Congenital respiratory conditions | ☐ Abnormal lung lobation | ☐ Male infertility ☐ Hypoventilation | | | |
| ☐ R330 Alveolar capillary dysplasia | ☐ Alveolar capillary dysplasia | ☐ Hypoxemia | | | |
| ☐ R333 Central Congenital Hypoventilation syndrome | ☐ Neonatal respiratory distress | ☐ Apnea | | | |
| ☐ R426 Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis (PAM) | ☐ Progressive pulmonary function | ☐ Intra-alveolar nodular | | | |
| | impairment | calcifications ☐ Absent surfactant-protein | | | |
| Emphysema | ☐ Emphysema | ☐ Interstitial pneumonitis | | | |
| ☐ R191 Alpha-1-Antitrypsin deficiency (AAT) | Desquamative interstitial pneumonitis | ☐ Respiratory insufficiency | | | |
| ☐ All Emphysema genes (small panel) | ☐ Respiratory distress | ☐ Pulmonary fibrosis | | | |
| Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) | ☐ Respiratory failure | ☐ Cough | | | |
| ☐ R192 Surfactant deficiency (includes childhood ILD) | ☐ Ground-glass opacification | ☐ Exertional dyspnea | | | |
| - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | □ Crazy paving pattern | ☐ Elevated pulmonary artery | | | |
| ☐ R421 Familial Pulmonary Fibrosis | ☐ Abnormal pulmonary interstitial | pressure | | | |
| Pulmonary Hypertension | morphology | ☐ Increased pulmonary vascular resistance | | | |
| ☐ R188 Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension | ☐ Pulmonary arterial hypertension ☐ Abnormal pleura morphology | ☐ Telangiectasia of the skin | | | |
| Vasculopathies | ☐ Pneumothorax | ☐ Mucosal telangiectasiae | | | |
| ☐ R190 Familial Pneumothorax | ☐ Epistaxis | ☐ Spontaneous hematomas | | | |
| ☐ R186 Hereditary Haemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT) | ☐ Arteriovenous malformation | Other (state) | | | |
| = 11200 Hereditary Hacillotting to Felangiestasia (11117) | | | | | |
| ADDITIONAL TESTING/ R442 Variant Reinterpretation (requests f | or variants previously classified by our lab a | re only considered if classification is >2 years old) | | | |
| VADIANT DEINTERDRETATION | | | | | |
| VARIANT REINTERPRETATION R387 Re-analysis of existing data (ie: an | ialysis of another gene panel follow | ving diagnostic testing) | | | |
| TESTING FOR A KNOWN FAMILIAL VARIANT: A COPY OF PROBAND REPORT A | AND A POSITIVE CONTROL SAMPLE MU | ST BE SUPPLIED, OR FULL DETAILS OF WHERE | | | |
| THE PROBAND WAS TESTED MUST BE INDICATED | | | | | |
| 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: | | | | | |
| variantly previous testing details. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| ☐ R346.1 DNA STORAGE ONLY (no test will be performed until re | equested) | | | | |