Test Definition: CACMG

Comprehensive Arrhythmia and Cardiomyopathy Gene Panel, Varies

Overview

Useful For

Providing a genetic evaluation for patients with a personal or family history suggestive of a hereditary form of either a cardiomyopathy or cardiac arrhythmia

Establishing a diagnosis of a hereditary form of either a cardiomyopathy or cardiac arrhythmia.

Genetics Test Information

This test utilizes next-generation sequencing to detect single nucleotide and copy number variants in 105 genes associated with hereditary forms of cardiomyopathies and hereditary forms of cardiac arrhythmias: *ABCC9, ACAD9, ACADVL, ACTC1, ACTN2, AGL, ALMS1, ALPK3, ANK2, BAG3, BRAF, CACNA1C, CACNA1D, CACNA2D1, CACNB2, CALM1, CALM2, CALM3, CASQ2, CAV3, CDH2, CPT2, CRYAB, CSRP3, DES, DMD, DNAJC19, DOLK, DSC2, DSG2, DSP, ELAC2, EMD, FHL1, FKRP, FKTN, FLNC, GAA, GLA, GNB5, HCN4, HRAS, JPH2, JUP, KCND2, KCND3, KCNE1, KCNE2, KCNH2, KCNJ2, KCNJ8, KCNQ1, KRAS, LAMP2, LMNA, LZTR1, MAP2K1, MAP2K2, MRAS, MTO1, MYBPC3, MYH7, MYL2, MYL3, MYLK3, MYPN, NEXN, NKX2-5, NRAS, PCCA, PCCB, PKP2, PLN, PPA2, PPCS, PRDM16, PRKAG2, PTPN11, RAF1, RBM20, RIT1, RYR2, SCN5A, SGCD, SHOC2, SLC22A5, SLC4A3, SOS1, SOS2, TAZ (TAFAZZIN), TBX20, TCAP, TECRL, TMEM43, TMEM70, TNNC1, TNNI3, TNNI3K, TNNT2, TPM1, TRDN, TRIM63, TTN, TTR,* and *VCL*. See Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for Comprehensive Arrhythmia and Cardiomyopathy Gene Panel and Method Description for additional details.

Identification of a disease-causing variant may assist with diagnosis, prognosis, clinical management, familial screening, and genetic counseling for hereditary forms of cardiomyopathy and hereditary forms of cardiac arrhythmias.

Prior Authorization is available for this assay.

Special Instructions

- Informed Consent for Genetic Testing
- Hereditary Cardiomyopathies and Arrhythmias: Patient Information
- Informed Consent for Genetic Testing (Spanish)
- Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for Comprehensive Arrhythmia and Cardiomyopathy Gene Panel
- Comprehensive Arrhythmia and Cardiomyopathy Gene Panel (CACMG) Prior Authorization Ordering Instructions

Method Name

Sequence Capture and Targeted Next-Generation Sequencing followed by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and Sanger Sequencing.

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type
Varies

Ordering Guidance
Upon request and after initial testing is complete, WESPR / Panel to Whole Exome Sequencing Reflex Test, Varies may be added to this test. To obtain more information about this option or add WESPR testing, call 800-533-1710.

Customization of this panel and single gene analysis for any gene present on this panel are available. For more information see CGPH / Custom Gene Panel, Hereditary, Next-Generation Sequencing, Varies.

Targeted testing for familial variants (also called site-specific or known mutations testing) is available for the genes on this panel. See FMTT / Familial Variant, Targeted Testing, Varies. To obtain more information about this testing option, call 800-533-1710.

Shipping Instructions
Specimen preferred to arrive within 96 hours of collection.

Necessary Information
Prior Authorization is available, **but not required**, for this test. If proceeding with the prior authorization process, submit the required form with the specimen.

Specimen Required
Patient Preparation: A previous bone marrow transplant from an allogenic donor will interfere with testing. Call 800-533-1710 for instructions for testing patients who have received a bone marrow transplant.
Specimen Type: Whole blood
Container/Tube:
Preferred: Lavender top (EDTA) or yellow top (ACD)
Acceptable: Any anticoagulant
Specimen Volume: 3 mL
Collection Instructions:
1. Invert several times to mix blood.
2. Send whole blood specimen in original tube. **Do not aliquot.**
Specimen Stability Information: Ambient (preferred)/Refrigerated

Forms
1. **New York Clients-Informed consent is required.**
Document on the request form or electronic order that a copy is on file.
The following documents are available:
-Informed Consent for Genetic Testing (T576)
-Informed Consent for Genetic Testing (Spanish) (T826)
2. Hereditary Cardiomyopathies and Arrhythmias Patient Information
3.Comprehensive Arrhythmia and Cardiomyopathy Gene Panel (CACMG) Prior Authorization Ordering Instructions
4. If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a Cardiovascular Test Request (T724) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume

1 mL

Reject Due To

All specimens will be evaluated at Mayo Clinic Laboratories for test suitability.

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Varies	Varies		

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

The cardiomyopathies are a group of disorders characterized by disease of the heart muscle. Cardiomyopathy can be caused by either genetic (inherited) factors or nongenetic (acquired) causes such as infection or trauma. When the presence or severity of the cardiomyopathy observed in a patient cannot be explained by acquired causes, genetic testing for the inherited forms of cardiomyopathy may be considered. The hereditary forms of cardiomyopathy include hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, dilated cardiomyopathy, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC or AC), left ventricular noncompaction, and restrictive cardiomyopathy.(1) Cardiomyopathy may also be a feature of an underlying systemic condition such as Noonan syndrome, a mitochondrial disorder, a muscular dystrophy, or a metabolic storage disorder.(1) In these cases, cardiomyopathy may be the first feature to come to attention clinically.

Cardiac arrhythmias are a group of conditions characterized by abnormal heart rhythms. Arrhythmias can be caused by either genetic (inherited) factors or by nongenetic (acquired) causes such as medications and infection. The more common hereditary forms of cardiac arrhythmias include long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia, and Brugada syndrome.(2) Other inherited forms of arrhythmia can include, but are not limited to, ARVC and atrial fibrillation.(2) Additionally, other forms of inherited cardiomyopathies may first come to medical attention due to an associated arrhythmia. Cardiac arrhythmias can also be a feature of rarer, syndromic conditions including Andersen-Tawil syndrome, Cantu syndrome, Carvajal syndrome, Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Naxos disease, Timothy syndrome, and Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy.(2)

Inherited cardiomyopathies and inherited cardiac arrhythmias can follow autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, X-linked, and digenic patterns of inheritance. Genes associated with mitochondrial inheritance of cardiomyopathy and cardiac arrhythmia are not assessed on this panel.

Reference Values

An interpretive report will be provided.

Interpretation

All detected variants are evaluated according to American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics recommendations.(3) Variants are classified based on known, predicted, or possible pathogenicity and reported with interpretive comments detailing their potential or known significance.

Cautions

Clinical Correlations:
Test results should be interpreted in the context of clinical findings, family history, and other laboratory data. Misinterpretation of results may occur if the information provided is inaccurate or incomplete.

If testing was performed because of a clinically significant family history, it is often useful to first test an affected family member. Detection of a reportable variant in an affected family member would allow for more informative testing of at-risk individuals.

To discuss the availability of additional testing options or for assistance in the interpretation of these results, contact the Mayo Clinic Laboratories genetic counselors at 800-533-1710.

Technical Limitations:
Next-generation sequencing may not detect all types of genomic variants. In rare cases, false-negative or false-positive results may occur. The depth of coverage may be variable for some target regions; assay performance below the minimum acceptable criteria or for failed regions will be noted. Given these limitations, negative results do not rule out the diagnosis of a genetic disorder. If a specific clinical disorder is suspected, evaluation by alternative methods can be considered.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated by sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high guanine-cytosine (GC) content, and repetitive sequences. Confirmation of select reportable variants will be performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria.

This test is validated to detect 95% of deletions up to 75 base pairs (bp) and insertions up to 47 bp. Deletions-insertions (delins) of 40 or more bp, including mobile element insertions, may be less reliably detected than smaller delins.

Deletion/Duplication Analysis:
This analysis targets single and multi-exon deletions/duplications; however, in some instances, single exon resolution cannot be achieved due to isolated reduction in sequence coverage or inherent genomic complexity. Balanced structural rearrangements (such as translocations and inversions) may not be detected.

Deletion/duplication events that extend past the genes included on the panel may occur. In these instances, genes included in the ordered test are provided on the report and interpreted, and genomic breakpoints are reported if they are confirmed. However, copy number variants for genes not listed in the Method Description are typically not reported or interpreted for haploinsufficiency/triplosensitivity. CMACB / Chromosomal Microarray, Congenital, Blood; WESPR / Panel to Whole Exome Sequencing Reflex Test, Varies; or WGSDX / Whole Genome Sequencing for Hereditary Disorders, Varies is recommended for a full interpretation of deletions/duplications predicted to extend past the genes included on the panel.

This test is not designed to detect low levels of mosaicism or to differentiate between somatic and germline variants. If there is a possibility that any detected variant is somatic, additional testing may be necessary to clarify the significance of results.

Genes may be added or removed based on updated clinical relevance. Refer to the Targeted Genes and Methodology

Details for Comprehensive Arrhythmia and Cardiomyopathy Gene Panel for the most up to date list of genes included in this test**.** For detailed information regarding gene specific performance and technical limitations, see Method Description or contact a laboratory genetic counselor.

If the patient has had an allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant or a recent blood transfusion, results may be inaccurate due to the presence of donor DNA. Call Mayo Clinic Laboratories for instructions for testing patients who have received a bone marrow transplant.

Reclassification of Variants:
Currently, it is not standard practice for the laboratory to systematically review previously classified variants on a regular basis. The laboratory encourages healthcare providers to contact the laboratory at any time to learn how the classification of a particular variant may have changed over time.

Variant Evaluation:
Evaluation and categorization of variants are performed using published American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology recommendations as a guideline.(3) Other gene-specific guidelines may also be considered. Variants are classified based on known, predicted, or possible pathogenicity and reported with interpretive comments detailing their potential or known significance. Variants classified as benign or likely benign are not reported.

Multiple in silico evaluation tools may be used to assist in the interpretation of these results. The accuracy of predictions made by in silico evaluation tools is highly dependent upon the data available for a given gene, and periodic updates to these tools may cause predictions to change over time. Results from in silico evaluation tools should be interpreted with caution and professional clinical judgment.

Rarely, incidental or secondary findings may implicate another predisposition or presence of active disease. Incidental findings may include but are not limited to, results related to the sex chromosomes. These findings will be carefully reviewed to determine whether they will be reported.

Clinical Reference

1. Hershberger RE, Givertz MM, Ho CY, et al. Genetic Evaluation of Cardiomyopathy-A Heart Failure Society of America Practice Guideline. J Card Fail. 2018 May;24(5):281-302. doi: 10.1016/j.cardfail.2018.03.004
2. Schwartz PJ, Ackerman MJ, Antzelevitch C, et al. Inherited cardiac arrhythmias. Nat Rev Dis Primers. 2020 Jul 16;6(1):58.. doi: 10.1038/s41572-020-0188-7
3. Richards S, Aziz N, Bale S, et al: Standards and guidelines for the interpretation of sequence variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology. Genet Med. 2015 May;17(5):405-424. doi: 10.1038/gim.2015.30

Performance

Method Description

Next-generation sequencing (NGS) and/or Sanger sequencing is performed to test for the presence of variants in coding

regions and intron/exon boundaries of the genes analyzed, as well as some other regions that have known disease-causing variants. The human genome reference GRCh37/hg19 build was used for sequence read alignment. At least 99% of the bases are covered at a read depth over 30X. Sensitivity is estimated at above 99% for single nucleotide variants, above 94% for deletion/insertions (delins) less than 40 base pairs (bp), above 95% for deletions up to 75 bp, and insertions up to 47 bp. NGS and/or a polymerase chain reaction-based quantitative method is performed to test for the presence of deletions and duplications in the genes analyzed.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated by sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high guanine-cytosine (GC) content, and repetitive sequences. See Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for Comprehensive Arrhythmia and Cardiomyopathy Gene Panel for details regarding the targeted genes analyzed for each test and specific gene regions not routinely covered.(Unpublished Mayo method)

Confirmation of select reportable variants may be performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria.

Genes analyzed: *ABCC9, ACAD9, ACADVL, ACTC1, ACTN2, AGL, ALMS1, ALPK3, ANK2, BAG3, BRAF, CACNA1C, CACNA1D, CACNA2D1, CACNB2, CALM1, CALM2, CALM3, CASQ2, CAV3, CDH2, CPT2, CRYAB, CSRP3, DES, DMD, DNAJC19, DOLK, DSC2, DSG2, DSP, ELAC2, EMD, FHL1, FKRP, FKTN, FLNC, GAA, GLA, GNB5, HCN4, HRAS, JPH2, JUP, KCND2, KCND3, KCNE1, KCNE2, KCNH2, KCNJ2, KCNJ8, KCNQ1, KRAS, LAMP2, LMNA, LZTR1, MAP2K1, MAP2K2, MRAS, MTO1, MYBPC3, MYH7, MYL2, MYL3, MYLK3, MYPN, NEXN, NKX2-5, NRAS, PCCA, PCCB, PKP2, PLN, PPA2, PPCS, PRDM16, PRKAG2, PTPN11, RAF1, RBM20, RIT1, RYR2, SCN5A, SGCD, SHOC2, SLC22A5, SLC4A3, SOS1, SOS2, TAZ (TAFAZZIN), TBX20, TCAP, TECRL, TMEM43, TMEM70, TNNC1, TNNI3, TNNI3K, TNNT2, TPM1, TRDN, TRIM63, TTN, TTR,* and *VCL*

PDF Report
No

Day(s) Performed
Varies

Report Available
28 to 42 days

Specimen Retention Time
Whole blood: 2 weeks (if available); Extracted DNA: 3 months

Performing Laboratory Location
Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Main Campus

Fees & Codes

Fees
- Authorized users can sign in to Test Prices for detailed fee information.

- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact Customer Service 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact Customer Service.

Test Classification

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

81439

Prior Auhtorization

Insurance preauthorization is available for this testing; forms are available.

Patient financial assistance may be available to those who qualify. Patients who receive a bill from Mayo Clinic Laboratories will receive information on eligibility and how to apply.

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
CACMG	Cardiomyopathy and Arrhythmia Panel	51966-0

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
617142	Test Description	62364-5
617143	Specimen	31208-2
617144	Source	31208-2
617145	Result Summary	50397-9
617146	Result	82939-0
617147	Interpretation	69047-9
617148	Additional Results	82939-0
617149	Resources	99622-3
617150	Additional Information	48767-8
617151	Method	85069-3
617152	Genes Analyzed	48018-6
617153	Disclaimer	62364-5
617154	Released By	18771-6