

## MAYO CLINIC | Whole Exome Sequencing: LABORATORIES | Ordering Checklist

Instructions: Select the box for the test requested on the patient (proband) and complete the corresponding ordering checklist.
☐ Whole Exome Sequencing for Hereditary Disorders or ☐ Whole Exome and Mitochondrial Genome Sequencing
☐ For the patient (proband), order WESDX / Whole Exome Sequencing for Hereditary Disorders, Varies or WESMT / Whole Exome and Mitochondrial Genome Sequencing, Varies.
For each family member specimen that will be submitted as a comparator, order CMPRE / Family Member Comparator Specimen for Exome Sequencing, Varies. Separate orders need to be placed for each family member. Biological parents are the preferred family member comparators; see test catalog for additional information.
Collect patient (proband) and family member specimens. Label specimens with full name and birth date. Do not label family members' specimens with the proband's name. See test catalog for specimen requirements.
☐ Complete the Patient Information form on pages 2–4 (required for all clients).
☐ Complete the signature sections of the Informed Consent on page 7 (required for New York State clients).
☐ If the patient wishes to opt out of receiving secondary findings or change the DNA storage selection, select the appropriate boxes on page 7.
□ Send completed paperwork, clinic notes relevant to patient's clinical features, and family history/pedigree along with specimens, or fax to 507-284-1759, Attn: WES Genetic Counselors.
☐ Panel to Whole Exome Sequencing Reflex Test
☐ For the patient (proband), order WESPR / Panel to Whole Exome Sequencing Reflex, Varies.
☐ Call Mayo Clinic Laboratories at 800-533-1710 and request that the remaining DNA specimen from the original NGS panel test is added to the WESPR order.
☐ Complete the Patient Information form on pages 2-4 (required for all clients).
☐ Complete the signature sections of the Informed Consent on page 7 (required for New York State clients).
☐ If the patient wishes to opt out of receiving secondary findings or change the DNA storage selection, select the appropriate boxes on page 7.
If submitting family member comparator samples, for each family member specimen being submitted, order CMPRE / Family Member Comparator Specimen for Exome Sequencing, Varies. Separate orders need to be placed for each family member. Biological parents are the preferred family member comparators. Label specimens with full name and birthdate. Do not label family members' specimens with the proband's name. See test catalog for specimen requirements and additional information.
☐ Fax completed paperwork, clinic notes relevant to patient's clinical features, and family history/pedigree to 507-284-1759, Attn: WES Genetic Counselors.
☐ Whole Exome Sequencing Reanalysis
☐ For the patient (proband), order WESR / Whole Exome Sequencing Reanalysis, Varies.
☐ Call Mayo Clinic Laboratories at 800-533-1710 and request that the remaining DNA specimen from the original whole exome sequencing test is added to the WESR order.
☐ Complete the following sections of the Whole Exome Sequencing paperwork:
Patient (Proband) Information (page 2)
Provide reason for reanalysis request in Reason for Testing (page 2)
• Provide new information in Suspected Diagnoses (page 3), Patient (Proband) Clinical Evaluations (page 3), and Patient (Proband) Clinical Features (page 4)

Questions: Call with any questions and ask to speak to a WES genetic counselor at 507-293-7299.

☐ Fax completed paperwork, clinic notes relevant to patient's clinical features, and family history/pedigree to 507-284-1759, Attn: WES Genetic Counselors.



# MAYO CLINIC | Whole Exome Sequencing: Patient Information

Label Here

etation of the Whole Exom		
Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		
No. Sex Assigned at Birth  ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Unknown		
		,
	Phone	Fax*
	Phone	Fax*
*Fax number given must be from	n a fax machine that complies v	vith applicable HIPAA regulations
ays be to include both pare	nts as comparators, if poss	
	Medical Record No.	Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)
Legal/Administrative Sex	☐ Male ☐ Female	□ Nonbinary
•	•	
ne patient?	es If "Yes," describe:	
	Medical Record No.	Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)
Legal/Administrative Sex	☐ Male ☐ Female	□ Nonbinary
_	_	
ne patient? 🗌 No 🔲 Y	es If "Yes," describe:	
	•	•
	Medical Record No.	Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)
Legal/Administrative Sex	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Nonbinary
-	-	
ne patient?   No  Ye	s If "Yes," describe:	
	*Fax number given must be from a sys be to include both pare of the parent of the pare	Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

Patient Name (Last, First Middle)				Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)			
Provide information above or pl	ace label to th	he right.					
Ancestry						Label Here	
<ul><li>☐ African/African American</li><li>☐ Ashkenazi Jewish</li><li>☐ East Asian</li></ul>	☐ European ☐ Latinx ☐ Middle Eastern		☐ South Asian ☐ Unknown ☐ None of the above ☐ Choose not to disclose			Luberriere	
History of Consanguinity				<u>-</u>			
☐ No ☐ Yes; relationship de	tails:						
Suspected Diagnoses/					vould like	e considered for this evaluation.	
Patient (Proband) Clin	ical Evalu	ations Ind	dicate the previous tests a	and evaluations performed f	or this pr	oband, and provide details regarding	
the specific tests and pertinent	Ī			•			
Karyotype	□ Normal						
Chromosomal Microarray	☐ Normal						
Gene Sequencing/Panel**	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Repeat Expansion	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Methylation/UPD**	☐ Normal						
Mitochondrial DNA**	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Metabolic Work-up**	☐ Normal	1					
Brain MRI	☐ Normal						
Brain Spectroscopy	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Electroencephalogram (EEG)	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Echocardiogram	☐ Normal	+	nal:				
Electrocardiogram (ECG/EKG)	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Skeletal Survey	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Renal Imaging	☐ Normal		nal:				
Muscle Biopsy	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Electromyogram (EMG)	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Ophthalmology Exam	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
Audiology Evaluation	☐ Normal	☐ Abnorm	nal:				
**Describe details of above evaluations or other evaluations not listed above:							

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Patient Name (Last, First Middle)		Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)	
Provide information above or place	label to the right.		
·	G		
			Label Here
Patient (Proband) Clinica	I Features Check all that apply to the pati	ent (proband) and provide	
	This information is required to facilitate interp		
☐ Bone marrow transplant, stem co	ell transplant, or recent transfusion; specify da	ites, types, and amounts below	
Perinatal History	Behavioral/Psychiatric	Hearing	
☐ Intrauterine growth restriction	☐ Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity disorder	☐ Conductive hearing impairment	Genitourinary
☐ Oligohydramnios	☐ Autism spectrum disorder	☐ Sensorineural hearing impairment	
☐ Polyhydramnios	☐ Atypical behavior; specify below	☐ Mixed hearing impairment	☐ Hypospadias
☐ Premature birth	☐ Sleep abnormality	Out to the aloue also size	☐ Abnormal external genitalia
$\square$ Abnormal prenatal testing	Neuvelegieal	Ophthalmologic  ☐ Esotropia	☐ Hydronephrosis
(specify below or attach report)	Neurological  ☐ Abnormality of brain morphology;	☐ Myopia	☐ Abnormal renal morphology
Craniofacial	specify below	☐ Nystagmus	Skin/Hair/Dental
Abnormality ear morphology	☐ Ataxia	☐ Ptosis	☐ Café-au-lait spot
☐ Cleft lip	☐ Cerebral palsy	☐ Strabismus	☐ Hemangioma
□ Cleft palate	☐ Dystonia		☐ Hypopigmentation of the skin
☐ Craniosynostosis	☐ Encephalopathy	Cardiovascular	☐ Hyperpigmentation of the skin
☐ Facial dysmorphism;	☐ Gait disturbance	☐ Aortic dilatation/dissection	☐ Abnormal skin morphology; specify
specify below	☐ Hypertonia	☐ Arrhythmia	below
☐ Macrocephaly	☐ Hypotonia	☐ Atrioventricular (AV) canal defect	$\hfill \square$ Abnormal hair morphology; specify
☐ Microcephaly	☐ Muscle weakness	<ul><li>☐ Atrial septal defect</li><li>☐ Cardiomyopathy</li></ul>	below
Growth	Elevated creatine kinase	☐ Patent ductus arteriosus	☐ Abnormality of the dentition;
☐ Failure to thrive	☐ Peripheral neuropathy	☐ Patent foramen ovale	specify below
☐ Short stature	Seizures	☐ Tetralogy of Fallot	Endocrine
☐ Tall stature	☐ Tremor	☐ Ventricular septal defect	$\square$ Abnormality of the adrenal glands
☐ Obesity	Musculoskeletal	·	$\square$ Hypothyroidism
☐ Overgrowth	☐ Arthralgia	Gastrointestinal	$\square$ Abnormality of the thyroid gland
Developmental/Cognitive	☐ Joint contracture	☐ Dysphagia	☐ Abnormal pituitary gland
☐ Speech delay	$\square$ Joint hypermobility	<ul><li>☐ Feeding difficulties</li><li>☐ Gastroschisis</li></ul>	morphology
☐ Absent speech	☐ Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	☐ Nausea and vomiting	Hematologic/Immunologic
☐ Motor delay	☐ Pes planus	☐ Omphalocele	☐ Anemia
☐ Global developmental delay	☐ Talipes equinovarus (clubfoot)	☐ Pyloric stenosis	☐ Bruising susceptibility
☐ Intellectual disability	☐ Abnormality of limbs; specify below	☐ Tracheoesophageal fistula	☐ Immunodeficiency
☐ Developmental regression	☐ Scoliosis	☐ Anal atresia	☐ Recurrent infections
☐ Cognitive decline	<ul><li>☐ Abnormal vertebral morphology</li><li>☐ Skeletal dysplasia</li></ul>	☐ Hepatomegaly	Cancer/Neoplastic
☐ Memory impairment	□ Skeletal dyspiasia	☐ Splenomegaly	☐ Neoplasm; specify age of onset and
			type below
Additional Details/Clinic	al History		
1			

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Patient Name (Last, First Middle)  Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)	

Provide information above or place label to the right.



## Whole Exome Sequencing: Informed Consent

Label Here

This form is provided to ensure that you are informed about genetic testing. Genetic testing can be complex. Genetic counseling is recommended to help you more fully understand the risks and benefits associated with this test. It is your choice whether or not to have this test.

## What is Whole Exome Sequencing?

- Whole exome sequencing is a test that detects changes (variants) in a patient's genetic code (DNA). Humans have approximately 20,000 genes. Variants in certain important portions of these genes, the exons (coding regions), account for the majority of the variants that cause genetic disorders. Taken together, all of our exons make up the "exome."
- The goal of whole exome sequencing is to identify genetic variants that may provide or confirm a specific diagnosis for a patient.

## How is this test performed?

- A blood draw or other procedure will be required to obtain samples from all individuals undergoing testing. DNA is obtained from the samples and sequenced to identify genetic variants.
- The laboratory evaluates certain characteristics of each variant (such as the type of genetic change, whether family members have this change, and how common it is in the general population) in order to determine whether it could cause a genetic disorder in a patient.

## What are the potential benefits of this test?

- Genetic variants may be detected that explain a patient's clinical features and provide a diagnosis.
- Establishing a diagnosis may allow for a better prediction of the outcome or course of a disorder. It may also help to determine the best medical management for a patient, such as surveillance, treatment, or preventive measures.
- · Identification of a diagnosis may also allow for a more accurate risk estimate and/or testing of at-risk or affected family members.

## What are the potential risks of this test?

- If a disease-causing variant is found and a specific diagnosis is made, it may not change the medical management that was previously recommended. There also may not be a treatment available for the disorder.
- In some cases, a healthcare professional may recommend additional tests to better understand the results.
- Other possible risks, such as those associated with financial/insurance considerations, psychological effects, and implications for family members should be discussed with your healthcare professional.

### What are the limitations of this test?

- This will not establish a diagnosis for all patients.
- Due to technical limitations, variants may exist in regions that cannot be analyzed.
- · Certain types of variants may not be detected by this test.
- Scientific understanding of the role of genes and variants in human diseases is not complete. Therefore, the significance of some variants that are found may not be known. Patients are encouraged to contact their healthcare professional for updates regarding their test results, as understanding may change with time.
- The laboratory's interpretation is based upon the accuracy of the clinical information and family history provided by the ordering healthcare professional. If pertinent information is not provided, this may affect whether certain variants are reported.

## What types of test results will the laboratory report?

- Variants in genes associated with the patient's clinical features: Variants in genes known to cause conditions that have features which overlap with the patient's clinical features will be reported (including carrier status for recessive conditions). Variants in these genes will be reported if they are known or expected to cause the genetic condition (pathogenic or likely pathogenic). Variants of uncertain significance in these genes will also be reported.
- Variants in genes of uncertain significance: Variants may be found in genes that are suspected, but not certain, to play a role in human disease. Variants in these genes of uncertain clinical significance may be reported if there is suspicion that they are related to a patient's clinical features.

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Patient Name (Last, First Middle)	Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		
rovide information above or place label to the right.		<b>-</b>	
			Label Here
'ill secondary findings be reported?			
Patients are evaluated for medically actionable secondary findings, and these fin	dings are reported in		

- accordance with the American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG) recommendations (Miller et al., 2021). Individuals can choose to not receive secondary findings by opting out on the following page. If an individual opts out of secondary findings, variants in these genes will not be evaluated or reported unless they overlap with the reported clinical features. Note that if the proband opts out, secondary findings will not be reported for any family member.
- Rarely, findings may implicate another predisposition or presence of active disease. These findings will be carefully reviewed to determine whether or not they will be reported. Multigenic CNVs that are reported in association with the patient's clinical features could include a gene associated with secondary findings.
- Knowledge of a person's risk for these conditions can help to determine the medical actions available to maintain that person's health, such as screening for cancer or specific heart conditions.
- These results may lead to increased anxiety or worry. They may also result in additional medical interventions.

## Why it is recommended that family members should be tested and what types of test results will they receive?

- Interpretation of genetic variants is more accurate when the laboratory is able to compare the results between the patient and their family members.
- Based on published reports, the chance of finding a diagnosis is highest when samples are submitted from both biological parents. However, the patient alone or in combination with other family members can be submitted.
- Family members will not receive their own full test results. However, if the patient's reported genetic variants are identified in another family member, this will be indicated in the patient's report. Family members may learn about a diagnosis of a genetic condition, increased risk for health concerns, or carrier status for a recessive condition.
- Variants present in family members that are absent from the patient will not be reported.

## What else could the test results reveal about family members?

- It is possible to uncover that a parent or other family member is unrelated to the patient, or that relationships are not as described due to mis-attributed paternity, maternity, or adoption. In this situation, the ordering healthcare professional will be notified and options will be discussed.
- In some cases, results may suggest that the parents of a patient are biologically related, such as first cousins or another familial relationship.

## What types of test results will the laboratory not report?

- Variants that are benign (not disease causing) or likely benign will not be reported.
- Variants in genes associated with conditions that are not related to a patient's reported clinical features will not be reported, with the possible exception of the secondary findings described above.

## What does a negative report mean?

• A negative report means that no variants were reported and an explanation for the patient's clinical features was not identified. However, because of the testing limitations noted above, there may still be a genetic explanation for a patient's features that was not identified by this test.

## How will the test results become available?

- The laboratory will release a patient's test report directly to the ordering healthcare professional and it will become part of the patient's medical record.
- Requests for the raw data should be directed to the laboratory. A separate fee may apply. The laboratory is not responsible for providing software or other tools needed to visualize, filter, or interpret this data.

## Will my test results be shared with databases or researchers?

- Mayo Clinic is an active participant in the National Institutes of Health-funded Clinical Genome Resource (ClinGen) and shares information about genetic variants identified through clinical genetic testing with publicly available databases, such as ClinVar and Matchmaker Exchange.
- No patient-identifying information (ie, name, birth date) is shared.
- Genomic data sharing enables healthcare professional, clinical laboratories, and researchers to share experiences. This can lead to improved interpretations of genetic test results.

## What will happen to my DNA after testing is complete?

- The laboratory does not guarantee indefinite storage of patient samples and may discard them within 60 days of test completion, in accordance with statespecific regulations.
- Any sample remaining after testing is complete may be used for internal laboratory quality control or research purposes, after the removal of patient identifiers such as name and birth date. You may request that your DNA sample not be used for these purposes by indicating this preference on the next page.
- At this time, it is not standard practice for the laboratory to systematically re-review patient results or previous variant classifications. However, due to broadening genetic knowledge, it is possible that the laboratory may discover new information of relevance to the patient. Should that occur, the laboratory will recontact the healthcare professional to discuss the new findings or classification of previously reported variants; the laboratory may issue an amended report.

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Provide information above or place label to the right.					
			Label	Here	
Informed Consent Signature Page					
<b>Instructions: Informed consent is required for New York clie</b> participation in this test. I understand that the genetic analysi guarantees my health, the health of an unborn child, or the he	s performed by Mayo Clinic	Laboratories in no way			
Secondary findings: Patient (proband): Checking the "Opt out of secondary findings genes published by ACMG and will not report them opts out, secondary findings will not be reported for any far be assumed.	n unless the variant is in a ger	ne related to the patient's clin	ical features. If the pa	atient (proband)	
<ul> <li>Family member comparators: Checking the "Opt out of section the presence or absence of these variants in the family member assumed. Family members will not receive their own seproband's report.</li> </ul>	nber will not be stated. If the	boxes are not checked or thi	s page is not returned	d, opt in will	
Patient (Proband) Signature  My signature below acknowledges my voluntary participation	ı in this test for myself or my	child.			
Patient/Guardian Signature		Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		☐ Opt out of	
Parent/Guardian Printed Name (Last, First Middle)		Guardian Relationship t	secondary findings		
Family Member Signatures Only fill out information for family members whose specimen	is are being sent as compara	itors.			
Family Member 1 Signature		Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		☐ Opt out of	
Family Member 1 Printed Name (Last, First Middle)		Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		secondary findings	
Family Member 2 Signature	ember 2 Signature			☐ Opt out of	
Family Member 2 Printed Name (Last, First Middle)		Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		secondary findings	
Family Member 3 Signature	r 3 Signature			☐ Opt out of	
Family Member 3 Printed Name (Last, First Middle)		Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		secondary findings	
Healthcare Professional/Genetic Counselo I have explained the above information to this individual. I ha of my ability.		s outlined above and have an	swered all questions	to the best	
Healthcare Professional/Genetic Counselor Signature	Date (mm-dd-yyyy)	Healthcare Professional/	Genetic Counselor Prin	nted Name (Last, First)	
DNA storage:		·			
<ul> <li>All clients residing outside of New York: Checking the "Opt comparators will be destroyed upon completion of this test reanalysis be requested in the future, new sample(s) will be</li> <li>Opt out of DNA storage</li> </ul>	t, and will not be used for res	search or quality assurance pe	erformed in the labora	atory. Should	
• New York clients: Checking the "New York clients: permissi	on to retain remaining samp	le(s)" box below means that p	ermission is given to	retain any	

remaining samples for the proband and any family member comparators longer than 60 days after the completion of testing, and can be used as de-identified samples for research or quality assurance performed in the laboratory. If the box is not checked, all samples from New York clients will be disposed of 60 days after testing is complete and will not be used for research or quality assurance purposes. Should reanalysis be requested in

Birth Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

Patient Name (Last, First Middle)

the future, new sample(s) will be required.

☐ New York clients: permission to retain remaining sample(s)

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