

NY Informed Consent – Postnatal Microarray Analysis

NOTE: Please obtain patient signature on consent form and provide a signed copy to EGL Genetics to permit testing and processing.

I, (name) _____, voluntarily request of EGL Genetics to perform DNA-based testing for postnatal microarray analysis in myself/my child (child's name _____) in an attempt to determine whether I/my child am a carrier of a disease gene or are at increased risk to be affected by a genetic condition. The following points were explained and I understand that:

- Postnatal microarray analysis is designed to identify very small (submicroscopic) pieces of genetic material (DNA) that are extra and/or missing and cannot be detected with standard chromosome analysis. These submicroscopic chromosome imbalances may cause birth defects, developmental disabilities, and/or behavioral issues. Postnatal microarray can identify more than 180 known genetic syndromes.
- In some cases, additional studies (including parental studies) will be recommended to determine whether or not a detected chromosome imbalance is clinically meaningful and/or was inherited. Most inherited changes are benign. Rarely, however, an inherited change which causes minimal or no issues in a parent may result in significant physical or developmental problems in a child.
- This test may be ordered in case unexplained developmental delay or intellectual disability, autism spectrum disorders, epilepsy or seizures, dysmorphic features, congenital anomalies or birth defects, normal chromosome analysis and an abnormal phenotype, apparently balanced chromosome rearrangement and an abnormal phenotype to look for cryptic imbalances at the breakpoints and/or characterization of a previously identified chromosome abnormality.
- This is a genetic (DNA-based) test. DNA isolated from the blood is hybridized to a custom array containing probes across the genome to detect copy number imbalances. FISH analysis or another method, such as G-banding, is used to confirm abnormal findings.
- This analysis can have the following outcomes:
 - **Positive:** This means that a loss or gain of genetic material that may be clinically significant has been detected.
 - **Negative:** This means that postnatal microarray analysis did not detect an extra or missing piece of chromosome material that is associated with a known genetic syndrome or has been reported in the literature to be associated with physical or developmental problems. A normal result does not exclude all genetic conditions.
 - **Indeterminate result:** This means that a loss or gain of material of unclear significance has been detected. Please be aware that some such losses or gains of genetic material may be benign, with no impact on development. Other such losses or gains may cause birth defects or developmental disabilities, the extent of which cannot be determined.
- Possible diagnostic errors include sample mix-ups, genotyping errors, rare genetic variants that interfere with analysis and other sources. In addition, due to insufficient specimen size or cell growth, testing may fail to yield results. This testing may yield results that are of unknown clinical significance and that parental blood samples may be also be tested to determine whether the changes were inherited. As a result of parental studies, non-maternity and/or non-paternity may be detected. One may receive a result for which no clinical information exists. By opting to have postnatal microarray testing, one may receive a result relating to an adult onset condition or infertility.
- It is the responsibility of the referring physician or health care provider to understand the specific use and limitations of the testing ordered, and to educate the patient regarding these limitations. Additional information describing indications, methodology and detection can be found on the EGL website at: <https://www.egl-eurofins.com/>
- Accurate interpretation of test results is dependent upon the patient's clinical diagnosis or family medical history and upon reported family relationships being true biological relationships. An erroneous clinical diagnosis in the patient or family member can lead to an incorrect interpretation in the laboratory result. Genetic testing in family members can sometimes reveal that true biological relationships are not consistent with the reported biological relationships. For example, non-paternity may be detected, which means that the stated or assumed father of an individual is not the true biological father.
- Due to the complexity of DNA testing and potential implications of test results, results will be reported directly to the patient's ordering provider, who will then review and discuss the test results with me. Patient-identifying results and information at EGL will remain confidential and may only be released to other parties with my expressed written consent or as permitted or required by applicable law.
- Samples received from the State of New York for genetic testing will not be stored indefinitely or used for research purposes unless otherwise specified. Extracted DNA for NY samples and other clients with opt out policies will be discarded according to laboratory policy. Please contact EGL Genetics for details.
- I can request that remaining DNA be retained and used for research purposes by initialing here: _____
 - EGL is not a DNA banking facility and does not guarantee the future availability of isolated DNA. Requests for additional studies must be ordered by the referring provider, and charges will be incurred. Once the test is complete, identifying information may be

