

SECONDARY FINDINGS CONSENT

Patient information:

Print name: _____ date of birth: _____

Secondary findings

Whole exome sequencing (WES) may identify variants associated with disease that are not related to the medical condition or symptoms for which you are being tested but may nonetheless have important health implications for you and potentially your family members. For example, if WES is ordered in connection with an epileptic condition, the test may also identify a variation in a gene that is associated with cancer or another serious health condition. These other variants, which are not related to the current medical condition being evaluated by your doctor, are called secondary findings.

The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) recommends reporting certain disease-associated secondary findings, whether they are related to the patient's medical condition, as monitoring or an effective intervention/treatment may be available. Examples of these conditions include, but are not limited to cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and metabolic disorders. Some patients want to know about these secondary findings, and other patients do not. Therefore, secondary findings will not be included in the report provided to your doctor unless your doctor confirms that they have obtained your consent to include secondary findings in the report and affirmatively indicates on the test requisition to the laboratory that secondary findings should be included in the report. Please refer to the ACMG Recommendations for Reporting of Secondary Findings in Clinical Exome and Genome Sequencing for a list of the genes and associated medical conditions for which the ACMG recommends reporting. ([ACT Sheets and Algorithms](#))

Family members who undergo testing to help inform your results may discover that they have the same variant(s). Family members will not, however, receive a separate report or secondary findings. If you are found to have a variant or a secondary finding, your family members may be at risk to also have the genetic variation(s). It is recommended that family members speak with their doctor and/or genetic counselor to make an informed decision about genetic testing as related to their own health.

If no ACMG secondary findings are identified, it does not guarantee the absence of disease-associated variants. If a genetic syndrome is suspected in you or a family member, genetic testing specific to that genetic syndrome may be recommended.

I have explained the potential benefits and limitations of receiving secondary findings, have answered the patient's questions, and have obtained the patient's consent regarding the reporting of secondary findings. Please report the pathogenic variants in genes determined to be medically actionable by the ACMG policy statement.

- Yes, please include ACMG recommended secondary findings
- No, please do not include ACMG recommended secondary findings

Physician name (print): _____

Provider signature: _____

Date: _____