

**Specimen ID:** 00000000000

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**Patient Details** 

**DOB:** 00/00/0000

**Age(y/m/d):** 000/00/0000

Acct #: 00000000

Labcorp Of America

**CMBP** 

1912 TW Alexander Dr Durham NC 27709

Specimen Details

Date collected: 00/00/0000 00:00 Local 00/00/0000 00:00

**Date entered:** 00/00/0000 00:00

**Date reported:** 00/00/0000 00:00 ET

**Physician Details** 

Phone: (000) 000-0000

Ordering: .
Referring: ID:

NPI: ÆCCCCCCCCC

Specimen Type: Whole Blood

Clinical Indication: Testing for familial cancer risk variant(s): BRCA1 c.2800C>T

## **RESULTS**

Gender:

**Patient ID:** 

## **NEGATIVE FOR TARGETED VARIANT(S)**

No clinically significant variants or variants of uncertain significance were identified.

GENE	VARIANT
BRCA1	NEGATIVE
	No pathogenic variants were identified.

## INTERPRETATION

The *BRCA1* c.2800C>T (p.Gln934X) targeted variant was NOT identified in this individual. No pathogenic variants were identified.

Electronically released by: Any Physician, PhD

Testing Performed at Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 1912 T.W. Alexander Drive, RTP, NC 27709-0150, 1-800-345-4363, Medical Director: Any Physician, MD, PhD



Patient: PATIENT, ANY

**DOB**: 00/00/0000 Patient ID:

### ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION

#### **NCCN Guidelines**

When *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* results are negative, additional testing may be helpful for some patients with breast, ovarian, prostate and pancreatic cancer. Guidelines from the National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®) recommend considering germline genetic testing for high-penetrance breast and/or ovarian cancer genes (including, but not limited to, *BRCA1/2*, *CDH1*, *PALB2*, *PTEN*, and *TP53*) in patients with any of the criteria in the table below. To discuss comprehensive genetic testing for breast, ovarian, prostate and pancreatic cancer genes, an Integrated Genetics' Genetic Coordinator is available at 800-345-4363.

Breast cancer diagnosed ≤ age 45	Male breast cancer, ovarian cancer, or pancreatic cancer
Breast cancer diagnosed age 46-50 with multiple	Prostate cancer at any age and Ashkenazi Jewish
primary breast cancers or ≥ 1 close relative with	ancestry, or that is metastatic, high risk or in
breast, ovarian, pancreatic, or prostate cancer	combination with certain family history criteria

Breast cancer diagnosed at any age and one of the following:

- · To aid in PARP inhibitor or olaparib treatment
- Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry
- Triple negative breast cancer
- ≥ 1 close relative with breast cancer ≤ age 50, or ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, or male breast cancer at any age
- ≥ 3 total diagnoses of breast cancer in patient and/or close blood relatives
- ≥ 2 close blood relatives with either breast or prostate cancer at any age

Patients with a first or second degree relative meeting certain criteria in this table may consider germline genetic testing as well. Complete criteria may be found at NCCN.org.

# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on information provided, this patient meets National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®) clinical guidelines that recommend considering testing for additional genes. See Additional Clinical Information for more details. Integrated Genetics' Genetic Coordinators are available at (800) 345-GENE to discuss additional genetic testing if desired.

Genetic counseling is recommended to discuss the potential clinical and/or reproductive implications of these results, as well as recommendations for testing family members. To access Integrated Genetics Genetic Counselors please visit www.integratedgenetics.com/genetic-counseling or call (855) GC-CALLS (855-422-2557).

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### **METHODS AND LIMITATIONS**

**Next-generation sequencing:** Genomic regions of interest are selected using a custom capture reagent for target enrichment and sequenced via the Illumina(R) next generation sequencing platform. Regions of interest include all exons and intron/exon junctions (+/-20 nucleotides) of the *BRCA1* (NM\_007294.3) and *BRCA2* (NM\_000059.3) genes. Sequencing reads are aligned with the human genome reference GRCh37/hg19 build. Minimum mean coverage is 40X. Any segment failing minimum read depth coverage is rescued by bi-directional Sanger sequencing to complete sequence analysis. Variants, including SNVs and CNVs, are identified using a custom bioinformatics pipeline.

Reported variants: Pathogenic and likely pathogenic variants and variants of uncertain significance (VUS) are reported. Non-deletion variants are specified using the numbering and nomenclature recommended by the Human Genome Variation Society (HGVS, http://www.hgvs.org/). Benign variants are not reported. Variant classification and confirmation are consistent with ACMG standards and guidelines (Richards, PMID:25741868; Rehm, PMID:23887774). Detailed variant classification information is available upon request. A variant of uncertain significance (VUS) should not be used in clinical decision making; a VUS is classified based on inadequate or conflicting evidence regarding its pathogenicity or clinical relevance.

Limitations: Technologies used do not detect germline mosaicism and do not rule out the presence of large chromosomal aberrations, including rearrangements, gene fusions, or variants in regions or genes not included in this test, or possible inter/ intragenic interactions between variants. Variant classification and/or interpretation may change over time if more information becomes available. False positive or false negative results may occur for reasons that include: genetic variants, pseudogene interference, technical handling, blood transfusions, bone marrow transplantation, mislabeling of samples, or erroneous representation of family relationships. For heterozygous variants in the same gene the assay cannot determine whether they are on the same or different chromosome; to determine phase and clinical significance, rarely, parental testing may be required. Exact breakpoints of exon-level deletions/duplications are not determined. The presence of an inherited cancer syndrome due to a different genetic cause cannot be ruled out. Any interpretation should be clinically correlated with information about the patient's presentation and relevant family history.

### REFERENCES

- 1. NCCN Genetic/Familial High Risk Assessment: Breast, Ovarian, and Pancreatic. Version 1.2022.
- 2. Petrucelli, et al. *BRCA1* and *BRCA2*-Associated Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer. GeneReviews, updated 2016. PMID: 20301425.

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by LabCorp. It has not been cleared or approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

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