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Molecular Genetic Testing Request Form

For detailed lab and referral information please see our website: https://www.rbht.nhs.uk/our-services/clinical_support/laboratories/clinical-genetics-and-genomics-laboratory

All fields are mandatory. Illegible, unclear or incomplete forms or incorrect blood containers will result in delayed processing or no tests being performed

Patient Details (Affix sticker if available. A minimum of three identifiers are required)			Referrer Details
Family name:	Sex assigned at bi	rth: M/F Billing: NHS/PP	Referrer: Tel:
First name(s):	Hospital Number	:	Named Consultant:
Date of Birth:	NHS number:		Hospital:
Postcode:	CGGL Family Nun	nber:	Department:
Ethnic origin: Caucasian African/African Ar Saian (inc. Bangladeshi, Indian & Pakistani) E Asian Mixed Other	n (inc. Chinese & Japanese)		NHS email address: CC reports to (name and address):
Clinical information and family history Please ensure this referral complies with current eligibility cri			
Have other members of this family been tested but the sample urgent Please indic		provide details:	
not wish the sample to be stored, or to be used for the course of genetic analysis, we generate sect sought, we will identify "incidental" findings in generates to be consent for any surplus diagnostic samples to be	to ensure that the patiency be used to inform applinician has obtained content of the patient's family throughly assurance and trace or quality assurance and quence data on many genes unrelated to the information of the patiency findings may be used in ethical resears. Samples will not be up thorised staff in relation of the patiency of the patienc	ent/carer knows the purpose propriate healthcare of men posent for testing, storage arough their health professional tining purposes. If the patien d training purposes, please venes. It is foreseeable, that initial presenting clinical phen ay be reported, following disch projects approved by the used for any animal experiment to approved research projects.	of the test, that the sample may be stored for obers of the patient's family. Id for the use of this sample and the information is (if appropriate). The patient should be advised to does not wish information to be shared, or does write this clearly in the clinical summary box. In a small proportion of cases, that while not actively otype. Incidental Pathogenic/Likely Pathogenic cussion with the referring clinician. Trust's research office. Some research projects ints, or any research that benefits non-healthcare exist and will be anonymised to any person not
Patient/parent's signature Consent undertaken by:			/
Clinician's name	••••••	Clinician's signature	
PHLEBOTOMY/REFERRER: Please take 2x 4 A minimum of 2x 1ml of EDTA Blood is acceptable for		LAB USE ONLY Sample(s) received:	Aliquot checked:
Date of collection:			

Samples and forms should be sent to the lab packaged according to UN3373 guidance. All samples should be sent by first class post, courier or hospital transport.

Diagnostic testing is by Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) using custom panels. Data is generated and stored on all genes in each panel. Analysis, including CNV calling, will be reported on the genes of clinical relevance to the disease category requested below. Incidental findings may also be reported (see consent statement on page 1)

For full details of genes on each subpanel, please refer to our website (see page 1). National Genomic Test Directory codes ('R' no.) are included for cardiac and respiratory specialist test groups (in bold) only. NOTE: for NHS commissioned testing, requests MUST be for one of the Test directory coded panels.

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CARDIAC	HPO terms				
Please select a panel(s) for testing using tick boxes below	Please indicate any relevant HPO terms from the lists below IF APPLICABLE (major HPO terms only are listed)				
Aortopathy disorders	Cardiac related				
☐ R125 Familial thoracic aortic aneurysm (FTAA)	☐ Aortic aneurysm	☐ Arachnodactyly			
☐ R140.1 Elastin-related phenotypes	☐ Aortic dissection	\square Joint dislocation			
	☐ Arterial dissection	☐ Pectus excavatum			
Arrhythmias	☐ Ectopia lentis☐ Myopia	 ☐ Bicuspid aortic valve ☐ Arterial tortuosity 			
□ R127 Long QT syndrome (LQTS)	☐ Disproportionate tall stature	☐ Aneurysm-osteoarthritis syndrome			
□ R128 Brugada syndrome (BrS)	☐ Ventricular fibrillation	☐ Bruising susceptibility			
☐ R129 Catecholaminergic polymorphic VT (CPVT)	☐ Atrial fibrillation☐ Atrial flutter	☐ Tachycardia☐ Bradycardia			
□ R130 Short QT syndrome	☐ Prolonged QTc interval	□ Syncope			
☐ R328 Progressive cardiac conduction disease	☐ Shortened QT interval	☐ Palpitations			
Cardiomyopathies	☐ Left bundle branch block	☐ Right bundle branch block			
☐ R131 Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)	 ☐ ST segment elevation ☐ Atrioventricular block 	 ☐ Impaired myocardial contractility ☐ Sudden cardiac death 			
☐ R132 Dilated/arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (DCM/ACM)	Subvalvular aortic stenosis	☐ Severely reduced left ventricular			
R133 Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC)	☐ Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	ejection fraction			
☐ R138 Sudden unexplained death or survivors of a cardiac event	☐ Asymmetric septal hypertrophy	☐ Increased left ventricular end-diastolic			
☐ R135 Paediatric or syndromic cardiomyopathy	☐ Congestive heart failure☐ Arrhythmia	volume ☐ Sensorineural hearing impairment			
☐ (R135) RASopathies/Noonan syndrome	☐ Ventricular arrhythmia	☐ Generalized arterial calcification			
Other cardiac conditions	☐ Sinus bradycardia	☐ Premature arteriosclerosis			
	☐ Dilated cardiomyopathy	☐ Precocious atherosclerosis			
☐ R384 Generalised arterial calcification in infancy	☐ Cardiomegaly☐ Arterial stenosis	☐ Hypertension☐ Angina pectoris			
☐ R391 Barth syndrome	☐ Abnormal left ventricular	☐ Myocardial infarction			
☐ R134 Familial Hypercholesterolaemia including PRS	function	☐ Coronary artery atherosclerosis			
Primary Lymphoedema	☐ Heart murmur	☐ Abnormality of the lymphatic system			
□ R136 Primary Lymphoedema	□ Pulmonary artery stenosis	☐ Short stature			
□ N130 Filmary Lymphocacina		Other (state)			
RESPIRATORY	Respiratory	related			
Bronchiectasis/Cystic Fibrosis/Ciliopathies	☐ Bronchiectasis	☐ Failure to thrive			
	☐ Chronic bronchitis	☐ Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency			
☐ R184 Cystic Fibrosis, <i>CFTR</i> full gene including introns	☐ Chronic rhinitis	☐ Situs inversus totalis			
☐ R189 Respiratory ciliopathies including non-CF bronchiectasis	☐ Chronic sinusitis☐ Recurrent respiratory infections	☐ Ciliary dyskinesia ☐ Immotile cilia			
☐ R139 Laterality disorders & isomerism (heterotaxy)	☐ Nasal polyposis	☐ Absent outer dynein arms			
Congenital respiratory conditions	☐ Chronic otitis media	☐ Absent inner dynein arms			
☐ R330 Alveolar capillary dysplasia	☐ Elevated sweat chloride	☐ Male infertility			
☐ R333 Central Congenital Hypoventilation syndrome	☐ Abnormal lung lobation☐ Alveolar capillary dysplasia	☐ Hypoventilation ☐ Hypoxemia			
☐ Periventricular nodular heterotopia and lung disease (FLNA)	☐ Neonatal respiratory distress	☐ Apnea			
☐ R421 Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis (PAM)	☐ Progressive pulmonary function	☐ Intra-alveolar nodular			
Emphysema	impairment Emphysema	calcifications Absent surfactant-protein			
☐ R191 Alpha-1-Antitrypsin deficiency (AAT)	☐ Desquamative interstitial	☐ Interstitial pneumonitis			
☐ All Emphysema genes (small panel)	pneumonitis	Respiratory insufficiency			
Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)	☐ Respiratory distress	☐ Pulmonary fibrosis ☐ Cough			
☐ R192 Surfactant deficiency (includes childhood ILD)	☐ Respiratory failure☐ Ground-glass opacification	☐ Exertional dyspnea			
☐ R421 Familial Pulmonary Fibrosis	☐ Crazy paving pattern	☐ Elevated pulmonary artery			
Pulmonary Hypertension	☐ Abnormal pulmonary interstitial	pressure			
☐ R188 Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension	morphology	☐ Increased pulmonary vascular			
	☐ Pulmonary arterial hypertension☐ Abnormal pleura morphology	resistance Telangiectasia of the skin			
Vasculopathies	☐ Pneumothorax	☐ Mucosal telangiectasiae			
☐ R190 Familial Pneumothorax	☐ Epistaxis	☐ Spontaneous hematomas			
☐ R186 Hereditary Haemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT)	☐ Arteriovenous malformation	Other (state)			
ADDITIONAL TESTING/ R442 Variant Reinterpretation (please no	ote, requests for variants previously classifi	ed by our laboratory will only be considered if the			
ADDITIONAL TESTING/ VARIANT REINTERPRETATION LASSIFICATION TO REPORT A TIGHT REINTERPRETATION LASSIFICATION TO REPORT A TIGHT REINTERPRETATION					
☐ R387 Re-analysis of existing data (ie: analysis of another gene panel following diagnostic testing)					
TESTING FOR A KNOWN FAMILIAL VARIANT: A COPY OF PROBAND REPORT AND A POSITIVE CONTROL SAMPLE MUST BE SUPPLIED, OR FULL DETAILS OF WHERE					
THE PROBAND WAS TESTED MUST BE INDICATED					
R240.1 Diagnostic/confirmatory testing (patient has phenotype consiste					
R242.1Predictive/pre-symptomatic testing (no or unknown phenotype; available for pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants only)					
□ R244.1 Family studies (carrier testing or segregation analysis for variant interpretation)					
Variant/previous testing details:					

☐ R346.1 DNA STORAGE ONLY (no test will be performed until requested)