



Please fill out all the highlighted fields. Failure to do so may result in delayed testing and delivery of results.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Form section for Patient Information including fields for Patient Email Address, Last Name, Date of Birth, Biological Gender, Patient is a Sperm/Egg Donor, Partner, Client MRN, and Address.

ORDERING PHYSICIAN INFORMATION

Form section for Ordering Physician Information including fields for Name, Address, Clinic/Institution, Telephone, and Fax.

PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE OF CONSENT (REQUIRED): I certify that this patient (and/or their legal guardian, as necessary) has been informed of the benefits, risks, and limitations of the laboratory test(s) requested.

Form section for Signature and Date (MM/DD/YYYY).

BILLING INFORMATION

Form section for Billing Information including fields for Bill to (Client/Institution/Insurance), Policyholder Last Name, Insurance Carrier, Billing Address, and Secondary Insurance.

INDICATIONS FOR TESTING

Form section for Indications for Testing with checkboxes for ICD10 Dx CODE(S) (Required) and various clinical indications like Abnormal chromosomal and genetic finding on antenatal screening of mother.

Form section for Collection Date and # of Blood Tubes Sent (Yellow, Purple, BCT, Green).

SPECIMEN TYPE: (Please contact laboratory for alternate specimen types)

Form section for Maternal, Paternal, and Fetal specimen types with checkboxes for Peripheral Blood, Saliva, Amniotic Fluid, etc.

Form section for Pregnancy History including Gestational Age, Weeks, Days or EDD, and Pregnancy conceived (IVF, Egg donor/gestational carrier).

Pre-Authorization #: Please include a copy of all insurance paperwork. ASSIGNMENT AND RELEASE: I hereby authorize my insurance benefits be paid directly to the provider and I understand that I am financially responsible for uncovered services.

Form section for Signature and Date (MM/DD/YYYY).

LABORATORY TEST(S) ORDERED

Test Selection (Required)

Parental Carrier Screening

Carrier Screening Clinical Information:

Form section for Parental Carrier Screening including Patient ancestry, Preferred Language, History of BMT, Family History, and various screening options like Expanded Carrier Screen, X-Linked Supplemental Panel, etc.

Infertility/Pregnancy Loss

Form section for Infertility/Pregnancy Loss with checkboxes for Test for Microdeletions of Y Chromosome, Thrombophilia Test, etc.

Cytogenetics and Cytogenomics

Form section for Chromosome Analysis including Chromosome Analysis (includes AFP with amniotic fluid) and Additional Cell Culture options.

CHROMOSOMAL MICROARRAY: Array Comparative Genomic Hybridization (aCGH) 180K + SNP

For prenatal specimens, please submit maternal blood for Maternal Cell Contamination (MCC) For all specimens, please include blood (1 EDTA purple top, 1 Sodium heparin green top) from parents of the proband/pregnancy for array follow up if available

Form section for Chromosomal Microarray options including Prenatal Chromosomal Microarray, High Resolution Chromosomal Microarray, POC Microarray Plus, and Parental array followup.



Form section for Panorama Prenatal Panel and Extended Panel options.

Form section for Ordering Physician, Gestational Age, Maternal Weight, and Height.

Form section for Was an egg donor or surrogate used?, Is this a multiple gestation pregnancy?, Are you submitting a father sample?, Do you want the sex of the fetus included in this report?, Do you wish to opt out for 22Q11.2 Del?, Is this a Z34.80 Pregnancy Status?

Form section for ICD10 Dx CODE(S) with checkboxes for 009.511, 009.512, 009.521, 009.522, Z13.79, 028.1, 028.3, Z31.438, and Other.

Limitations: As this assay is a screening test and not diagnostic, false positive and false negatives can occur. Positive results need diagnostic confirmation by alternative testing methods.

FLUORESCENT in situ HYBRIDIZATION (FISH)

Form section for FISH testing with checkboxes for Aneuploidy FISH, 1p36 deletion syndrome, 22q deletion/DiGeorge syndrome, etc.

Prenatal Diagnostic Testing

Form section for Prenatal Diagnostic Testing including FGFR3 Hotspot Panel, Limb Defects Next Gen Sequencing Panel, Noonan Syndrome Next Gen Sequencing Panel, etc.

Maternal blood is required for all prenatal specimens for maternal cell contamination. If patient/partner was NOT tested at Sema4, parental bloods are required (5-10mL EDTA) to confirm the variant in-house. Please also provide a copy of any previous results. Please contact the laboratory for all prenatal molecular/biochemical testing

Expanded Carrier Screen Panel includes:

- Abetalipoproteinemia ♦●●▼
- Achromatopsia ▼
- Acrodermatitis Enteropathica
- Acute Infantile Liver Failure ♦●●▼
- Acyl-CoA Oxidase I Deficiency
- Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency ▼
- Adrenoleukodystrophy, X-Linked ♦●●▼
- Aicardi-Goutières Syndrome (SAMHD1-Related)
- Alpha-Mannosidosis
- Alpha-Thalassemia ▲●◆●●▼
- Alpha-Thalassemia Mental Retardation Syndrome
- Alport Syndrome (COL4A3-Related) ◆●●▼
- Alport Syndrome (COL4A4-Related)
- Alport Syndrome (COL4A5-Related)
- Alstrom Syndrome
- Andermann Syndrome ▼
- Argininosuccinic Aciduria ▼
- Aromatase Deficiency
- Arthrogyposis, Mental Retardation, and Seizures ◆●●▼
- Asparagine Synthetase Deficiency ◆●●▼
- Aspartylglycosaminuria ▼
- Ataxia With Isolated Vitamin E Deficiency
- Ataxia-Telangiectasia ♦●●▼
- Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay ▼
- Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS10-Related)
- Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS12-Related)
- Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS1-Related) ▼
- Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS2-Related) ◆●●▼
- Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome, Type II
- Bartter Syndrome, Type 4A
- Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Type A1
- Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Type C
- 3-Beta-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type II Deficiency
- Beta-Ketothiolase Deficiency
- Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies ▲◆●●●●✘▼
- Bilateral Frontoparietal Polymicrogyria
- Biotinidase Deficiency ▼
- Bloom Syndrome ◆●●✘▼
- Canavan Disease ◆●●✘▼
- Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency
- Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency
- Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency ◆●●▼
- Carpenter Syndrome
- Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia ▼
- Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 1
- Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 2
- Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis ◆●●▼
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 4D
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 5 / Arts syndrome
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, X-Linked
- Choreoacanthocytosis ◆●●▼
- Choroideremia
- Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CYBA-related) ◆●●▼
- Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CYBB-related)
- Citrin Deficiency ▼
- Citrullinemia, Type 1 ✘
- Cohen Syndrome
- Combined Malonic and Methylmalonic Aciduria ▼
- Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 1
- Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 3 ▼
- Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 2 ▼
- Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 3
- Combined SAP Deficiency
- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 17-Alpha-Hydroxylase Deficiency
- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Alpha-Hydroxylase Deficiency ◆●●
- Congenital Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia ◆●●▼
- Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ia ▲◆●●●●✘▼
- Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ib
- Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ic
- Congenital Insensitivity to Pain with Anhidrosis ◆●●▼
- Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHRN-Related)
- Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (RAPSN-Related) ◆●●▼
- Congenital Neutropenia (HAX1-Related)
- Congenital Neutropenia (VPS45-Related)
- Corneal Dystrophy and Perceptive Deafness

- Corticosterone Methylxidase Deficiency ◆●●▼
- Cystic Fibrosis ▲◆◆●●●✘▼
- Cystinosis ◆●●▼
- D-Bifunctional Protein Deficiency
- Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 77 ◆●●▼
- Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy / Becker Muscular Dystrophy ▲✘◆●●●▼
- Dyskeratosis Congenita (FTEL1-Related) ◆●●▼
- Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa ▼
- Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VIIC ◆●●▼
- Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome (EVC-Related) ▼
- Emyer-Dreifuss Myopathy 1
- Enhanced S-Cone Syndrome ◆●●▼
- Ethylmalonic Encephalopathy
- Fabry Disease
- Factor IX Deficiency
- Factor XI Deficiency ◆●●▼
- Familial Autosomal Recessive Hypercholesterolemia ◆
- Familial Dysautonomia ◆●●✘▼
- Familial Hypercholesterolemia ▼
- Familial Hyperinsulinism (ABCC8-Related) ◆●●✘▼
- Familial Hyperinsulinism (KCNJ11-Related) ▼
- Familial Mediterranean Fever ◆●●●▼
- Fanconi Anemia, Group A ◆●●▼
- Fanconi Anemia, Group C ◆●●✘▼
- Fanconi Anemia, Group G ▼
- Fragile X Syndrome ▲◆◆●●●●✘▼
- Fumarate Deficiency ▼
- Galactokinase Deficiency ▼
- Galactosemia ◆●●✘▼
- Gaucher Disease ◆●●✘▼
- Gitelman Syndrome ▼
- Glutaric Acidemia, Type I ▼
- Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIa
- Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIc ▼
- Glycine Encephalopathy (AMT-Related)
- Glycine Encephalopathy (GLDC-Related)
- Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ia ◆●●●✘▼
- Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ib
- Glycogen Storage Disease, Type II ◆●●●▼
- Glycogen Storage Disease, Type III ◆●●▼
- Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IV / Adult Polyglucosan Body Disease ◆●●▼
- Glycogen Storage Disease, Type V ◆●●▼
- Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VII ◆●●▼
- GRACILE Syndrome and Other BCS1L-Related Disorders ▼
- Hemochromatosis, Type 2A
- Hemochromatosis, Type 3
- Hereditary Fructose Intolerance ▼
- Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis 49 ◆●●▼
- Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 1 ▼
- Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 3 ◆●●▼
- HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency
- Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency ▼
- Homocystinuria (CBS-Related) ▼
- Homocystinuria due to MTHFR Deficiency ◆●●▼
- Homocystinuria, cblE Type
- Hydrolethals Syndrome ▼
- Hyperornithinemia-Hyperammonemia-Homocitrullinuria Syndrome
- Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia 1
- Hypophosphatase ▼
- Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 ◆●●▼
- Infantile Cerebral and Cerebellar Atrophy ◆●●▼
- Isovaleric Acidemia ✘
- Joubert Syndrome 2 ◆●●✘▼
- Joubert Syndrome 7 / Meckel Syndrome 5 / COACH Syndrome
- Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMA3-Related)
- Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMB3-Related)
- Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMC2-Related)
- Krabbe Disease ▼
- Lamellar Ichthyosis, Type 1 ▼
- Leber Congenital Amaurosis 10 and Other CEP290-Related Ciliopathies ▼
- Leber Congenital Amaurosis 13
- Leber Congenital Amaurosis 2 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 20 ◆●●▼
- Leber Congenital Amaurosis 5

- Leber Congenital Amaurosis 8 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 12 / Pigmented Paravascular Chorioretinal Atrophy
- Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type ▼
- Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 1 / Lethal Arthrogyposis with Anterior Horn Cell Disease ▼
- Leukoencephalopathy with Vanishing White Matter
- Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2A
- Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2B ◆●●▼
- Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2C
- Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2D
- Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2E
- Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2I
- Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency ◆●●✘▼
- Lipoid Adrenal Hyperplasia
- Lipoprotein Lipase Deficiency
- Long-Chain 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency
- Lysinuric Protein Intolerance
- Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1a ✘▼
- Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1b ◆●●✘▼
- Meckel-Gruber syndrome 1 / Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 13 ▼
- Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency ▲◆●●●●▼
- Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts ◆●●▼
- Menkes Disease
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy ◆●●▼
- 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency: (MCC1-Related)
- 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency: (MCC2-Related)
- 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria, Type III / Optic Atrophy 3, with Cataract ◆●●▼
- Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMAA-Related)
- Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMAB-Related)
- Methylmalonic Acidemia (MUT-Related)
- Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin C Type ◆
- Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin D Type
- Microphthalmia / Anophthalmia ◆●●▼
- Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (ACAD9-Related)
- Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFA5-Related) ◆●●▼
- Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFS6-Related) ◆●●▼
- Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 6 / Navajo Neurohepatopathy
- Mitochondrial Myopathy and Sideroblastic Anemia 1 ◆●●▼
- Mucopolipidosis II / IIIA ▼
- Mucopolipidosis III Gamma
- Mucopolipidosis IV ◆●●✘▼
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I ✘
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIID
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IVb / GM1 Gangliosidosis ▼
- Mucopolysaccharidosis type VI
- Mucopolysaccharidosis type IX
- Multiple Sulfatase Deficiency ◆●●▼
- Muscle-Eye-Brain Disease and Other POMGNT1-Related Congenital Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathies ▼
- Myoneurogastrointestinal Encephalopathy ◆●●▼
- Myotubular Myopathy 1
- N-Acetylglutamate Synthase Deficiency
- NemaLine Myopathy 2 ◆●●✘▼
- Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus, Type II
- Nephrotic Syndrome (NPHS1-Related) / Congenital Finnish Nephrosis ▼
- Nephrotic Syndrome (NPHS2-Related) / Steroid-Resistant Nephrotic Syndrome
- Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN3-Related) ✘
- Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN5-Related) ▼
- Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN6-Related)
- Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN8-Related)
- Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (MFSD8-Related)
- Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (PPT1-Related) ▼
- Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (TPP1-Related) ▼
- Niemann-Pick Disease A/B (SMPD1-Related) ◆●●✘▼
- Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C (NPC1-Related)

- Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C (NPC2-Related)
- Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome
- Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (GJB2-Related) ◆●●▼
- Odonto-Onycho-Dermal Dysplasia / Schopf-Schulz-Passarge Syndrome
- Omenn Syndrome (RAG2-Related) ◆●●▼
- Omenn Syndrome / Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, Athabaskan-Type
- Ornithine Aminotransferase Deficiency ◆●●▼
- Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency
- Osteopetrosis 1 ◆●●▼
- Pendred Syndrome ▼
- Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency ▲◆◆●●●✘▼
- 3-Phosphoglycerate Dehydrogenase Deficiency ◆●●▼
- Polycystic Kidney Disease, Autosomal Recessive ◆●●✘▼
- Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome, Type 1 ◆●●▼
- Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1A ◆●●▼
- Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 6 ◆●●▼
- Primary Carnitine Deficiency ▼
- Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (DNAH5-Related) ◆●●▼
- Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (DNAI1-Related) ◆●●▼
- Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (DNAI2-related) ◆●●▼
- Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 1
- Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 2
- Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 3 ◆●●▼
- Progressive Cerebello-Cerebral Atrophy ◆●●▼
- Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis, Type 2
- Propionic Acidemia (PCCA-Related)
- Propionic Acidemia (PCCB-Related)
- Pycnodysostosis
- Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Alpha Deficiency
- Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Beta Deficiency
- 6-Pyruvoyl-Tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency
- Renal Tubular Acidosis and Deafness ◆●●▼
- Retinitis Pigmentosa 25 ◆●●▼
- Retinitis Pigmentosa 26 ◆●●▼
- Retinitis Pigmentosa 28 ◆●●▼
- Retinitis Pigmentosa 59 ◆●●▼
- Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 1 ◆
- Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 3
- Roberts Syndrome
- Salla Disease ▼
- Sandhoff Disease ▼
- Schimke Immunoskeletal Dysplasia
- Segawa Syndrome
- Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome
- Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome ▲◆◆●●●✘▼
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy (includes Enhanced SMA Testing) ▲◆◆●●●●✘▼
- Spondylothoracic Dysostosis
- Steel Syndrome
- Stuve-Wiedemann Syndrome
- Sulfate Transporter-Related Osteochondrodysplasia ▼
- Tay-Sachs Disease ◆●●●✘▼
- Tyrosinemia, Type I ◆●●✘▼
- Usher Syndrome, Type IB ▼
- Usher Syndrome, Type IC ▼
- Usher Syndrome, Type ID ▼
- Usher Syndrome, Type IF ◆●●✘▼
- Usher Syndrome, Type IIA ◆●●▼
- Usher Syndrome, Type IIB ◆●●✘▼
- Usher Syndrome, Type III ◆●●✘▼
- Very Long Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency ▼
- Walker-Warburg Syndrome and Other FKTN-Related Dystrophies ◆●●✘▼
- Wilson Disease ◆●●●
- Wolman Disease / Cholesteryl Ester Storage Disease ◆●●▼
- X-Linked Juvenile Retinoschisis
- X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency
- Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX10-Related)
- Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX1-Related) ✘
- Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX2-Related) ◆●●▼
- Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX6-Related) ◆●●▼

KEY FOR SMALLER PANELS	
▶ Standard	✘ ECS 39
▲ High Frequency	▼ ECS 152
◆ Comprehensive Jewish	
● Ashkenazi Jewish Disorders	
■ Sephardi-Mizrahi Jewish Disorders	

Informed Consent for Genetic Testing

I, _____, hereby request genetic testing, which may include molecular, cytogenetic and/or biochemical analyses, for

Myself

My child _____

I have received verbal and written information (please see sema4.com/testcatalog for test-specific information sheet) from my physician or from a genetic counselor that described, in words that I understood, the nature of the genetic testing that I/my child am about to undergo.

I understand that specimen(s), such as a peripheral blood, saliva, cheek swab, dried blood spot, skin biopsy, amniotic fluid, chorionic villi and/or urine sample, will be taken from me/my child. I understand that the samples will be used for determining if I/my child have a genetic disease, are carriers of a genetic disease, or are more likely to develop a genetic disease or condition.

The nature of the genetic test(s) that have been ordered in connection with this consent has been explained to me and the accuracy of the test and its risks and limitations have been detailed. I understand that infrequent errors may occur, even though the likelihood of an incorrect diagnosis or a misinterpretation of the result is extremely small. The likelihood of this occurring has been estimated to be less than 1%. I understand that a negative result reduces, but does not eliminate, the possibility that I/my child carry a mutation(s) in the gene(s) analyzed or in other gene(s) that are not included in the test.

I understand that no test will be performed on my sample other than the one(s) authorized by me and my healthcare provider. I have reviewed the test order made in connection with this consent, and I hereby give consent to have my specimen tested as set forth in the order.

De-identified research

Sema4 may de-identify and use all data and information generated and received in connection with this test to support medical and academic research relating to health, disease prevention, drug development, and other scientific purposes, and I will receive no compensation in connection with such research. Data and information are "de-identified" by removing any information that could be used to identify a specific person, such as a name, email address, or date of birth. Sema4 may also give the de-identified data and information to its research partners and may submit it to research databases for use in scientific and medical research, including scientific databases that are maintained by the federal government, such as a database kept by the National Institutes of Health ("NIH") (an agency of the federal government that funds research). Researchers have to apply to the NIH to see the information in the database.

If I do not want to have any of my de-identified data and information used in research consistent with this consent, I may initial here _____, or I may withdraw this consent by contacting Sema4, including by emailing privacy@sema4.com.

Permission to contact

I understand that Sema4 may wish to contact me/my child in the future, including for the following reasons: research purposes, the provision of general information about research findings, and/or the provision of information about the results of tests on my/my child's sample(s). I understand that I may notify Sema4 to opt out of such future contact, including by emailing privacy@sema4.com.

I understand that Sema4 may wish to contact me/my child in the future, including for the following reasons: research purposes, the provision of general information about research findings, and/or the provision of information about the results of tests on my/my child's sample(s). I understand that I may notify Sema4 to opt out of such future contact, including by emailing privacy@sema4.com.

I understand that this testing may yield results that are of unknown clinical significance and that parental or other relative's specimens may also be tested to determine whether a specific finding was inherited. In addition, incidental findings that are not related to the primary diagnosis may be identified in me/my child. An error in the diagnosis may occur if the true biological relationships of the family members involved are not as I have stated and this test may detect non-paternity.

The results of my/my child's test will be explained to me by a genetic counselor or by my physician who will have the opportunity to discuss my results with a geneticist. I have had the opportunity to have all of my questions answered. If I am signing this form on behalf of a minor for whom I am the legal guardian, I am satisfied that I have received enough information to sign on his or her behalf.

I understand that this consent is being obtained in order to protect my right to have all of my questions answered before testing. I understand that the results of this testing will become part of my medical record and may only be disclosed to individuals who have legal access to this record or to individuals who I designate to receive this information.

Signature of person being tested (or guardian)

Date

Rev.04/17/2020