



UCSF Common Hereditary Cancer Panel Test Informed Consent

The purpose of the *UCSF Common Hereditary Cancer Panel Test* is to try to identify genetic variants that have been found to increase cancer risk. This document provides information about the UCSF Common Hereditary Cancer Panel Test. Please read this consent form and discuss it with your health care provider. If you wish to proceed with the test, please sign, date this form and return to your provider or the UCSF Clinical Cancer Genomics Laboratory.

Common Hereditary Cancer Panel genetic test:

Every person's genome has several thousand DNA changes, known as variants. These variants may be found in only one person, in several members of a family, or in many people in the population. Most variants do not cause disease. The common hereditary cancer panel tests for variants in 47 genes associated with hereditary breast, ovarian, uterine, colorectal, pancreatic, and prostate cancers.

The common hereditary cancer panel test is designed to identify known variants that may make your risk of developing cancer higher than people in the general population. Test results include information for you and your healthcare provider to consider in healthcare and treatment decisions.

Test Results:

A test report with your results will be sent to your health care provider and the provider who ordered the test. These results will be discussed with you. Possible findings:

- Variants that are likely related to an increased risk of the described hereditary cancers relative to the general population.
- Variants that are of "uncertain significance," which means that they are genetic variants that require further research to determine if they are associated with an increased risk of the described hereditary cancers relative to the general population.
- No variants were found that are known to increase risk for cancer in the genes tested.

The test report will not include all variants in the 47 genes.

Limitations:

Diagnosis using the Common Hereditary Cancer Panel genetic test has limitations. The test cannot identify all types of DNA changes. Variants may not be detected due to technical problems. In addition, misinterpreting the meaning of a variant may cause mistakes. Limitations of the panel test include:

- Disease-causing genetic variants that are in the DNA but not in the 47 genes will not be identified.

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- The Common Hereditary Cancer Panel test does not study every part of the 47 genes, it only evaluates for known variants in those genes that are thought to be important.
- Technical accuracy and reliability of results depends on the quality of the sample. Laboratory errors can occur because of sample quality problems.
- Determining whether a variant increases cancer risk is based on current medical and scientific knowledge, and on the clinical information provided by you and your health care provider. Testing may not find a genetic cause even when one exists.
- Even if results find a variant that is related to an increased risk of hereditary cancers, this information may or may not be useful in predicting disease outcome or in guiding treatment.

Risks:

The Common Hereditary Cancer Panel test has the following potential risks. You can discuss these risks with your health care provider or genetic counselor:

- Sometimes people feel anxiety about learning uncertain genetic information about themselves or their family.
- The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) is a federal law that protects patients against employment and health insurance discrimination. That means that employers and health insurance companies cannot use genetic information when making hiring or insurance coverage decisions. The law has limits; however, life insurance, long-term care insurance, and disability insurance, are not included in the law's protections. GINA does not cover those serving in the military. Some state laws also include protection against genetic discrimination, but safeguards are not complete.
- The laboratory saves leftover DNA samples after completing the test. These samples are used for improving the test and for educational purposes. To protect your privacy, these samples are "de-identified," meaning they are not stored with your name or other personal information.
- Only de-identified information from testing is included in scientific presentations and publications in the medical literature.
- UCSF will share your de-identified results with secure scientific databases. The purpose of sharing data is to improve the medical community's understanding of the relationship between genetic variants and medical conditions.
- UCSF takes many steps to ensure that your personal health information is kept private. However, unforeseen events could result in a loss of privacy.

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Agreement to Testing:

I have reviewed, or someone has reviewed with me, the information about the *Common Hereditary Cancer Panel Test* provided in this consent form. I have been given the opportunity to ask questions. By signing this form, I agree to testing.

Patient Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

If signed by someone other than the patient (such as a parent or guardian), please indicate your name and relationship to the patient:

Printed Name: _____ Relationship to Patient: _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

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