\frown	_ ¬	NewYork-Presbyterian The University Hospital of Columbia and Cornell									
		45350									
J	IN	FORMED CONSENT AND RELEASE FOR CONVENTIONAL AND MOLECULAR CYTOGENETIC STUDIES, AND CYTOGENOMIC MICROARRAY STUDIES FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GENOMIC DNA COPY NUMBER VARIATION ANALYSIS	IF NO PLATE, PRINT NAME, SEX AND MEDICAL RECORD NO.								
		Informed consent and release for conventional and molecular cytogenetic studies, and microarray studies for constitutional genomic DNA copy number variation analysis									
	I voluntarily consent for the following tests to be performed on my /my child's/my fetus'sspecimen.										
	☐ Conventional cytogenetic analysis ☐ Molecular cytogenetic analysis (FISH)										
\bigcirc		☐ Cytogenomic Microarray testing									
	De	scription and purpose of the tests:									
\bigcirc	reta	Chromosome and sub-microscopic chromosome abnormalities may be associated with developmental delay (mer retardation, behavioral and /or learning disabilities), congenital abnormalities, infertility, history of miscarriage, embryonic a fetal death, short stature, and family history of a chromosome abnormality.									
	Cytogenetics and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH): The chromosome constitution of my specimen will be analyzed by growing the cells in culture and examining the chromosomes under the microscope. This test will reveal major chromosomal abnormalities and is considered to be greater than 99% accurate. In some cases, a preliminary FISH analysis may be performed on uncultured cells and this test will reveal information on a limited subset of chromosome abnormalities.										
	Cytogenomic Microarray (CMA) testing: is a molecular cytogenetic test that is performed on genomic DNA extracted from peripheral blood and compares the DNA of a patient to the DNA of a known reference control set of normal individuals. Microarray test is capable of detecting allelic imbalances (gains and losses) and copy number neutral abnormalities such as loss of heterozygosity (LOH) and region of homozygosity (ROH or AOH) that can be associated with uniparental disomy (UPD) or consanguinity, both of which may pose increased risk for autosomal recessive conditions. Microarray has higher resolution than conventional cytogenetics and has more comprehensive coverage than FISH. The purpose of this test is to determine whether my sample / my child's or my fetus sample has changes in the DNA copy number that may explain the clinical presentation.										
\bigcirc	The Cytogenetics Laboratory at NYPH/WCM uses single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) array that spans all chromosomes and includes all known microdeletion and microduplication syndromes. Conventional cytogenetic analysis or microarray on parental DNA will be necessary if microarray detects a gain or loss of genetic material and is of unknown clinical significance. Even though most of the inherited changes are not likely to be pathogenic, in some cases one of the parents may be carriers of a gain or loss of the genome or carriers of a balanced chromosome rearrangement which may have been transmitted to the child in an unbalanced form.										
	Microarray testing will not detect low level mosaicism (<20%), balanced rearrangements, specific gene point mutations or rearrangements below the resolution of the array.										
	In the event of a chromosomal aberration is identified by conventional cytogenetics, FISH or microarray, genetic counseling is recommended to explain the meaning of the results as well as to discuss options for clinical management.										
	The following points have been explained and I understand and accept them:										
	1.	I have the option of receiving genetic counseling before	and after the procedure.								
	2.		ay be unsuccessful or the chromosomes preparations may be of and FISH). Cytogenomic microarray testing may be unsuccessful								
\bigcup	3.		ogenomic microarray will not detect very small deletions, saicism. In rare cases, the test may provide results that are								

difficult to interpret in terms of clinical outcome. I understand that while the results from these tests are highly accurate,

4. Additional testing may be needed to confirm or refine the interpretation of test results. 51320 (12/15)

infrequent errors may occur.

_ _	NewYork-Presbyterian The University Hospital of Columbia	l a and Cornell										
	FORMED CONSENT AND RELEASE AND MOLECULAR CYTOGENET IICROARRAY STUDIES FOR CONST DNA COPY NUMBER VARIATI	IC STUDIES, AND ITUTIONAL GENOMIC	IF NO PLA	ITE, PRINT N	NAME, SEX	AND MEDICAL	RECORD NO.					
5.	I have the option if my or my child's or my fetus's test is "positive" I may consider further independent testing and pursue genetic counseling.											
6.	A normal test result does not exclude the possibility that I/my child/my fetus may have a genetic condition which is not evaluable by conventional Cytogenetics, FISH, and Cytogenomic microarray testing.											
7.	I understand that all three tests do	o not rule out genetic d	isorders caused by	single g	gene mu	utations.			_			
8.	The specimen may be forwarded, by the NewYork Presbyterian Hospital laboratories, to another accredited laboratory for testing if the NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital laboratories cannot perform the requested test.											
9.	The test results will be a part of my medical record and will be available to physicians and genetic counselors involved in my care.											
10.	I have been given the opportunity	to ask questions abou	t the ordered tests	and told	l how I v	will the ge	t the test r	esults.	\bigcirc			
11.	I would like to receive the results of <i>all clinically relevant findings</i> from the Cytogenomic microarray test, even if they are unrelated to the reason that the study was initially ordered. The ordering doctor/health care provider or his/her designee can report the results to me. \square Yes \square No Initials:											
12.	2. No test other than those authorized shall be performed on the biological sample and the sample will be discarded at the end of the testing process or not more than sixty days after the sample was taken, unless a longer period of retention is expressly authorized in the consent or unless consent is given for additional testing purposes.											
13.	Upon completion of testing a port purposes. Once the material has for item 13. ☐ Yes ☐ No											
Pati	ent Signature/Authorized Representative	Print Name		Date	_/	_/	Time	AM PM				
					_/	_/		AM PM				
Per	son Obtaining Consent	Print Name Date		Date			Time		\bigcup			