



36th Annual Conference

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Greater Columbus Convention Center
Columbus, OH



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Incidental findings in patients referred for family variant testing

COI Disclosure

I am an employee of, and shareholder in, Invitae.

Targeted cascade testing has been the standard practice

- The yield of clinically actionable information with targeted family variant testing (FVT) is high
- Genetic testing is changing quickly
- Increased accessibility of multigene panel testing has coincided with an increase in testing family members with full panels rather than FVT
- The diagnostic yield of testing individuals with family histories of pathogenic variants for additional cancer susceptibility genes is unknown



Objective: To examine the utility of comprehensive panel testing in patients with family histories of pathogenic variants

Clinician-ordered FVT test

Simulated 80 gene panel

INVITAE
 INVITAE CONFIRMATION CODE
 Please enter with ID code here

ORDER ID
 For internal medical use only

Requisition Form
 (Cancer Testing 1)

PATIENT INFORMATION

First name: _____ Last name: _____
 Date of birth (MM/DD/YYYY): ____/____/____ Sex: M F O Other
 MFI# (medical record number): _____
 Ancestry: Asian Black/African American White/Caucasian Admixed/Latino/Hispanic Hispanic or Native American Pacific Islander Other

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Practice name and address:
 Institution/practice name: _____
 Address: _____ City: _____
 State: _____ ZIP code: _____ Country: _____
 Primary clinical contact:
 Name: _____ Role/Title: _____
 Phone: _____ NPI# _____
 Email address (for report access): _____

SPECIMEN INFORMATION

Label each tube with the patient's full name, date of birth, and specimen collection date.
 A requisition form MUST accompany each specimen. www.invitae.com/specimen-requirements

Specimen type: Blood Saliva Or other (specify): _____
 Are we able to accept blood/dried blood specimens? Yes No
 *Alligies from venous blood. *Blood specimens - 2-3 weeks prior to specimen collection

Collection date (MM/DD/YYYY): ____/____/____ Special cases: Urgent Delayed (urgent hematologic malignancy) Submission

REASON FOR TESTING

ICD-10 codes: _____ Previous results: _____
 Diagnostic for personal history? Yes No If yes, describe below.

Level of Medical Necessity (LMN): I have attached an LMN and/or other documentation for insurance billing purposes. I agree to allow Invitae to transfer the information from this requisition to an LMN and/or other documentation using the existing physician's name as the signatory for insurance billing.

Family history? Yes No If yes, describe in detail below or attach pedigree. If there is a known familial variant, indicate here.

MEDICARE BILLING (U.S. ONLY)

I have attached a copy of the patient's Medicare card & requirements (criteria checklist, patient consent, LAMN, available at www.invitae.com/billing)

Medicare ID#: _____ Medicare ID#: _____
 Medicare ID#: _____ Medicare ID#: _____
 Medicare ID#: _____ Medicare ID#: _____

INSURANCE BILLING (U.S. ONLY)

I have attached a copy of the patient's card

Insurance company name: _____ Member ID#: _____
 Patient relation to policy holder: Self Child Spouse Other
 Policy holder name: _____

INSTITUTIONAL BILLING

Send invoice to practice address above

Billing contact name: _____ Phone: _____
 Billing email address: _____
 Billing address: _____ City: _____
 State: _____ ZIP code: _____ Country: _____

PATIENT PAY BILLING

Invoice will send an electronic invoice to the patient email listed above

OTHER BILLING

Other study code: _____

OTHER COMMENTS

Medical professional signature: _____ Date: _____

VS.

GENES TESTED:

ALK	APC	ATM	AXIN2	BAP1	BARD1	BLM
BMPRIA	BRCA1	BRCA2	BRIPI	CASR	CDC73	CDH1
CDK4	CDKN1B	CDKN1C	CDKN2A	CEBPA	CHEK2	DICER1
DIS3L2	EGFR	EPCAM	FH	FLCN	GATA2	GPC3
GREM1	HOXB13	HRAS	KIT	MAX	MEN1	MET
MITF	MLH1	MSH2	MSH6	MUTYH	NBN	NF1
NF2	PALB2	PDGFRA	PHOX2B	PMS2	POLD1	POLE
POT1	PRKAR1A	PTCH1	PTEN	RAD50	RAD51C	RAD51D
RB1	RECQL4	RET	RUNX1	SDHA	SDHAF2	SDHB
SDHC	SDHD	SMAD4	SMARCA4	SMARCB1	SMARCE1	STK11
SUFU	TERC	TERT	TMEM127	TP53	TSC1	TSC2
VHL	WRN	WT1				

2593 patients referred for family variant testing
Sept '15-Jan '17

De-identified data for unrequisioned genes unmasked

Simulated 80 gene panel for all orders

Excluded: VUSes, P/LP variants associated with AR disease only*, increased risk alleles**

*MUTYH hets, VHL c.598C>T
**APC c.3920T>A

Reported variants:
Interpreted P/LP
(Familial variants and incidental findings)

Unrequisioned variants:
Interpreted P/LP
Predicted* P/LP

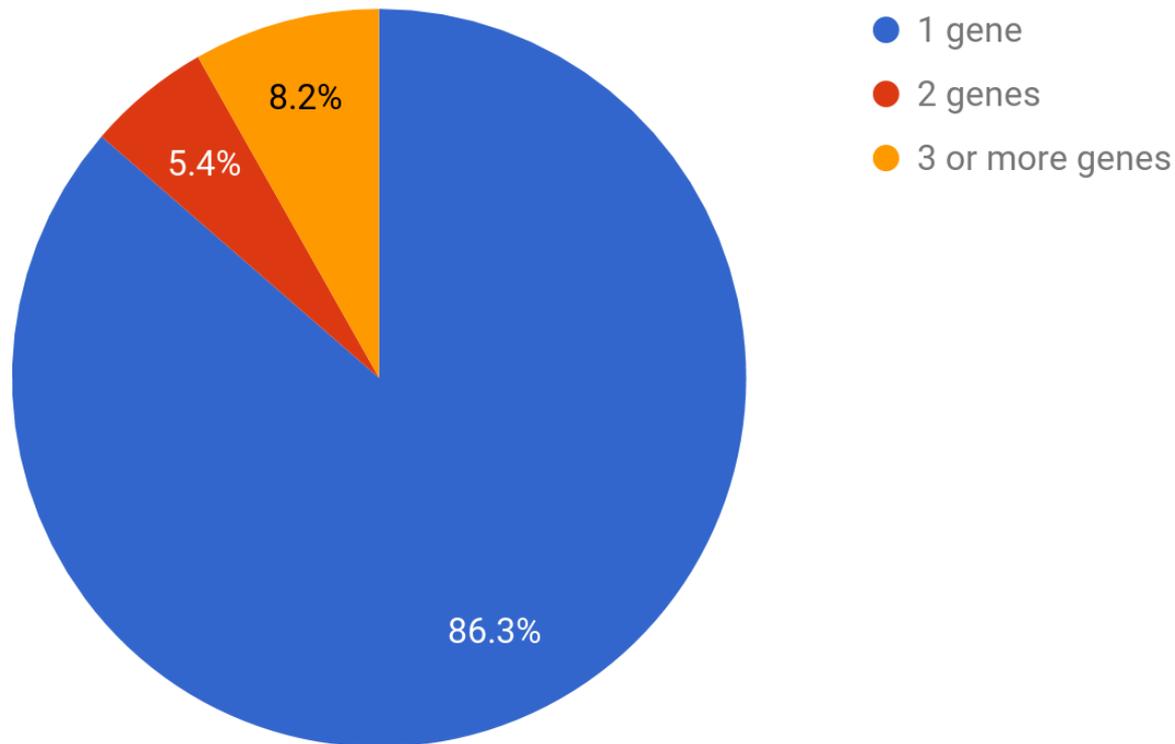
*Computationally predicted LOF variants=stop gain, frameshift, indels, splice acceptor/donor site mutations in established LOF genes

Clinical and family history field review

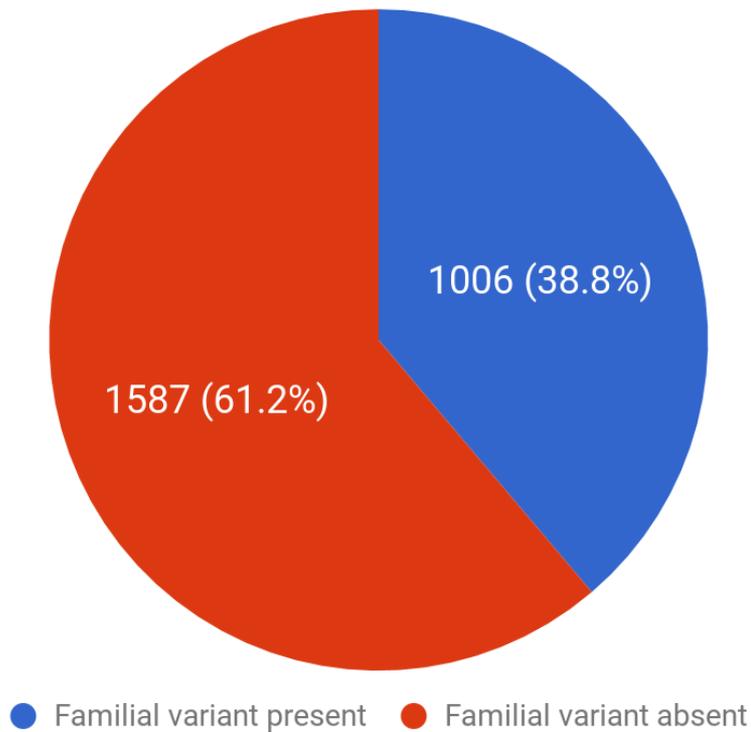
*Detailed pedigree and clinic notes not reviewed

Management guideline review

Family variant testing ordering patterns

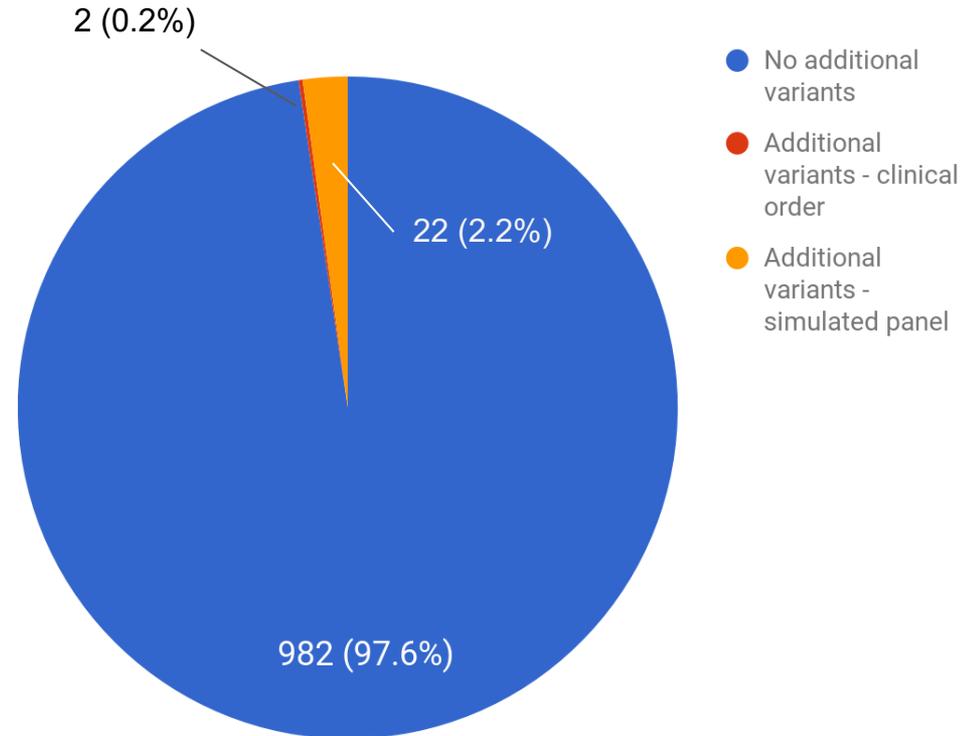


Familial variant test results matched expectations



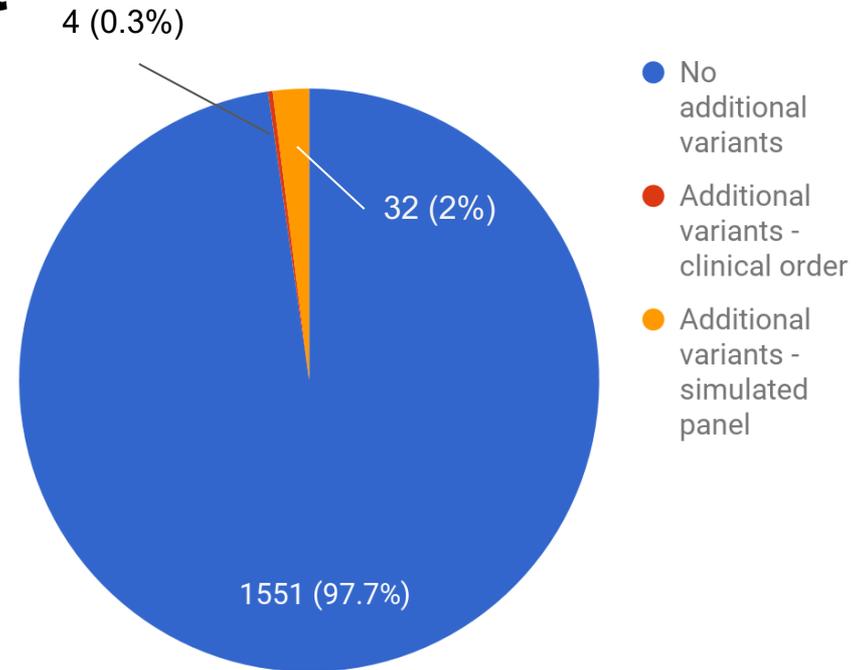
Additional variants identified when familial variant **present**

- 1006 orders were positive for the familial variant
- 24 orders (2.4%) were positive for an additional pathogenic/likely pathogenic variant in addition to the familial variant
- 22 of these were identified by the simulated 80 gene panel rather than the clinical order

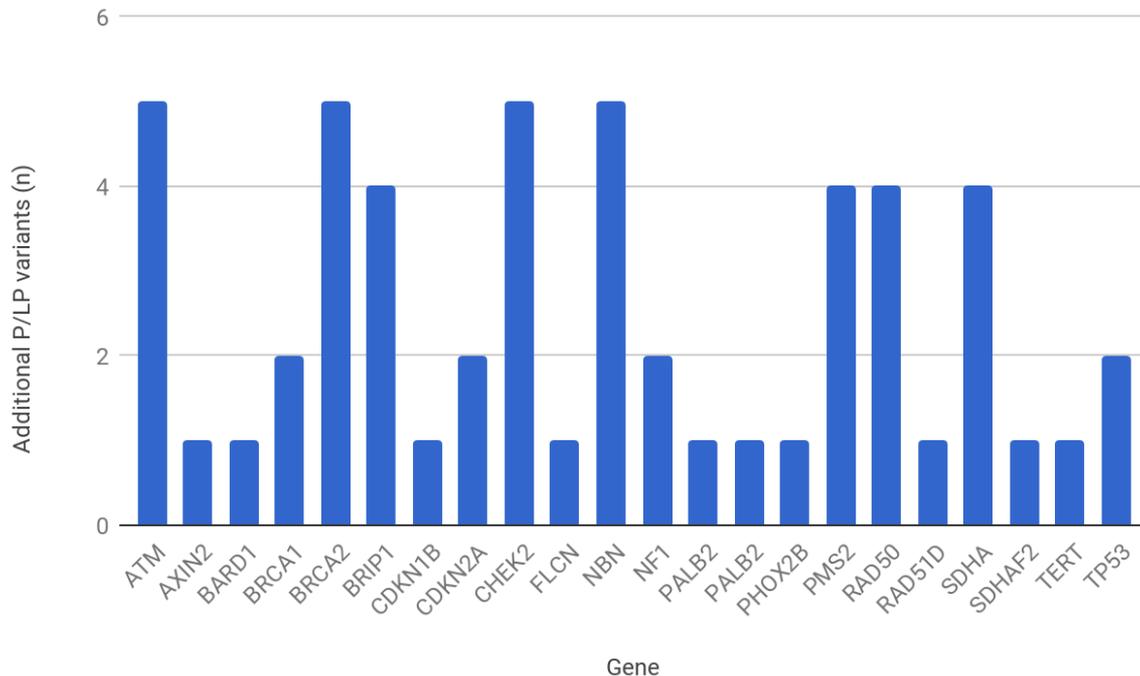


Additional variants identified when familial variant **absent**

- 1587 orders negative for the familial variant
- 36 orders (2.3%) were negative for the familial variant but positive for an additional pathogenic/likely pathogenic variant
- 32 of these were identified by the simulated 80 gene panel rather than the clinical order



Pathogenic variants identified by simulated panel



- In total 54 cases had P/LP variants which were not requisitioned (2%)
- 89% occurring in clinically actionable genes with published management recommendations

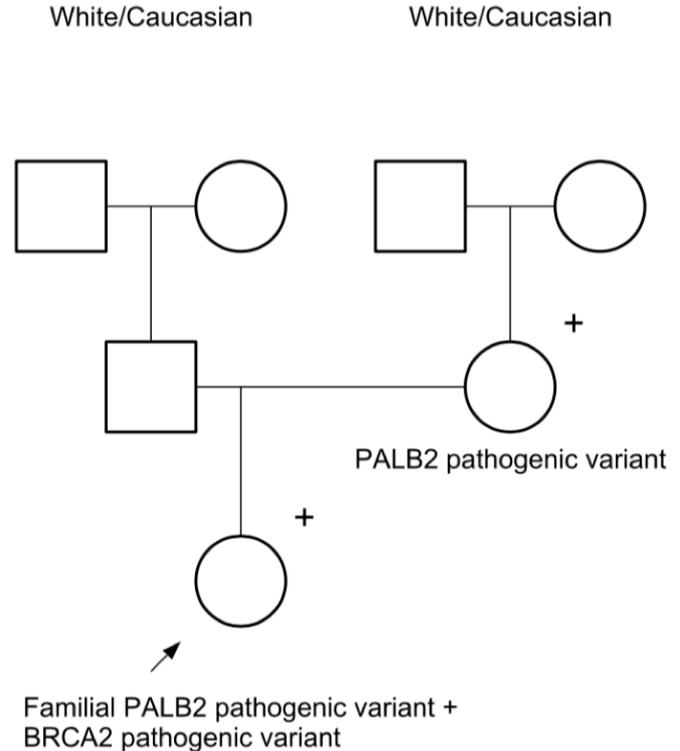
Positive for familial variant and additional finding

CASE 1:

- Caucasian female
- Mother carries pathogenic PALB2 variant
- PALB2 only was ordered

RESULTS:

- Positive for familial PALB2 variant
- Simulated panel identified pathogenic BRCA2 variant: p.Ser2022*



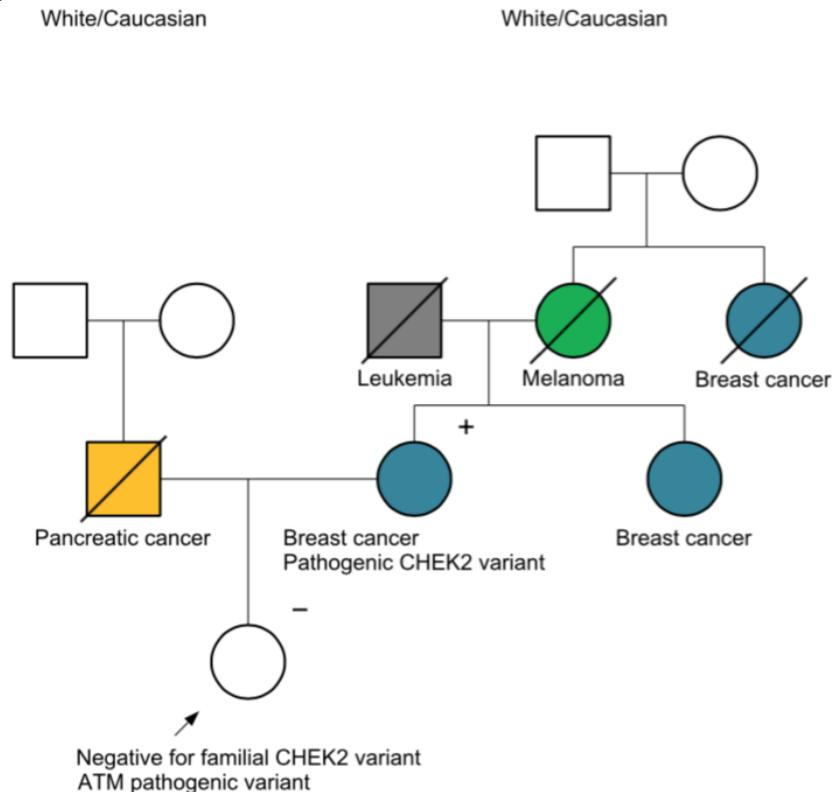
Negative for familial variant positive for additional finding

CASE 2:

- Caucasian female with family history
- Mother with pathogenic CHEK2 variant
- CHEK2 only ordered

RESULTS:

- Negative for familial CHEK2 variant
- Simulated panel identified pathogenic ATM variant: c.3G>A



Limitations

- Selection limited to cases where we were aware of a known familial variant
- Family variant documentation and clinical/family history was limited to free text fields and dependent on clinician's documentation
- Orders for familial variants of unknown significance were excluded
- Some “second hits” were already known to the clinician and thus were not requisitioned
- Presence of management guidelines was used as a proxy for estimating clinical actionability

A small proportion of cases may have benefited from larger panels

- In 98% of cases, the pathogenic and likely pathogenic variants were detected by familial variant testing
- In 2% of cases, additional pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants were not identified by family variant testing
- The majority of unrequisioned additional findings were in genes with medical management guidelines
- Most of the time, testing limited to the known familial variant is sufficient, but broader panels should be considered for patients with complex family histories

Acknowledgments