

my Genome

by Veritas

Test Limitations

myGenome is a screening test intended for generally healthy individuals, and not meant for diagnostic use. It can potentially identify if a person is at increased risk for a disease or health condition, but is not designed to look deeply into the genetics of any one specific health concern. **Standard Interpretation** includes insights on hundreds of genes related to your disease risks, drug sensitivities, and what you may pass on to your children. **Premium Interpretation** includes everything you get with standard, but with a deeper look into your cancer and cardiovascular risks and carrier conditions.

WHAT IS THIS TEST?

myGenome uses next-generation sequencing technology to read through all of an individual's genetic material (DNA), and to identify variants (changes) in their DNA sequence. There are thousands of possible variants that can occur in an individual. Most of these variants are benign (harmless), and contribute to the uniqueness of each individual. However, some variants are pathogenic (disease-causing). Our team of geneticists and genetic counselors review these variants and use strict criteria to determine whether a variant is expected to cause disease or not. Pathogenic, or likely pathogenic, variants will be listed in the myGenome report, with accompanying discussions of their significance.

THIS IS NOT A DIAGNOSTIC TEST.

myGenome (with Standard or Premium Interpretation) should not be used as a diagnostic test because there is a chance that some of the variants that are associated with health conditions or disease risk could be missed. Possible reasons for this include:

- » The variant is novel (not previously reported), and is not present in the medical genetics literature or medical databases (such as ClinVar or HGMD). Though there are exceptions, most novel variants will be excluded from the myGenome report because there is not enough evidence with which to weigh their significance.
- » Some types of variants cannot be detected by our next-generation sequencing technology. This includes large deletions (missing genetic material), duplications/insertions (extra genetic material), and triplet repeat expansions (too many copies of a repeating sequence of DNA). Different types of technology must be used to detect these types of variants.
- » The variant is in a region of our genome that is not well covered by the myGenome test.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO NEXT?

If you or your doctor are concerned about an underlying genetic diagnosis, or think you might be at risk for a health condition that runs in your family, we also offer **myGenome** with Diagnostic Interpretation. This service is appropriate for individuals with clinical signs and symptoms that are suspected to have a genetic cause. If you are interested in learning more about this service, please contact us at **1 (888) 507-6619** or email support@veritasgenetics.com.

Another option is an evaluation with a medical geneticist and/or discussion with a genetic counselor, because a more targeted genetic test may be a better choice for you. A targeted genetic test takes an in-depth look at a specific gene or select group of genes (for example, a hereditary breast/ovarian cancer gene panel). The genes are sequenced at a greater depth of coverage, meaning that the DNA sequence in any given location is read more times than with whole-genome sequencing (WGS). Additionally, the gene coverage is more likely to be complete with targeted testing compared to WGS.