**CATEGORIES OF POSSIBLE EXOME FINDINGS**

As we have discussed, it is possible that the exome test will give us additional genetic information, also called ‘incidental findings’, about possible health conditions unrelated to colon cancer or polyps. The exome test can find additional genetic information because it looks at hundreds of genes. Some of this information may be relevant to you and your healthcare practitioner. However, it is important to remember that **the exome** analysis done in this study **does not** **tell us everything** about your genetic information.

Our main focus is to provide you with the opportunity to learn about genetic findings that will make a difference for your medical care. We will not be looking for genetic changes that tell us about untreatable conditions, and we will not tell you about genetic changes we find that have unclear consequences for your health. We will select the genetic information to report based on our best medical and scientific judgment at this time. More information about genomic data is expected to be understood in the future.

We have listed below different types of incidental findings that the exome test might provide. Please review the categories, and let us know which type(s) of genetic findings you would like to hear about. Remember that any genetic information we report to you will become a part of your medical record. We will ask you about these categories again at your next visit, so if you change your mind we will update your choices.

Thank you.

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| **Type of Finding** | **Example** | **Choice – If this type of finding were present in your exome result, would you want to be informed about it?** |
| Findings that give information about abnormal **responses to medications****Note: Most people will have results of this kind** | **Warfarin Sensitivity:** Specific genechanges make an individual more or less able to break down warfarin (Coumadin), a medicine that is used to treat individuals who have blood clots or are at high risk to develop them. Knowing how much an individual breaks down warfarin helps doctors choose a starting dose that is not too high to cause bleeding, or too low to be effective.  | Yes/No |
| Findings that indicate a **small to moderate genetic risk** for which monitoring may be recommended | **Hemochromatosis:** This finding indicates an increased risk of iron accumulation in the body. However, most people do not develop symptoms, but monitoring with certain iron blood tests can identify those who will develop serious complications such as liver and heart problems. If the iron tests are abnormal, frequent blood donation can prevent the clinical problems.  | Yes/No |
| Findings that indicate a **strong genetic risk** for which there are specific medical recommendations**Note: Very few people will have results of this kind**  | **Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer:** This finding would indicate an increased risk of breast and ovarian cancer, as well as a few other types of cancer. Health recommendations for women would include regular breast screening with both mammography and MRI testing. However, there is no effective screening currently for ovarian cancer, so women with this genetic risk would be recommended to have their ovaries removed when done with childbearing.  | Yes/No |