



1-800-533-1710

Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia Panel

PCDGG

PATIENT NAME ABNORMAL, PCDGG				ORDER NUMBER M229000165
PATIENT ID SA00154610	DATE OF BIRTH 01/01/1980	AGE 42 Y	SEX Female	REQUESTED BY CLIENT CLIENT
COLLECTED 9/28/2022, 10:00 AM	RECEIVED 9/29/2022, 8:27 AM	REPORTED 9/30/2022, 11:12 AM		
The collected, received, and reported dates and times on the report are in the time zone of the performing location. 7028846 MCL RochesterCampus Rochester MN 55901				CLIENT ORDER NUMBER SA00154610 CLIENT MRN SA00154610

TEST DESCRIPTION

Evaluation of 40 genes associated with primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD)

SPECIMEN

DNA (ul)

RESULT SUMMARY

Pathogenic Variants Detected

RESULT

Gene (Transcript)	Variant	Zygosity	Classification
DNAH5 (NM_001369.3)	c.13486C>T p.Arg4496* (p.R4496*) Chr5(GRCh37):g.13701398G>A	Homozygous	Pathogenic

The following homozygous PATHOGENIC variant was detected: DNAH5 (NM_001369.3), Chr5 (GRCh37):g.13701398G>A, c.13486C>T, p.Arg4496* (p.R4496*)

No additional reportable pathogenic variants, likely pathogenic variants, or variants of uncertain significance were detected within all other tested genes. See the Genes Analyzed section for a complete list of genes evaluated by the assay.

INTERPRETATION

DNAH5 c.13486C>T (p.Arg4496*): The homozygous c.13486C>T (p.Arg4496*) variant in the DNAH5 gene (MIM: 603335) is classified as pathogenic. The DNA5 gene encodes dynein axonemal heavy chain 5, a critical component of the outer dynein arm (ODA) of the microtubule complex in respiratory cilia. Pathogenic variants in this gene are associated with autosomal recessive primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD). This variant has been previously reported in the homozygous and compound heterozygous state in individuals with PCD (1-7) and was reported to segregate with PCD in three siblings (1). For all reported individuals where transmission electron microscopy (TEM) or high-speed video-microscopy (HSV) was performed, results demonstrated outer dynein arm defects, consistent with loss of function of the encoded dynein (3-7). Finally, other truncating variants in the DNAH5 gene have also been associated with PCD and loss of function is the established mechanism of disease for this gene. Taken together, this result is supportive of a diagnosis of primary ciliary dyskinesia for this individual. Clinical correlation is recommended.

This result should be interpreted in the context of clinical findings, family history, and other laboratory testing.

Consultation with a genetics professional is recommended for interpretation of this result and to determine whether reproductive risk assessment and familial testing may be of benefit to this family. Genetic testing for family members is available by ordering FMTT / Familial Mutation, Targeted Testing for the specific variant(s) detected. Please contact the laboratory at 1-800-533-1710 or the online test catalog at www.mayocliniclabs.com for information about FMTT.



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6. Baz-Redón N, Rovira-Amigo S, Paramonov I, et al. Implementation of a Gene Panel for Genetic Diagnosis of Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia. Implementación de un panel de genes para el diagnóstico genético de la discinesia ciliar primaria. *Arch Bronconeumol (Engl Ed)*. 2021;57(3):186-194. doi:10.1016/j.arbres.2020.02.010 (PMID: 32253119)
7. Blanchon S, Legendre M, Bottier M, et al. Deep phenotyping, including quantitative ciliary beating parameters, and extensive genotyping in primary ciliary dyskinesia. *J Med Genet*. 2020;57(4):237-244. doi:10.1136/jmedgenet-2019-106424 (PMID: 31772028)

METHOD

Next generation sequencing (NGS) and/or Sanger sequencing was performed to test for the presence of variants in coding regions and intron/exon boundaries of the genes analyzed, as well as some other regions that have known pathogenic variants. The human genome reference GRCh37/hg19 build was used for sequence read alignment. At least 99% of the bases are covered at a read depth over 30X. Sensitivity is estimated at above 99% for single nucleotide variants, above 94% for indels less than 40 base pairs (bp), above 95% for deletions up to 75 bp and insertions up to 47 bp. NGS, and/or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based quantitative method was performed to test for the presence of deletions and duplications in the genes analyzed. See the Genes Analyzed field for a list of genes tested.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated for sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high GC content, and repetitive sequences. Confirmation of select reportable variants was performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria. See www.mayocliniclabs.com (TEST ID PCDGG) for details regarding genes with regions not routinely covered.

GENES ANALYZED

ARMC4 (ODAD2), CCDC103, CCDC114 (ODAD1), CCDC151 (ODAD3), CCDC39, CCDC40, CCDC65, CCNO, CFAP298, CFAP300, DNAAF1, DNAAF2, DNAAF3, DNAAF4, DNAAF5, DNAH1, DNAH11, DNAH5, DNAH8, DNAH9, DNAI1, DNAI2, DNAJB13, DNAL1, DRC1, FOXJ1, GAS8, LRRC6 (DNAAF11), MCIDAS, OFD1, PIH1D3 (DNAAF6), RPGR, RSPH1, RSPH3, RSPH4A, RSPH9, SPAG1, TTC25 (ODAD4), ZMYND10

DISCLAIMER

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22-39481



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Clinical Correlations

An online research opportunity called GenomeConnect (genomeconnect.org), a project of ClinGen, is available for the recipient of this genetic test. This patient registry collects de-identified genetic and health information to advance the knowledge of genetic variants. Mayo Clinic is a collaborator of ClinGen. This may not be applicable for all tests.

If testing was performed because of a clinically significant family history it is often useful to first test an affected family member. Detection of a reportable variant(s) in an affected family member would allow for more informative testing of at risk individuals.

To discuss the availability of further testing options or for assistance in the interpretation of these results, Mayo Clinic Laboratory genetic counselors can be contacted at 1-800-533-1710.

Technical Limitations

Next generation sequencing may not detect all types of genomic variants. In rare cases, false negative or false positive results may occur. The depth of coverage may be variable for some target regions, but assay performance below the minimum acceptable criteria or for failed regions will be noted. Given these limitations, negative results do not rule out the diagnosis of a genetic disorder. If a specific clinical disorder is suspected, evaluation by alternative methods can be considered.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated for sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high GC content, and repetitive sequences. Confirmation of select reportable variants was performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria.

Additionally, low level mosaic variants may not be detected.

This test is not designed to differentiate between somatic and germline variants. If there is a possibility that any detected variant is somatic, additional testing may be necessary to clarify the significance of results.

Genes may be added or removed based on updated clinical relevance. Please refer to the Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for the Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia Panel in the Special Instructions section of the Test Catalog for the most up to date list of genes included in this test.

Reclassification of Variants Policy

See www.mayocliniclabs.com (TEST ID PCDGG) for information regarding the laboratory's policy for reclassification of variants.

Variant Evaluation

Variant curation is performed using published ACMG-AMP recommendations as a guideline. Other gene-specific guidelines may also be considered. Variants classified as benign or likely benign are not reported.

Results from in silico evaluation tools may change over time and should be interpreted with caution and professional



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clinical judgment.

TEST CLASSIFICATION

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

RELEASED BY

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