

PATIENT- PRESCRIBER INFORMATION

PLEASE GIVE LAST 2 PAGES OF TESTING INFORMATION TO PATIENT/PARENT

Specimen Date Mo Day Yr		Specimen Time	Patient Name (Last)		(First)	Sex	Date of Birth Mo Day Yr	
Hospital MR #		Requesting Institution	Requesting Physician		Physician Phone #		Physician Fax #	
LAB					Lab Phone #		Lab Fax #	
Physician Address					PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE (REQUIRED)			

ETHNICITY: Choose One <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Hispanic or Latino	RACE: Choose ALL that apply <input type="checkbox"/> African-American <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native
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INDICATION FOR DRUG PRESCRIPTION (or ICD-9 Code): _____

PLEASE CHOOSE PANEL(S) OR INDIVIDUAL DRUG(S)

GPS TESTS AVAILABLE:

√	Test Name	Bill	Comments
	Pharmacogenetics Psychiatry Panel	PG5	(relevant for 19 drugs, please see http://gps.cchmc.org for list)
	TPMT Genotype Analysis	PG8	(relevant for: 6-mercaptopurine; 6-thioguanine; azathioprine)
	Individual Drug(s)		Please see list of drugs available below

INDIVIDUAL DRUGS FOR WHICH PHARMACOGENETIC TESTING IS AVAILABLE (CHOOSE FROM THOSE BELOW)

√	Drug Name	Brand Name	Bill
	6-mercaptopurine	Purinethol	PG8
	6-thioguanine		PG8
	amitriptyline	Elavil	PG5
	aripiprazole	Abilify	PG3
	atomoxetine	Strattera	PG3
	azathioprine	Imuran	PG8
	carvedilol	Coreg	PG3
	celecoxib	Celebrex	PG2
	clomipramine	Anafranil	PG5
	codeine		PG3
	desipramine	Norpramin	PG3
	doxepin	Sinequan	PG5
	flecainide	Tambocor	PG3
	fluoxetine	Prozac, Sarafem	PG5
	fluvastatin	Lescol	PG2
	fluvoxamine	Luvox	PG5
	glimepiride	Amaryl	PG2
	glipizide	Glucotrol	PG2
	glyburide	DiaBeta, Micronase, Glynase	PG2
	haloperidol	Haldol	PG3
	imipramine	Tofranil	PG5
	lansoprazole	Prevacid	PG1

√	Drug Name	Brand Name	Bill
	losartan	Cozaar	PG2
	maprotiline		PG5
	metoprolol	Toprol, Lopressor	PG3
	nortriptyline	Pamelor	PG3
	olanzapine	Zyprexa	PG3
	omeprazole	Prilosec	PG1
	pantoprazole	Protonix	PG1
	paroxetine	Paxil, Pexeva	PG3
	perphenazine		PG3
	phenytoin	Dilantin, Phenytek	PG2
	propafenone	Rythmol	PG3
	risperidone	Risperdal	PG3
	tamoxifen		PG3
	thioridazine	Mellaril	PG3
	tolbutamide	Orinase	PG2
	trimipramine	Surmontil	PG5
	venlafaxine	Effexor	PG3
	warfarin	Coumadin	PG10

Sample Requirements: 2 mL whole blood in EDTA tube or 2 cytobrushes - Send to address at top of page

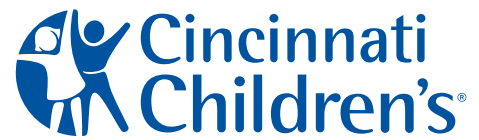
Medical Necessity Regulations

At the government's request, the Molecular Genetics Laboratory would like to remind all physicians that when ordering tests that will be paid under federal health care programs, including Medicare and Medicaid programs, that these programs will pay only for those tests the relevant program deems to be (1) included as covered services, (2) reasonable, (3) medically necessary for the treatment and diagnosis of the patient, and (4) not for screening purposes.

****BOTH PAGES MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE SAMPLE CAN BE PROCESSED****

Billing Information

Patient Name Last/First
DOB



Cincinnati Children's Hospital
Medical Center
3333 Burnett Avenue
Cincinnati, OH
45229

Choose one method of payment

Patient Billing

- Check Enclosed Money Order Credit Card
(Visa, MC, AM.Exp., Disc.)

Credit Card Number
Card Holder Name
Expiration Date
Signature

Phone: 513-636-4474

Fax: 513-636-4373

www.cincinnatichildrens.org

Referring Institution or MD

Institution
Address
City/State/Zip
Contact Name
Phone
Fax
Email

Insurance / Policy Holder Information

Name	
DOB	Gender
Authorization Number	
Insurance Name	
Insurance Address	
City/State/Zip	
Insurance ID Number	
Group Number	
Insurance Phone Number	

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Patient signed completed ABN

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE SAMPLE CAN BE PROCESSED

Gene Test for Medicines: Patient/Parent Information

Throughout this document, references to "You" and "Your" may stand for either an adult patient or for the parents or legal guardians of a pediatric patient.

What are genes?

Genes are pieces of DNA that we inherit from our parents. Genes provide the instructions to make our bodies look and work as they do.

What do genes have to do with medicines?

Some genes affect the way medicines work in the body. When comparing a group of people, there can be slight differences in each gene's structure. These differences can affect how people react to medicine.

1. Some gene differences might make it harder for the body to get rid of some medicines. This means that usual doses of the medicine could give some people unexpected side effects.
2. Some gene differences can cause the body to use up a medicine too fast. This means that normal doses won't work as well and the person may need higher doses.
3. Some gene differences won't let certain medicines work in the body at all. This means a different medicine may work better.

What is this gene test called?

The gene test being considered for you is called a pharmacogenetic test. It is easier to call it a PG test.

Is the PG test required?

Most PG tests are optional. A few new medicines are designed for people with certain cancers or infectious diseases. A PG test of a tumor or a person's blood may be needed to know if a medicine will work. Most times you can be treated with standard medicine doses without this PG test. Make sure you understand why your doctor is recommending a PG test for you.

What do you need for the PG test?

About ½ teaspoon of your blood is needed for the PG test. It is also possible to do the test on scrapings from the inside of your cheek. Special brushes are needed to obtain the cheek scrapings.

Why do you want to do a PG test?

A PG test can be done before or after a medicine is given to you.

Before a medicine is given:

A PG test may help your doctor choose the medicine and dose that will work best for you.

After a medicine is given:

A PG test may help the doctor understand why you are having problems with a medicine. The test may also help your doctor decide if a different dose or different medicine should be tried.

What are the potential benefits of a PG test?

- The test may improve the chances that the medicine will help you as intended.
- The test may lower the chance of severe side effects from the medicine.
- The PG test for the medicine may only need to be done once in a lifetime. The test looks at common gene differences. If the common gene differences are found in your blood, then the test will not need to be repeated.
- The gene tested today may be important for medicines that you need in the future.

What are some of the limitations of the PG test?

- The test only looks at common gene differences. This means if the test does not find any of the common gene differences, you could still have one or more rare gene differences. The test will not detect rare gene differences. Some of these rare differences might affect how you react to the medicine.
- Gene differences are only one of many factors that can affect how you react to medicine. A few examples of other factors are your age, weight, other medicines and illnesses. Your doctor will need to consider these factors along with the PG test results.

Is there anything else I should know about the PG test?

In the future, some of these common gene differences may be found to be associated with other medical conditions.

The test results may be important for other family members. Biologic brothers, sisters and parents may have one or more of the same tested genes in common.

How much does the PG test cost?

The cost of the PG test depends on many factors. Insurance companies usually cover the costs of genetic tests that are used to guide medical management. Insurance companies vary in their coverage policies. It is wise to ask them directly whether or not they will cover the cost of PG testing.

How long does it take to get the test results?

Test results on a blood sample will be ready in 2 business days. Test results on a sample of cheek scrapings will be ready in 4 business days.

How will I learn about the test results?

The doctor or nurse will discuss the test results. The doctor will receive a report from the laboratory. The report will describe how your doctor can adjust your medicine based on your test results.

Will the gene result be in the medical records?

Yes. Cincinnati Children's strictly follows HIPAA guidelines to protect medical information.

What will happen to my sample?

Your DNA from the blood sample may be stored for up to two years in case future tests are needed. Neither your sample nor DNA will be used for research purposes.