Cardiomyopathy: Sequencing Panel

Test Code: MM520
Turnaround time: 6 weeks
CPT Codes: 81439 x1

Condition Description

Dilated Cardiomyopathy
Hereditary dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) may be inherited in an autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, or X-linked manner, depending on the gene involved. DCM is characterized by left ventricular enlargement and reduced myocardial contraction force. Typically, DCM presents with one of three features: heart failure, thromboembolic disease, or arrhythmias and/or conduction system disease. Approximately 20-50% of idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy (those cases not due to acquired causes) are thought to have a genetic cause.

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
Hereditary hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is inherited in an autosomal dominant manner. HCM is characterized by left ventricular hypertrophy in the absence of a predisposing cardiac or cardiovascular condition. The manifestation of HCM is extremely variable, even within the same family, and can range from asymptomatic to progressive heart failure. Other features include syncope, presyncope, shortness of breath, chest pain, orthostasis, and palpitations. The onset of HCM is usually during adolescence or young adulthood; however, it can range from infancy to much later in adult life. The prevalence of HCM is approximately 1 in 500 and ~55-70% of cases are caused by a mutation in one of the genes that encode a part of the sarcomere.

Left Ventricular Noncompaction
Familial left ventricular noncompaction (LVNC) is an autosomal dominant or X-linked cardiomyopathy. The distinct diagnostic features of LVNC (a thick, bilayered myocardium, deep intertrabecular recesses, and prominent ventricular trabeculations) are secondary to an arrest of myocardial maturation during embryo development. Individuals with LVNC may be symptomatic or asymptomatic. Major complications of LVNC include heart failure, thromboembolic events, arrhythmias, and sudden cardiac death. Diagnosis can occur prenatally through late adulthood. The manifestation of LVNC is extremely variable, even within the same family. Approximately 30% of isolated LVNC are caused by a mutation in a sarcomere gene.

Restrictive Cardiomyopathy
Restrictive cardiomyopathy (RCM) is a primary myocardial disorder in which the main feature, restrictive ventricular physiology, develops early in the disease. RCM is characterized by inadequate ventricular relaxation during diastole. Onset can range from childhood to late adult hood. Major complications of RCM can include congestive heart failure, cerebrovascular accidents, and arrhythmias. Cardiac restriction may occur secondary to many genetic syndromes, such as Pompe disease and Fabry disease.

Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia/Cardiomyopathy
Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy (ARVD/C) is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by abnormalities in cardiac structure and rhythm. The fibrofatty replacement of myocardium can predispose affected individuals to ventricular tachycardia and sudden death in young individuals and athletes. Common presenting features include heart palpitation, syncope, and death. Other diagnostic criteria include right ventricular dilation and reduction of right ventricular function, and right ventricular aneurysms. The phenotype of ARVD/C is highly variable and while it primarily affects the right ventricle, it may involve the left ventricle as well.

Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia

Disclaimer: This information is confidential and subject to change without notice. It may not be reproduced in whole or part unless authorized in writing by an authorized EGL representative.
Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT) is characterized by cardiac electrical instability. This instability can be exacerbated by acute activation of the adrenergic nervous system, such as during exercise or extreme emotional events. These episodes have an underlying cause of ventricular tachycardia, which may progress into ventricular fibrillation.

The Cardiomyopathy Panel offered at Emory Genetics Laboratory includes genes that cause each of the above cardiomyopathies, as well as genes that cause genetic syndromes, which have cardiomyopathy as a clinical feature. Syndromic conditions on this panel include Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy, Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, Pompe disease, Fabry disease, Danon disease, Charcot-Marie Tooth, congenital muscular dystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, cardiac glycosogenosis, Barth syndrome, familial transthyretin amyloidosis, myofibrillar myopathy, total anomalous venous return, rippling muscle disease, long QT syndrome, skin fragility and wooly hair syndrome, lethal acantholytic epidermolysis bullosa, Naxos disease, and progeria.

Note: This test does not detect the retrotransposon insertion in the 3' UTR of the FKTN gene common in some Asian populations. For patients with suspected Fukuyama congenital muscular dystrophy, testing for the FKTN insertion is recommended. Analysis for the FKTN insertion is available as a separate assay.

References:
- GeneReviews

Genes
- ABCC9, ACTC1, ACTN2, ANKRD1, BAG3, BRAF, CASQ2, CAV3, CRYAB, CSRP3, DES, DMD, DSC2, DSG2, DSP, DTXA, EMD, FKTN, GAA, GATAD1, GLA, HRAS, JPH2, JUP, KRAS, LAMA4, LAMP2, LBX3, LMAA, MAP2K1, MAP2K2, MYBPC3, MYH6, MYH7, MYL2, MYL3, MYOZ2, MYPN, NEBL, NEXN, NRAS, PDLIM3, PKP2, PLN, PRDM16, PRKAG2, PTPN11, RAF1, RBM20, RIT1, RYR2, SCN5A, SGCD, SLC22A5, SOS1, TAZ, TCAP, TMEM43, TNCC1, TNNI2, TPM1, TTN, TTR, VCL

Indications
This test is indicated for:
- Individuals with a cardiomyopathy.

Methodology

**Next Generation Sequencing:** In-solution hybridization of all coding exons is performed on the patient's genomic DNA. Although some deep intronic regions may also be analyzed, this assay is not meant to interrogate most promoter regions, deep intronic regions, or other regulatory elements, and does not detect single or multi-exon deletions or duplications. Direct sequencing of the captured regions is performed using next generation sequencing. The patient's gene sequences are then compared to a standard reference sequence. Potentially causative variants and areas of low coverage are Sanger-sequenced. Sequence variations are classified as pathogenic, likely pathogenic, benign, likely benign, or variants of unknown significance. Variants of unknown significance may require further studies of the patient and/or family members.

Detection

**Next Generation Sequencing:** Clinical Sensitivity: Unknown. Mutations in the promoter region, some mutations in the introns and other regulatory element mutations cannot be detected by this analysis. Large deletions/duplications will not be detected by this analysis. Results of molecular analysis should be interpreted in the context of the patient's clinical/biochemical phenotype.

Analytical Sensitivity: ~99%.

Specimen Requirements
Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

**Type: Whole Blood**

Specimen Requirements:
- In EDTA (purple top) tube: Infants (2 years): 3-5 ml
Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml.

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Ship sample at room temperature with overnight delivery.

**Type: Isolated DNA**

Specimen Requirements:

In microtainer: 60 ug

Isolation using the Qiagen™ Puregene kit for DNA extraction is recommended.

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Refrigerate until time of shipment in 100 ng/ul of TE buffer. Ship sample at room temperature with overnight delivery.

**Related Tests**

- Individual gene sequencing analysis is available for CAV3, DES, DMD, EMD, GAA, GLA, LAMP2, LMNA, RYR2, SGCD, and TCAP.
- Custom diagnostic mutation analysis (KM) is available to family members if mutations are identified by targeted mutation testing or sequencing analysis.
- Prenatal testing is available only for known familial mutations to individuals who are confirmed carriers of mutations. Please contact the laboratory genetic counselor to discuss appropriate testing prior to collecting a prenatal specimen.
- Cardiomyopathy: Deletion/Duplication Panel.