YOUR CLL NAVIGATOR
Resource Guide

WHY GENETIC TESTING IN CLL?
- Genetic testing in patients with CLL identify changes in chromosomes, genes or proteins occurring in your CLL cells. These tests are not for genetic changes you inherit or that you pass on to family members.
- Genetic testing results can assist your healthcare team in providing better overall care.
- Identifying mutations and changes in chromosomes can help determine:
  - Whether a patient needs closer follow up.
  - A patient’s prognosis and outcome.
  - The best treatment for that individual person.

TYPES OF CLL GENETIC TESTS
- Fluorescent in Situ Hybridization (FISH): A chromosome test used to identify specific genes or chromosome changes. A FISH test is essential at diagnosis.
- Molecular Testing, which includes:
  - Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
  - DNA Sequencing
  - Next-Generation Sequencing

COMMON CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES IN CLL PATIENTS
Your healthcare team will test for the following changes in chromosomes using FISH testing:
- Deletion 11q
- Deletion 13q
- Deletion 17p
- Trisomy1

COMMON GENETIC MUTATIONS IN CLL PATIENTS
- Notch1 Mutation
- SF3B1 Mutation
- TP53 Mutation

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
Flow Cytometry: Analysis of blood and bone marrow cells in order to classify the cell types and determine disease risk as well as appropriate treatment plan.
IGHV Mutation: CLL patients with mutated IGHV may have a longer time to treatment and can have different responses and duration of responses specific to chemotherapy.
Serum Protein Electrophoresis (SPEP): A test that looks for extra proteins in the blood.

CLL GENETIC TESTING: TAKE ACTION
- Make sure you see an CLL specialist.
- Insist that your healthcare team run the appropriate genetic tests for CLL.
- Review the results with your doctor. Do your own research on the findings.
- Work with your healthcare team to determine a personalized treatment plan for Your CLL.
- Ask your doctor when you should be re-tested.