YOUR CLL NAVIGATOR

Resource Guide

Patient Empowerment Network

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.