

CLL TREATMENT: FINDING THE BEST OPTION FOR YOU



INSIST! CLL

GENETIC TESTING AND CLL: WHAT DO YOU NEED TO KNOW?

Identifying mutations and chromosomal changes can help determine:

- Whether a patient with CLL will require closer follow-up.
- A patient's prognosis and outcome.
- The best treatment for that individual patient.

Genetic mutations associated with CLL include:

- Notch1 mutation
- TP53 mutation
- SF3B1 mutation

CLL physicians look for the following chromosome abnormalities using the FISH test:

- Deletion 13q
- Trisomy 12
- Deletion 11q
- Deletion 17p

View [CLL Treatment: Finding the Best Option for YOU here](#).

INSIST! ON BETTER CARE.

Ask your doctor:

- If you have had all relevant CLL genetic testing, the FISH test, and IGHV mutational status test.
 - How genetic test results impact your care and treatment options.
 - If and when you should be re-tested.
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Gene Mutation: A permanent change in the DNA sequence that makes up a gene. Changes can occur due to mistakes when the DNA is copied or as the result of environmental factors.

Genetic Testing (Molecular Profiling): Laboratory testing that identifies certain genes, proteins or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid. In cancer, it may also be used to evaluate treatment or make a prognosis.

Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH): A chromosome test used to identify specific genes or chromosome changes.

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.

Somatic Mutation: Mutations that can occur in any of the cells of the body but are not hereditary. These mutations may, in some cases, cause cancer or other diseases