

Understanding an elevated result

A guide to understanding risk and taking action



Understanding your Myriad MyRisk™ hereditary cancer test result

Your Myriad Genetics MyRisk Hereditary Cancer test has three main sections which are summarized in the banner on the first page. Throughout the report, these sections can be identified by the title on the top left of each page of the report.

- 1 Genetic result
- 2 Clinical & cancer family history information
- 3 Management tool

1 Genetic result

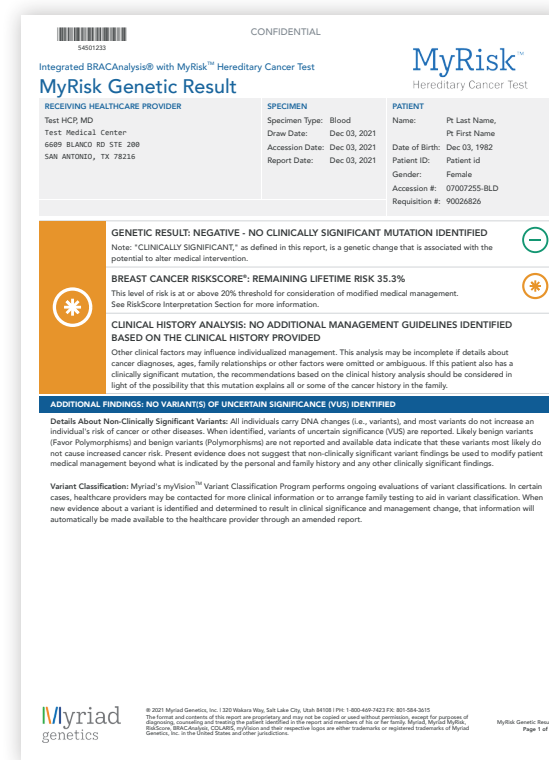
The MyRisk test looks at multiple genes associated with hereditary cancer risk. When a gene has a clinically significant mutation, or a harmful change, there is a higher chance for certain cancers to develop. A list of the genes evaluated on your test can be found in this section of your report. The gene table on our website includes information about each gene and the cancers with which it is associated (see Resources section for link).

Your genetic result was **NEGATIVE!**

This means that no clinically significant mutations were found in any of the genes analyzed as part of your testing. This does not mean that you have no cancer risk; it means that you did not inherit a harmful genetic change in any of the genes analyzed. Additionally, you cannot pass a clinically significant mutation in these genes to your children.

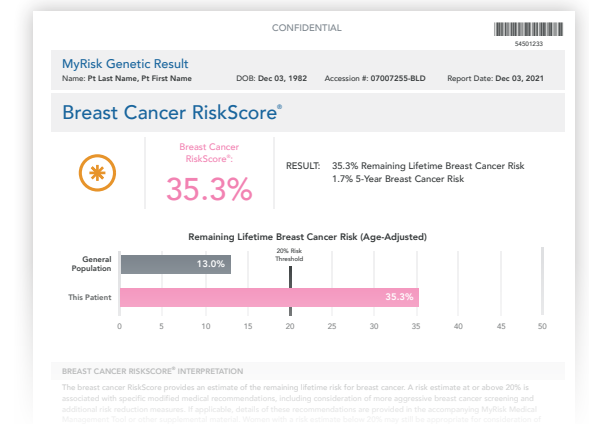
If your result includes a variant of uncertain clinical significance (VUS), it will also be listed in the genetic result part of your report. A VUS is a genetic change that may or may not be contributing to your cancer risk. A VUS is not considered to be clinically actionable, so medical care decisions should not be made based on a VUS. We are committed to identifying information so that we can better understand these genetic changes. If new information is available about your specific VUS, that information will be shared with your healthcare provider.

Your negative result **DOES NOT** mean that other relatives, such as your brothers and sisters, parents, aunts and uncles, cousins, or other family members do not have a harmful genetic change that could increase their risk for cancer. If there is a family history of cancer, your relatives should still discuss their history with their own health care providers.



Breast cancer RiskScore™

You may or may not see a breast cancer RiskScore and/or a Tyrer-Cuzick breast cancer risk assessment in this section of the report. This is calculated for women who meet certain criteria and have never been diagnosed with breast cancer themselves.



2 Clinical & cancer family history information

The Clinical & Cancer Family History Information section reviews the medical information that your healthcare provider gave us about you and your family. Certain types of cancer in the family, or cancers diagnosed at early ages can indicate that someone may have an elevated risk, even if no clinically significant mutations are found.

PERSONAL / FAMILY CANCER HISTORY SUMMARY

| FAMILY MEMBER | CANCER / CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS | AGE AT DIAGNOSIS |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Patient | None | |
| Aunt Paternal | Breast, Invasive | 62 |

PATIENT CLINICAL HISTORY SUMMARY

| Characteristic | Value | Management |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Woman's age | 39 | Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) No |
| Ancestry | White/Non-Hispanic | - HRT Treatment Type N/A |
| Height | 5 ft 7 in | - HRT Current user N/A |
| Weight | 175 lbs | - Number of years age started N/A |

3 Management tool

In addition to the genetic result, the presence of certain cancers in the family or certain medical findings in your own health history can also influence your cancer risk. There may be additional recommendations from expert medical groups listed in this section due to these personal or family history health factors.

If there are recommendations for changes to your breast cancer screening based on your RiskScore and/or a Tyrer-Cuzick breast cancer risk assessment, they will be included in this section.

Personal and family histories can change over time, so it is important to keep your healthcare providers up to date regarding any changes.



Resources

Your healthcare provider is always your primary resource. You can find additional information and educational material at www.mysupport360.com.

You can request a consultation with a certified genetic counselor at Myriad by going to my.myriad.com/consults. During your consultation, the genetic counselor can help you understand your report and the implications of your results.

To view the full list of genes available on the MyRisk™ panel, please visit: www.myriadmyrisk.com/gene-table/



Next steps



Schedule any follow-up appointments and/or obtain referrals to appropriate specialists



Speak with your relatives about your results and encourage them to see their healthcare provider about cancer prevention and genetic testing



Consider speaking with a **clinical genetic counselor** or other genetics expert in your community about your test result and family history



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