

# Understanding a negative 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

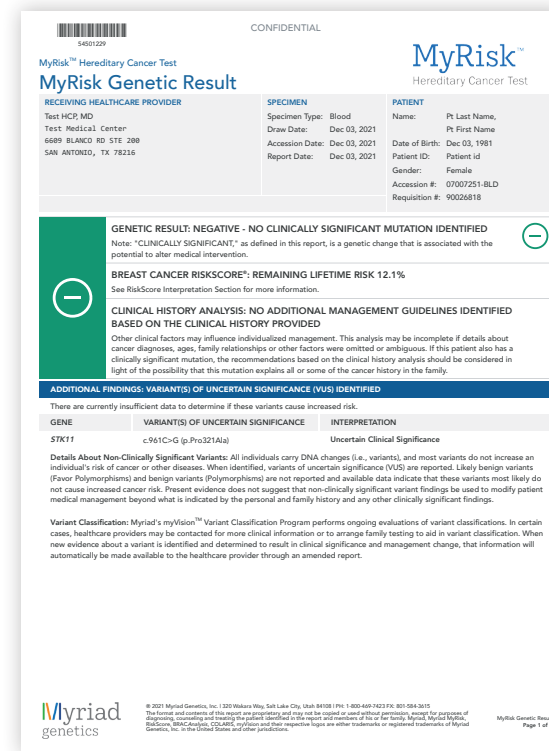
The MyRisk test looks at multiple genes associated with hereditary cancer risk. When a gene has a clinically significant mutation, or harmful change, there is a higher chance for certain cancers to develop. A list of the genes evaluated on your test can be found in this section of your report. The gene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

### 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 identified in any of the genes analyzed. Additionally, you cannot pass a clinically significant mutation in these genes to your children.

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

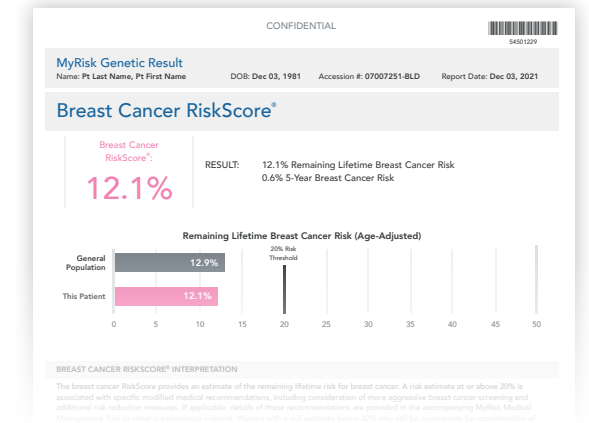
Your negative result **DOES NOT** mean that other relatives, such as your brothers and sisters, parents, aunts and uncles, cousins, or other family members do not have a harmful genetic change that could increase their risk for cancer. If there is a family history of cancer, your relatives should still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



*Negative results with SINGLE-SITE testing: If a member of your family has tested positive for a clinically significant mutation, your provider may have ordered testing for only that specific genetic change. This is known as single-site testing. If you get a negative single-site test result, you DO NOT carry the same clinically significant mutation found in your relative. Since single-site testing does not look for other genetic changes or assess risk from family history, this is not a comprehensive risk assessment.*

## 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.



## 3 Management tool

In addition to your negative genetic test result, we did not identify any recommendations for changes to your medical care based on the personal and family history we received from your healthcare provider. If you received RiskScore and/or a Tyrer-Cuzick breast cancer risk assessment, it will show your estimated lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. Risk below 20% is generally not considered clinically actionable, while risk above 20% suggests that additional breast screening is recommended.

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](http://www.mysupport360.com).

You can request a consultation with a genetic counselor at Myriad by going to [my.myriad.com/consults](http://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/](http://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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