What happens when the results are ready?

The genomic sequencing takes a long time to finish. We will keep you informed about when the results will be ready, or your St. Jude doctor will tell you the results when they are ready.

- If you would like to learn about the tumor or bone marrow results, you can speak with your St. Jude doctor.
- You will have the choice of whether you want to learn the results related to your child's healthy cells. If you choose to learn the results, the study team will meet with you to explain them. They will work with you and your St. Jude doctor to discuss whether anything about your child or family's care should change based on these results.

Questions?

Genomic sequencing is exciting new technology, but it is important to think carefully about what you and your family would like to learn. Some people may prefer not to know about inherited conditions. Others find the information useful in making important health decisions. How much you learn is up to you.

To contact us

To discuss these issues and to answer more questions, our team of doctors, nurses and genetic counselors is here to help. You may request a visit with our team or contact us at (XXX) XXX-XXXX) or genomes4kids@stjude.org.



Finding cures. Saving children.

GENOMES FOR KIDS



THE GENOMES FOR KIDS RESEARCH STUDY

About our study

Thank you for considering Genomes For Kids (G4K). Genomes For Kids is a research study led by the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital staff. The study is for children and teens who have been diagnosed with a tumor. A tumor is an abnormal growth of cells that is either cancerous or not cancerous.

In this study, we will use a new technology called genomic sequencing to learn about your child's tumor and healthy cells.

Most children with tumors do not yet have this kind of test as part of their regular care.

By doing this study, we hope to learn more about:

- Why childhood tumors form.
- · Whether this test can help doctors predict how tumors will respond to treatment.
- · The best ways to share the results of genomic sequencing with families.

Why is this study important?

Genomic sequencing is a new test to help us find changes in your child's genes.

- · Many gene changes are harmless.
- · Some gene changes can make healthy cells divide and grow into a tumor. We will test your child's tumor for gene changes that may have caused it to grow.
- Some gene changes in healthy cells do not directly cause cancer but can make a person more likely to get it. These changes can sometimes be passed from a parent to a child (inherited).

We will test your child's healthy cells to see if there are gene changes that could have led to the current tumor and if the changes could increase the risk of future tumors.

GENES AND DNA: DID YOU KNOW?





What happens during genomic testing?

Genomic sequencing is different than other genetic tests. It allows us to study DNA more thoroughly and to study many genes at the same time. Using this test, we hope to find gene changes that could be missed in other tests. To complete genomic sequencing, we will:

- · Use a sample of your child's tumor or bone marrow.
- Collect a small blood sample (about 1–2 teaspoons).
- For leukemia patients and some others, we may need to collect a very small skin sample (biopsy) instead of blood.

Why consider taking part in this study?

If we find gene changes in your child's tumor:

- · We may learn more about why the tumor formed.
- · We may learn more about how the tumor will respond to treatment.
- · We may learn more about which treatments will work best

If we find gene changes in your child's healthy cells:

- · We may learn more about why the tumor formed.
- We may learn more about how the timor will respond to treatment.
- · We may learn more about which treatments will work best.
- We may learn that your child has a greater rish for future tumors or other health problems.
- The information might help your child make family planning decisions later in life.
- The information might help family members who could also have the condition but not yet know it.

There is a chance your child will not directily benefit from taking part in this study. Even so, this research may help us to better diagnose and treat children with cancer in the future.