

# Sanford Chip Medically Actionable Predisposition (MAP) Conditions



An increased chance to develop a disease can be inherited, or passed down through families. This is called a predisposition. Genetic experts at Sanford can find out if you have certain gene changes that may put you at a higher risk to develop these conditions listed below. This test **does not identify every possible outcome.**\*

Inherited Cancer Risk		
Genetic Condition (Syndrome)	Genes	Areas of the Body at Increased Risk for Tumors and/or Cancer
<b>Familial Adenomatous Polyposis</b> [ad e-no ma-tus pol-ee-poh-sis]	<i>APC</i>	digestive system; thyroid
<b>Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer</b>	<i>BRCA1, BRCA2</i>	breast, ovary, prostate, pancreas
<b>Hereditary Paraganglioma Pheochromocytoma</b> [pare-a gain glee yo-ma   fee-o krow-mo sy-tow-ma]	<i>SDHAF2, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD</i>	endocrine, kidney
<b>Hereditary Retinoblastoma</b> [re ti no blas to ma]	<i>RB1</i>	eye (early childhood)
<b>Juvenile Polyposis</b> [pol-ee-poh-sis]	<i>BMPR1A, SMAD4</i>	digestive system, abnormal blood vessels
<b>Li-Fraumeni</b> [lee   fro-me-nee]	<i>TP53</i>	childhood cancers, sarcoma, breast, brain, leukemia, adrenal gland
<b>Lynch</b>	<i>MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2</i>	digestive system, uterus, ovary, prostate
<b>Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia</b> [en-duh-krin nee-oh-pley-zhuh], <b>Type 1</b>	<i>MEN1</i>	parathyroid, pituitary, pancreas
<b>Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia</b> [en-duh-krin nee-oh-pley-zhuh], <b>Type 2</b>	<i>RET</i>	rare thyroid cancer (medullary type), adrenal gland
<b>MYH- Associated Polyposis</b> [pol-ee-poh-sis]	<i>MUTYH</i>	digestive system polyps and cancer
<b>Peutz-Jeghers</b> [putz   yay-gers]	<i>STK11</i>	digestive system, testes, breast, dark spots on lips
<b>PTEN Hamartoma</b> [ham-ar-to ma] <b>Tumor</b>	<i>PTEN</i>	breast, uterus, thyroid, digestive system
<b>Tuberous Sclerosis</b> [tu ber-us skle-ro sis] <b>Complex</b>	<i>TSC1, TSC2</i>	kidney, nervous system, skin
<b>von Hippel Lindau</b> [von   hip-puhl   lin-dow]	<i>VHL</i>	kidney, eye, ear, blood vessels, adrenal gland

## Inherited Risk For Heart Conditions

Genetic Condition (Syndrome)	Genes	Type of Heart Condition Risk
<b>Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy</b> [ar-rith- mo-jen- ik   ryt   ven-trick-yoo-ler   kard e-o-mi-op a-the]	<i>DSC2, DSG2, DSP, PKP2, TMEM43</i>	normal heart muscle replaced by fibrofatty and/or scar tissue, arrhythmia (irregular heartbeat)
<b>Brugada</b> (brew-GAH-dah)	<i>SCN5A</i>	arrhythmia
<b>Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia</b> [kat-i-kol-uh-min-er-jik   pol-eemawrf-ik   ven-trik-yuh-ler   tak-i-kahr-dee-uh]	<i>RYR2</i>	severe arrhythmia
<b>Ehlers-Danlos</b> [a lerz   dan los], <b>vascular type</b>	<i>COL3A1</i>	connective tissue abnormality, aortic aneurysm
<b>Fabry</b> (fa-bre)	<i>GLA</i>	thickening of the heart muscle and kidney problems
<b>Familial Hypercholesterolemia</b> [hi per-ko-les ter ol-e me-a],	<i>APOB, LDLR, PCSK9</i>	high cholesterol (most often LDL)
<b>Hypertrophic and Dilated Cardiomyopathy</b> [kard e-o-mi-op a-the]	<i>ACTC1, DSG2, GLA, LMNA, MYBPC3, MYH7, MYL2, MYL3, PRKAG2, TNNT3, TNNT2, TPM1</i>	thickening of the heart muscle and/or enlarged and weakened ventricle
<b>Loeys-Dietz</b>	<i>SMAD3, TGFBR1, TGFBR2</i>	connective tissue abnormality, aortic aneurysm
<b>Long QT</b>	<i>KCNH2, KCNQ1, SCN5A</i>	rapid and irregular heartbeat
<b>Marfan</b>	<i>FBN1</i>	connective tissue abnormality, aortic aneurysm
<b>Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms and Dissections</b> [tho ra sik   a yor tik   an yor iz ums]	<i>ACTA2, FBN1, MYH11, SMAD3, TGFBR1, TGFBR2</i>	aortic aneurysm

## Other

Genetic Condition (Syndrome)	Genes	Description
<b>Malignant Hyperthermia Susceptibility</b>	<i>CACNA1S, RYR1</i>	severe reaction to anesthesia
<b>Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency</b> [or ni-then   trans-car-ba-myl-ase]	<i>OTC</i>	high ammonia levels
<b>Wilson Disease</b>	<i>ATP7B</i>	excessive buildup of copper

\*The Sanford Chip Medically Actionable Predisposition (MAP) genetic test is a **screening test**. It looks for the presence or absence of specific common gene changes (variants). It does **not identify all gene changes** that lead to one of the inherited conditions listed. The test **does not identify every possible outcome**, including a cause for personal or family history of a suspected inherited condition. If no genetic variants are identified, **it does not rule out** having any of the above conditions.