Chromosomal Microarray Analysis

for developmental delay, intellectual disability, and autism spectrum disorders

ClariSure® Oligo-SNP Postnatal Chromosomal Microarray Analysis from Quest Diagnostics

The American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG) recommends CMA testing as a first-line genetic test for the initial postnatal evaluation of individuals with nonsyndromic developmental delay/intellectual disability, autism spectrum disorders, and multiple congenital anomalies[1].

Research shows that early intervention treatment services can greatly improve a child's development[2]. Rely on ClariSure® CMA testing from Quest Diagnostics to help guide patient management and make informed treatment decisions.

ClariSure offers a technically superior array, one of the fastest turnarounds in the market, a team of highly trained expert medical directors specializing in cytogenic interpretation, and genetic counselors with a direct support line.

In just 10-14 days, ClariSure tests 1,900,000 CNV markers and 750,000 SNP markers.

Chromosomal Microarray Analysis (CMA) from Quest Diagnostics helps physicians and patients understand the cause and plan for treatment

- Gold standard technology—a technically superior array that evaluates 1,900,000 copy number variation (CNV) markers, and 750,000 single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) markers
- One of the fastest turnarounds in the industry—10-14 days
- Results interpreted and reported by a board-certified geneticist
- A team of genetic counselors at 1.866.GENE.INFO (1.866.436.3463)

The Power of the ClariSure Oligo-SNP Postnatal Chromosomal Microarray Analysis from Quest Diagnostics

The **oligonucleotide-single nucleotide polymorphism (oligo-SNP) array** contains over 2.6 million probes and covers regions of known and likely CNVs. It can confirm the diagnosis of suspected disorders associated with known chromosomal syndromes and is especially well-suited for determining the genetic cause of less well-described disorders.

The oligo-SNP format provides extensive information across the genome allowing precise definition of breakpoints and detection of uniparental disomy, copy number neutral regions of homozygosity (ROH), and, in some cases, consanguinity.

Chromosomal Microarray Analysis helps physicians and patients:

- Determine the etiology of development delay, intellectual disability, autism spectrum disorders, and multiple congenital anomalies
- Confirm or exclude the diagnosis of known chromosomal syndromes
- Further define ambiguities arising from cytogenic or FISH studies
- Assist in clinical management and genetic counseling

Quest Diagnostics Chromosomal Microarray Analysis

Test name	Test code	CPT code(s)*
Chromosomal Microarray, Postnatal, ClariSure® Oligo-SNP	16478	81229

Preferred specimen(s)	Alternative specimen(s)
5 mL whole blood collected in a sodium heparin (green-top) tube, Sodium heparin (royal blue-top) tube, sodium heparin lead-free (tan-top) tube, or EDTA (lavender-top) tube	• Buccal swab collected in iSWAB-DNA collection kit • Saliva collected in 0GD-500 Oragene Dx collection kit up the “fill to” line on the device

* The CPT codes provided are based on AMA guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

For more information about postnatal microarray testing, speak to your Quest Diagnostics sales representative or visit QuestDiagnostics.com.

References
1. Manning M, Hudgins L, Professional Practice and Guidelines Committee. Array-based technology and recommendations for utilization in medical genetics practice for detection of chromosomal abnormalities. *Genet Med*. 2010;12(11):742-745. doi: 10.1097/GIM.0b013e3181f8baad
2. National Research Council. *Educating Children with Autism*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. 2001.

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