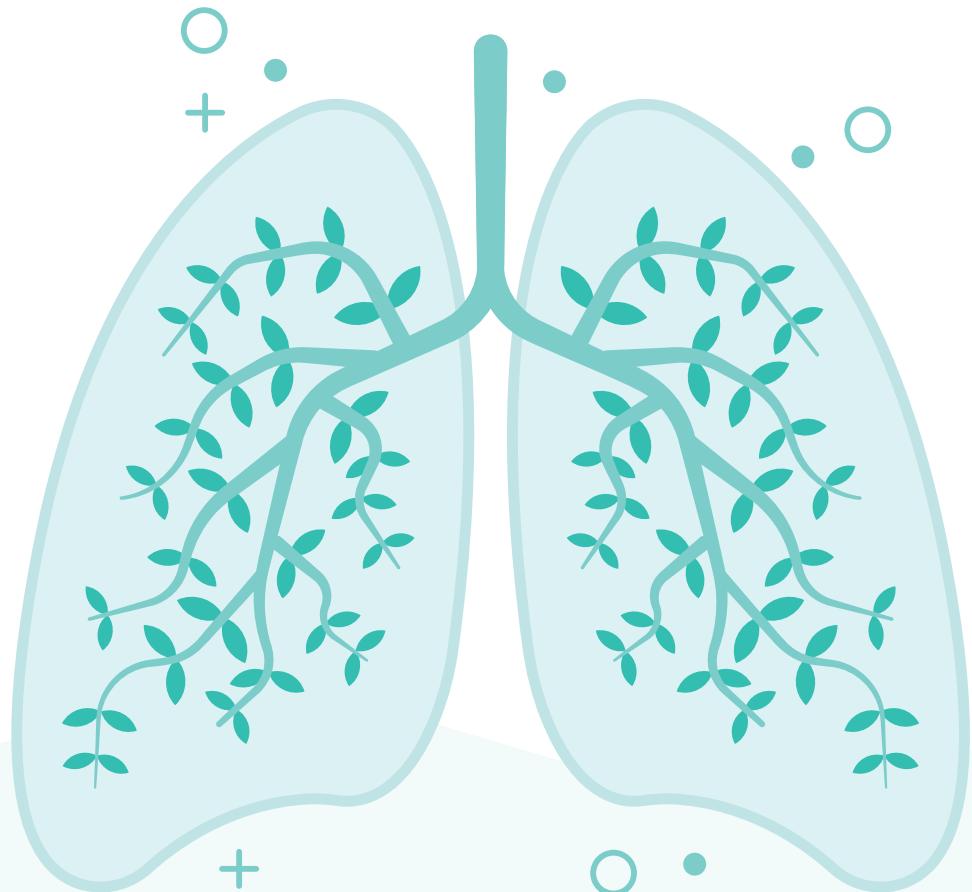




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Genetic Testing for Hereditary
Pulmonological Diseases

PREVENTIVE GENOMICS



Dr. Congying Gu



45D2332030



281-666-2433



clientservices@preventivegx.com



10700 Richmond Ave, STE 112 Houston, TX 77042

Genetic Testing for Pulmonary Diseases:

Unraveling the Molecular Basis of Respiratory Health

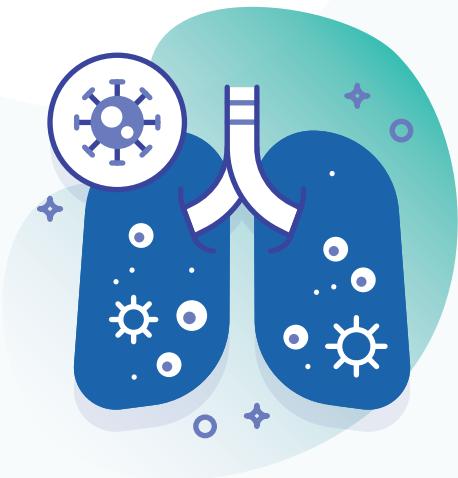
Genetic testing has revolutionized the field of medicine by providing valuable insights into the underlying genetic components of various diseases and conditions. One area of particular interest is the pulmonary system, which encompasses the lungs and the respiratory system.

The pulmonary system plays a critical role in the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide, making it essential for maintaining overall health and well-being. Genetic testing has emerged as a powerful tool in understanding the genetic factors that contribute to pulmonary diseases, allowing for improved diagnosis, personalized treatment strategies, and enhanced patient outcomes.



In recent years, significant advancements have been made in our understanding of the genetic basis of pulmonary diseases, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, cystic fibrosis, and pulmonary hypertension, among others. These conditions can have a profound impact on an individual's quality of life and may lead to severe complications if left undiagnosed or untreated.

Genetic testing for pulmonary diseases involves the analysis of an individual's DNA to identify specific genetic variations, mutations, or alterations that may increase the risk of developing a particular condition or influence the progression and severity of an existing disease. By uncovering these genetic markers, healthcare professionals can gain a deeper understanding of the underlying mechanisms involved in pulmonary diseases, paving the way for targeted interventions and personalized treatment approaches.



Genetic testing for the pulmonary system not only aids in the diagnosis of inherited pulmonary conditions but also helps in identifying potential risk factors in individuals with a family history of pulmonary diseases. Moreover, it can assist in predicting disease progression, determining treatment responses, and identifying potential targets for therapeutic interventions.

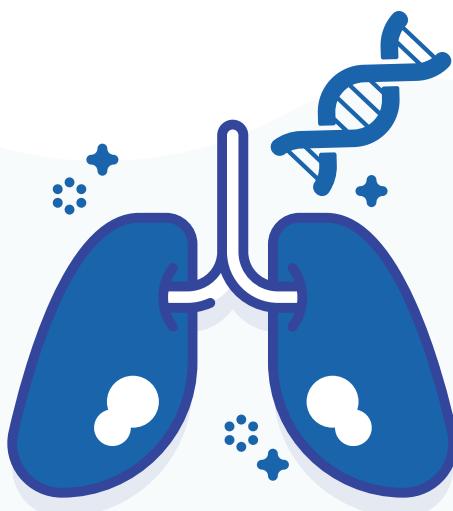
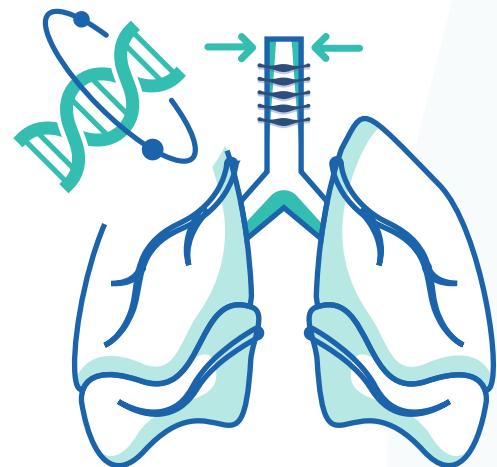
By utilizing the insights gained through genetic testing, healthcare providers can adopt a more personalized and precision based approach to patient care, optimizing treatment plans and potentially reducing the burden of pulmonary diseases on individuals and society.

Advantages of Genetic Testing for Pulmonary Diseases:

Empowering Healthcare Providers with Personalized Care and Enhanced Patient Outcomes

Enhanced Diagnostic Accuracy: Genetic testing can provide healthcare providers with valuable information regarding a patient's genetic predisposition to pulmonary diseases. This knowledge allows for earlier and more accurate diagnoses, enabling healthcare providers to intervene promptly and implement appropriate treatment plans.

Personalized Treatment Strategies: Genetic testing results can guide healthcare providers in tailoring treatment approaches to individual patients. By understanding a patient's genetic profile, healthcare providers can identify specific genetic markers or mutations that may influence treatment responses and select the most effective therapies accordingly.



Improved Disease Management: Genetic testing can help healthcare providers gain insights into the potential progression and severity of pulmonary diseases. This information can aid in proactive disease management and enable healthcare providers to closely monitor patients at higher risk, intervening with preventive measures or targeted interventions when necessary.

Family Screening and Counseling: Genetic testing can be valuable in identifying individuals at risk for inherited pulmonary diseases, allowing for proactive screening of family members. By identifying genetic mutations in affected individuals, healthcare providers can offer genetic counseling and screening to family members to assess their risk and take appropriate preventive measures.



Unraveling the Genetic Blueprint of Pulmonary Health:

Insights into Hereditary Pulmonary Diseases

Cystic Fibrosis: CFTR gene mutations are primarily responsible for cystic fibrosis. Variations in the CFTR gene lead to the production of a defective protein, affecting the transport of chloride ions and resulting in the production of thick, sticky mucus in the lungs



Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency: This condition is caused by mutations in the SERPINA1 gene. Defects in the alpha-1 antitrypsin protein synthesis and secretion can lead to lung tissue damage, particularly in individuals who smoke or are exposed to other lung irritants.



Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (PCD): Several genes are implicated in PCD, including DNAH5, DNAI1, DNAI2, and CCDC39/CCDC40. These genes are responsible for the structure and function of cilia, which are involved in clearing mucus and debris from the respiratory tract.



Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD): ILD can have various genetic causes, such as mutations in the SFTPC, SFTPA2, and TERT genes. These genes are involved in lung surfactant production, telomere maintenance, and lung tissue integrity.



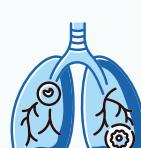
Pulmonary Fibrosis: Mutations in genes such as TERT, TERC, and SFTPC have been associated with familial forms of pulmonary fibrosis. These genes are involved in telomere maintenance and lung tissue homeostasis.



Surfactant Protein Disorders: Mutations in genes involved in the production or function of surfactant proteins can result in surfactant protein disorders. These genetic abnormalities affect the lung's ability to maintain proper alveolar function, leading to respiratory distress and interstitial lung disease. Genes associated with surfactant protein disorders include SFTPC, SFTPA2, and TTF1 (NKX2-1).



Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM): LAM is a rare lung disease primarily affecting women. It is associated with mutations in the TSC1 or TSC2 genes, which are responsible for the regulation of cell growth and proliferation. LAM results in the abnormal growth of smooth muscle cells in the lungs, leading to progressive lung damage.



Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis (PAP): PAP is a disorder characterized by the accumulation of abnormal surfactant proteins in the alveoli, impairing lung function. Mutations in genes such as CSF2RA and CSF2RB can disrupt the production or function of granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), which is essential for surfactant clearance.



Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF): While most cases of IPF are sporadic, a small percentage have a familial component. Mutations in genes such as TERT, TERC, and SFTPC have been implicated in familial cases of IPF, affecting telomere maintenance and lung tissue homeostasis.



Gene Panel for Pulmonary Disorders Risk

(68-Gene Panel)

ABCA3, CCDC39, CCDC40, CFTR, CHAT, CHRNA1, CHRNB1, CHRND, CHRNE, COLQ, CSF2RA, CSF2RB, DKC1, DNAAF1, DNAAF2, DNAH1, DNAH5, DNAH11, DNAI1, DNAI2, DNAL1, EDN3, EFEMP2, ELMOD2, ELN, FBLN5, FLCN, FOXF1, GAS8, GLRA1, HPS1, HPS4, ITGA3, LTBP4, MECP2, NAF1, NF1, NKX2-1, NME8, PARN, PHOX2B, PIH1D3, RAPSN, RET, RSPH3, RSPH4A, RSPH9, RTEI1, SCN4A, SCNN1A, SCNN1B, SERPINA1, SFTPA1, SFTPA2, SFTPB, SFTPC, SLC6A5, SLC7A7, SLC34A2, SMAD4, SMPD1, STAT3, TERC, TERT, TINF2, TSC1, TSC2, ZEB2

Test Specifications

Acceptable sample requirements

Buccal Swab or Saliva

Turnaround time - 7-10 Business days

Coverage $>96\%$ at 20x



Reporting

Likely pathogenic and Pathogenic variants

Customization

Customizable Gene List

Harnessing the Power of Pulmonary Genetic Testing:

Personalized Care for Improved Outcomes in Pulmonary Diseases:

When pulmonary genetic testing comes back positive, indicating the presence of specific genetic mutations or variations associated with pulmonary diseases, several important next steps should be taken by the doctor:

Consultation and Explanation: The doctor should schedule a follow-up appointment with the patient to discuss the results of the genetic testing. They should provide a clear and thorough explanation of the implications of the positive test results, including the specific genetic variants identified and their potential impact on the patient's pulmonary health.

Disease Risk Assessment: Based on the genetic test results, the doctor should assess the patient's risk of developing or worsening pulmonary diseases associated with the identified genetic mutations. This assessment may involve considering other factors such as family history, environmental exposures, lifestyle habits, and additional clinical evaluations.





Individualized Treatment Planning: The doctor should develop an individualized treatment plan tailored to the patient's specific genetic profile. This plan may involve lifestyle modifications, targeted therapies, or preventive measures to mitigate the risk or manage the progression of pulmonary diseases. The treatment plan should consider the patient's overall health, existing symptoms, and any comorbidities.

Referral to Specialists: Depending on the specific pulmonary disease and the patient's needs, the doctor may refer the patient to specialized healthcare professionals. This may include pulmonologists, genetic counselors, respiratory therapists, or other specialists who can provide expertise in managing and treating pulmonary conditions.

Genetic Counseling: If appropriate, the doctor may recommend genetic counseling for the patient and their family members. Genetic counselors can provide further insights into the genetic test results, inheritance patterns, family planning options, and potential implications for other family members.

Patient Education and Support: It is crucial for the doctor to provide comprehensive education to the patient about their specific genetic condition and the associated pulmonary disease. This education should include information on symptoms to watch for, strategies for disease management, available resources, and support groups that can offer assistance and guidance.



Regular Monitoring and Follow-up: The doctor should establish a schedule for regular monitoring and follow-up appointments to assess the patient's pulmonary health, track disease progression if applicable, and evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment plan. This ongoing monitoring allows for timely adjustments to the treatment strategy based on the patient's evolving needs.

By following these steps, doctors can effectively utilize the information obtained from pulmonary genetic testing to develop personalized treatment approaches, empower patients with knowledge about their genetic risk, and optimize the management of pulmonary diseases. The integration of genetic testing into clinical practice enables a more precise and targeted approach to pulmonary healthcare, leading to improved patient outcomes and quality of life.

UNLOCKING THE SECRETS OF YOUR GENETIC HEALTH

COMPREHENSIVE GENETIC TESTING AT

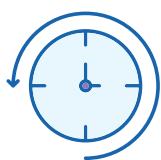
PREVENTIVE GENOMICS

PREVENTIVE GENOMICS MAY BE A GOOD CHOICE FOR GENETIC TESTING FOR SEVERAL REASONS:



HIGH-QUALITY TESTING

Preventive Genomics uses advanced technology and have experienced technicians to ensure that the testing is performed to the highest standards



FAST TURNAROUND TIME

Preventive Genomics has a fast turn around time for test results. This means that doctors can quickly get the information they need to make informed decisions about their patients' treatment.



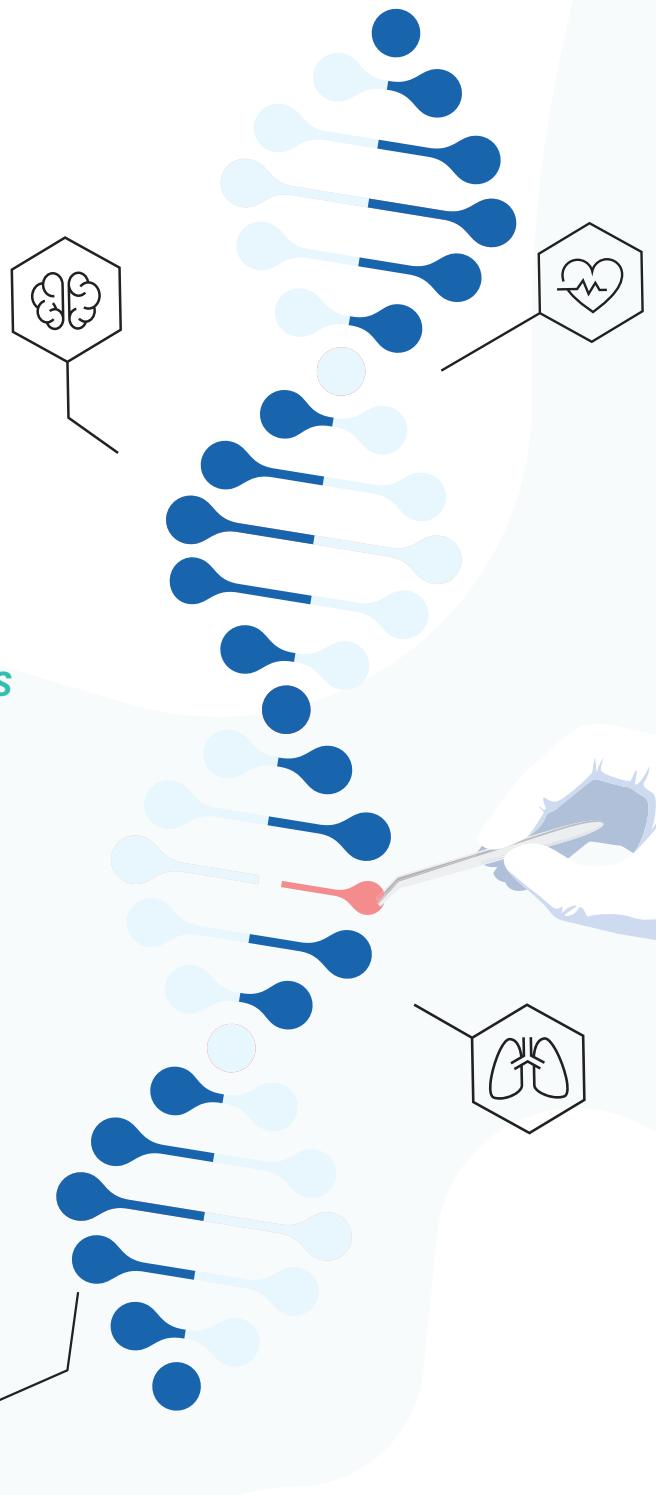
COMPREHENSIVE TESTING OPTIONS

We offer a wide range of genetic testing options, including tests for Diabetes predict, Cancer genetics, Cardiovascular, Drug-Gene Interactions and Neurological disorders.



COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

Preventive Genomics works closely with doctors to ensure that the testing is tailored to the specific needs of each patient. They provide personalized support and guidance throughout the testing process.



DECODING THE MYSTERY OF GENETIC TESTING: A PATIENT'S ROADMAP TO BETTER HEALTH

Genetic testing is a medical test that examines your DNA to identify any changes or mutations that may be associated with a specific disease or condition. This guide aims to provide you with an overview of genetic testing, its significance, testing outcomes, and how it could be beneficial to you and your family members.

WHAT IS GENETIC TESTING?

DNA is the genetic material that contains the instructions for the development, growth, and function of all living organisms. Genetic testing can provide information about inherited diseases or conditions, predispositions to certain diseases, and the likelihood of passing these conditions onto your children.

WHY IS GENETIC TESTING SIGNIFICANT?

Genetic testing can provide valuable information that can help you and your healthcare provider make informed decisions about your health. It can help to:

DIAGNOSE GENETIC DISEASES:

Genetic testing can identify changes or mutations in genes that are associated with specific diseases or conditions. This information can help healthcare providers diagnose genetic diseases and develop appropriate treatment plans.

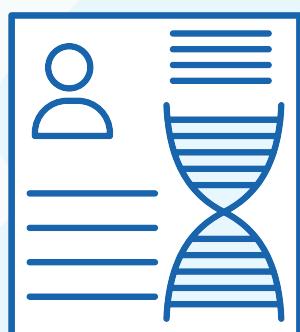
INFORM REPRODUCTIVE DECISIONS:

Genetic testing can help individuals and couples make informed decisions about family planning. If a genetic mutation is identified, it can be used to determine the likelihood of passing the condition onto future children.



DETERMINE THE RISK OF DEVELOPING A DISEASE:

Some genetic mutations are associated with an increased risk of developing certain diseases or conditions. Genetic testing can help identify these mutations, allowing for early intervention or prevention.



PERSONALIZE TREATMENT PLANS:

Genetic testing can provide information about how an individual may respond to certain medications or treatments. This information can help healthcare providers personalize treatment plans for better outcomes.

TESTING OUTCOMES

The results of genetic testing can be positive, negative, or uncertain. A positive result indicates that a genetic mutation associated with a specific disease or condition was identified. A negative result means that no mutations were identified. An uncertain result means that the test did not provide a definitive answer and further testing may be necessary.

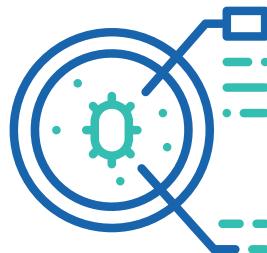


HOW CAN GENETIC TESTING BE BENEFICIAL TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS?

Genetic testing can be beneficial to you and your family members in several ways, including:

EARLY DETECTION AND TREATMENT:

Genetic testing can help identify conditions at an early stage, allowing for earlier treatment and better outcomes.



RISK REDUCTION:

Genetic testing can help identify individuals at increased risk for certain diseases or conditions, allowing for early intervention and lifestyle changes to reduce the risk.

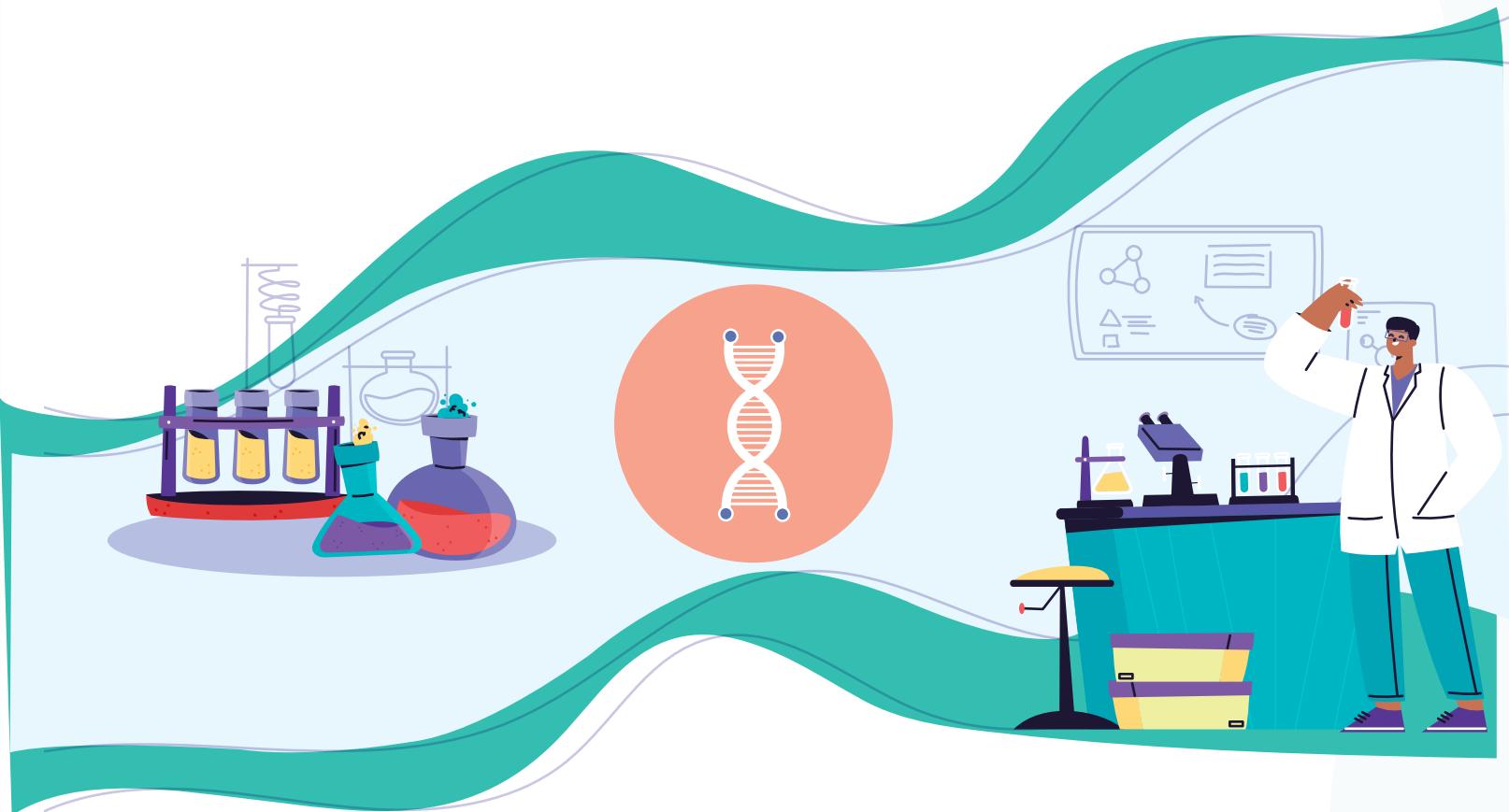


FAMILY PLANNING:

Genetic testing can help individuals and couples make informed decisions about family planning, such as whether to have children or how to manage the risk of passing on a genetic condition.

PERSONALIZED TREATMENT:

Genetic testing can provide information about how an individual may respond to certain medications or treatments, allowing for personalized treatment plans for better outcomes.



IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING GENETIC TESTING, IT IS
IMPORTANT TO CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTH INSURANCE
PROVIDER TO DETERMINE YOUR COVERAGE.
YOU CAN DO THIS BY:

REVIEWING YOUR INSURANCE POLICY:

Check your insurance policy or contact your insurance provider to see if genetic testing is covered and under what circumstances.

CONSULTING WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER:

Talk to your healthcare provider about whether genetic testing is medically necessary and covered by your insurance.

SEEKING PRIOR AUTHORIZATION:

Some insurance plans may require prior authorization for genetic testing, which means your healthcare provider will need to submit a request to your insurance provider for approval.



Dr. Congying Gu



281-666-2433



45D2332030



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