



Version Nov 2013

## Consent Form for Gene Sequencing and Immunological Characterisation in Patients with Haemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis

Patient	Date of Birth

Dear parents, dear patients,

Several different genetic defects are known to be associated with Haemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH). Currently, defects in the following genes are known: *PRF1, UNC13D, STX11* and *STXBP2*. In other immunodeficiencies a propensity to develop HLH is described as well (Chediak-Higashi-Syndrome (*LYST*), Griscelli syndrome type II (Rab27a), XIAP deficiency (*BIRC4/XIAP*), X-chromosomal lymphoproliferativ syndrom (XLP, *SH2D1A*), Hermansky-Pudlak-Syndrom Typ II (*AP3B1*), ITK-Deficiency (*ITK*).

These gene defects can be analyzed at the reference center at the university hospital Hamburg Eppendorf. In most cases of HLH with a proven genetic defect a stem cell transplantation is necessary to cure the disease and prevent relapses. A known genetic defect may as well be used for prenatal testing.

In less than 10 % of patients with assumed genetic HLH, no defects can be identified with regular testing. It is the aim of the Centre of Chronic Immundeficiency (CCI, University Hospital Freiburg), the Cologne Center for Genomics (University Hospital Köln), the university hospital Hamburg Eppendorf and cooperating scientists worldwide to identify further genes associated with HLH. For this study we use exome sequencing. This will be the basis for a better understanding and treatment of the disease and will make the decision for or against stem cell transplantation easier. However, the result may take several months or years in individual cases with unknown genetic defects. For the genetic analysis we need about 5ml EDTA blood.

In addition, further investigations will be done to characterize certain properties of cells of the human immune system. If these investigation show abnormal results conclusions can be drawn which genetic defect may be present. The investigation requires 10-15 mL of blood, in infants 5mL. The analyses will be performed at the immunological HLH reference center CCI at Freiburg University Hospital.

We ask for your permission to keep remaining material of the sample that is sent to us to potentially identify genetic defects in the future by the research groups in Freiburg or Hamburg or other researchers. The samples and clinical data of you / your child will be stored in a pseudonomised fashion at the study center. Only the study center with the collaborating laboratories in Freiburg, Hamburg or Cologne can assign a name to each sample. No third parties may be informed of any aspects of your samples without your consent. You may withdraw your consent and ask for the elimination of the respective samples and data at any time.

## **Consent form**

I agree that investigations will be performed that can identify known genetic defects associated with HLH. For this purpose, methods may be applied that make the analysis of a large number of genes possible. Additionally, I agree with the immunological characterization which helps to identify the presence of a genetic disease.		YES D NO	
I agree that the result will be tra	insmitted to the following physician(s)/person(s)	YES 🗆	NO 🗆
Name (e.g. treating physician	)		
I want to be informed about the	results.	YES 🗆	NO 🗆
I agree that the samples will be discovered genetic defects in the	kept for 30 years, to be able to identify not yet ne future.	YES 🗆	NO 🗆
	e obtained data will be made available to other earch in a pseudonomised form and may be published	YES 🗆	NO 🗆
	ter 10 years. However, they may be of relevance for you we we may keep them for 30. I agree that the data ars in Hamburg and Freiburg.	YES 🗆	NO 🗆
related to HLH, even though we represent the genetic variability ease causing mutation not relat	formed for your sample, we may find genetic mutations of do not specifically look for them. Most variants are not of the human genome. However, we may also find a second to HLH. If you agree we will inform you about the mutan, if there are methods to prevent or treat the disease or our health.	harmful rious an itation in	and d dis- the
	analyzed for so far unknown gene defects in the context e a method analyzing many genes at the same time.	YES 🗆	NO 🗆
	uring a genetic consultation about any additional ith clinical relevance or relevance for family planning.	YES 🗆	NO 🗆
personal data at any time witho	my consent and can demand the elimination of the stud- ut explanation, which will not have any negative effects rmed about the results. All my questions have been ans	for me. I	
Date	Father	-	
Date	Mother		
Date	Patient (if appropriate)		
Date	Physician		