Prospective Registry of Multiplex Testing (PROMPT): a web-based platform to assess cancer risk of genetic variants.

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Abstract Text:

Background: Multiplex genetic testing results in detection of pathogenic mutations of low, intermediate and high penetrance, as well as variants of uncertain clinical significance.

Methods: A web-based interface was constructed to allow individual patients and families who have had germline panel testing to consent to ongoing research under an IRB approved protocol. Phase one recruitment was facilitated by engagement of 7 commercial testing laboratories, genetic counselors, academic centers and crowd sourcing. Genetic variant, personal and family history, other phenotypic data were recorded. In phase two, individuals will be asked to consent to ascertainment of samples from family members for cosegregation studies, and collection of biospecimens for functional genomic analysis. Data collected will be deposited in public databases.

Results: As of January 14th, 2016, 1537 individuals from 4 continents have enrolled onto PROMPT. Of these, 34% had no personal history of cancer, 50% were diagnosed with breast cancer, 3% ovarian cancer, 3% colon cancer, 3% skin cancer, and 6% with other cancer types. Most of the cohort (94%) was female. Of 756 variants in the PROMPT database, 36.2% were pathogenic, 3.4% pathogenic or likely pathogenic, 2% likely pathogenic, 1.9% likely benign, 1.6% benign, 14.4% alterations with conflicting interpretation, 1.9% other designations and 38.6% variants of uncertain significance. Genes most commonly reported as altered included: ATM, CHEK2, BRCA2, PALB2, BRCA1, BARD1, CDH1, BRIP1, TP53, MSH6, MSH2, APC, NBN, RAD51C, MUTYH, PMS2, RAD50, PTEN, RAD51D, MLH1, and NF1.
Conclusions: The first phase of PROMPT collected and classified genotypic and phenotypic information associated with variants detected by multiplex testing. Continued ascertainment is underway. The second phase of the study will entail segregation and functional studies. Cancer care providers and laboratories are encouraged to refer their patients to PROMPT. With ENIGMA, ClinVar, ClinGen and other efforts, web based registries such as PROMPT provide a means to assess both the frequency, as well as clinical validity and clinical utility of genomic variants detected by multiplex testing.