Frequently Asked Questions:

What can I expect during the testing process?

You will need to provide a small sample of blood or saliva for the test which is sent directly to Myriad Genetic Laboratories to be processed. The test findings will be sent to your doctor in 3-4 weeks, and you will be notified by phone when they are in.

Will my insurance cover the cost of testing?

When the MyRisk test is ordered for you, the lab will work with your insurance provider to help you get the appropriate coverage. Coverage is excellent with 97% of private insurances covering the test and 3 out of 4 patients paying $0. The test is a covered preventive service under the Affordable Care Act, which means patients who meet the medical criteria are covered 100% and the test does not apply to coinsurance or deductible. If the test is not covered by your insurance for any reason, Myriad will call you prior to running the test to provide options, including cancelling the test. If you encounter ANY financial hardship associated with an out of pocket cost, Myriad will work with you toward your complete satisfaction, GUARANTEED.

Can my health insurance coverage be affected, depending on my test results?

No. Federal laws (HIPAA and GINA) and laws in most states prohibit discrimination regarding employment eligibility, health benefits, or health insurance premiums based solely on genetic information. In addition, it is Myriad's policy that test results are reported only to the healthcare professional who ordered the test, or to a specifically designated provider with your written authorization.

How can I get more information about hereditary cancer risk assessment and genetic testing?

Your healthcare provider is always your best resource for information and will help you make informed decisions about your needs. To learn more about the test, you can visit the patient support website: www.mysupport360.com or www.myriad.com.

About hereditary cancer syndromes:

What are hereditary cancer syndromes?

While we know that most cancer is sporadic, some families have a genetic susceptibility (i.e. 'broken gene') that gives them a high risk to develop cancer in their lifetime. While certain risk factors may run in families, only about 5% to 10% of all cancer cases are caused by inherited gene mutations. In hereditary cancer, a gene mutation can be passed from parent to child, from generation to generation.

What do the test results mean?

The test results will be sent to your healthcare provider, who will discuss them with you. The report may provide more information than “positive” or “negative” for a gene mutation.

Does a positive test mean that I have cancer?

No. A genetic test can only tell you if you carry the gene mutation that can increase your risk of developing certain types of cancer.

Does a positive test mean that I will get cancer?

No. A positive test means that you are at increased risk. Knowing this can help you and your healthcare provider decide on steps to lower your risk and help prevent cancer from occurring.

Should I tell my family about my test results?

It is strongly encouraged that you share your test results with your family members as this information can be very helpful for family members so they can better understand their cancer risks and decide whether testing is right for them. Keep in mind that even if you do not carry a gene mutation, the other biological parent may carry one that can passed to your children.

In addition, testing can tell people that they are not at risk, which can be a great comfort.