Suggested Talking Points with Patients

Please note that patients will go through an online consent process for ActX after they are authorized.
Both physician and patient will receive information on the patient's genetics. Physicians will be able to review the information five days before the patient.

Benefits

Medication genomic interactions: ActX covers most U.S prescription drugs for which there is sufficient evidence of a genetic effect on adverse reactions, efficacy or dosing.
Actionable genetic risks: ActX alerts for a wide range of actionable adult-onset disease risks. It is important to note that ActX only tests for selected variants for genes behind the risks, not for all variants.
Up-to-date: ActX stores the patient's genotype and frequently re-analyzes it based on the latest medical information. Alerts are generated if anything serious is found.
If used within your Electronic Health Record: Prescriptions are automatically checked as they are written.

Process

After authorization, the patient:

- Receives an email with a link to the ActX Service sign up page
- As part of the online sign up, views the ActX Privacy Policy, FAQs, Service Limitations, and the ActX Informed Consent Agreement, which the patient has to then accept
- Pays for the service using a credit card (the service is currently paid for by patients and not yet covered by insurance). Physicians can see pricing information on the Patient Authorization page
- Receives a saliva sample collection kit at their home via Federal Express
- Spits 1 cc into the collection tube and uses the self-mailer to mail the kit to our CLIA certified laboratory, where it will be genotyped
- Will receive genomic information after it is provided to the physician

Is ActX the Right Choice for the Patient?

Having genetic information analyzed means that the patient may learn about future risks or current conditions. If a patient does not feel he or she can handle the information, they should not sign up for the service. If a patient "does not want to know", they should not sign up for the ActX Service.

The Service looks only at selected variants (DNA variations) for the targeted genes and not for all possible genetic variants**.** Consequently, a negative result does not mean that there is no risk for a particular medical risk or a particular medication-genome interaction. **High risk patients for serious genetic risks (such as a strong familial history of breast cancer) should be tested using diagnostic gene specific sequencing tests because they normally test for more variants.**

Authorizing Patients

Online Authorization Instructions

- Visit www.actx.com
- Click the blue SIGN IN button in the top right corner
- Enter your User Name and Password
    - User Name _____
    - Password _____
- Click Authorize Patient here near the top of the page
- Fill in the requested fields: First name, last name, date of birth, gender, email address, and optionally the medical record number
- Your patient will receive an email containing a link. After clicking the link, they will be able to register for the ActX Service. Your patient will receive their saliva sample kit in the mail, and will mail it to our lab with their DNA sample.
- You will be alerted when the patient results are available

Good candidates for the ActX Service include, but are not limited to:

- Patients taking multiple medications
- Patients over 40 with several chronic medical conditions, such as diabetes, coronary heart disease, obesity/hypertension
- Patients who do not have knowledge of their family health history
- Patients who have a personal or family interest in genetics
- Patients who want to be pro-active in managing their health

Patients who may not be good candidates for ActX testing include:

- Patients who are at high risk for a specific genetic condition – they will need specific high risk testing. ActX only tests for selected variants, not all variants*
- Patients who do not think they can handle knowing about their risks. Some patients will prefer not to know

* The ActX Service is informational and not diagnostic. The Service looks only at selected variants (DNA variations) for the targeted genes, and not for all possible genetic variants. Consequently, a negative result does not mean that there is no risk for a particular medical risk or a particular medication-genome interaction. High risk patients should still be referred for specific gene testing because they normally test for more variants.