Informed consent for human genetic testing according to the German law
Gendiagnostikgesetz – GenDG

German law concerning genetic testing requires a detailed informed consent process followed by written consent of the patient, the consulter or the legal representative as well as a genetic counselling before and after prenatal and predictive analyses.

- I herewith declare my consent that the taken samples for genetic testing can be examined for the above mentioned indication.
- I herewith declare, that I was formally informed about the extent and limitations of the requested genetic testing. The possible results and consequences of these examinations were thoroughly discussed.
- All personal data are covered by medical confidentiality according to data privacy protection*.
- I was informed that I can withdraw consent fully or in part at any time in writing.
- The application of new genome-wide methods such as array-, exome- or genome-analysis may reveal incidental findings, which may not be directly connected to the above mentioned indication for genetic testing. Such incidental findings may have therapeutic or prophylactic relevance for me and my family. Such incidental findings can be disclosed if requested.

* Data protection information will be provided to you in the supplement to this consent form and on the website of the Klinikum rechts der Isar (www.mri.tum.de/patientinneninformation-zum-datenSchutz).

** In case of genome-wide sequencing (e.g. exome/genome analysis) in a research context your consent is required and there cannot be inconsistencies between consent forms.

*** For individuals <18 years the signature of both legal guardians is required.