Implications of Genetic Testing on Families with Ataxia

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"Soaring Mile High for a Cure"

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Presenter Disclosures

- Melissa Gibbons
- No relationships to disclose or list



Overview

- Who are genetic counselors
- Who should be offered genetic counseling
- Types of genetic testing
- To Test or Not Test
- Hurdles to Testing
- Discrimination?
- Now What? What Happens After the Results Arrive
- Talking Genetics With the Family

Genetic Counselors

- Graduates of a Masters in Genetic Counseling Program
 - 2 year program
 - Clinical rotations in prenatal, pediatric, adult, and cancer
 - Coursework in both science and psychosocial
- Certified Genetic Counselors
 - Have graduated from an accredited program
 - Have completed supervised counseling sessions
 - Have passed a board examination and maintained their certification through continuing education
- What do Genetic Counselors do?
 - Genetic counselors help patients and families understand complex issues and support their emotional needs.

Common reasons to see a Genetic Counselor

- I have a family history of a certain health condition, is there a genetic test I can take to find out if I'm at risk?
- My partner and I are planning a pregnancy, what types of testing are available to us?
- / am having symptoms should I get tested?
- I have a medical condition and want to learn whether I could pass it to my children.
- Can you help me share my genetic information with my relatives, or with my doctors?
- My child has a developmental or medical history that is concerning for a genetic condition

The Right Test for the Right Patient at the Right Time

Types of Genetic Testing

- Diagnostic testing involves identifying current disease states.
- Carrier testing determines whether an individual carries a certain genetic trait.
- Predictive testing, is used to determine whether a person has a genetic mutation that will lead to a late onset disorder or make them more susceptible to a conditions.

Types of Genetic Testing

- Prenatal Testing offered during pregnancy to help identify fetuses with certain diseases.
- Preimplantation Genetic Testing is a screening test used to determine if a genetic disorder is present in an embryo
- Newborn Screening used to test babies soon after birth for treatable conditions that require immediate intervention

Why Get Testing?

Might explain the symptoms I am having

Family planning

A diagnosis may lead to better treatment

Information for other members of the family

I just want to know

Answers

Financial Planning

Control

The results could alter my Retirement/Travel Plans

Access to Services

Research Opportunities

Why Not To Get Testing?

Might raises more questions than answers

Family planning

A diagnosis may lead to discrimination

other family members do not want to know

I am not sure I want to know

Financial Planning

Lack of Control

The results could alter my Retirement/Travel Plans

Guilt over passing on a faulty gene

What About Discrimination

- The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA)- a federal law that protects people from genetic discrimination in <u>health insurance</u> and employment
 - The genetic information protected by the law includes family health history, the results of genetic tests, the use of genetic counseling and other genetic services, and participation in genetic research.
 - GINA makes it against the law for health insurers to request, require or use genetic information to make decisions about:
 - Your eligibility for health insurance
 - Your health insurance premium, contribution amounts or coverage terms
 - Consider family health history or a genetic test result as a pre-existing condition
 - Ask or require that you have a genetic test
 - Use any genetic information they do have to discriminate against you, even if they did not mean to collect it
- GINA does not cover life insurance, long-term care or disability

GENETIC INFORMATION Nondiscrimination act

What About Discrimination

- The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA)- a federal law that protects people from genetic discrimination in health insurance and <u>employment</u>
 - GINA makes it against the law for employers to use your genetic information in the following ways:
 - To make decisions about hiring, firing, promotion, pay, privileges or terms
 - To limit, segregate, classify, or otherwise mistreat an employee
 - It is also against the law for an employer to request, require or purchase the genetic information of a potential, current employee or his/her family member
 - GINA applies to all employers with 15 or more employees, regardless if it is a not-for-profit organization or a corporation.

GINAHELP.ORG



Hurdles On the Path to Genetic Testing



Now What?

"While the testing is simple, dealing with the results has been traumatic"

"It gave us a chance to learn about the syndrome, connect with people like us, and gain an increased ability to deal with day to day issues"

"Knowing this has allowed me to take control of my life"

"The problem is that at present, there is no cure...so we have to face the problem without having a chance to solve it completely"



Excerpts from Genetic Testing Stories- Genetic Alliance



Sharing Genetic Results



Family Dynamics

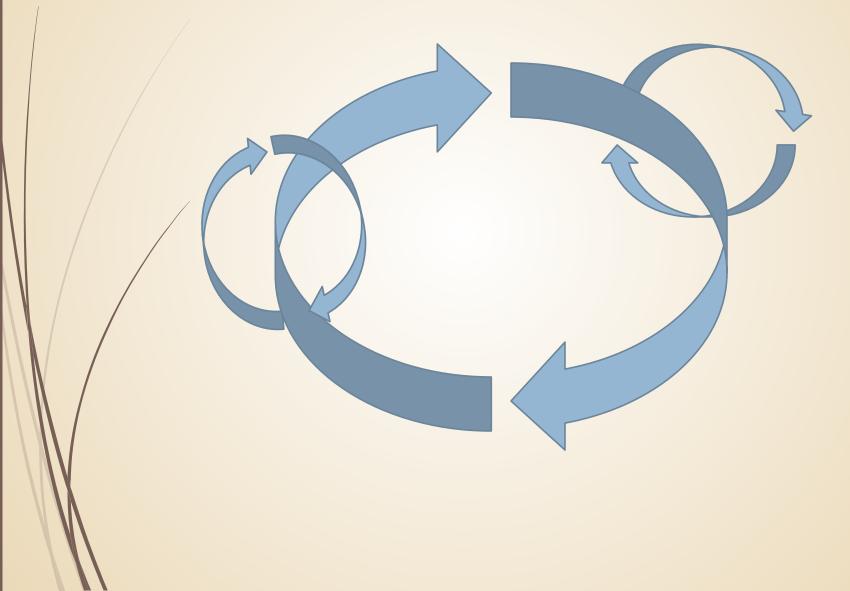
I have an identical twin





Family Member(s) do not want to know

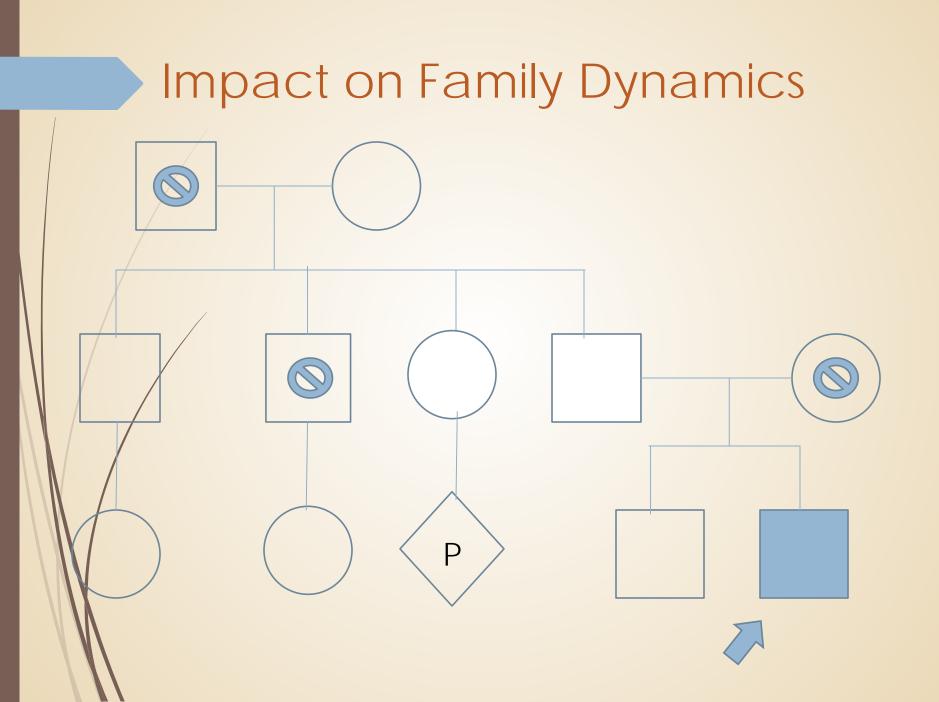
Impact on Family Members



Impact of Family Planning

Reproductive Options

- Natural Conception
- Gamete (Sperm or Egg Donation)
- Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis with IVF
- Prenatal Diagnosis
 - Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS)
 - Amniocentesis
- Adoption



Resources

- Find a Genetic Counselor at NSGC.ORG
- Find out more about GINA at GINAHELP.ORG
- Does it Run in My Family Toolkit, Understanding Genetic and How To Talk to My Family about My Genetic Condition -GENETICALLIANCE.ORG
- To learn more about all the ways that genetic is part of your life visit GENESINLIFE.ORG