Who Should Have Genetic Testing?

Genetic counseling and testing may be recommended for people who have had certain cancers or certain patterns of cancer in their family.

If you have any of the following, you might consider genetic testing:

- Several first-degree relatives (mother, father, sisters, brothers, children) with cancer.
- Many relatives on one side of the family who have had the same type of cancer.
- A cluster of cancers in your family that are known to be linked to a single gene mutation (such as breast, ovarian, and pancreatic cancers in your family).
- A family member with more than 1 type of cancer.
- Family members who had cancer at a younger age than normal for that type of cancer.
- Close relatives with cancers that are linked to rare hereditary cancer syndromes.
- A family member with a rare cancer, such as breast cancer in a male or retinoblastoma.
- Ethnicity (for example, Jewish ancestry is linked to ovarian and breast cancers).
- A physical finding that's linked to an inherited cancer (such as having many colon polyps).
- A known genetic mutation in one or more family members who have already had genetic testing.

Precision Medicine
Ask about other Advanced Testing:

Pharmacogenomics Testing (PGx)
Toxicology
Respiratory Testing
GI Testing
Allergy Testing
Coronary Artery Disease Testing
Wound Sequencing
Pre-Natal Testing
Women's & Men's Health Testing

Contact an **HMA Genetics** Representative **TODAY**.

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Knowledge is Power. Learn About Your Risk of Developing Cancer

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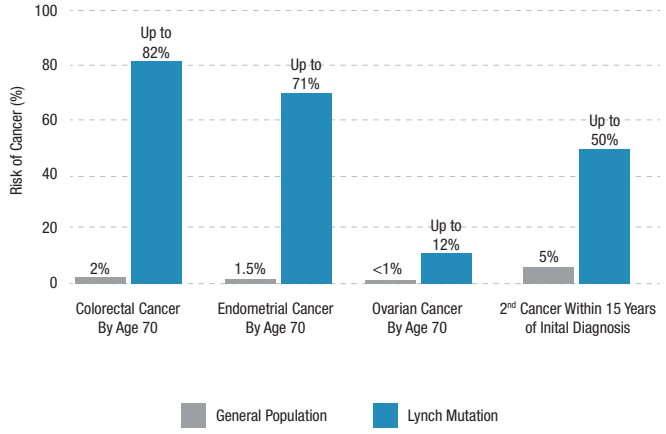
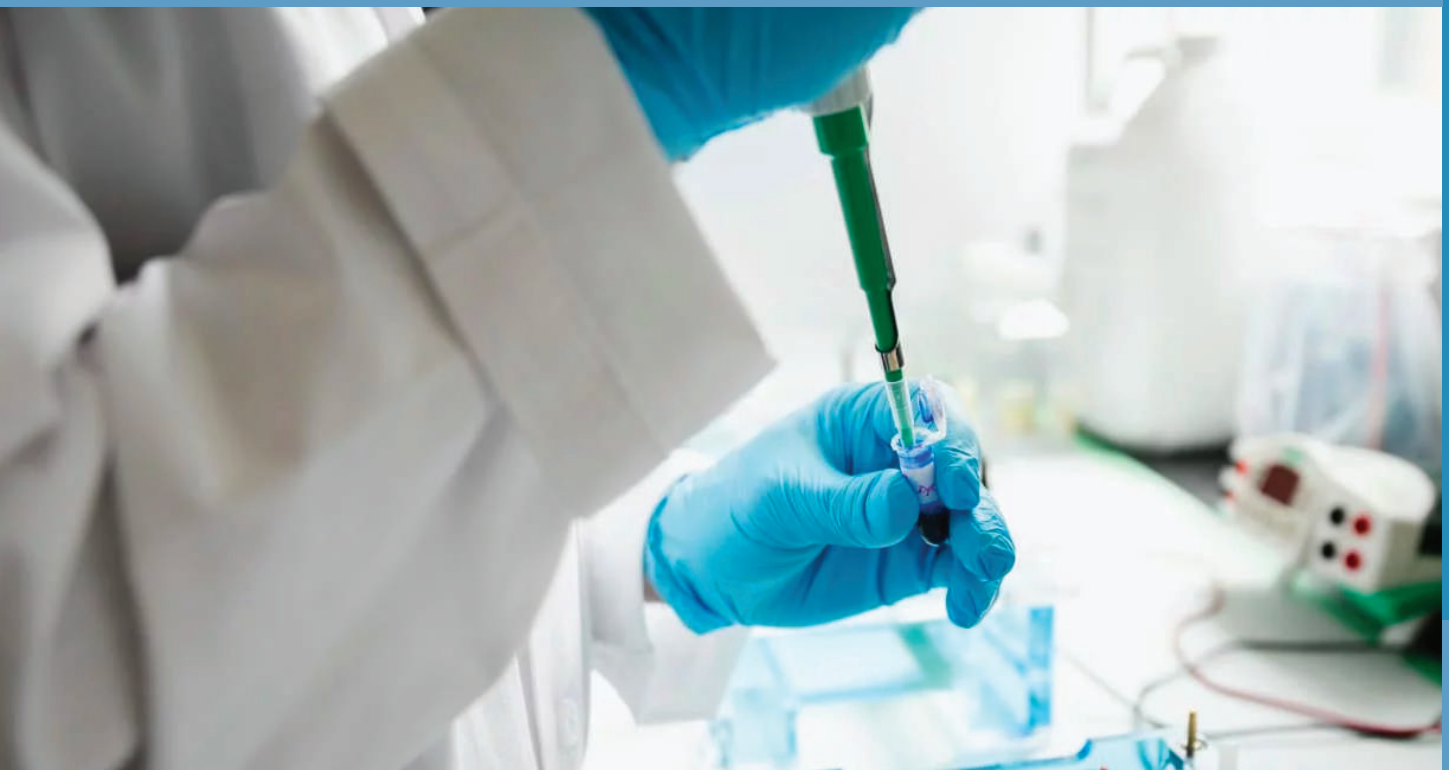
Examples of Common Hereditary Cancer & Cancer Syndromes

Molecular testing looks for specific inherited changes (mutations) in a person's genetic make-up. Genetic mutations may have multiple different effects on a patient's health. Mutations that are harmful may increase a person's chance, or risk, of developing a disease such as cancer.

- Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer (BRCA1, BRCA2)
- Colon Cancer (APC, BMPR1A, EPCAM)
- Uterine Cancer (MLH1, MSH2, EPCAM, MSH6, PMS2)
- Endometrial Cancer (EPCAM, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6)
- Lynch Syndrome (MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, EPCAM)
- Cowden Syndrome (PTEN)
- Li-Fraumeni Syndrome (TP53)

Risk increase of Hereditary Colon & Uterine Cancer, associated with Lynch Mutations





Genetic Test Results

A **"positive test result"** indicates the laboratory found a specific genetic alteration (or mutation) associated with a hereditary cancer syndrome. Positive tests results may:

- Suggest a need for further testing.
- Confirm the diagnosis of a hereditary cancer syndrome.
- Indicate an increased risk of developing certain cancer(s) in the future.
- Show that someone carries a particular genetic change which does not increase their own risk of cancer, but that may increase the risk in their offspring.
- Provide important information for other family members empowering them to make decisions about their own health care.
- Suggest the patient receives more frequent preventative screenings.
- Aid the patient to consider options for preventative care including, taking certain medications, or in some cases removing "at-risk" tissue.
- Identify lifestyle changes i.e. quitting smoking, exercising, healthier diet, which may reduce the risk of certain cancers.