Do you have questions or concerns about possible inherited cancer susceptibility in your patients? Or how to deal with your patients' questions and concerns?

- What constitutes a family history indicating genetic susceptibility to cancer? How do I assess how strong this susceptibility is, or reassure my patient that her inherited risk is minimal?
- There are so many issues concerned with genetic testing, neither I nor my staff have the time or resources to provide the recommended counseling for these issues. Where can I refer my patient for these services?
- Will my patient's insurance cover the cost of testing? How do I choose a lab to carry out the appropriate testing?
- What can I offer my patient if she is found to be at high risk from an inherited cancer susceptibility? What do the experts recommend and the insurance companies cover?
- Three of my patient's relatives have had colon cancer at early ages. Can I better define his risk? What is the most appropriate surveillance strategy?

APPOINTMENTS

To begin the process of genetic risk assessment, counseling and testing, have your patient contact our full-time cancer-risk genetic counselor. Or contact our counselor yourself for information about the Program or inherited cancer risk in general. We can also provide you with educational materials on inherited cancer risk to assist you in your practice.

The cost of all counseling and consultation is covered by the Orange County Cancer Education and Research Foundation. Neither your patient nor her insurance will be billed for these services. All genetic testing is done by outside labs. Therefore any testing chosen by your patient will be billed to the patient or her insurance. As part of the consultation, we will assist your patient and your office in all concerns of coverage, authorization, and billing for testing, in coordination with the testing lab. When applicable, we will help your patient explore low- or no-cost testing options, as available.

FOR AN APPOINTMENT CALL

Steve Kopczak, MS, PhD
Genetic Counselor
714-966-5037

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Tenet HealthSystem

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1 IN 3
OF YOUR PATENTS WILL DEVELOP CANCER

Information, Support, and Testing for Families with Cancer History

Let Genetic Services Aid Those at Greatest Risk

Orange County Cancer Education and Research Foundation

OUR CANCER GENETICS PROGRAM PROVIDES SERVICES TO PATIENTS AND THEIR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO:

- Help them assess their risk for inherited cancer: to determine whether the cancer present in their family is likely to be hereditary, or is more likely to be due to non-inherited causes.
- Determine whether genetic testing may be available and appropriate to better assess their risk.
- Provide them with the genetic counseling recommended to educate them on the risks, benefits and limitations of testing, assure their fully informed consent, explore potential areas of psychosocial concern or family conflict, and fully understand their test result and all of its implications.
- Facilitate the entire assessment and testing process for the health care provider: gathering and documenting all relevant family history, handling all aspects of insurance authorization and reimbursement, addressing patient concerns about genetic privacy and the possibility of and protection against genetic discrimination, involving and informing other family members as appropriate, choosing the best lab for testing, obtaining blood or tissue samples for testing, providing patient and provider with the full interpretation of any test result—with individualized recommendations for management of increased cancer risk, including early detection screening and prevention strategies.
- Keep informed of the latest advances in research and recommendations for the management of the health care of those found to have an inherited cancer susceptibility.

The most common and well-characterized inherited cancer syndromes are Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer (BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes) and Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer (HNPCC, which includes colorectal cancer, endometrial cancer, and others). Our Cancer Genetics Program offers the full range of counseling and testing for these syndromes, as well as for the many, more rare inherited cancer syndromes.

How does one recognize those patients and families who would benefit from further evaluation of their genetic risk?

Inherited Breast/Ovarian Cancer Risk

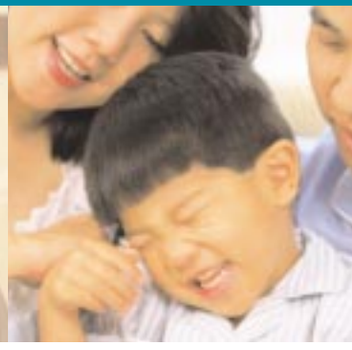
Patient history or close family history includes any of the following:

- Breast cancer in three or more close relatives on the same side of family
- Premenopausal breast cancer (before age 45-50)
- Ovarian cancer at any age and one or more relatives (same side of family) with breast cancer at any age
- Breast and ovarian cancer in the same individual
- Multiple primary or bilateral breast cancers in one individual
- Breast cancer in a male patient or relative
- Family member identified with a detectable mutation (e.g., BRCA1 or BRCA2)
- Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry with other risk factors, e.g., history of ovarian cancer or premenopausal breast cancer

Hereditary Non-polyposis Colorectal Cancer (HNPCC) Risk

Patient history or close family history includes any of the following:

- Three or more close relatives with colorectal cancer or an HNPCC-associated cancer (endometrial, ovarian, gastric, hepatobiliary, small bowel cancer, or transitional cell carcinoma of renal pelvis or ureter)



- Two HNPCC-related cancers in one individual
- Individual with colorectal cancer and a close relative with HNPCC-related cancer; one of the cancers diagnosed at younger than age 45
- Colorectal or endometrial cancer diagnosed at younger than age 45
- Colorectal adenomas diagnosed at younger than age 40
- Family member identified with a detectable mutation (e.g., MSH2, MLH1, and others)

General Inherited Cancer Risk

- Cancer in three or more close relatives (same side of the family)
- Early age at diagnosis (relative to the age at which the cancer type typically appears)
- Multiple primary tumors present in an individual
- Bilateral or multiple rare cancers
- Constellation of tumors in family consistent with specific cancer syndrome (e.g., breast and ovarian cancers, colorectal and endometrial cancers)
- Evidence of autosomal dominant inheritance: Cancers present in several generations, not usually skipping generations, cancers clustered (not present only in distant relatives with many unaffected relatives separating affected family members)
- Family member identified with a detectable mutation