MEDICLINIC PRECISE

GENETIC TESTING IN GENERAL PRACTICE

Pointers and Pitfalls for GPs

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"My training never included anything on genetics, so much has changed and I feel left behind"

"My patients do direct-to-consumer genetic testing and then come to me to make sense of it but I don't know what to tell them"

"What does this result mean for my patient and Should I use it to inform their clinical treatment?"

"I'm not always sure who may benefit from genetic testing, what options are available and who to refer to"

"How can I sensibly and responsibly introduce precision medicine in my practice? "



LET'S TALK PRECISION MEDICINE



Emerging approach in healthcare uses knowledge of the individual's genetics environment lifestyle to guide decisions related to an individual's medical management



Goal is to provide a more individualised and personalised approach for the prevention diagnosis and treatment of disease



Genetic ca

contribution to

~65%

GENETIC CONTRIBUTION TO DISEASE

**** "Rare" genetic disease



IS PRIMARY HEALTHCARE POSITIONED MEDICLINIC ORECISE FOR PRECISION MEDICINE?

- Entry point into healthcare
- Holistic management
- Individuals and families
- Long term follow up
- Risk assessment and risk management
- Preventative health care
 - Lifestyle
 - Cancer
- Disease management
 - Chronic disease



BARRIERS TO PRECISION MEDICINE MEDICLINIC ORECISE

Lack of genomic education during medical training

Limited genetic professionals to support primary health care





BARRIERS TO PRECISION MEDICINE MEDICLINIC ORECISE IN GP PRACTICE (2)

- Limited knowledge about the clinical application, integration and interpretation of genetic testing (where are the guidelines?)
- Genetic jargon, complex reporting and lack of transparency about limitations of testing



BARRIERS TO PRECISION MEDICINE MEDICLINIC ORECISE IN GP PRACTICE (3)

- Cost of testing and lack of medical aid reimbursement
- Patient expectations, influence of media and celebrities

"Google doctors"

• Ethical concerns and psychosocial impact







WHAT SETS GENETIC TESTING APART





LET'S UNDERSTAND GENETIC VARIATION



Variants

'SNPs' (Single nucleotide polymorphisms) / 'mutations'



LET'S UNDERSTAND GENETIC VARIATION



Common vs rare variants Some variants affect disease risk





















Multifactorial / Polygenic "Complex" diseases













https://www.genome.gov/Health/Genomics-and-Medicine/Polygenic-risk-scores.

GENETIC RISK





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DIAGNOSIS AND DISEASE PREDICTION WITH GENETIC TESTING

GENETIC TESTING

Know the difference Manage expectations MEDICLINIC PRECISE



HIGH



Case example 1

A 30-year-old woman comes for routine papsmear.

She mentions her father's sisters had breast cancer at age 42 and 38 years. Her father has never had cancer, he is 65.

" I've seen a genetic test being advertised that can assess my ancestry and also tests the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. I'm worried about my aunts who had breast cancer and that I may also get breast cancer in my 30's. Do you think, should do this test?"

Pitfalls

- All genetic tests are not created equally
- Blurring the lines between diagnostic vs lifestyle testing
- Limited cancer genetic screening not appropriate or reassuring
- Doing predictive genetic testing without pre- test counselling





Pearls

• Refer to a genetics professional

MEDICLINIC PRECISE

- Test an affected individual first
- Do not do any predictive genetic testing without pre-test counselling
- Consider ethical and psychosocial and insurance implications





Case Example 2:

A patient visits with her daughter. The patient's father has just been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease at the age of 70.

Your patient is very anxious and has done a lot of research.

She wants to know if you can do APOE genetic testing for both her and her 10 year old daughter.

Case example 2: Pitfalls

- Genetic testing for neurodegenerative conditions
- Limited clinical utility and medical actionability
- Genetic testing in minors, especially for adult onset conditions
 - Do no harm
 - Autonomy





Pearls

 Be cautious of any form of predictive testing without involving a genetic professional

MEDICLINIC PRECISE

- Involve genetics professional whenever considering genetic testing in minors
- Educate and advocate
- Consider benefit vs harm of testing



WHAT IS GENETIC COUNSELLING?

- Medical and family history
- Inform and educate genetic condition causes, prognosis, management
- Inheritance
- Risk calculation or estimation
- Genetic testing options and limitations
- Facilitate informed decision-making process
- Explore coping mechanisms and psychosocial issues
- Referral to medical and social support systems
- Advanced genetic variant interpretation skills and clinical correlation



Role of the GP in genetic testing

- Recognize who may benefit
- If you feel uncomfortable or unsure: refer to or consult with an expert
- Educate and advocate for the difference between diagnostic genetic testing and wellnesstype genetic testing in terms of clinical utility and medical actionability





Thank you!

