Prenatal Genetics gone



TM

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Genetic Counsellor

Microarray- a better test, but...

Balancing Act

Autonomy

choice

Harmful information

uncertainty

\$/time/resources

Informed consent
Informed choice
Shared decision making



Shared Decision-Making

Informed Consent plus Informed Choice plus:

- -Identify patient needs, values preferences and goals
- -Discuss uncertainties of treatment, experience of provider, costs
- -Two-way conversation with patient/family having role in decision

PROs and CONs

VALUE of each

Informed Choice

Informed Consent plus:

- -Assess patient understanding
- -Discuss Risks and Benefits of All Alternatives
- -Ask patient/family to choose

Informed Consent

- -Nature of Test
- -Risks
- -Benefits
- -Alternatives
- -Opportunity for Questions

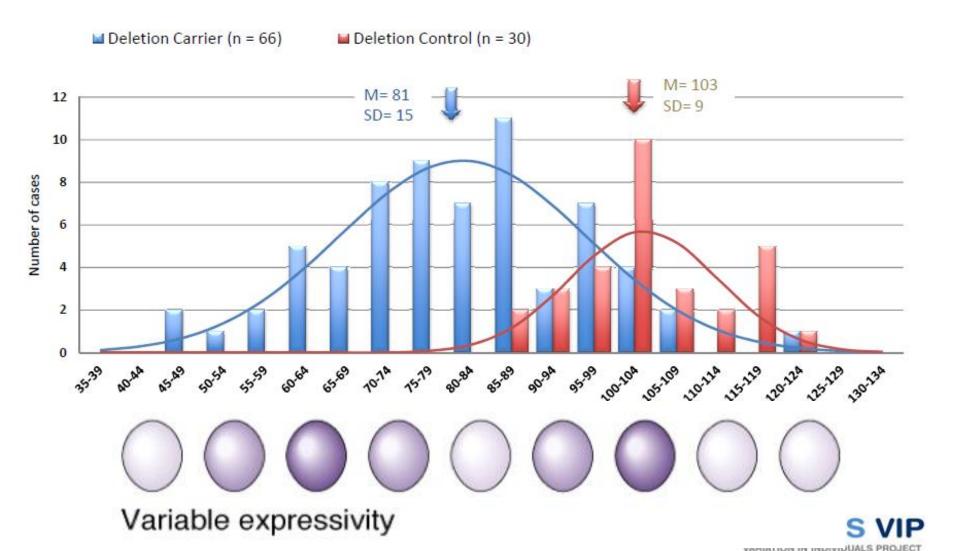
Variants of unknown significance



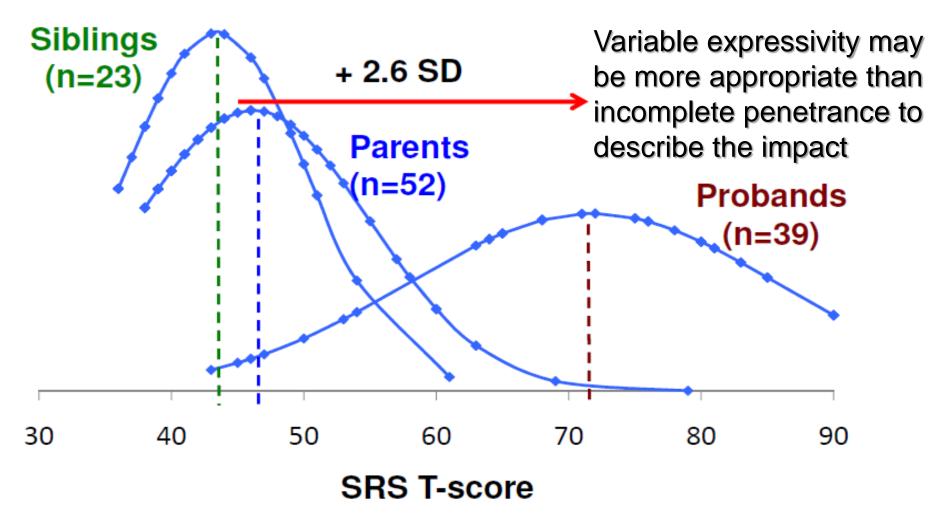
- -cytogenetics (heterochromatin, markers, deNovo rearrangements, mosaicism, etc.)
- -prenatal ultrasound (agenesis of corpus callosum, any "apparently isolated structural finding", cystic hygroma)...
- -low PappA, high AFP, high hCG...

need to get comfortable with shades of grey

16p11.2 Child Carriers and Control Full Scale IQ



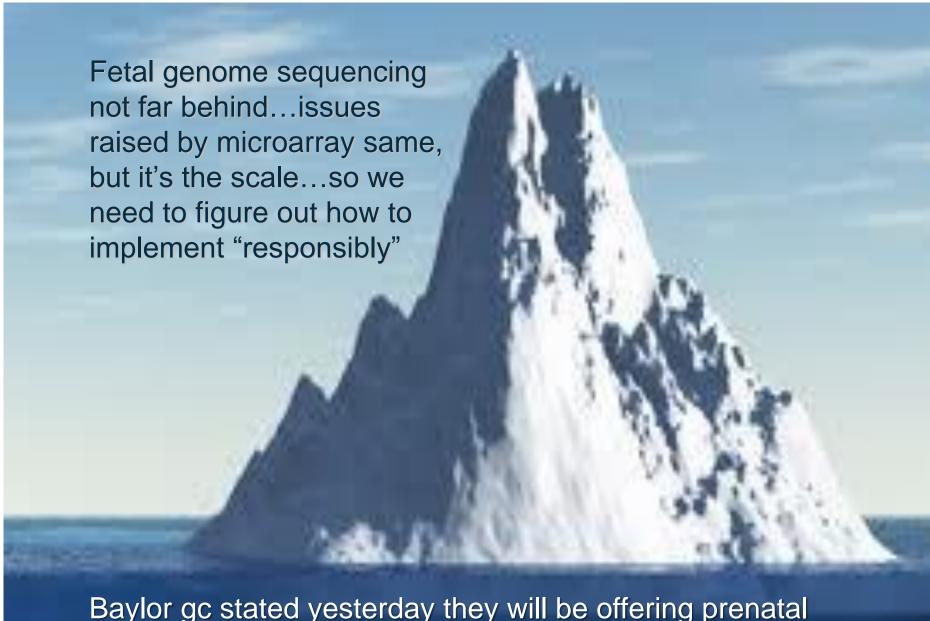
SRS in the Simons VIP Cohort (de novo cases only)



A. Moreno de Luca et al.

Perfect Storm

- -Wapner's study 1.7% risk of CNV for "low risk" and failing VOUS rate (2.5 to 1.5 to 1%, majority to path) -Risk of amniocentesis reduced 1/1000 and rate of invasive decreasing
- -NIPT expanding into the microdel world



Baylor gc stated yesterday they will be offering prenatal WES by end of this year/early next yr with 5 week TAT

What do pregnant couples want? The preferences of pregnant couples at increased risk for Down's syndrome who are offered a choice in prenatal diagnosis between the clinical outcomes of 5 Mb and 0,5 Mb whole genome SNP array analysis

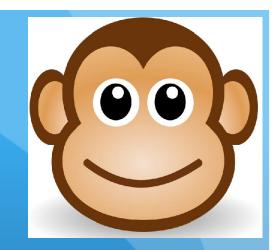
M. Knapen, S.L. van der Steen, S. Riedijk, K. Diderich, M.S. Joosten, L. Govaerts, D.V. Opstal, R.J. Galjaard, J. Visser, M.I. Srebniak, A. Tibben

Results: Ninety-six percent of the individuals wished to decide about the scope of PND and 90% were satisfied with their choice. Of the PNS group 69% would opt for 0,5 Mb array, of which 44% also opted to be informed about SL. Of the PND group 94% chose 0,5 Mb array and 68% opted to be informed of SL. The PND group chose 0,5 Mb array significantly more often than the PNS group $\chi = 18.49$, p < 0.001.

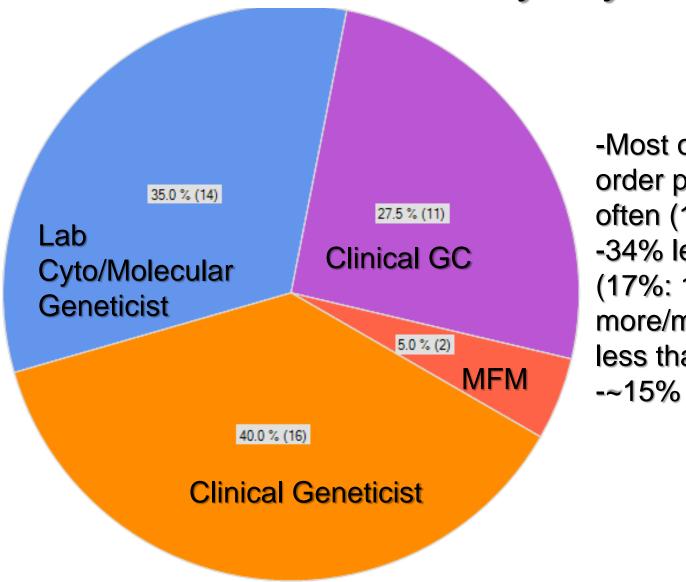
Conclusions: The first results of our study suggest that pregnant couples have a strong information need regarding PND and wish to make their own choices. Offering a choice regarding the scope of prenatal genetic testing and the disclosure of SL in the group of pregnant couples opting for PND based on an increased risk for Down's syndrome seems to be justified.

Our Survey....THANK YOU

- Key points:
- Consensus
 - 1) want National guidelines
 - consent form needed
 - 3) think women should be able to to choose some types of information to be withheld
 - 4)do NOT want to offer all pregnant women invasive testing
 - 5) but there appears to be a shift in thinking to expanding the use of microarray..
- Reporting issues- what to report/not, when karyotype required etc- handouts of the responses will be given to that working group to review

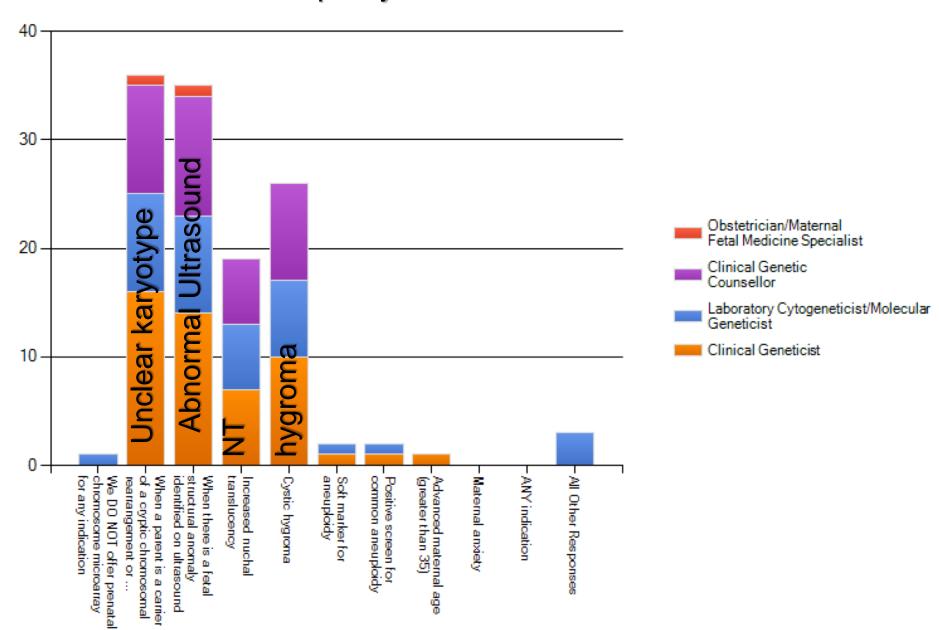


WHO ARE YOU anyway?

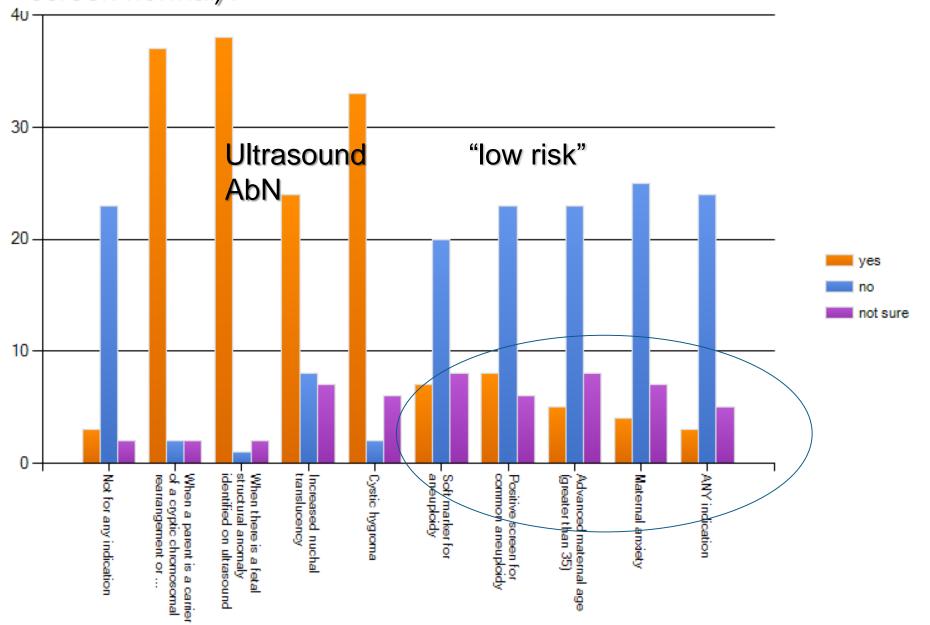


-Most of you (~51%) order prenatal CMA often (1/day or /week) -34% less often (17%: 1 or more/month to 17% less than 1 a month) -~15% not at all

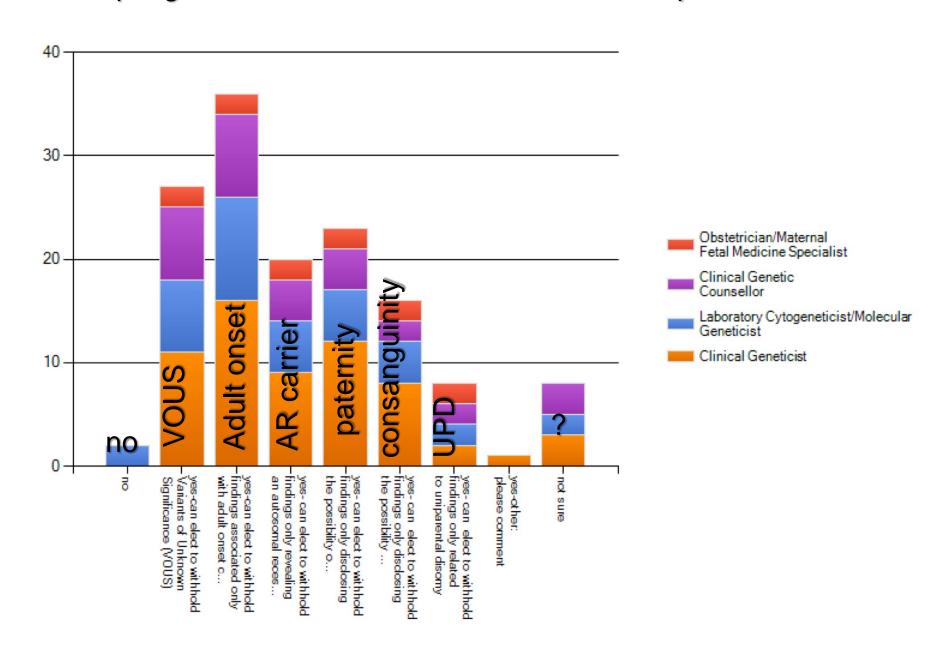
When do you currently offer CMA after normal aneuploidy screen?

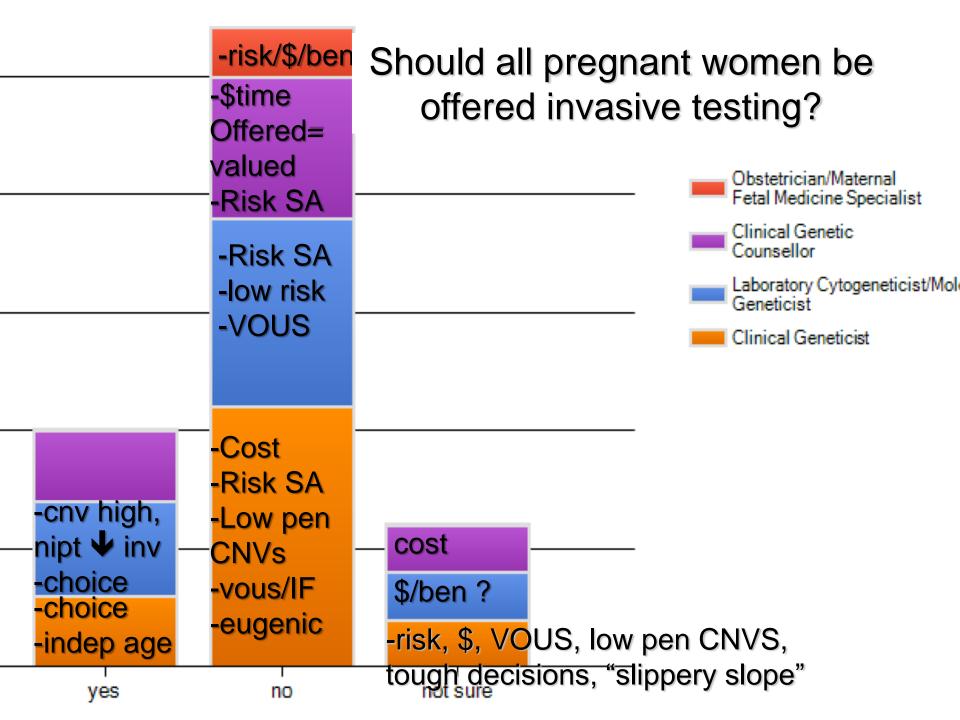


When should be order a prenatal microarray (assume aneuploidy screen normal)?



Should pts get to choose what kind of data to be reported/withheld?





Clinical Geneticist...Invasive for all? *unsure*

 There is an associated risk with the procedure and significant use of our limited publicly funded resources for the number of pathogenic results that would be found. The detection rate of a pathogenic CNV may be equal to the risk of the procedure, however, there will be many cases tested that are normal, or will have incidental findings or VOUS. This is a slippery slope with regards to testing each pregnancy for any potential genetic predisposition to health issues. There are a number of relatively common CNVs with reduced penetrance for neurocognitive issues that will be found and will put many couples through a difficult decision making process with limited time to make informed decisions.

Clinical Geneticist...unsure

• Invasive testing is a medical investigation which should be available to individuals as medically indicated. As health care providers, it is our responsibility to educate our patients as to the appropriate testing for their specific circumstances. We also have to be responsible in our utilization of health care dollars. Having said that I have made invasive testing available to women solely for anxiety, which contradicts my previous statements. That is why I am not sure!



Genetic Counsellor...Invasive for all? *unsure*

-don't think it should be offered to everyone but I think everyone has the right to access invasive testing. I think only offering it to people who know to ask for it is unfair yet I still don't think we should discuss it with everyone just so they know about it.

-Cost and impact on the health care

NO- risk of SA



Together we can work it out.... Present various algorithms aimed at balancing autonomy and minimizing harms... and evaluate them....research...research...



