The Genetic Testing Process Unraveled

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Presenter Disclosures

Katie Plunkett

The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose or list



Who should consider genetic testing for HD?

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 - People who have a parent with HD and are at a 50% risk to have HD
 - What if your parent does not have HD but a Grandparent does? Should you be tested?

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- At what age should someone have genetic testing for HD?
- Most programs will not test individuals under 18 years of age
 - Want a person to be old enough to make their own decision about testing. Do not want a parent making that decision.
 - Legally an adult at age 18

Why might someone have testing for HD?

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 - In a serious relationship and thinking of getting married
 - Thinking of having children
 - Has children and wants to know if they are at risk
 - Getting older and wants to know for planning
 - Thinks they are having symptoms

- Go to www.hdsa.org to find a genetic testing center
- Each center has its own protocol but all involve pretest counseling
- Different people are involved in the counseling including genetic counselors, doctors, psychologists, and nurses

- Call a center and gather more information
 - How many visits?
 - Cost of testing should you pay out–of–pocket or use insurance?
 - How long for results once the blood is drawn?
 - Do they have information they can send you?
 - Who can you bring with you?
 - Confidentiality Who gets copies of the results?
 - Be ready to answer questions about why you want to be tested.

Where else can you get information about the testing process?

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 - Family
 - Friends
 - HDSA
 - Websites

- The main question to ask yourself before being tested: Are you really ready to find out that you have the gene for HD?
 - No matter how much you prepare, it is still hard news to hear.
 - Do not have testing because "you know you don't have HD."
 - Is it better to know than not know?
 - Deciding not to be tested is a very real option.

- The Baylor College of Medicine Protocol
 - Two initial appointments plus the blood draw
 - Meet with me (genetic counselor) to review the genetics, why doing testing – lasts about an hour
 - Meet with a Psychologist talking plus some "tests"
 - Blood is drawn the same day
 - Results take about 3 weeks
 - Must come back for results in person
 - If person has the HD gene, refer to neurologist

- Once I know results will be available, I call or email the person and schedule the results visit.
- Let the person being tested decide when.
 - Typically take the entire day off
 - Often do not want it to be around a birthday or holiday

- Immediately tell the person their results
- Have a copy of the results for them to take
- Take as much time as possible to answer any questions

- Person does not have HD
 - The absolute best part of my job!
 - Time for celebration
- What if the person is not happy? What might be some reasons?

- Person does not have HD
 - The absolute best part of my job!
 - Time for celebration
- What if the person is not happy? What might be some reasons?
 - Thought they had HD. Weren't prepared to hear otherwise.
 - Concerned about other family members who have HD or are at risk for HD.

What Next?

- You are not going to get HD. What do you do now?
- Volunteer in your community to help beat HD!
- Live your life.
- Help other family members.

- Person has HD
- Many different responses
 - Most people are sad.
 - Some people cry.
 - Some people just sit.
 - People who were having symptoms may be relieved to finally know for sure.
- Essential to have someone with you at the results visit

What Next?

- You will eventually get HD. What do you do now?
- Volunteer in your community to help beat HD!
- Live your life.
- Consider enrolling in research studies.