



Proactive genetic testing in a primary care setting reveals unexpected results

Medcan Genetics Team

Presented by: Jason Abrams, Associate Medical Director

Medcan Genetics

- Established in 2005
- First clinic in North America to incorporate comprehensive genetic screening into primary care/preventative medicine
- Aims to be preventative, integrative, and innovative
- Currently employs 3 full-time and 2 casual board-certified genetic counsellors and a consulting Medical Geneticist
- All genetics appointments include a pre- and post-test consultation with a genetic counsellor

Proactive Genetic Screening

- Invitae's genetic health screen panel
- 139 genes (including 57 hereditary cancer genes, 75 hereditary cardiac genes) derived from ACMG59
- Designed for **healthy** populations
- Only pathogenic/likely pathogenic variants reported
- Physician-ordered only
- First Medcan sample received by Invitae on September 18th, 2017

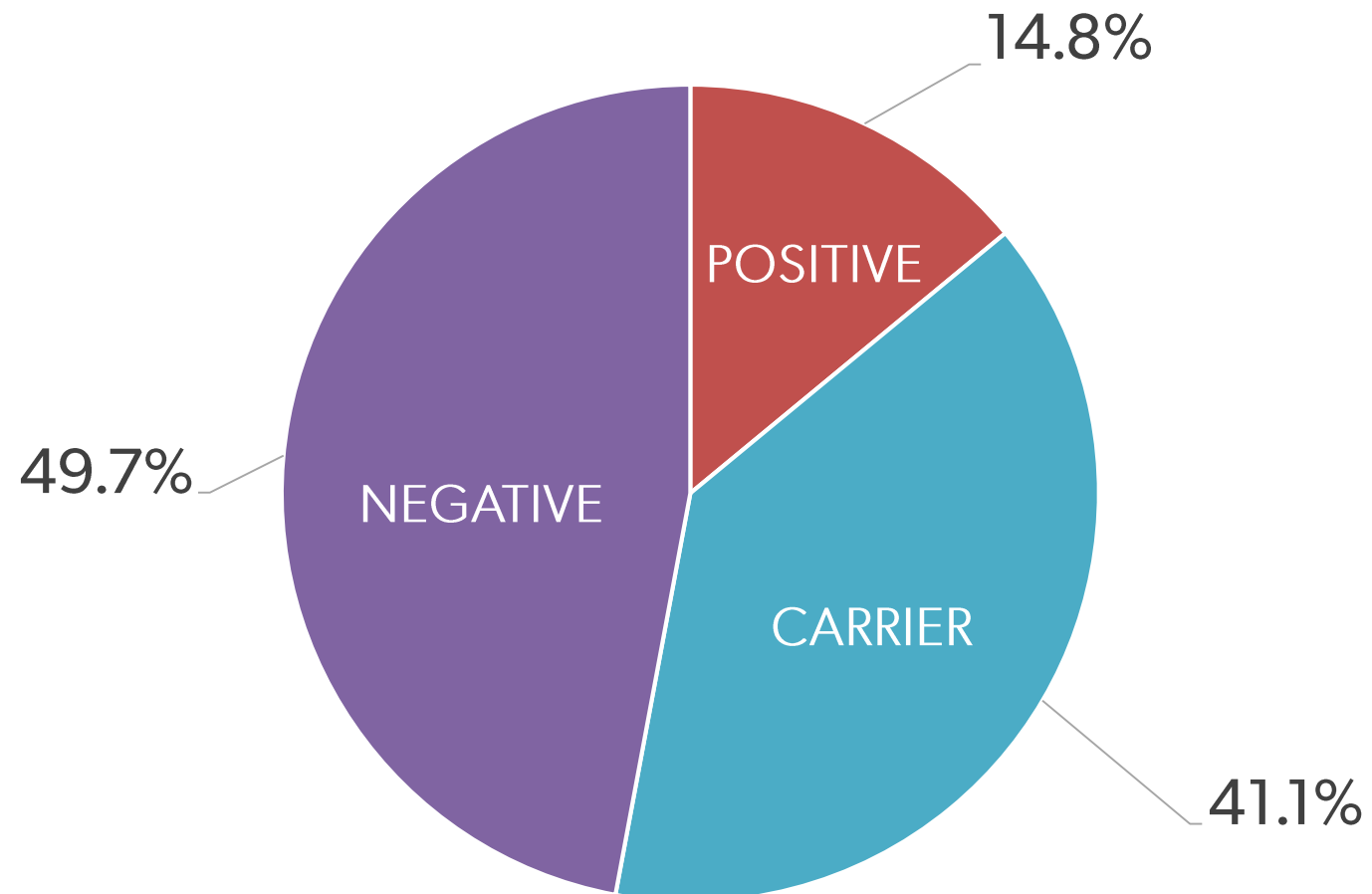
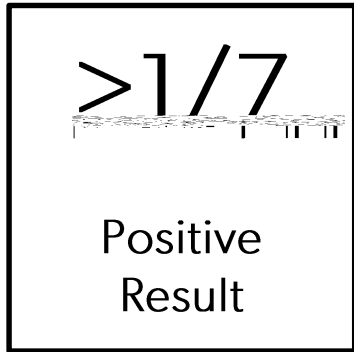


Results

Results (n=1000)

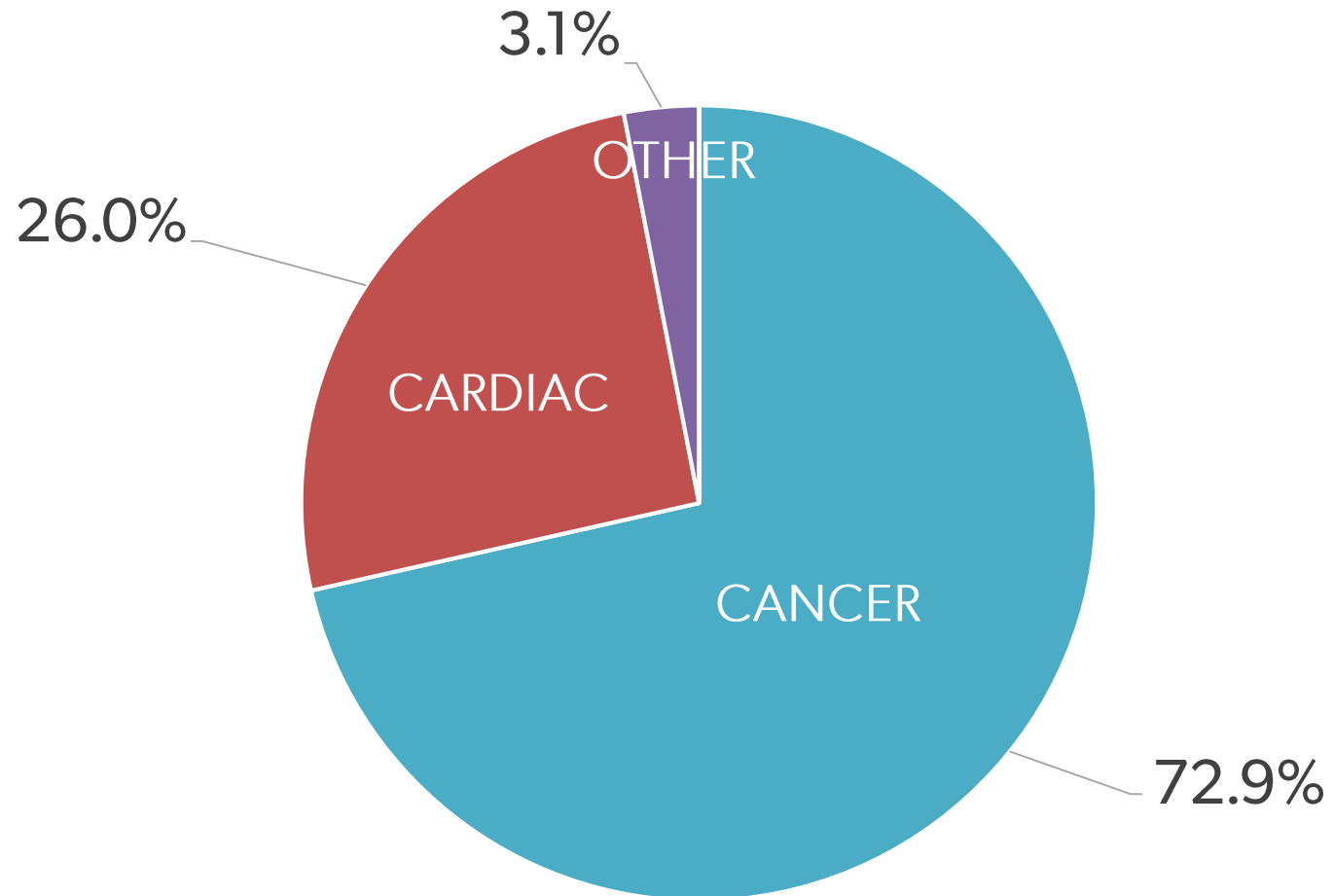
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	
Gender	n (%)
Male	525 (52.5)
Female	475 (47.5)
Age range (y)	Average age (y)
21 to 81	50.5
Self-reported ethnicity	n (%)
Ashkenazi Jewish	46 (4.6)
Asian (East, South, Middle East)	87 (8.7)
Black/Caribbean	7 (0.7)
██████████	783 (78.3)
Mixed/Other	75 (7.5)

Results (n=1000)



81%

resulted in a
Change in
Screening



Results by Clinical Area

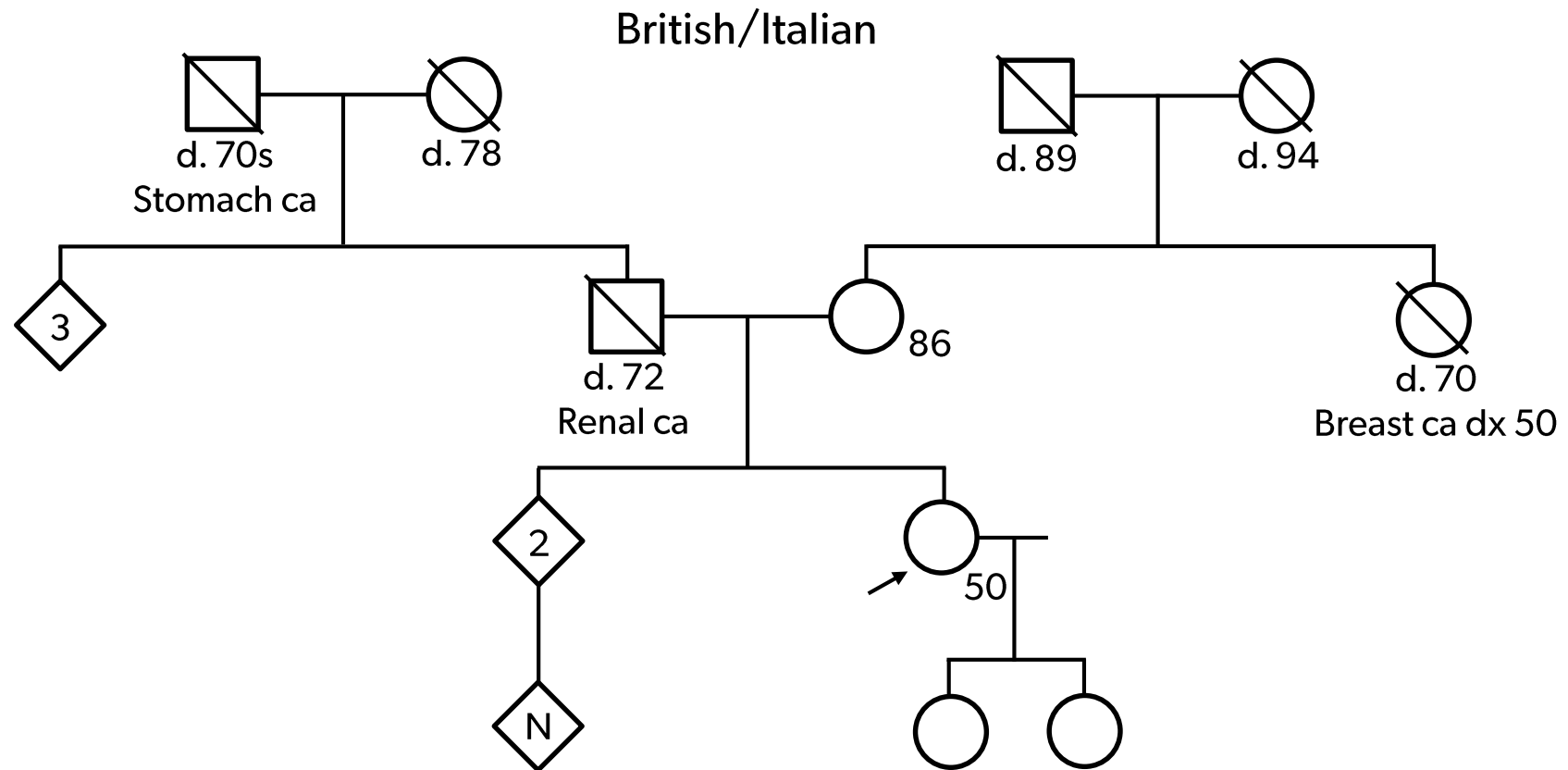
CANCER (n = 73)	CARDIAC (n = 25)	OTHER (n = 5)
APC I1307K (7) ATM (8) BARD1 BRCA1 (4) BRCA2 (2) BRIP1 CHEK2 (17) FH HOXB13 (2) MITF (3) MSH6 (3) MUTYH (13) NBN (3) PALB2 PMS2 RAD51C (5) RET SDHA	APOB DSG2 DSP (3) KCNQ1 LDLR (3) MYBPC3 (4) MYH7 (4) MYL3 PCSK9 PKP2 (2) PROC PROS1 SCN5A SERPINC1	RYR1 (3)
Number (%) with relevant family history		
27 (37.0%)	7 (28.0%)	1 (33.3%)
Total: 35 (33.9%)		

Results by Clinical Area

CANCER (n = 73)	CARDIAC (n = 25)	OTHER (n = 5)
APC I1307K (7) ATM (8) BARD1 BRCA1 (4) BRCA2 (2) BRIP1 CHEK2 (17) FH HOXB13 (2) MITF (3) MSH6 (3) MUTYH (13) NBN (3) PALB2 PMS2 RAD51C (5) RET SDHA	APOB DSG2 DSP (3) KCNQ1 LDLR (3) MYBPC3 (4) MYH7 (4) MYL3 PCSK9 PKP2 (2) PROC PROS1 SCN5A SERPINC1	RYR1 (3)
Number (%) identified according to ACMG59 ¹		
19 (26.0%)	22 (88.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Total: 44 (42.7%)		

Case Examples

Proactive Genetic Screening Case 1



Proactive Genetic Screening Case 1

Summary

A clinically significant genetic change was found in the PALB2 gene, which is associated with hereditary cancer.
CARRIER RESULT: Single clinically significant genetic changes were found in the HFE and SERPINA1 genes, which is associated with being a carrier for two different hereditary conditions.

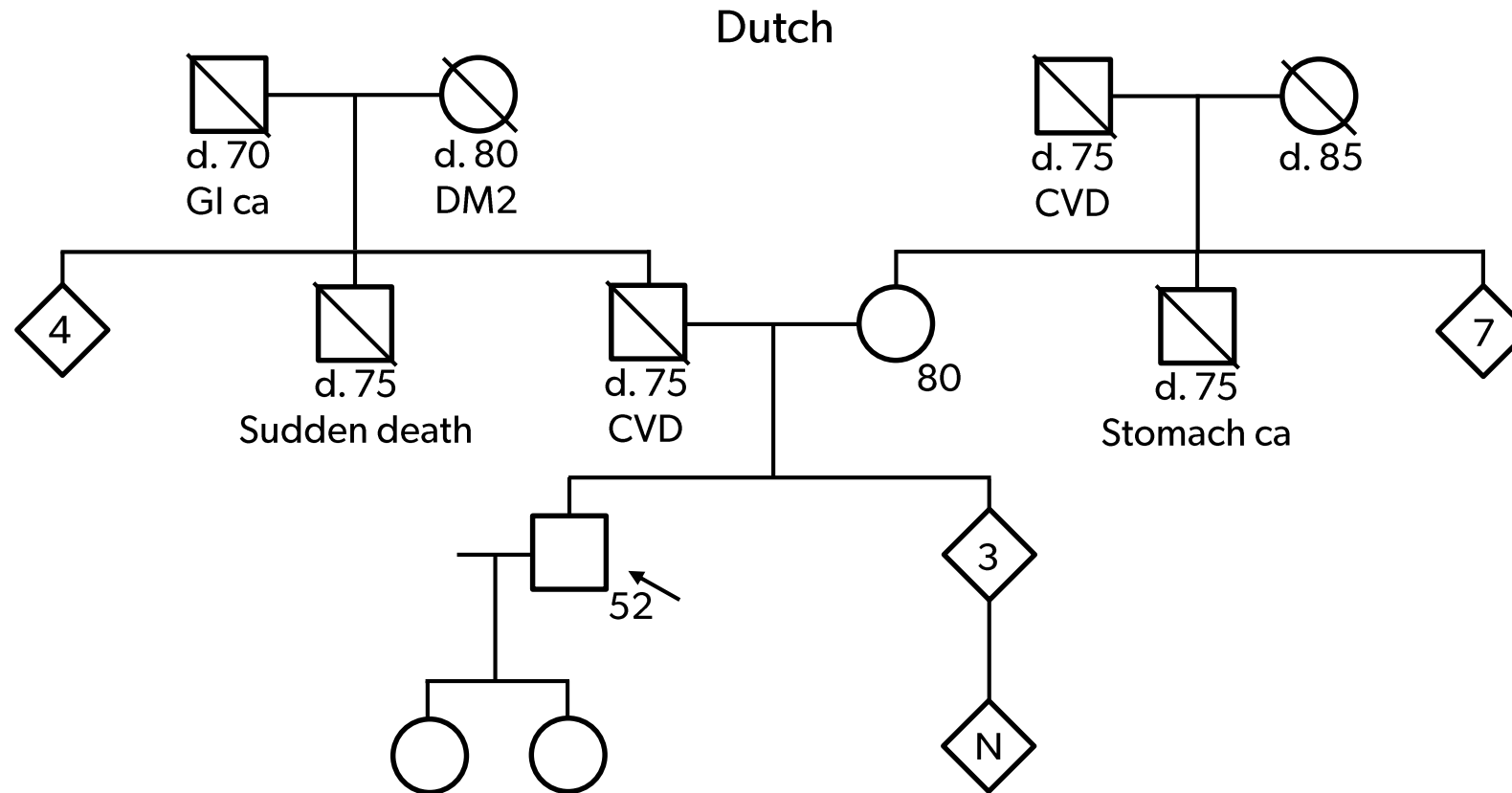


Increased risk for breast cancer (33 to 58% risk by age 70²)
Elevated risk for pancreatic cancer
Carrier status for Fanconi anemia type N



NCCN recommends annual mammography & consideration of annual breast MRI²

Proactive Genetic Screening Case 2



Proactive Genetic Screening Case 2

Summary

A clinically significant genetic change was found in the DSP gene, which is associated with a heart-related condition.



Increased risk for arrhythmogenic or dilated cardiomyopathy
Carrier status for Carvajal syndrome



Stress test included in Medcan's health assessment
Echocardiogram, 48h Holter, cardiac MRI
Regular cardiac screening with inherited cardiomyopathy specialist

Proactive Genetic Screening Case 2

Summary

A clinically significant genetic change was found in the DSP gene, which is associated with a heart-related condition.

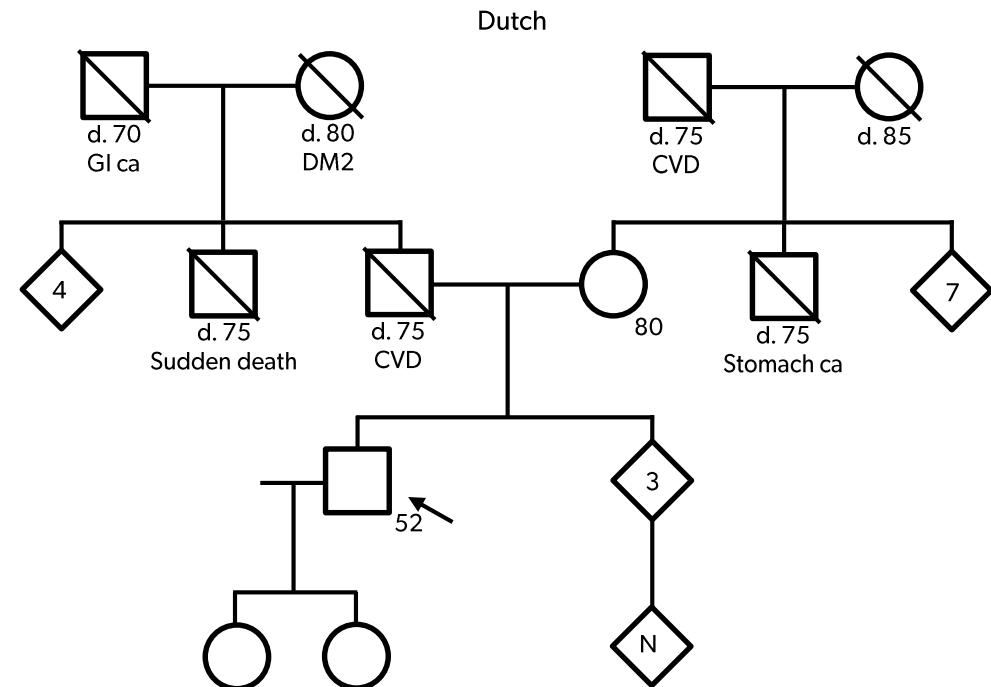
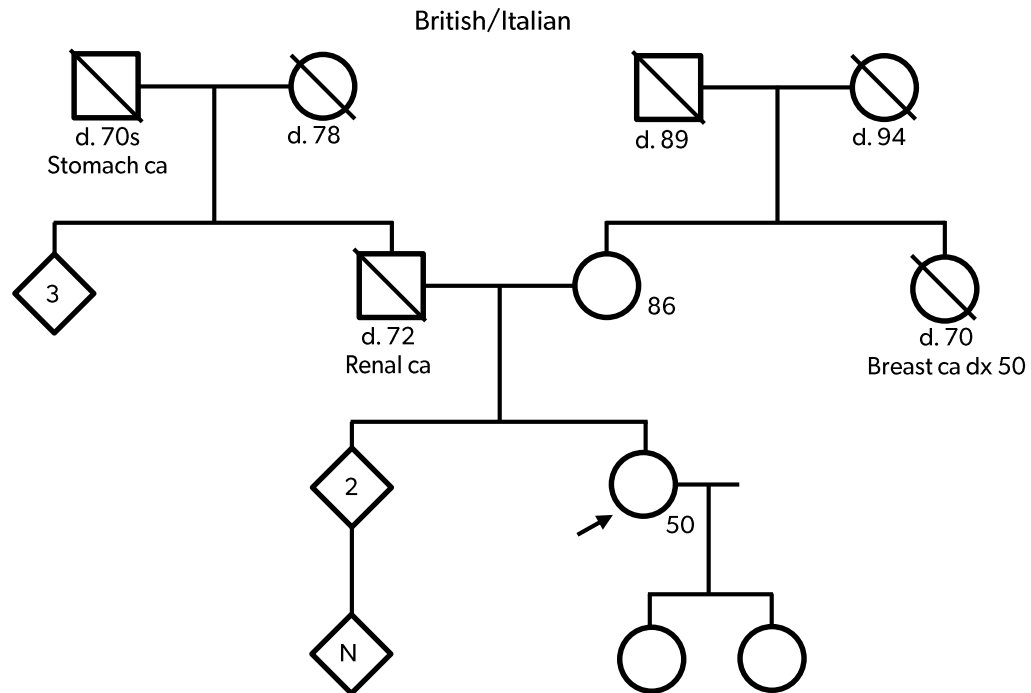


Increased risk for arrhythmogenic or dilated cardiomyopathy
Carrier status for Carvajal syndrome

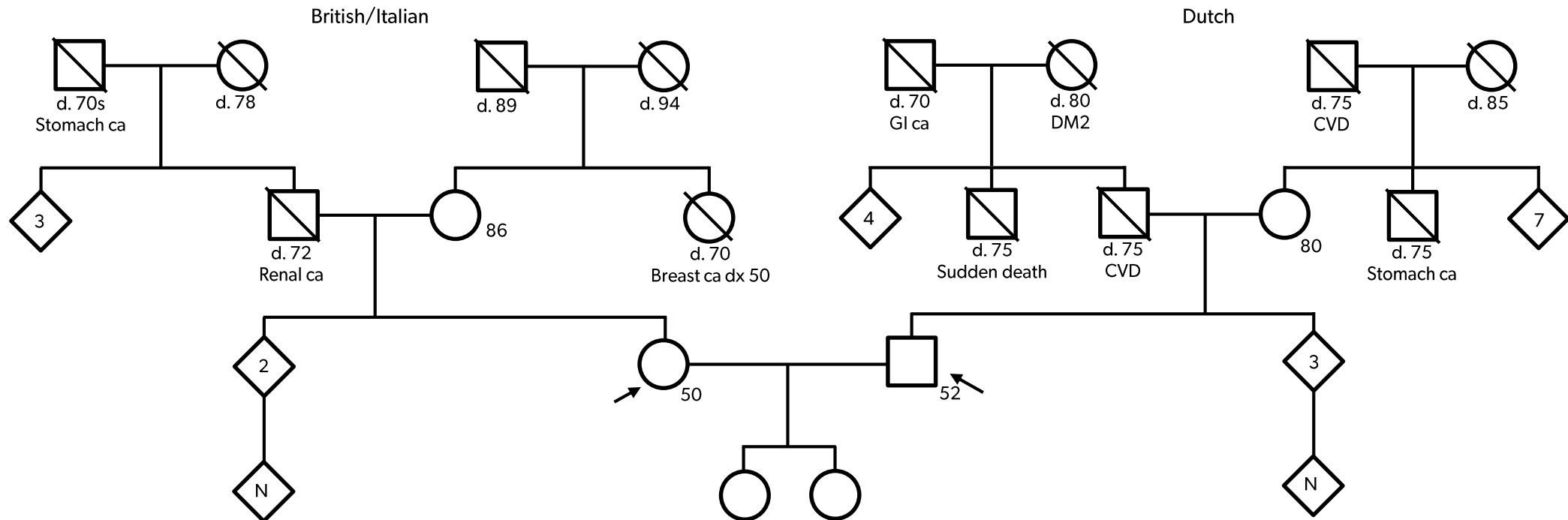


Stress test -- **frequent PVCs**
Echocardiogram -- **severely dilated right atrium**, 48h Holter, cardiac MRI
Regular cardiac screening with inherited cardiomyopathy specialist

Proactive Genetic Screening Cases 1 & 2



Proactive Genetic Screening Cases 1 & 2



Discussion

Next Steps

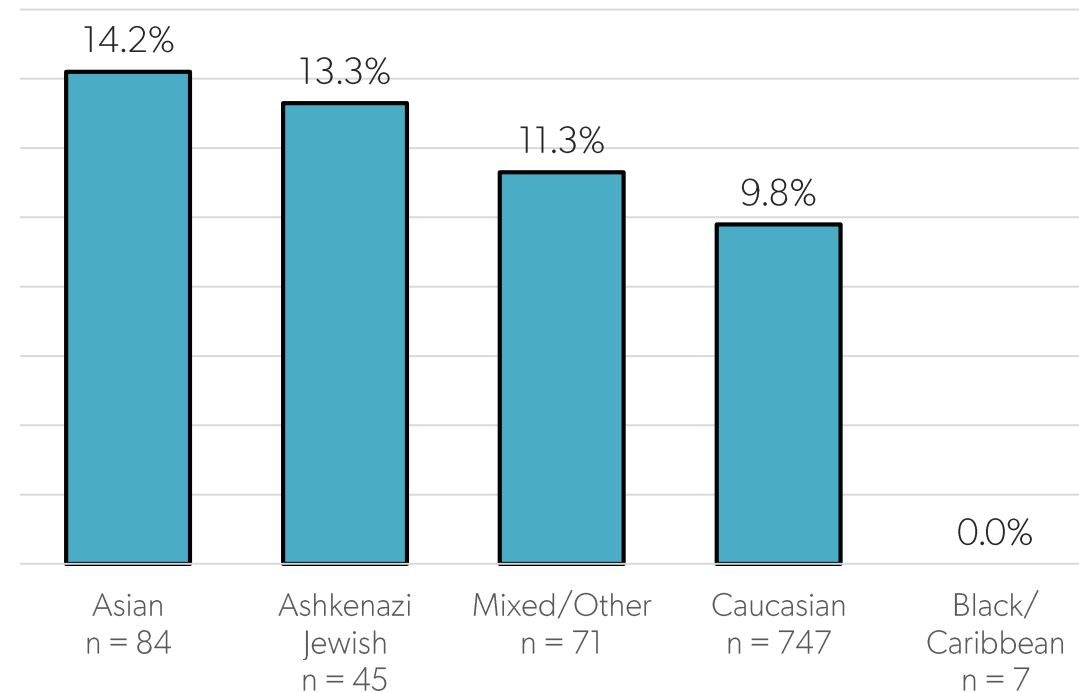
- Redefining “rare”: updated prevalence and long-term penetrance data
 - Unexplained hypertrophic cardiomyopathy:
1 in 500 (0.2%) in literature⁴, 9 in 1000 (0.9%) in our cohort
 - BRCA1/2 (excluding Ashkenazim):
1 in 400 (0.25%) in literature³, 5 in 954 (0.53%) in our cohort
- Potential changes to eligibility criteria for funded genetic testing
 - 7 of 101 positives (6.9%) would have qualified based on personal/family history
- September 12th, 2018: addition of 8 genes to the panel (ATP7B, AXIN2, FLNC, GDF2, MSH3, NF1, NTHL1, OTC)

Challenges

- Available risk estimates from studies on high-risk families
- “Screening apathy”
 - Two women identified with pathogenic MSH6 variants:
 - i. One diagnosed with colonic adenocarcinoma soon after, keen to follow all management recommendations
 - ii. One disappointed in increased colonoscopy frequency
- Integration into the public health care system, cascade testing, and downstream costs
- Variant reclassification
 - Four likely pathogenic variants reclassified as VUS (negative): ATM, COL3A1, FH , MYH7

Limitations

- Positive rates by ethnicity:



- Unrepresentative cohort
- Other medically actionable genes

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- Medcan Clinic and Administrative teams

Thank you! Questions?

Contact: jessicagu@medcan.com