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Science and Society

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Genetic counseling throughout the life cycle

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As the definition of genetic counseling continues to evolve (see the related article beginning on page 1274), so does the application of genetic counseling services in all areas of medicine and throughout the human life cycle. While governmental policy, economics, ethics, and religion continue to influence society's views regarding the necessity of testing germ cells for mutations to prevent the birth of an affected child or predicting whether healthy adults will develop future life-threatening illness, patient autonomy in the choice of whether to know, or not know, one's genetic make-up remains a core principle of genetic counseling.

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Genetic counseling is an expanding field in the era of genomic medicine. This unique medical specialty provides clinical health care, education, and emotional support to individuals and families facing genetic and inherited diseases. Genetic counselors provide services to patients across the lifespan by assessing family and environmental history to determine disease risk; assisting in genetic testing, diagnosis, and disease prevention and management; and offering psychosocial and ethical guidance to help patients make informed, autonomous health care and reproductive decisions (Figure 1). The purpose of this article is to provide an

authoritative review of genetic counseling, its role in the front lines of genetic health, and its impact on medical research, education, and patient care.

Prenatal diagnosis: congenital heart disease

There was a time when prenatal genetic counseling was reserved for high-risk patients. For many years, the term “high-risk” was generally defined by a maternal age of 35 years or older at the time of expected delivery. That definition has evolved significantly as an increasing number of tests have become available to pregnant patients and the list of conditions amenable to prenatal diagnosis has grown. Now, all pregnant women and women planning pregnancy are potential candidates for genetic counseling. Yet the array of testing options can be mind-boggling for patients and their health care providers, and the associated anxiety may be magnified logarithmically when test results are abnormal. The genetic counselor plays a crucial role

in deciphering this information for families, while simultaneously providing emotional support.

Heart defects are among the most common birth defects and are the leading cause of death in the first year of life (1, 2). Congenital heart disease (CHD) occurs with a frequency of about 8 per 1,000 births. Approximately 25% of all infant deaths are due to congenital malformations, 30% of which are related to CHD (3). There is an increased incidence of CHD in stillborns (4), and autopsy studies suggest that the incidence of fetal CHD may approach 30 per 1,000 (5). Because the majority of infants with CHD are born to mothers with no well-defined risk factors, an increasing number of affected fetuses are identified during routine obstetric scanning (5–8). Consequently, genetic counseling for patients facing the prenatal identification of CHD is common.

Although the majority of CHD cases are sporadic in nature, the current understanding of the major steps of cardiac development allows for categorization of defects by common embryonic origin. The cardiovascular system is the first major system to function during fetal development. The primitive heart, derived from embryonic mesoderm and neural crest cells, begins to form around embryonic day 18 and beats by day 22. The early heart begins as the endocardial tube, which bends, loops, and ultimately partitions itself into the four well-recognized chambers, establishing the basis for separation of pulmonary and systemic blood flow at birth (9). In the case of CHD that is not clearly related to known risk factors (see below), insight has been gained into the underlying genetic mechanisms of abnormal heart formation through an understanding of the embryologic development of the heart (10–13).

Risk factors related to CHD are well described. Maternal risk factors include diabetes, phenylketonuria (14, 15), viral infection such as rubella, and specific exposure to agents such as alcohol,

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Nonstandard abbreviations used: congenital heart disease (CHD); Risk Evaluation and Education for Alzheimer's Disease (REVEAL).

antiseizure medications, Accutane, and lithium. Fetal risk factors include suspected heart disease by routine ultrasound, a known fetal chromosome abnormality, extracardiac structural anomalies, fetal hydrops, and fetal arrhythmia (6, 7, 16). The presence of any risk factor significantly increases the likelihood of developing fetal heart disease, and genetic counseling and fetal echocardiography are clearly indicated in these cases.

Prenatal genetic counseling

For pregnancy-related issues, there are two general types of genetic counseling sessions — those where parents or prospective parents are concerned about potential risks and outcomes of pregnancy, and those where patients are dealing with a specific fetal diagnosis during pregnancy (17). Despite the vastly different nature of these sessions, their courses are similar. All clients come to genetic counseling with some level of anxiety, even in the most routine of circumstances. Fear of the investigation of one's own basic genetic make-up is common, particularly in the prenatal setting. The risk of a problem, or the diagnosis of a specific anomaly during pregnancy, is often a prospective parent's biggest fear. This anxiety can be overwhelming and may significantly impact a patient's self-image. Such issues need to be explored, acknowledged, and accounted for throughout the counseling session.

Prior to the initial counseling appointment for an already identified fetal anomaly like heart disease, the counselor will ideally have had the opportunity to contact the family to prepare them for the discussion and to begin to develop a rapport. At the initial visit, parents are often asked to recount how the diagnosis was made and what information they have obtained thus far. This allows the family members to "tell their story" in their own words. Such recounting of family history helps the counselor assess their understanding of the diagnosis, their informational resources, and their coping strategies. It also fosters trust between the counselor and the clients.

Immediately after the diagnosis of a fetal cardiac anomaly, most families

are not in the frame of mind to construct a detailed three-generation pedigree. The counselor obtains an abbreviated version by asking about family and obstetrical history, use of medications, and illnesses or other exposures in pregnancy (18). The specific fetal cardiac diagnosis, including implications, severity, and natural history, is discussed in detail, as well as options for further testing and for prenatal management. All of these are influenced by gestational age at the time of the diagnosis (Table 1).

After considering the available options, the counselor and the clients determine a management plan. In addition to providing appropriate medical and emotional support, a management plan gives families some sense of control where many feel like victims in a situation beyond their control (13). Further testing, consultations with pediatric cardiologists, nurses, and surgeons, and tours of delivery suites and special-care nurseries may be planned (5, 6). Additionally, lay literature and guidance about appropriate Internet sites and other resources are critical for families and reinforce issues covered in the session (19).

Treating CHD

No specific treatment is currently available to improve the course of structural heart disease in utero. However, prenatal diagnosis of a fetal cardiac defect provides the opportunity for counseling, education, and discussion of perinatal options. Although several studies have shown no significant difference between prenatal and postnatal diagnosis in terms of the subsequent costs of initial hospitalization, length of hospital stay, and neonatal survival (3, 20), early detection is helpful in allowing the family to meet the health care team and to discuss the diagnosis in a non-crisis situation. More importantly, parents may prepare emotionally for the birth of a child with CHD, rendering them better able to make informed decisions about medical and surgical options following delivery. Ideally, CHD-related morbidity will decrease and the clinical outcome will improve for the affected child if treatment is started before the infant develops severe symptoms (5, 21). One study demonstrated fewer

seizures in neonates with hypoplastic left heart syndrome diagnosed prenatally, compared with those diagnosed at birth (22), suggesting that prenatal diagnosis might improve long-term neurologic outcome.

Exploring postdiagnosis options

The option of pregnancy termination is necessarily integrated into the counseling of families with fetal anomalies. The hope of surgical correction or palliation for CHD makes this discussion particularly difficult. Parents need to be fully aware of detailed information regarding the risks, benefits, and time constraints of the different methods of termination. Counselors are often asked, "What would you do in this situation?" It is unfair to the patient to answer that question directly, as there is such great variation in individuals' perspectives, needs, and goals. The genetic counselor may instead review issues that would help patients to reach their own decisions. Another difficult issue is cost. Many families have financial concerns about medical bills for a child that may require multiple major surgeries. They also fear the emotional cost to siblings of the affected child. These complex aspects of prenatal genetic counseling may be discussed over several sessions.

As current medical technology affords detailed evaluation of the developing fetus, and as the underlying genetic mechanisms of fetal maldevelopment are better understood, the lines defining high and low risk, and normal and abnormal, will continue to blur. Genetic counselors are uniquely trained to help patients deal effectively with the heavy emotional burdens and subsequent choices imposed by the availability of this information.

Pediatric genetic disease and newborn screening

Pediatricians and other health professionals who work with children with birth defects and genetic disorders with dysmorphic features have long been referring parents for genetic counseling. These families are usually most concerned about natural history, prognosis, consumer networks, and resources related to their child's condition. Eventually the family's thoughts turn to risks for future pregnancies.

Table 1
Options for prenatal testing

Gestational age (weeks)	Test	Description	Screening vs. diagnostic	Information obtained	Risks to pregnancy
Pre-conception	Parental-carrier testing	A variety of tests for genetic diseases more common in specific ethnic groups. Includes cystic fibrosis, fragile X syndrome, Jewish panel, sickle cell anemia, multiple thalassemias	Diagnostic if test is positive. A negative test does not exclude the possibility that the individual is a gene carrier	Identifies all or most gene carriers. Allows planning if further testing indicated or to plan for prenatal diagnostic testing	None
8–14	First-trimester ultrasound	Often accomplished vaginally. Increasingly used in pregnancy evaluation and management. Often involves nuchal translucency measurement	Screening and/or diagnostic	Fetal viability, pregnancy dating, limited evaluation of fetal anatomy. Increased nuchal translucency measurement is associated with increased risk of aneuploidy and CHD	None
10–14	First-trimester fetal echocardiography	Emerging technology that attempts to visualize cardiac view routinely obtained in the second-trimester fetal echocardiogram, at earlier gestational ages. Often accomplished by vaginal ultrasound	Screening	Four-chamber view of the fetal heart. Adequate views of outflow tracts are less likely to be obtained at these earlier gestational ages	None
11–14	First-trimester screening	Based on three parameters: (a) maternal age; (b) fetal nuchal translucency, measured by a specially trained and certified sonographer; and (c) biochemical analysis of maternal serum	Screening	Estimated risk of fetal Down syndrome and trisomy 18	None
11–14	Chorionic villus sampling	Biopsy of developing placenta. Available to all pregnant women; routinely offered to women of ages 35 and over at time of delivery, and women determined to be at sufficient risk based on other screening tests	Diagnostic	Fetal karyotype, DNA diagnostics	~1% risk of pregnancy loss
15–22	Maternal-serum screening	Blood test offered to all pregnant women to assess risk of certain birth defects	Screening	Estimated risk of fetal Down syndrome, trisomy 18, and open neural tube defects	None
16–24	Targeted fetal ultrasound	Available to all pregnant women. A commonly relied upon tool in pregnancy evaluation and management	Screening and diagnostic	Fetal anatomy, fetal biometry and growth, assessment of placenta and amniotic fluid volume	None
15–22	Genetic amniocentesis	Process of obtaining an amniotic fluid sample. Available to all pregnant women; routinely offered to women of ages 35 and over at delivery, and women determined to be at sufficient risk based on other screening tests	Diagnostic	Fetal karyotyping, DNA diagnostics, biochemical analysis of amniotic fluid	~0.5% risk of pregnancy loss
18–24 ^A	Fetal echocardiography	Ultrasound of the fetal heart, performed by practitioners experienced with fetal heart anatomy. Recommended for pregnant patients with known maternal or fetal risk factors	Diagnostic	Detailed views of fetal cardiac structure, rhythm, and blood flow	None
≥18	Fetal blood sampling	Typically reserved for specific high-risk situations	Diagnostic	Fetal karyotyping, DNA diagnostics, fetal blood parameters	1–5% risk of pregnancy loss

^AThis test is increasingly being used in the late first and early second trimesters.

Some pediatric genetic conditions have clinical features that, however, are not so apparent. More and more children whose genetic disorders would otherwise go undetected are diagnosed through newborn screening. If diag-

nosed early enough in life, many diseases can be treated or prevented. Genetic counseling for affected children and families is integral in medical management, family planning, and emotional coping.

The challenges of screening and counseling

The palette of diseases that should be screened in newborns is murky with the advent of new technologies such as tandem mass spectrometry, which allows

simultaneous testing for multiple genetic diseases (23). With hundreds of diseases affecting newborns, how can parents and health professionals decide which genetic disorders should be included in a screen? Traditionally, policy regarding newborn screening has been defined by basic principles (see *Principles of newborn screening for the detection of genetic diseases*), although decisions on which disorders to screen for are regulated by individual states. In March 2003, the US General Accounting Office, the body responsible for the audit, evaluation, and investigation of congressional policy and funding decisions, provided a report to congressional requesters, reviewing the variation among state newborn-screening programs and including information on the criteria considered in selecting disorders to include in state programs (see *Principles of newborn screening for the detection of genetic diseases*; and the National Newborn Screening and Genetics Resource Center website at <http://genes-r-us.uthscsa.edu>) (24).

Determining which disorders should be included in newborn screening entails considerable difficulty, as is apparent from the variety of diseases screened by different states. Currently, the number of diseases screened ranges from four to 36, with the majority being eight or fewer (24). The disorders most commonly screened include phenylketonuria, congenital hypothyroidism, galactosemia, sickle cell disease, and congenital adrenal hyperplasia.

Some policy makers maintain that newborn screening for untreatable genetic disorders is reasonable only for

the purpose of preventing the birth of another affected child. When a child has a genetic disorder identified by newborn screening, genetic counseling is paramount for a woman and her partner in order to address the complicated reproductive decisions that may follow. For example, a boy with Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) may go undiagnosed until he is four years old. As this is an X-linked disease transmitted by the mother, the boy's mother may already have at least one other at-risk son. If the diagnosis of DMD had been made with her first newborn, she might have had the opportunity, through genetic counseling, to plan for future pregnancies using prenatal diagnosis, permanent forms of birth control, preimplantation diagnosis, or even ovum donation.

Another issue in newborn screening is that limited data exist to determine when interventions should begin in newborns identified with genetic disease. Interventions may be quite expensive, with enzyme-replacement therapy for lysosomal-storage disorders such as Fabry disease and Gaucher disease costing between \$70,000 and \$200,000 per year in affected adults (25). Evidence suggests that the effects of storage disorders are manifest in childhood (26, 27). Yet the question remains: is this reason enough to provide newborn screening so that treatment may begin at birth? Is it acceptable to test healthy minors even if no therapy or intervention is available or if best age at intervention, e.g., enzyme replacement therapy, is unknown (27–30)? Natural history registries of genetic diseases could provide some of this helpful information,

but few exist. Genetic counselors serve critical functions in developing and implementing such registries, to elucidate the implications of genetic diseases throughout the lifespan. Most natural history registries are funded through grants to individual researchers or research consortiums working with patient advocacy groups or with pharmaceutical companies (31–33).

Genetic predisposition to adult-onset disease

The identification of susceptibility genes for common adult-onset genetic diseases is moving the field of genetic counseling in a new and challenging direction. Common diseases such as diabetes, certain cancers, and adult-onset neurodegenerative diseases have an identified genetic component or have been linked to specific chromosomal regions through family linkage and association studies (Table 2). Genetic counseling for these diseases is difficult when the disease is linked to susceptibility genes, which are known to confer an increased risk of disease, rather than deterministic genes, which are predictive of disease onset. With the identification of genes associated with Alzheimer disease, there is considerable interest in the clinical application of this genetic information through genetic counseling and testing.

Alzheimer disease

Alzheimer disease is characterized by gradual onset and progressive cognitive decline, with motor and sensory dysfunction occurring in the later stages (34). Common symptoms include

Principles of newborn screening for the detection of genetic diseases

The disorder should be common.

The disease should manifest in childhood with severe complications, e.g., high burden.

An accurate diagnostic test should exist with a minimal percentage of false positives and/or false negatives. It is considered more acceptable to identify a false positive than to miss an affected child.

The mode of sampling and screening should not be harmful, e.g., a heel stick for obtaining blood.

Timely results should be available. Some states do not offer newborn screening for galactosemia because hospital staff often diagnose symptomatic infants in the first days of life before newborn-screening results are available.

An immediate intervention that significantly changes the natural history of the disease should be available if the diagnosis is made soon enough after birth. For example, implementation of a phenylalanine-restricted diet significantly alters the natural history of phenylketonuria. This service is often provided by specialized metabolic centers with access to geneticists, genetic counselors, nutritionists, and social workers.

Screening should be cost-effective, which may be difficult to determine.

The screening program should have a comprehensive system in place to provide education to parents and health care providers.

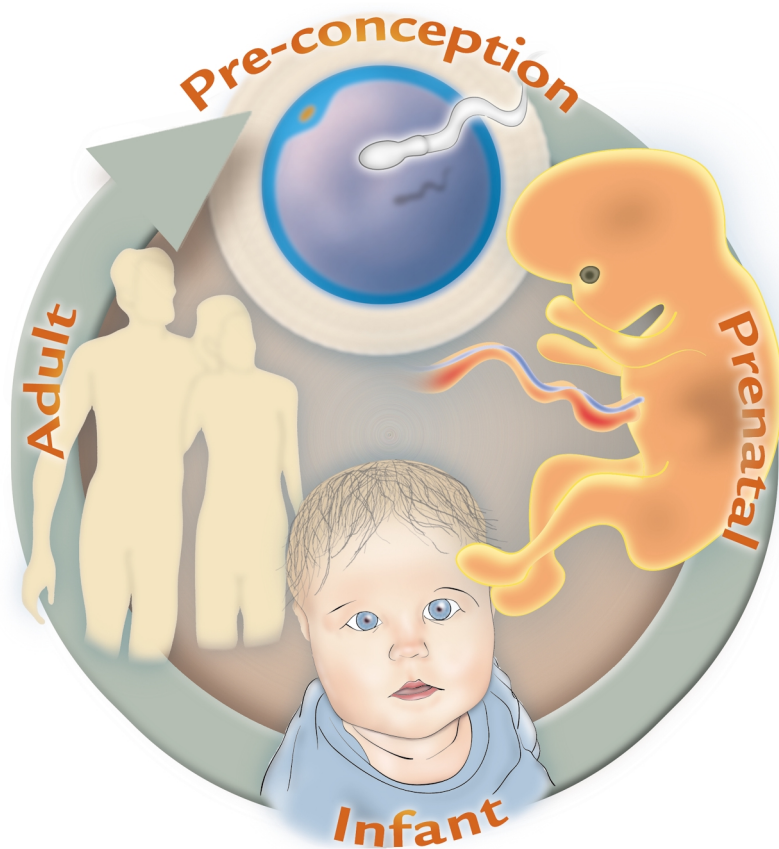


Figure 1

Genetic counseling is a unique medical specialty that provides clinical health care for patients across the lifespan facing genetic and inherited diseases.

memory loss, disorientation, confusion, language disturbance, and behavioral changes such as agitation, wandering, psychosis (hallucinations, delusions), depression, anxiety, and sleep disturbance (34). Alzheimer disease can be divided into early-onset sporadic and early-onset familial disease, occurring before 65 years of age, and late-onset sporadic and late-onset familial disease, occurring after 65 years of age. The majority of Alzheimer disease cases are associated with late-onset clinical presentation, while early-onset familial Alzheimer disease accounts for less than 5% of all cases (35).

Genetic studies have revealed several genes linked to Alzheimer disease. Three determinative genes, *PSEN1* and *PSEN2*, encoding presenilin-1 and -2, respectively, and *APP*, encoding amyloid- β precursor protein, are associated with autosomal dominant early-onset Alzheimer disease, and one susceptibility gene, *APOE*, encoding apolipoprotein E, is associated with increased risk

for late-onset sporadic and familial Alzheimer disease (36). Clinical genetic testing is available for individuals with Alzheimer disease symptoms and at-risk children or siblings of patients with early-onset disease and a known mutation. *APOE* testing is not currently available to asymptomatic individuals with a family history of late-onset disease, unless they participate in research studies. The American College of Medical Genetics and the American Society of Human Genetics do not currently recommend *APOE* genotyping for presymptomatic identification of Alzheimer disease (37).

Currently, *APOE* genotyping for presymptomatic individuals with a family history of late-onset Alzheimer disease is only available through the Risk Evaluation and Education for Alzheimer's Disease study (REVEAL), an NIH-funded research project underway at Boston, Cornell, Case Western Reserve, and Howard Universities. This study is examining the

impact of risk assessment and genetic testing for late-onset Alzheimer disease by providing *APOE* genotyping and results (38). The National Institute on Aging has also established the Alzheimer's Disease Genetics Initiative: The Multiplex Family Study, creating federally funded Alzheimer disease centers throughout the US to facilitate collaboration between researchers conducting family-based linkage studies (www.alzheimers.org). This collaboration should identify more Alzheimer disease risk-factor genes.

To test or not to test

Risk evaluation for Alzheimer disease is challenging. Evaluation of an individual's risk depends on the family history of disease and whether it is early- or late-onset and familial or sporadic. In an early-onset family, a known mutation in an affected patient puts the siblings and children at a 50% risk of inheriting the same mutation. For a person with a family history of late-onset disease, risk is based on information gathered through family-based studies, and epidemiological research has shown that first-degree relatives' risk is two- to threefold greater than the background population's 10–15% risk of developing the disease (39). Many individuals seeking genetic counseling and testing for late-onset Alzheimer disease assume that genetic-test results are absolute or predictive of disease onset. While the presence of the *APOE4* allele may confer greater risk for disease, this information is not conclusive. Until more useful risk figures using the *APOE* genotype are established, knowing the family history may be more informative than knowing the *APOE* genotype in risk assessment. Ultimately, genetic counseling facilitates an understanding of the importance of family history, other susceptibility factors such as the presence of *APOE*, and the limitations of risk assessment.

For individuals diagnosed with Alzheimer disease, genetic counseling may involve family members in the decision of whether or not to pursue genetic testing or participate in genetic research studies. In such cases, the patient's capacity to consent to genetic testing may be in question. However, the family member serving as

Table 2
Examples of adult-onset diseases and associated genes

Disease	Known genes; proteins	Chromosome	Other possible loci	References
Alzheimer disease	<i>PSEN1</i> ; Presenilin-1	14	9pter-p32.2, 12p, 12, 17q23, 3q26.1-q26.2, 14q32.1, 10q23-q25, 3q21, 11p15.5, 17q11.1-q11.2, 19q13.1-q13.3, 19q32.2m, 7q35, 20p11.2, 14q24	36, 43
	<i>PSEN2</i> ; Presenilin-2	1		
	<i>APP</i> ; Amyloid- β precursor protein	21		
	<i>APOE</i> ; Apolipoprotein E	19		
Parkinson disease	<i>SNCA</i> ; α -Synuclein	4	1p35, 2p13, 4p15, 12p11.2-q13.1	44
	<i>DJ1</i> ; Oncogene DJ1	1		
	<i>UCHL1</i> ; Ubiquitin C-terminal esterase L1	4		
	<i>PARK2</i> ; Parkin	6		
Diabetes mellitus, type 2	<i>NEUROD1</i> ; Neurogenic differentiation 1	2	1q21-q24, 2q, 3q27-qter, 4p, 5q34-q35.2, 12q, 20q12-q13.1	45
	<i>HNF4A</i> ; Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 α	20		
	<i>TCF1</i> ; Transcription factor 1	12		
	<i>TCF2</i> ; Transcription factor 2	17		
	<i>SLC2A4</i> ; Solute carrier family 2, member 4	17		
	<i>SLC2A2</i> ; Solute carrier family 2, member 2	3		
	<i>GPD2</i> ; Mitochondria GAPDH 2	2		
	<i>MAPK8IP1</i> ; MAPK 8-interacting protein 1	11		
	<i>IRS1</i> ; Insulin receptor substrate 1	2		
Breast cancer	<i>BRCA1</i> ; Breast cancer 1	17	13q21, 11q, 11p15.5, 17q22, 8q11, 20q	45
	<i>BRCA2</i> ; Breast cancer 2	13		
	<i>TP53</i> ; Tumor protein p53	17		
	<i>AR</i> ; Dihydrotestosterone receptor	X		
	<i>PTEN</i> ; Phosphatase and tensin homolog	10		
	<i>STK11</i> ; Serine/threonine protein kinase 11	19		
	<i>ATM</i> ; Ataxia telangiectasia mutated	11		

health care proxy or legal guardian may be an at-risk daughter, son, or sibling with conflicting motivations for testing. Genetic counselors are instrumental in working with multiple family members to help them formulate a decision that serves the family unit and not just the at-risk individual or the patient with Alzheimer disease.

With any presymptomatic genetic test, genetic counseling also includes a discussion of the risks and benefits of testing. In the case of Alzheimer disease, risks include the psychological impact of finding that one carries an associated genetic factor for the disease, and the possibility of misunderstanding the risk associated with the *APOE4* allele. Insurance costs and employment discrimination are additional concerns for many presymptomatic individuals. While there seems to be some debate as to whether genetic discrimination really occurs, genetic counseling addresses the possibility (40). Current state and federal legislation may not adequately protect people with a genetic susceptibility from high premiums or rejection

from long-term care insurance and life insurance. While the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) prohibits group health insurers from excluding presymptomatic individuals from coverage based on genetic-test results, this legislation does not apply to long-term care insurance or life insurance (41). Over 40 states have enacted laws regarding genetic discrimination, which may provide protection equal to or greater than that offered by HIPAA (www.nhgri.nih.gov/Policy_and_public_affairs/Legislation/insure.htm). In the workplace, there is concern that genetic information could be used in hiring, firing, and promotion decisions. The Americans with Disabilities Act prohibits employers from discriminating against individuals with disabilities, but it is unclear how this law applies to those genetically predisposed to illness (42). Existing state laws address genetic discrimination and employment, and several federal genetic nondiscrimination bills addressing both insurance and employment are pending in the cur-

rent congress (www.nhgri.nih.gov/Policy_and_public_affairs/Legislation/workplace.htm and <http://www.genome.gov>).

Benefits of predisposition genetic testing

A primary motivation for a person to seek predictive testing is the ability to plan for the future. Individuals at risk for adult-onset diseases often have been shaped by the challenge of serving as caregiver for an affected parent or other family member. In the Alzheimer disease genetic counseling session, individuals discuss the emotional, physical, and financial difficulties of providing care for a loved one who cannot make decisions, complete day-to-day activities such as cooking, dressing, and paying bills, or enjoy activities such as family events or hobbies. Motivation for testing often stems from a desire to prevent passing the burden of this caregiving to the at-risk individual's children. Current information from the Alzheimer's Association (www.alz.org) on long-

term care for dementia patients states that the average cost of nursing home care is \$42,000 per year and the average lifetime cost per patient is \$174,000. Individuals seeking genetic counseling hope that genetic testing can assist in planning future care.

At-risk individuals also seek information that may help them prevent the onset of disease. Prevention studies, however, are in clinical trials, and there are no current medical recommendations. Other topics discussed during genetic counseling include the possibility of participating in research studies like REVEAL and the Alzheimer's Disease Genetics Initiative. Participation in genetic research may be an alternative for individuals with a family history who do not want to pursue genetic testing or for whom genetic testing is not yet available, but who want to contribute to the understanding of the disease.

While the availability of genetic tests for Alzheimer disease is limited, the future may bring testing that targets specific populations for prevention and treatment. The ultimate goal of genetic research is the identification of at-risk individuals in order to facilitate early and effective treatments in the symptomatic person based on an individual's genotype and strategies to delay the onset of disease in the presymptomatic person. Such advances will enhance the practice of genetic counseling not only for Alzheimer disease but also for other complex adult-onset genetic diseases.

Genetic counselors fill a distinctive position in the complicated and varied arena of genomic medicine and health. Advances in genetic medicine create an even greater demand for expert health care services. Genetic counselors help meet this need, serving in almost every major medical center and across the globe as an increasingly important resource for medical referral and quality patient care. For an international list of genetic counselors and further information about genetic counseling, visit the website of the National Society of Genetic Counselors (www.nsgc.org).

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