

## 1 AIM



To assess the knowledge and psychosocial attitudes of patients with regard to genetic counseling in order to tailor sessions accordingly.

## 2 METHODS



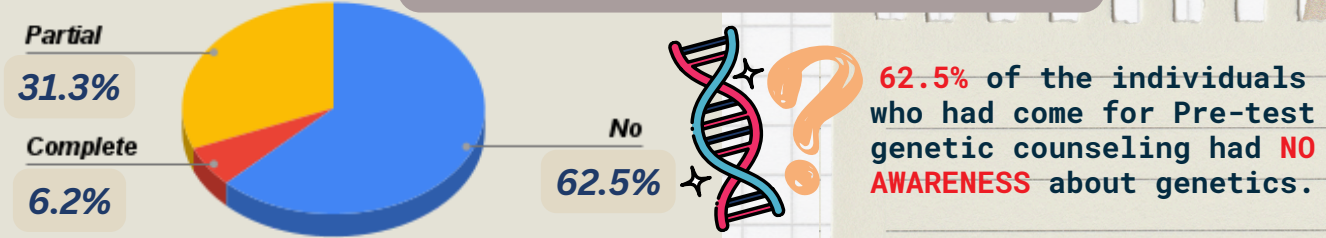
- All patients referred for genetic counseling were administered a questionnaire concerning their knowledge of genetics, anxiety levels, and motivation to undergo genetic testing.
- The responses of 32 patients that were recorded from the questionnaire as a part of the routine genetic consultation were analyzed



## RESULTS

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### GENETICS? WHAT'S THAT?



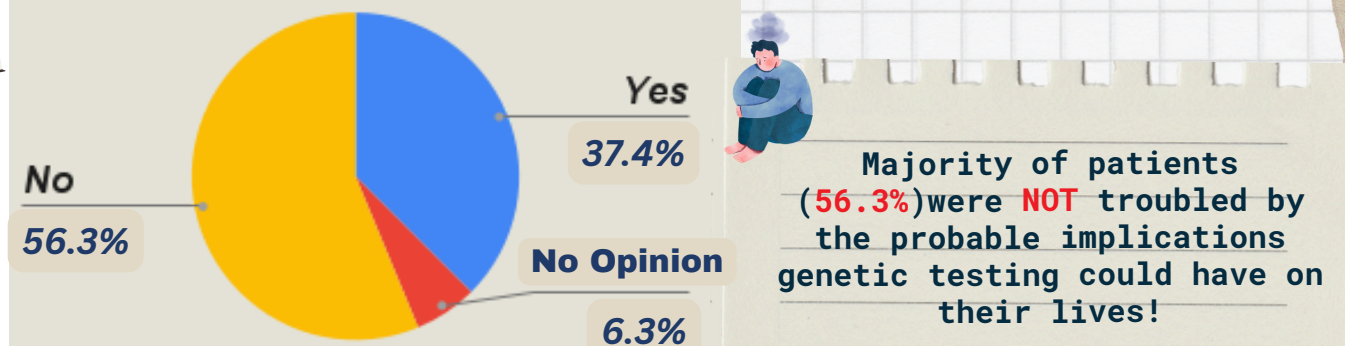
### IT'S ALL IN THE FAMILY!



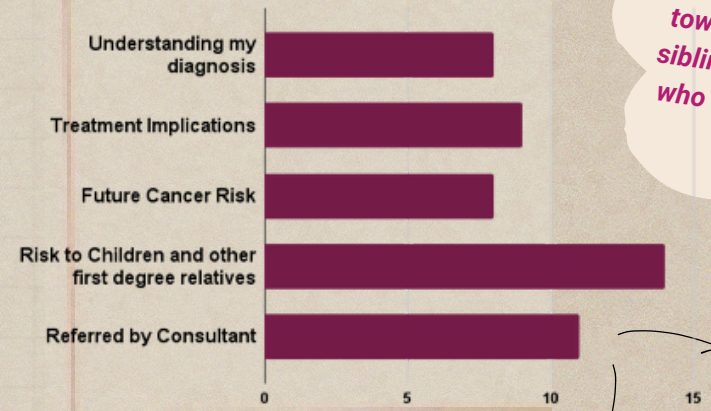
### DOES IT GIVE YOU THE HEEBIE JEEBIES?



### BIG DEAL OR NO DEAL?



### WHY? THAT'S WHY



Female patients were more inclined towards understanding the risk to their siblings and children as opposed to men who wanted to understand their genetic predisposition!

The patients were allowed to choose more than one option for this particular question

Majority of patients showed interest to understand the risk to their siblings and children, as compared to their interests in genetic predisposition, treatment implications and future cancer risk.

## CONCLUSION

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An objective assessment of the patient's risk perception, anxiety levels, and attitudes toward genetic testing needs to be made essential to tailor the counseling to suit the specific needs and sensitivities of each patient.

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