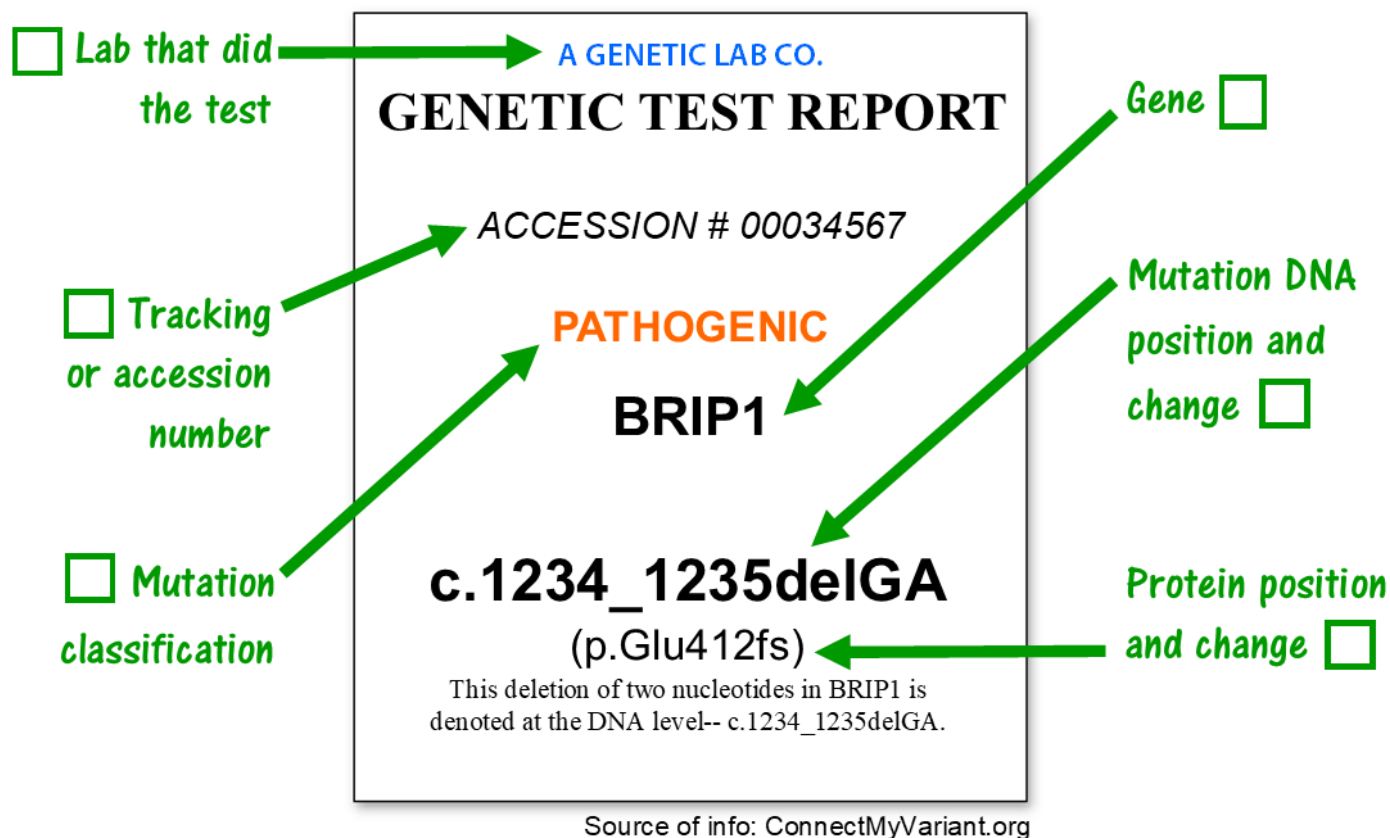


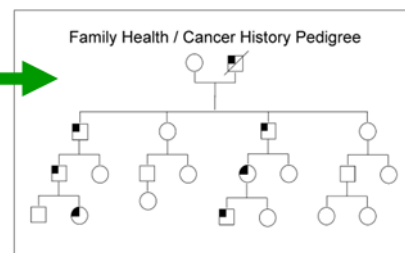
Sharing Genetic Mutation Info With Your Family — A Checklist

When genetic testing identifies a mutation that increases the risk for cancer, sharing the information with biological/genetic relatives is crucial. Testing relatives who are also at risk of carrying the mutation could save their lives. Getting genetic testing can be difficult for other family members without the right information. Doctors and insurance companies often require details and documentation before referring patients for genetic counseling and testing. Here is a checklist of what to share and whom to share it with.

- ☐ **Genetic test report.** Making copies and sharing your test results with relatives is ideal. However, if that is not possible, sharing these details is important:



- ☐ **Family cancer history pedigree.** If you have had genetic counseling, you should have received a family cancer history pedigree. Sharing this information along with your genetic test report will also be useful in helping other genetic relatives get tested.



- ☐ This information should be shared with all 1st-degree genetic relatives: ☐ Parents ☐ Children ☐ Siblings
- ☐ And all 2nd and 3rd-degree genetic relatives on the side of the family where the mutation originated (refer to pedigree): ☐ Aunts ☐ Uncles ☐ Cousins