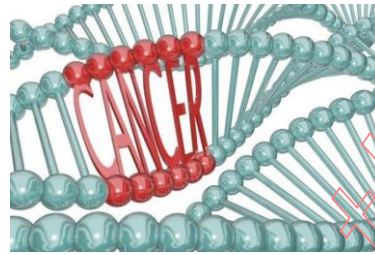


## Genetic Science Spotlight

### ASCO: Urges Genetic Susceptibility to be Considered in Cancer Care



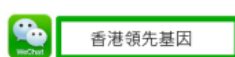
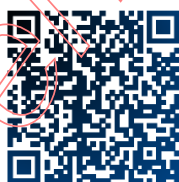
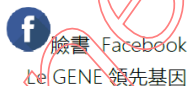
A rising trend of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) among young and non-smokers has been observed in many countries and areas globally, including Hong Kong. Case studies of young non-smoker NSCLC patients have showed that genetic susceptibility plays an important role in cancer development. While many of these cases were seen missing the early detection time window, genetic screening and personalized medical surveillance program should be considered during patient care. The Policy Statements of the American Society of Clinical Oncology and the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics recommended the following strategies in adopting genetic testing for cancer susceptibility:

- Recognition and management of individuals with an inherited susceptibility to cancer are core elements of oncology care.
- Absence of family history does not preclude genetic cancer susceptibility of an individual.
- Clinical utility of genetic testing should take into account effects on diagnostic or therapeutic management; implications for prognosis; health and psychological benefits to patients and their relatives; and economic impact on the healthcare systems.
- Given the complexity of genetic testing technologies, laboratory accreditations, results interpretation and implications, it is recommended that genetic testing only be conducted in the setting of pre- and post-test genetic counseling.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26324357>

<http://www.nature.com/gim/journal/v17/n6/full/gim201541a.html>

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