

Table 3. Components of genetic counselling.

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Description</b>
Purpose of testing	Precision therapy, early detection strategies and/or to identify hereditary cancer syndrome/ risk
Possibility of uncovering hereditary cancer syndrome	Depending on the test, it might uncover a hereditary cancer syndrome, such as HBOC and Lynch syndrome
Types of test results	Mutation (pathogenic/ likely pathogenic variants), variants of uncertain (unknown) significance and negative
Potential to uncover additional cancer risks	Multiple gene-specific risks may be identified beyond prostate cancer risk that affects men and their families
Potential out-of-pocket cost	Not all insurance plans cover genetic testing; some mandate referral to a genetic counsellor
GINA and other laws that address genetic discrimination	Protects patients from genetic discrimination from health insurance companies and employers, with specific limitations on the type of employer and size of the company
Cascade testing/ additional familial testing	Testing blood relatives for pathogenic variants or additional genetic testing by family history; worry and anxiety that may result from hereditary cancer testing; effect on family relationships
Data-sharing/ data-selling policies of genetic laboratories	Each genetic testing laboratory may have unique data-sharing and data-selling policies that patients must be aware of
Privacy of genetic tests	Protection of genetic data from a data breach or access by third party

GINA: Genetic Information Non-discrimination Act; HBOC: hereditary breast and ovarian cancer