Public Health Genetics & Genomics Week

5th Anniversary

Who is Involved in Public Health Genetics and Genomics?

Category 1: Genetics Providers

Genetics providers provide services to patients including assessment, diagnosis, genetic testing, interpretation of test results, counseling, and management.

Category 2: Public Health Professionals

Public health professionals interact with genetics and genomics in multiple roles, from newborn screening to education to building system capacity. Public health at the state and federal levels helps support the capacity of the genetic service system by providing resources that can be used by healthcare providers and individuals, such as assisting with access to services and building tools that assist healthcare providers with their work. Public health also assists with educating the public, as well as providers, on genetics to increase awareness and understanding of conditions and the needs of individuals with those conditions. For example, the National Coordinating Center for the Regional Genetics Networks (NCC) developed curriculums on specific areas of genetics to educate healthcare interpreters on genetics. By educating healthcare interpreters on genetics, they can provide better services to patients and families.

Category 3: Individuals

Individuals and families are the backbone of the public health system. They are the patients and consumers who need access to genetics services and genetic information, whether they have a genetic condition or are potentially at risk for a genetic condition.

Category 4: Organization

Many organizations and programs make up the public health system. General examples include non-profit advocacy organizations, non-profit member organizations, genetic testing companies, and grant programs.

Continue Game

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