Public Health Genetics & Genomics Week

5th Anniversary

Public Health Screening

Familial hypercholesterolemia

Most commonly an autosomal dominant genetic condition that affects about 1/250 people in the general population, that's very common! Elevated levels of cholesterol lead to an increased risk for heart disease and strokes. The CDC recommends everyone at risk for this condition should be screened following Tier 1 screening recommendations.

Learn more here!

HBOC

Also known as Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer syndrome. Individuals have an increased risk for breast, ovarian, tubal, peritoneal, and other cancers due to mutations in BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes. The CDC recommends everyone at risk for this condition should be screened following Tier 1 screening recommendations.

Learn more here!

Lynch syndrome

The most common hereditary cause of colorectal cancer and has an estimated prevalance of 1/279 people. The CDC recommends everyone at risk for this condition should be screened following Tier 1 screening recommendations.

Learn more here!

BRCA1/2 variant

Pathogenic variants in these genes are the most common cause of hereditary breast and ovarian cancer and are carried by 1/400 people in the general population.

Noninvasive

This screening method is noninvasive, meaning it only requires a blood draw from the mother's arm.

Trisomy 21

A genetic condition caused by inheriting an extra copy of chromosome 21. Also known as Down Syndrome. This condition is now part of routine prenatal screening.

Learn more here!

Trisomy 18

A genetic condition caused by inheriting an extra copy of chromosome 18. Also known as Edwards syndrome. This condition is now part of routine prenatal screening.

Learn more here!

Trisomy 13

A genetic condition caused by inheriting an extra copy of chromosome 13. Also known as Patau syndrome. This condition is now part of routine prenatal screening.

Learn more here!

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