

In order to decide whether there is likely to be a hereditary cause, an assessment of the family history of cancer is made.

Based on family history, it is decided whether a genetic test could help the person in clarifying their own risk.

A number of factors are taken into account when discussing cancer risk, including personality factors, lifestyle (smoking, diet, sedentary lifestyle), adaptation style, family experience relating to oncological disease.

The team of specialists involved in the personalized Oncogenetic surveillance program will adapt each counselling to suit the specific needs of each individual.



CONTACTS



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HOW ONCOGENETICS PREDICTS & EDUCATES

<https://hope.projects.umfiasi.ro/>

THE PERSONALIZED ONCOGENETIC SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Promoters of advanced oncogenetics open online training and multimedia raise awareness on multidisciplinary assessment of patients and their families at risk of hereditary or familial cancer

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Hope

HOW **ONCOGENETICS**
PREDICTS & EDUCATES

THE APPROACH IN ONCOGENETICS

It is a multidisciplinary process that brings together geneticists, genetic counsellors, oncologists, clinical specialists and psycho-oncologists.

Responds to the 3 main dimensions:

- education (need for information)
- help in making a decision
- psychological support

HOW CAN WE IDENTIFY FAMILIAL, INHERITED CANCERS?

Characteristics:

- Cancers that occur in several successive generations
- There are 3 or more individuals with cancer in the same generation
- Cancers that debut before the age of 50
- Several primary malignant tumours in the same individual

GENETIC RISK GROUPS

Low risk

- Approximately equal to that of the general population.
- No special monitoring (screening) is required.
- Emotional support when needed.

Moderate risk

- Genetically estimated risk as higher than that of the general population.
- Special monitoring (screening) – recommended.
- Genetic tests (+ -).
- Avoiding other risk factors.

Increased risk

- High estimated risk for developing cancer.
- Special monitoring - extra screening - recommended.
- Genetic tests - necessary.
- Prophylactic measures - including surgical.

GENETIC COUNSELING IS AIMING AT

- Understanding the family history of cancer
- Calculation of the risk of hereditary cancer
- Providing useful and accurate information on the risk of hereditary cancer
- Discussion and establishment of genetic testing
- Discussing medical monitoring options
- Exploring psycho-social problems
- Making appropriate recommendations
- Proposal of prophylaxis and active screening measures for early diagnosis of cancer in people at genetic risk by including them in the program of personalized Oncogenetic surveillance.

***From a past of illness
towards a future of health***