BACKGROUND

- Many oncology patients who qualify for germline genetic testing do not get offered such testing
- Assessment and education digital health tools (DHTs) or point-of-care (POC) genetic testing have individually led to improvements regarding access to genetic testing
- Assessment DHTs determine if patients qualify for genetic testing
- Education DHTs provide information to patients before and after genetic testing

AIM

Our project aimed to determine whether POC genetic testing combined with DHTs improved identification of cand uptake of testing within a multidisciplinary gastrointestinal clinic.

METHODS

- A before and after group study design within a multidisciplinary gastrointestinal cancer clinic, staffed by an oncologist, radiologist, and colorectal surgeon.
- Before group: colorectal cancer patients identified for genetic evaluation by physicians; referred to genetic counseling.
- After group: colorectal cancer patients identified by DHT or physician with POC genetic testing and education DHT. Implementation of the education DHTs and POC was facilitated by a genetic counseling assistant.

Data collection via chart review

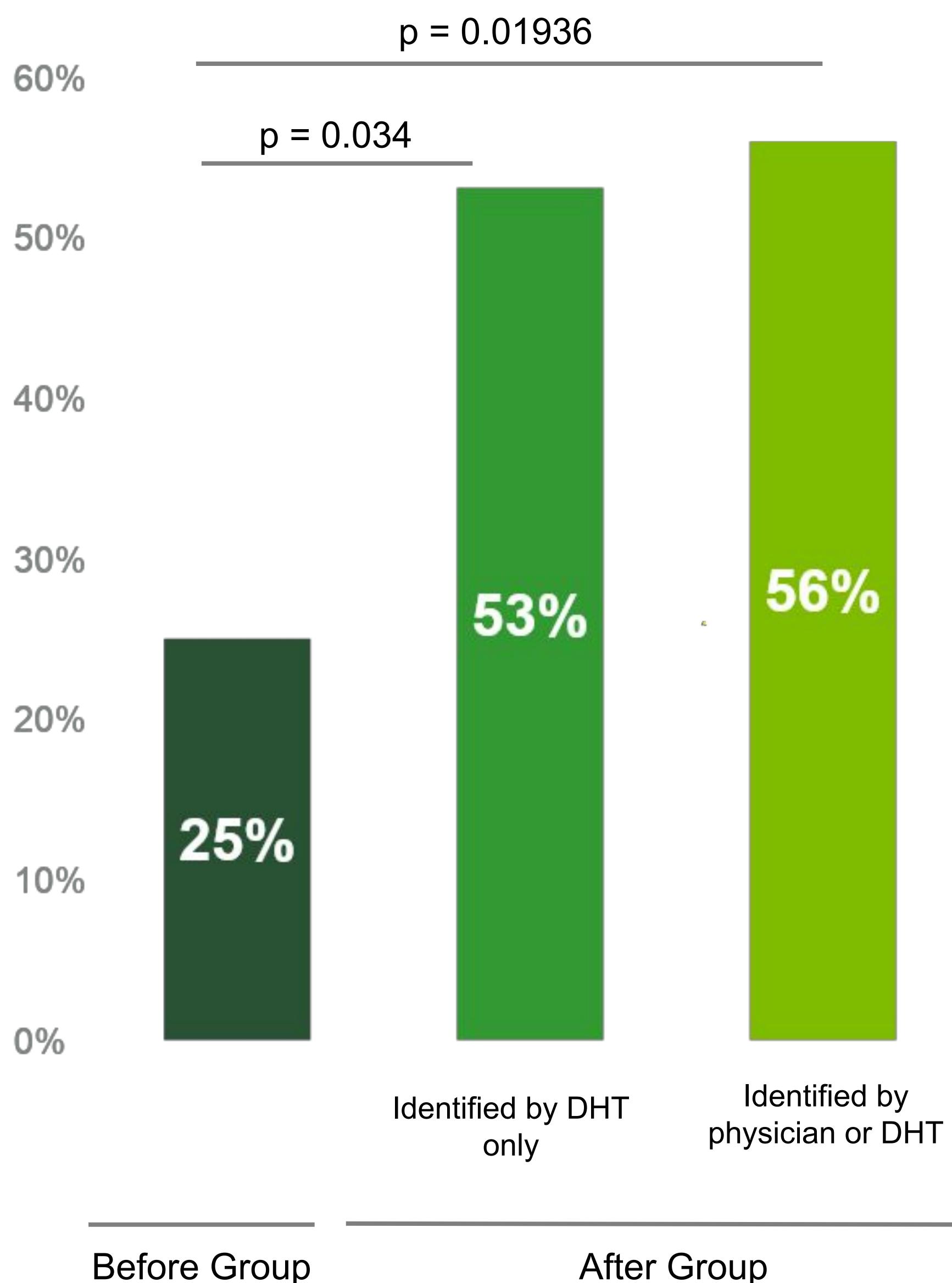
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Concurrent use of digital health tools with point-of-care testing improves access to germline genetic testing within a multidisciplinary GI cancer clinic

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Proportion of Patients Identified for Genetic Evaluation

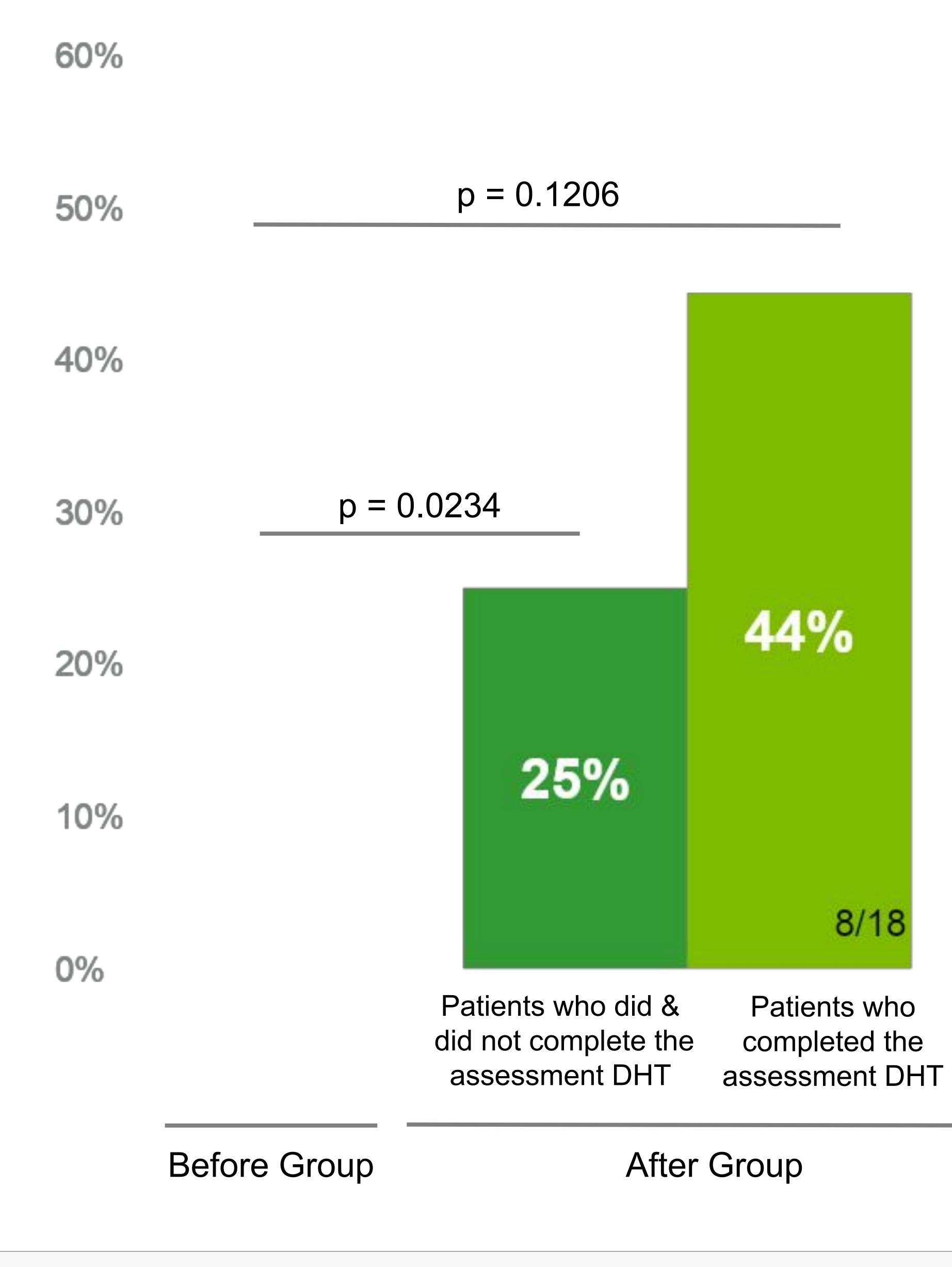


After Group





Proportion of Patients who Consented for Genetic Testing





RESULTS

