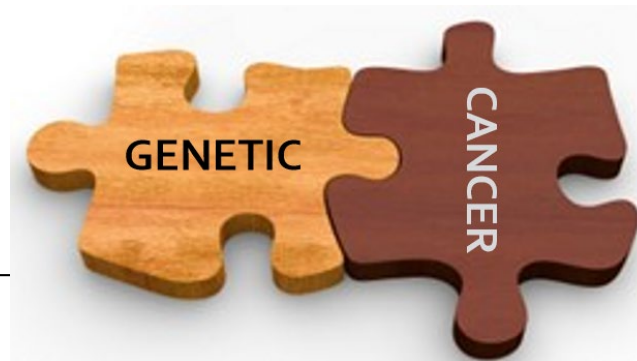


Genetic Testing for Breast Cancer Patients in Quebec:

For Whom, How and Why?



Links to Resources

February 21 2023

Genetic Testing Guidelines

National Cancer Comprehensive Network

NCCN Guidelines

- Breast cancer <50 years
- Known family mutation
- Meets the criteria and had a negative result following a restricted test
- Somatic test (on tumor) with BRCA1/2 mutation

- Breast cancer **at any age if:**
 - Multiple primary cancer (synchronous or metachronous)
 - Male breast cancer
 - Ashkenazi Jewish descent
 - Triple-negative breast cancer
 - Lobular cancer with personal or family history diffuse gastric cancer
 - For decision-making regarding systemic therapy (ex. PARP Inhibitor)

Oncogenetics clinics in Quebec



MUHC [MUHC - Department of Medical Genetics.](#)

Jewish General Hospital [Jewish General Hospital - Genetics Department](#)

CHUM [CHUM - Oncogénétique](#)

Charles Le Moyne Hospital

[Centre Intégré de Cancérologie de la Montérégie - oncogénétique](#)

CHU de Québec Tel: (418) 525-4444 poste 47130

Fax: (418) 654-2780

Saint-Sacrement Hospital [Oncogénétique du CMS](#)

Chicoutimi [Service de génétique médicale du CIUSSS du Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean](#)

CHUS [CHUS - Oncogénétique](#)



Canadian Association of Genetic Counsellors
Association Canadienne des Conseillers en Génétique

GENETIC NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT (GNA)

On May 4, 2017 the Genetic Non-Discrimination Act (GNA), formerly known as Bill S-201, was passed into law in Canada.

- GNA protects individuals from the use of genetic test results in areas outside of medical care and medical research, such as insurance and employment
- GNA was created to remove barriers to the appropriate use of genetic services by the public

This overview provides information about the law.

GNA does not change, and should not impede, medical practice. Research suggests that the law's protections might ease concerns some patients have when considering genetic testing.

Protection GNA provides

Under GNA, anyone entering into or continuing a contract or agreement with someone, or providing any good or service (including all employers and insurance providers), cannot

- request or require that a person undergo a genetic test
- request or require the disclosure of previous or future genetic test results
- collect, use, or disclose that person's genetic test results without their written consent

GNA makes these actions criminal, punishable by severe penalties.

Under GNA, additional protections were added to the Canada Labour Code, stating that federally



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Recherche clinique en cancer du sein

la recherche qui soigne