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)

Lignes directrices Centre des maladies du sein CHU de Québec - 2021
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
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