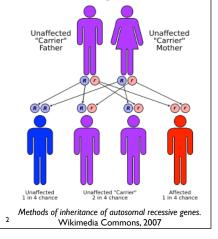
### DNA Analysis: Part II: Genetic Testing

US275 Scientific Ethics John R. Hoffman Arcadia University



## Genetic testing identifies the alleles of an individual's genes.

- Usually examines genes for inherited diseases.
- determine if a person carries an affected allele
  - potential to develop disorder
  - carrier that could pass allele to offspring.



## The laboratory doing the genetic testing examines the DNA in a person's cells

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- Normally part of a genetic consultation ordered by a clinician
  - buccal smear collecting cheek cells from inside of mouth
  - blood cells from newborn infant



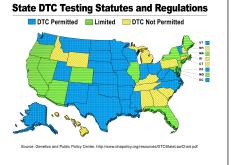
## Genetic counselors discuss the results of the tests with patients

- Implications of results may be complicated
  - emotional
  - health decisions
    - prevention, monitoring, treatments
  - impacts life decisions



### Now genetic testing is available through direct-to-consumer at-home tests kits

- over the counter at pharmacy (or internet)
- tests may be unproven, invalid or incomplete so results may be misleading
- often results provided without adequate explanation of implications



In 2008, FDA regulates diagnostic but not other genetic testing. http://www.dnapolicy.org/policy.issue.php?action=detail&issuebrief\_id=32 5

The availability of genetic testing is associated with a risk of genetic discrimination.

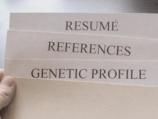
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- Genetic predisposition to an inherited disorder brings higher risks
- Insurance companies try to minimize risks
  - pre-existing conditions
  - likelihood of disability or death





- prohibits the use of genetic information for discrimination by health insurers and employers.
- does not cover life insurance, disability insurance, or long-term care insurance.



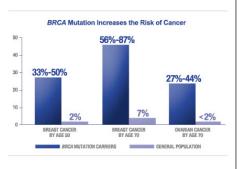
http://www.councilforresponsiblegenetics.org/genewatch/GeneWatchPage.aspx?pageId=189

## Molecular cytogenetics is a modern version of karyotyping.

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (FISH)
- locate mutations on chromosomes
  - find specific alleles

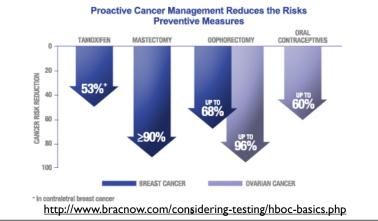
# BRCAI is a gene for a tumor suppressor.

- rare mutations in the gene are associated with a significantly higher risk of
  - breast cancer
  - ovarian cancer



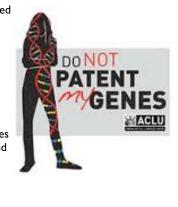
http://www.bracnow.com/considering-testing/hboc-basics.php

### A patient aware of the presence of BRCA mutation can take steps to minimize their risk of developing cancer.



## The ACLU and others have filed suit to end the patenting of genes.

- about 20% of Human genes are patented
- Gene patent
  - patent on specific isolated gene sequence
  - lasts 20 years from filing date
  - promotes investment of resources for development of diagnostic and therapeutic tests
  - rewards discoverer



In March 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court emphasized that in order to be patentable a gene or product must not occur in nature.

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- Myriad genetics
  - molecular diagnostic company
  - holds an exclusive patent on the BRCA gene
- issue licenses for
  - research
    - controls results
  - testing
    - about \$3,500





### Assignment

#### **Gene Patenting**?

Review the article Genetics and Patenting (2010) Humane Genome Project Information at <u>http://www.ornl.gov/sci/techresources/Human\_Genome/elsi/patents.shtml</u>

In your discussion group: Consider is it ethical to patent genes in the human genome?

### Readings

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Genetic Testing: Benefits, cost, risks, and limitations of genetic testing (2012). U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health. http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/handbook/testing

Wadman (2010). Breast cancer gene patents judged invalid. Nature. http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100330/full/ news.2010.160.html

Devi (2012) BRCA patent dispute may head to US Supreme Court. Lancet 379(9813):300. http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/ PIIS0140-6736(12)60127-5/fulltext



Reading on the Rocks Grand Manan John George Brown, 1877



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