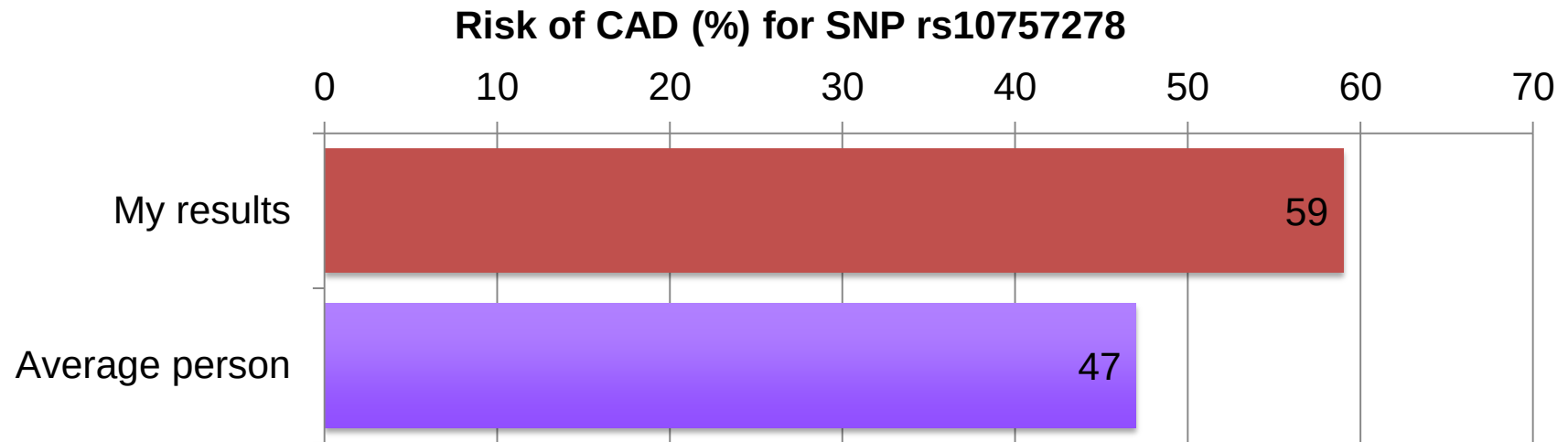


Enactment 1

A patient with a family history of coronary artery disease came to you (the physician) with results from a genetic test. He said he tested positive for the 9p21 gene test and wanted to know what to do. Before you talk to the patient, you consult with a medical geneticist about these results.

Report: 9p21 testing for coronary artery disease (CAD)



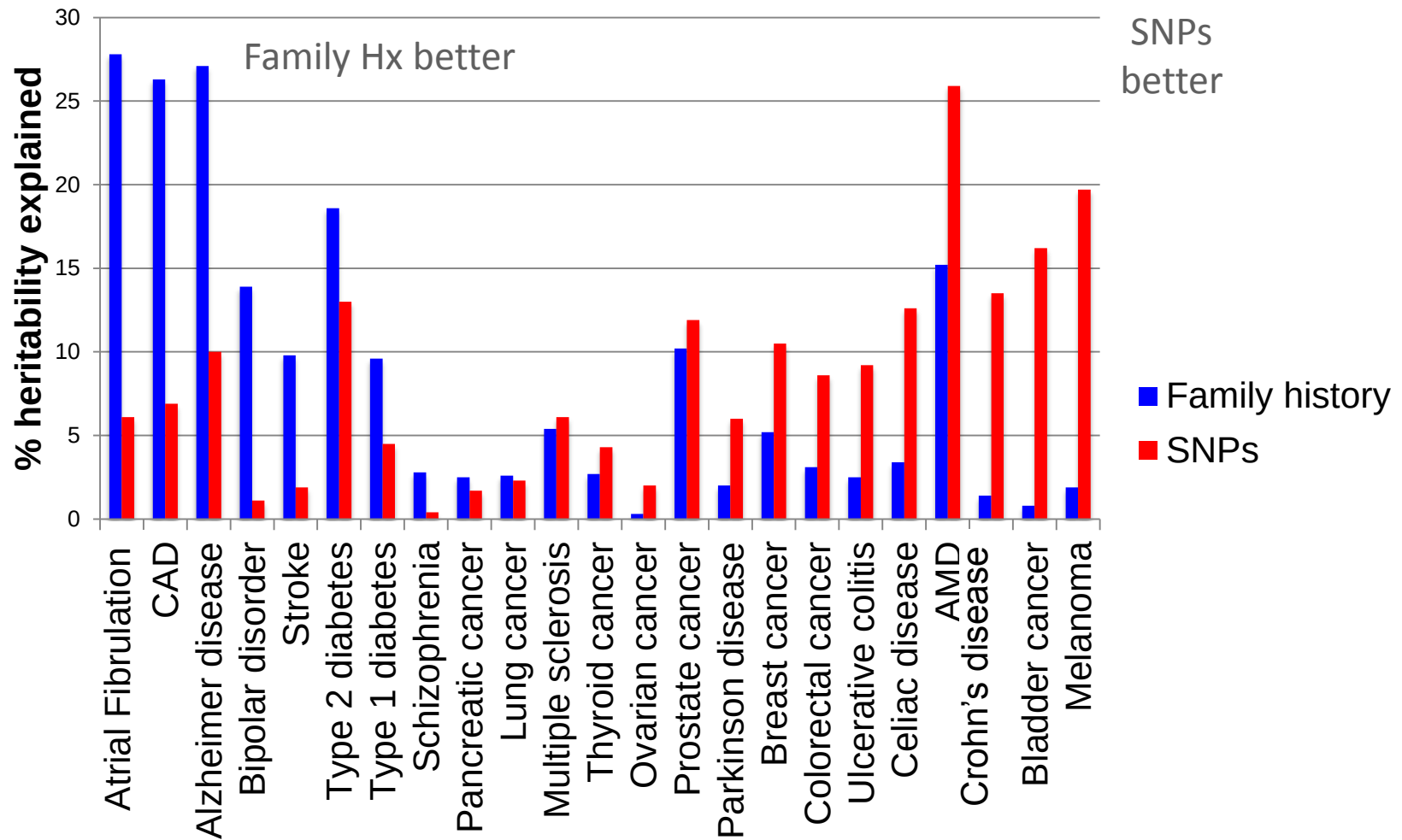
Your results

Based on your genotypes, you have a ~1.25-fold increased risk of coronary artery disease

9p21 testing was performed in a CLIA-certified and CAP-accredited laboratory.

This test has not been approved by the U.S. FDA.

Family history may be a better predictor of disease risk than genetic variants



Key concepts from Enactment 1

- A genetic test is not necessarily measuring the causal variant...but rather, a genetic marker that may be linked to the causal variant.
- Results of genetic test may have utility in motivating changes in risk factors or improve medication adherence.
- In some cases, family history remains a better predictor of disease than any specific genetic test.
- In the U.S. most genetic tests are considered laboratory developed tests (LDTs) and are currently not regulated by the FDA.