Population carrier screening for fragile X syndrome

Attitudes and experiences of women undergoing screening

<u>Dr Jonathan Cohen,</u> Dr Alison Archibald, Dr Melissa Martyn, Chriselle Hickerton, Megan Cotter, Loren Plunkett, Alice Ames, Dr Rony Duncan, Prof Jon Emery, Prof Sylvia Metcalfe





Arguments for population screening for FXS¹

- Most common known cause of inherited intellectual disability
- Significant impact on people with FXS and their families
- Molecular testing is accurate, rapid and inexpensive
- Options for prevention and interventions available





Carrier screening for FXS

- Reproductive risk for female carriers
 - 50% risk of passing expanded allele to child
 - Risk of expansion from PM to FM varies
- Health concerns for PM carriers
 - Primary ovarian insufficiency (FXPOI)
 - Fertility problems
 - 20% risk of early menopause (before 40 yrs)





Carrier screening - current recommendations

- Guidelines^{1,2,3}
 - Carrier testing for:
 - Family history of FXS or undiagnosed intellectual disability
 - Reproductive or fertility problems
 - Late onset tremor or cerebellar ataxia of unknown origin
- Limitations of family history based approach
 - Dissemination of genetic risk information in families⁴
 - Relies on diagnosis of affected relative
 - Many people do not have a family history of FXS or related conditions
- ACOG recommendations (2010)5: offer to any woman who requests FXS carrier testing regardless of family history
- >>> Is population screening for female carriers an option?





Population carrier screening for FXS

- Support for population carrier screening for FXS¹
- Women offered screening may be unprepared for a carrier result ^{2,3} (NB No preparation time)
- Families support offering carrier screening for FXS⁴
- Development of screening programs requires the consideration of:
 - Community views about screening
 - Practicalities of offering screening





Our research to date

- 1. Pilot study^{1,2}
- Offered FXS carrier screening to non-pregnant women
- Study setting: a sexual and reproductive health clinic

FINDINGS:

- Interested in screening
- Good knowledge
- Few participants regretted their decision
- Uptake of testing dependent on:
 - reproductive stage of life
 - practicalities of having the test

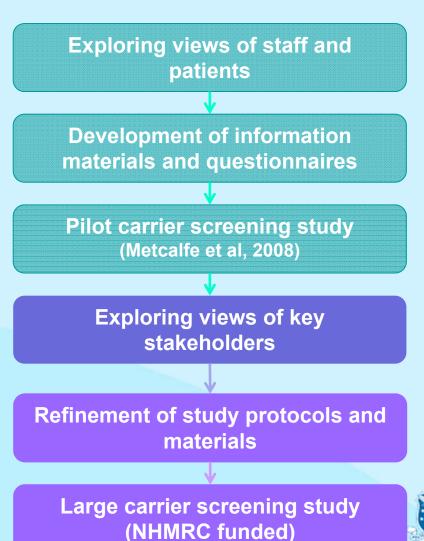
- 2. Needs assessment³
- Explored views of key stakeholders
 - General population
 - Health professionals
 - Families impacted by FXS

FINDINGS:

- Lack of awareness about FXS and the implications of genetic screening
- -Important to offer all women the *choice* to have screening
- Screening should ideally offered to nonpregnant women
- Screening should be offered in primary healthcare settings
- Women should be supported to make an informed decision

¹Metcalfe et al, 2008; ²Archibald et al, 2009, ³Archibald et al, 2012 – *in press*

Developing our screening protocol





MELBOURNE

Current project

- Carrier screening generally perceived to be acceptable
- Need to support women to make informed decisions
- Need to determine how best to offer screening with impact
- Stages of life at which screening could be offered:

Before pregnancy	Pregnancy
Time for decision-making	Less time for decision-making
More reproductive options	Limited reproductive options
More difficult to access target population	Easy to access target population





The fragile X syndrome carrier screening study

NHMRC 3yr multi-site attitudinal survey

Aims:

- 1. To compare **informed decision-making** by pregnant and non-pregnant women offered carrier screening for FXS
- 2. To compare **uptake** and **predictors of uptake** in pregnant and non-pregnant women offered carrier screening for FXS
- 3. To undertake an **economic appraisal** involving: (i) a trial-based cost-effectiveness analysis linking costs with trial outcomes; and (ii) an assessment of the value placed on the information provided using Willingness-To-Pay methods

Murdoch Childrens Research Institute

Healthier Kids. Healthier Future.

Screening offered in primary healthcare settings

- Victoria and Western Australia
- non-pregnant women in GP clinics
- early pregnancy in obstetric/ultrasound clinics
- take-home information pack, buccal sample, new screening test
- brochure, website (videos), questionnaires





Providing information

- Healthcare staff upskilled
- Genetic counsellor on site and per telephone
- Brochures validated
- www.fragilexscreening.net.au
- Time to prepare between info and test
- Follow up interviews





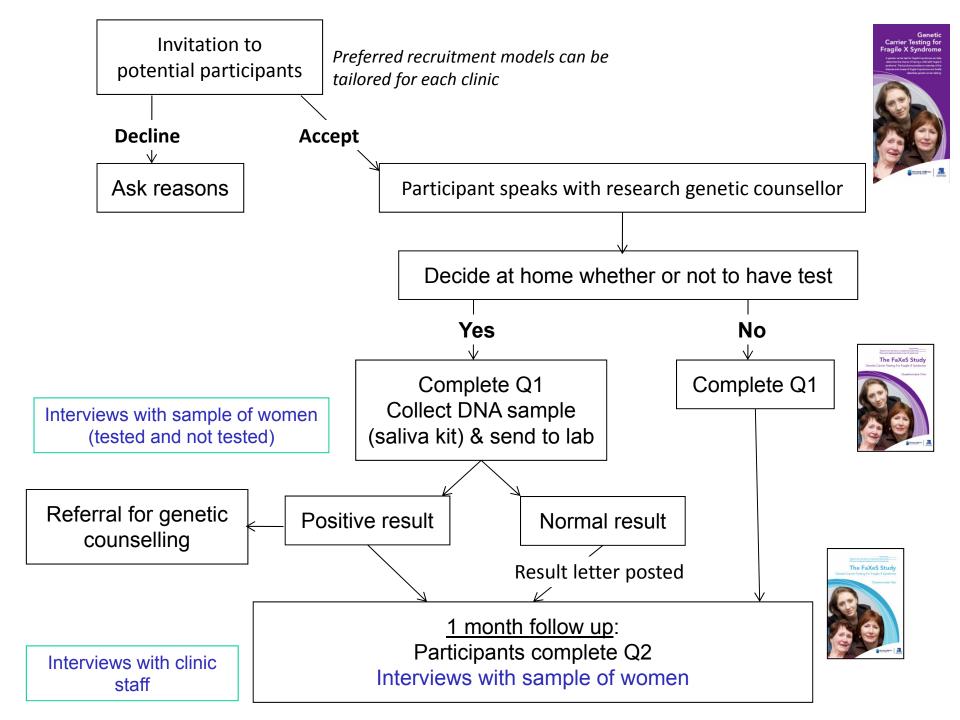
Data collection

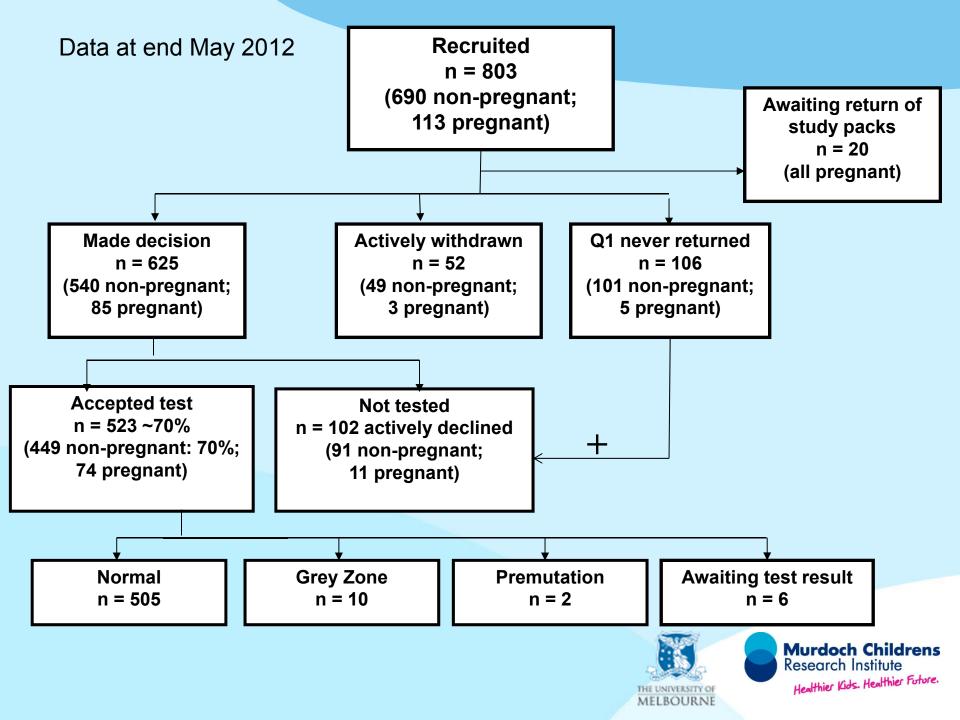
- Questionnaires
 - Socio-demographic
 - Informed decision-making (knowledge, attitudes, deliberation, health beliefs, decision-making process)
 - DASS (depression, anxiety, stress); STAI
 - Willingness-to-pay
 - Decision satisfaction/ regret
- Interviews
 - Informed decision-making (as above)
 - Factors influencing decision
 - Experience of program (women and clinic staff)











Considerations for population carrier screening for FXS

- Most women offered screening will have limited/no knowledge or experience of FXS
 - Providing appropriate information is essential
 - Emphasise family history not necessary to be a carrier
- Women may need support in making a decision about screening
 - Providing pre-test genetic counselling is important
- Women may be unprepared for a carrier result
 - Allow appropriate time between info and test
 - Genetic counselling essential if carrier test positive
- Molecular test
 - Traditional PCR ± Southern blot
 - New screening test





Considerations for population carrier screening for FXS

- Offering carrier screening in primary healthcare settings is feasible provided:
 - Appropriate information/training for health professionals
 - Clinic staff are well informed (including practice manager)
 - There is good communication between the coordinators of the screening program and the clinics
- Challenges of carrier screening in pregnancy include:
 - Ensuring prompt test turnaround time
 - Managing anxiety
 - Limited reproductive choices





Acknowledgements

FXS Research Team – NHMRC funded study

Prof Sylvia Metcalfe, Prof Jon Emery (UWA), A/Prof Jane Halliday, Dr Flora Tassone (USA), A/Prof Susan Donath, A/Prof Les Sheffield, Dr Sandra Cls:

Younie (Deakin), Dr Jonathan Cohen (Fragile X Alliance Inc), Dr Rony Duncan

Prof Martin Delatycki, Prof Vicki Anderson, Robin Forbes, Prof Rob Carter Als:

(Deakin), A/Prof Howard Slater

VIC: Dr Melissa Martyn, Dr Alison Archibald, Dr Obi Ukoumunne, Loren Plunkett,

> Chriselle Hickerton, Alice Ames, Megan Cotter, Sally Lawton, Vicki Petrou, Alison Thornton, Kate Pope, Renee Dow, Annette Opat, Dr Melissa Hill, RWH

genetic counsellors

WA: Lorili Jacobs, Gabrielle Reid, Samantha Edwards, WA genetic counsellors

Testing:

VCGS/MCRI: David Francis, Louise Hills, Devika Ganesamoorthy, Erin Turbitt

Healthscope: Jonathan Whitty

AGRF

Needs assessment study

Dr Samantha Wake, Dr Alice Jaques, Yasmin Bylstra

Pilot study

Dr Veronica Collins, Trent Burgess, Lisette Curnow, Erica Brown, Anna Henry, Anna Flouris, Dr Kathy McNamee (FPV), Vicki Reddick (FPV)

Shepherd Foundation

Bennelong Foundation











