



AIR-P LEND Seminar Series: Genetics

Purpose: This document corresponds with the Genetics video in the AIR-P LEND Seminar Series. It outlines the video's content and provides suggestions on how to use this resource.

Research Node: Genetics

Summary: In this video, the AIR-P Genetics Research Node leaders will discuss topics related to genetic testing and autism, including: (1) barriers to genetic testing access; (2) types of genetic testing and their clinical utility in medical practice; (3) awareness about genetic risk and clinical knowledge for medical providers; and (4) broad implementation and ethical implications of genetic testing.

Learning objectives:

- Understand why genetic testing for autistic individuals and their families is important
- Understand the importance of taking a lifespan approach when considering genetic testing for autistic individuals
- Understand important ethical considerations related to genetic testing for autistic individuals

Outline:

Section of	Content Outline & Talking Points	Presenter(s)	Time
Video			allotted*
General	1. Welcome	<u>Facilitator:</u>	2-5 min
Overview	a. Node leaders introduce AND describe themselves	Gabriel Dichter	
	(for those with low vision or who are blind).	Professor	
	2. Context	UNC-Chapel Hill Psychiatry and	
	a. Give context on AIR-P.	Carolina Institute for	
	i. Autism Intervention Research Network on	Developmental Disabilities; NC	
	Physical Health AIR-P Network (ucla.edu)	LEND Faculty	
	ii. AUCD - Autism Intervention Research		
	Network on Physical Health (AIR-P)	Node Leader:	
	iii. Network of researchers	Julian A Martinez, MD, PhD	
	b. Describe the video's topic.	Associate Professor, Human	
	3. Overview of Node	Genetics, Pediatrics and	
	a. Topic 1: Diagnostic journey barriers to genetic	Psychiatry	
	testing access	UCLA	
	 i. (Costs, knowledge about options, etc.). 		
	b. Topic 2: Types of genetic testing and their clinical		
	utility in medical practice.		





	 i. (Informed consent, interpretation, risks and limitations of genetic testing). d. Topic 4: Broad implementation and ethical implications of genetic testing i. (Vulnerable populations, stigmatization, privacy and confidentiality, family issues, obligation to disclose, premature 		
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1. 2. 3.	Topic 1: What proportion of autistic people find answers from genetic tests? Which specific demographic or clinical factors (e.g., sex, age of diagnosis, "simplex" vs. "multiplex" autism, ID status, dysmorphology, co-occurring conditions, etc.) best predict a high likelihood of a positive genetic result? Topic 2: What is the clinical utility, measurable benefit, and impact of positive genetic tests on clinical care (psychological, plan and cost of care, early diagnosis, prognosis)? Based on these benefits, how "cost-effective" are these tests when applied at a population level? Topic 3: What interventions can improve family history self-knowledge, natural history and phenotypic spectrum of rare conditions that present with neurodevelopmental differences, and access to underserved populations? Topic 4: Can practice guidelines be developed that ensure ethical research and clinical use and implementation of	Node leader: Julian A Martinez, MD, PhD Associate Professor, Human Genetics, Pediatrics and Psychiatry UCLA	3-5 min
2.	Introductions a. CRE leads/co-leads and panel discussants introduce AND describe themselves (see example above). Structure/facilitator notes: a. Topic 1: Parent vs provider vs personal perspectives on genetic testing. b. Topic 2: Should every family with an autistic child (or adult) be offered genetic testing? c. Topic 3: What are the ethical concerns associated with genetic data and what can be done to address them? d. Topic 4: How can we improve access to genetic testing?	Facilitator: Gabriel Dichter Professor UNC-Chapel Hill Psychiatry and Carolina Institute for Developmental Disabilities; NC LEND Faculty Panel: AUTISTIC SELF-ADVOCATE: Zachary J Williams, MD/PhD Candidate, Neuroscience and	25-35 min
	1. 2. 3.	d. Topic 4: Broad implementation and ethical implications of genetic testing i. (Vulnerable populations, stigmatization, privacy and confidentiality, family issues, obligation to disclose, premature marketing, reliable interpretation). 4. Learning objectives (see above) 1. Topic 1: What proportion of autistic people find answers from genetic tests? Which specific demographic or clinical factors (e.g., sex, age of diagnosis, "simplex" vs. "multiplex" autism, ID status, dysmorphology, co-occurring conditions, etc.) best predict a high likelihood of a positive genetic result? 2. Topic 2: What is the clinical utility, measurable benefit, and impact of positive genetic tests on clinical care (psychological, plan and cost of care, early diagnosis, prognosis)? Based on these benefits, how "cost-effective" are these tests when applied at a population level? 3. Topic 3: What interventions can improve family history self-knowledge, natural history and phenotypic spectrum of rare conditions that present with neurodevelopmental differences, and access to underserved populations? 4. Topic 4: Can practice guidelines be developed that ensure ethical research and clinical use and implementation of genetic data analysis? 1. Introductions a. CRE leads/co-leads and panel discussants introduce AND describe themselves (see example above). 2. Structure/facilitator notes: a. Topic 1: Parent vs provider vs personal perspectives on genetic testing. b. Topic 2: Should every family with an autistic child (or adult) be offered genetic testing? c. Topic 3: What are the ethical concerns associated with genetic data and what can be done to address them? d. Topic 4: How can we improve access to genetic testing?	d. Topic 4: Broad implementation and ethical implications of genetic testing i. (Vulnerable populations, stigmatization, privacy and confidentiality, family issues, obligation to disclose, premature marketing, reliable interpretation). 4. Learning objectives (see above) 1. Topic 1: What proportion of autistic people find answers from genetic tests? Which specific demographic or clinical factors (e.g., sex, age of diagnosis, "simplex" vs. "multiplex" autism, ID status, dysmorphology, co-occurring conditions, etc.) best predict a high likelihood of a positive genetic result? 2. Topic 2: What is the clinical utility, measurable benefit, and impact of positive genetic tests on clinical care (psychological, plan and cost of care, early diagnosis, prognosis)? Based on these benefits, how "cost-effective" are these tests when applied at a population level? 3. Topic 3: What interventions can improve family history self-knowledge, natural history and phenotypic spectrum of rare conditions that present with neurodevelopmental differences, and access to underserved populations? 4. Topic 4: Can practice guidelines be developed that ensure ethical research and clinical use and implementation of genetic data analysis? 1. Introductions a. CRE leads/co-leads and panel discussants introduce AND describe themselves (see example above). 2. Structure/facilitator notes: a. Topic 1: Parent vs provider vs personal perspectives on genetic testing. b. Topic 2: Should every family with an autistic child (or adult) be offered genetic testing? c. Topic 3: What are the ethical concerns associated with genetic data and what can be done to address them? d. Topic 4: How can we improve access to genetic testing? d. Topic 4: How can we improve access to genetic testing? d. Topic 3: What are the ethical concerns associated with genetic data and what can be done to address them?





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Tips to Use this Resource:

- Recruit a local autistic self-advocate to be present when you expect to review this video. This self-advocate can provide the perspective of an autistic individual for this topic.
- Recruit a local caregiver of an autistic individual when you expect to review this video to provide a family perspective.
- Recruit a local content expert to be present when you expect to review this video. This local
 content expert may help facilitate your seminar and address how the topic can be applied locally
 at your LEND. Schedule them now to be sure they are available to attend your seminar!

Sample discussion questions:

- 1. What are some reasons that an autistic individual and/or their family may or may not want genetic testing?
- 2. What are some questions that an autistic individual and/or their family may want to consider asking their provider prior to receiving genetic testing?
- 3. Should genetic testing be considered the standard of care for any autistic individual?

Contextual Articles:





- Savatt, J. M., & Myers, S. M. (2021). <u>Genetic testing in neurodevelopmental disorders</u>. An
 accessible overview of different genetic tests and their role in diagnostic workup of NDDs, along
 with discussion of existing guidelines.
- Thapar, A., & Rutter, M. (2021). <u>Genetic advances in autism</u>. Thorough discussion of autism genetics.
- Optional: Havdahl, A., Niarchou, M., Starnawska, A., Uddin, M., van der Merwe, C., & Warrier, V. (2021). Genetic contributions to autism spectrum disorder. A technically more advanced overview of autism genetics.