



Genetic Counselors and Newborn Screening: Roles, Activities and Future Challenges

Cate Walsh Vockley, MS, LCGC

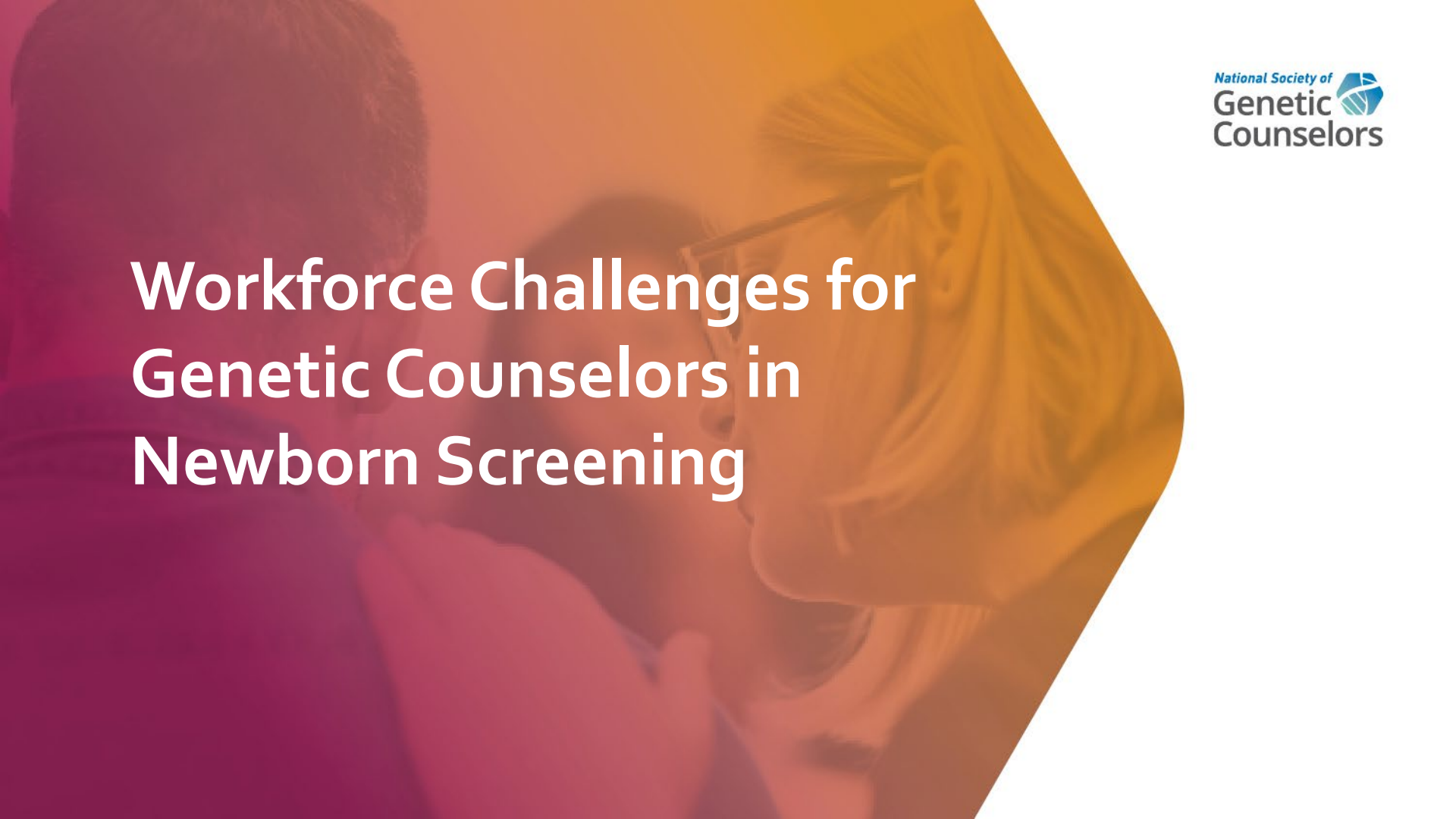
NSGC ACHDNC Organizational Representative

Genetic Counselor Roles in Newborn Screening

Genetic Counselors in Newborn Screening

- Number of GCs currently involved in NBS is unclear
 - 2020 NSGC Professional Status Survey lists <10 GCs who consider NBS to be their primary work setting and <10 who work in public health.
 - Likely an undercount of EOE by Genetic Counselors in NBS
 - Many positions are not “Genetic Counselor” positions within state or federal position classification systems
- Individuals trained as Genetic Counselors fill many roles within and related to Newborn Screening Programs and patient follow-up
 - Federal Genetic Services/Child Health Programs/HRSA
 - Federal Regulatory/Advisory/ACHDNC
 - Regional Genetics Networks – project directors, leadership
 - State Genetic services programs/coordinators
 - State Newborn Screening Advisory Board Members
 - NORD/Genetic Alliance/other non-profits that support families of those identified through NBS/Advocacy groups
 - Patient and professional NBS education
 - *Laboratory liaisons
 - NBS data management/reporting, QI/QC
 - *Clinical Service provision – short- and long-term
 - Clinical research/clinical trials for new therapies – natural history studies, coordinators of trials
 - Industry – MSLs, advocacy, education, marketing

Workforce Challenges for Genetic Counselors in Newborn Screening



Challenges

Increasing Workforce Needs

- Need for educators for families, professionals, existing NBS workforce
- Need for knowledgeable informants to work with families “in waiting” – depending on state screening protocols, families may have to wait for molecular results and may have many questions while waiting
 - Addition of Pompe and MPS1 has already significantly increased need for individuals knowledgeable about the disorders and the molecular genetics/genomics of the conditions and this will continue
- Managing cascade testing as new conditions that have later onset variants are added. e.g. Pompe, ALD, SMA, others in time
- Diversity of providers to serve a complex and diverse population seeking care
 - Impacts public health and post-screening workforce
 - Racial, ethnic, language, gender
- Need for individuals knowledgeable about clinical trials for conditions on the RUSP

Challenges

Increasing Workforce Needs

- Need for competitive compensation commensurate with training, experience and skills, in both public health and clinical care
 - Lack of defined positions for GCs in public health
 - Need for entry level and retention considerations
 - Need for promotion opportunities/“job ladder”
 - Lack of a defined civil service positions for GCs
 - Programs are under-resourced
 - Limited # of MD geneticists to do the follow-up work

Challenges

Compensation

- NSCG PSS data – caveats: may not be capturing the GC NBS workforce, N is small, gov't positions not clarified (State vs. Federal)
- Salary Data by Primary Area of Practice:

	N	Mean	Median
Newborn screening	5-9	\$84,635	\$80,896
Public health	5-9	\$90,774	\$81,000

- Salary data by employer work setting:

	N	Mean	Median
Gov't Organization or Agency	36	\$91,801	\$85,225

- In comparison to overall profession:

	N	Mean	Median
All who reported salary info	2,331	\$97,976	\$89,489

Genetic Counselor Activities in Newborn Screening: present and future solutions

Present and future solutions: more educators

- Increasing prenatal NBS education for families
 - discussion of screening throughout pregnancy can integrate inclusion of NBS screening education in the prenatal GC setting
 - Innovative solutions for NBS education – chat bots, iPhone aps, videos developed or in development
- GCs providing “molecular 101” training for existing NBS workforce/follow-up staff
- HI parent fact sheets and new videos all done by GCs in conjunction with specialty care providers. Project of the Western States Regional Genetics Network
 - www.newbornscreening.info

Present and future solutions: families in waiting

- GCs working with families “in waiting” –
 - Families have expressed frustration that notifying provider isn’t always knowledgeable
 - GCs have the training/expertise to deliver “high anxiety” news
 - Inclusion of molecular results in some states in first notification requires explanation for families
 - Inclusion of disorders with broad phenotype leads to need to assess risk and immediacy of referral
 - Coordination/planning with PCP if s/he chooses to inform

Present and future solutions: Advocacy

- Support for families
 - Resource referrals - not all clinics have a nurse or social worker; GCs often fill multiple roles
 - Genetic counseling
 - Cascade screening – time consuming
 - Care coordination
- Other
 - QI: dialogue with NBS system team to decrease false positives
 - Coordination of delivery of quality clinical follow-up data to state programs

Present and future solutions: additional knowledgeable providers

- Exponential growth of number of GC programs in the last 5 years
 - Now 55 total programs
 - Student enrollment increased by 52%, average program size increased by 7% - limited by availability of clinical rotation sites.
 - Profession growth rate – over 100 % in the last 10 years
 - Expected to continue
 - Increases in metabolic and NBS curriculum content in some programs.
 - Longstanding focus on Public Health in U. Pittsburgh program

Present and future solutions: Diversity

- JEDI (Justice, Equity, Diversity, Inclusion) external assessment by Exeter group followed by development of a 5+year organizational plan to be implemented with the 2022-2025 strategic plan, and ongoing
- Working with ASHG, ACMGG, NHGRI on Genomics Workforce Diversity Initiative
- Minority Genetic Professional Network – support and mentor minority students into the field and support those already in the field. (800 members). Initiative of the Western States Regional Genetics Network

Present and future solutions: Compensation

- NSGC legislative efforts to increase access to genetic counselor services – first bill introduced 10/23/2108
- H.R. 2144 – focuses on GC reimbursement for services from Medicare and CMS, including direct reimbursement
 - Downstream effects
 - hospitals can bill for GC services, allowing for hiring of more GCs due to direct revenue stream
 - Allows for more private practice GCs
 - May encourage other covering entities to reimburse GCs – especially private payors

Supplemental Materials and credits



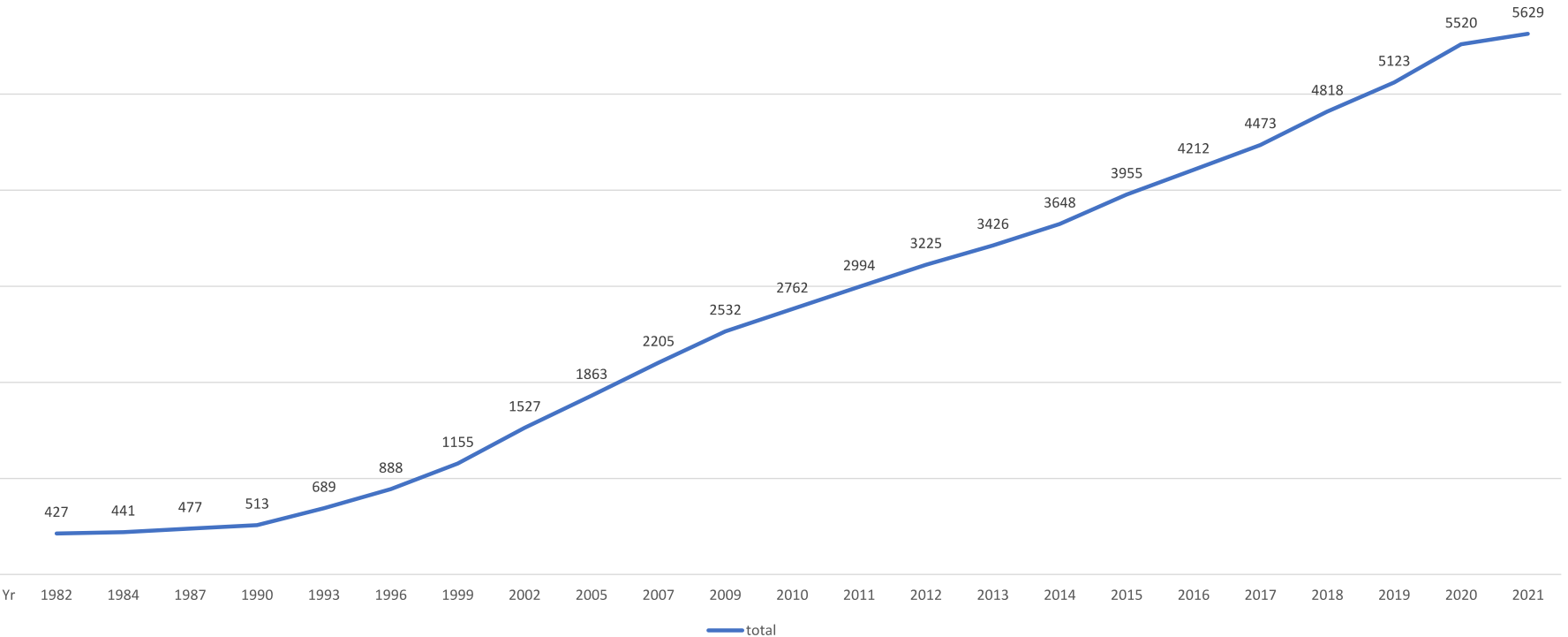
Thanks

Thanks to the following genetic counselors for contributing ideas and information:

- Amy Gaviglio
- Dawn Peck
- Sara Reichert
- Sylvia Mann
- Joan Scott
- Also NSGC – Meghan Cary, John Richardson

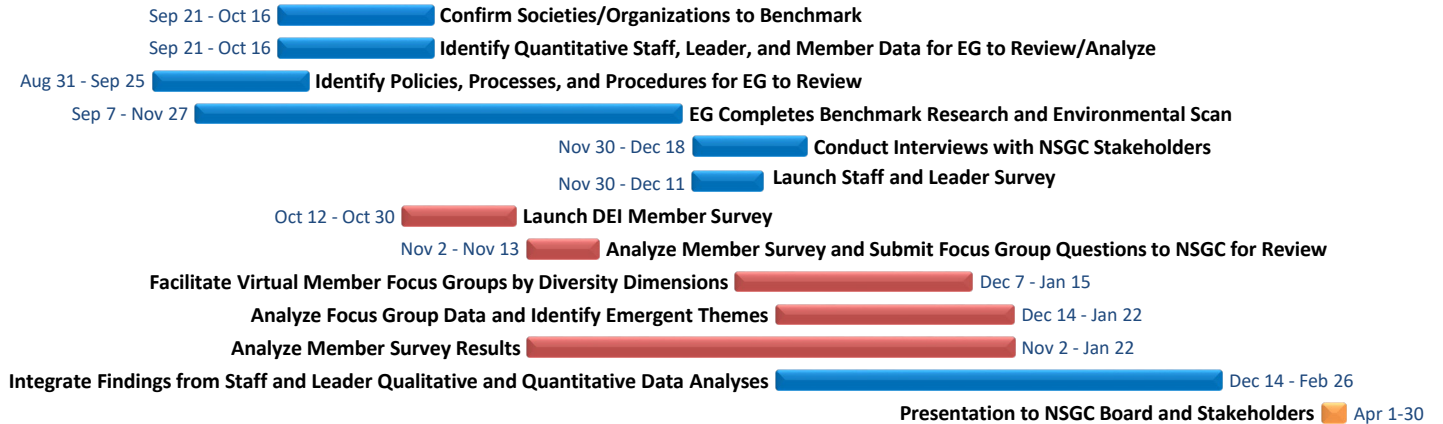
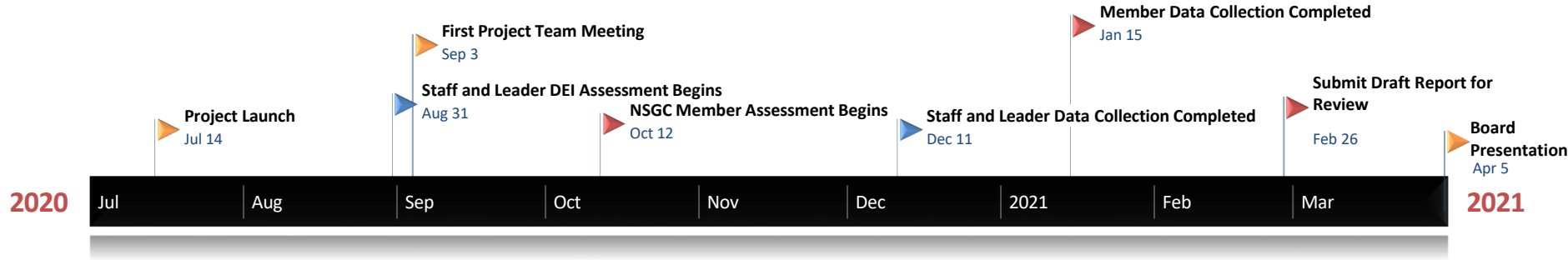
ABGC Diplomates by Year – 4-21-2021

total



NSGC DEI Assessment Project Timeline

The Exeter Group





GENETIC FACT SHEETS

Other Disorders

Screening, Technology, and Research in Genetics is a multi-state project to improve information about the financial, ethical, legal, and social issues surrounding expanded newborn screening and genetic testing –

[http:// www.newbornscreening.info](http://www.newbornscreening.info)

Disorder name: X-Linked

Adrenoleukodystrophy Acronym: X-ALD

- [What is X-ALD?](#)
- [What causes X-ALD?](#)
- [How is X-ALD inherited?](#)
- [What are the symptoms of X-ALD in males?](#)
- [What is the treatment for X-ALD in males?](#)
- [What happens when X-ALD is treated?](#)
- [Is genetic testing available?](#)
- [What other testing is available?](#)
- **And more plus video: <https://youtu.be/gRoTOcaRRn4>**