# Familial Risk Stratification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Follow Routine Guidelines</th>
<th>Discuss Risk Management Strategies</th>
<th>Consider Specialty Referral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ No affected relatives.</td>
<td>◆ One 1st degree relative with late or unknown disease onset.</td>
<td>◆ Early onset disease in at least one 1st degree relative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Only one affected 2nd degree relative from one or both sides of pedigree.</td>
<td>◆ Two 2nd degree relatives from the same lineage with late or unknown disease onset.</td>
<td>◆ Two or more affected 1st degree relatives with onset at any age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ No known family history.</td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ One 1st degree relative with late/unknown disease onset and one or more 2nd degree relatives with early onset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Adopted with unknown family history.</td>
<td></td>
<td>◆ Two or more 2nd degree relatives (mat or pat) with at least one with early onset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Scheuner et al., Am J Med Genet 1997;71:315-324.

## 15 Diseases  
(year defines early onset)

- coronary heart disease (60)
- sudden unexpected death (40)
- stroke/TIA (mini stroke) (60)
- hypertension (40)
- diabetes (20)
- blood clots in lungs or legs (40)
- emphysema/lung disease (50)
- kidney disease (50)
- breast cancer (50)
- ovarian cancer (50)
- prostate cancer (50)
- colon/colorectal cancer (50)
- endometrial cancer (50)
- thyroid cancer (50)
- kidney cancer (50)

P. Yoon - Presentation at ACMG meeting 2004