# Medical Family History

Include: 3 generations minimum, current/deceased ages, birth dates/years (when available), names/other identifiers (if appropriate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Name:</th>
<th>Consanguinity?</th>
<th>SAb/SB/infant death?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historian:</td>
<td>Birth defects?</td>
<td>Infertility?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder:</td>
<td>MR/DD?</td>
<td>Cancer?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date taken/updated:</td>
<td>Genetic conditions?</td>
<td>Early onset disease?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paternal Ethnicity: ____________________________________________

Maternal Ethnicity: ____________________________________________

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**Key:**

Abbreviations: A&W = alive and well; b. = born; d. = deceased; DD = developmental delay; ECT = ectopic; MR = mental retardation; SAb = spontaneous abortion; SB = stillbirth; TOP = termination of pregnancy
Medical Family History Red Flags

A history of individuals with findings that are uncommon or who have unusual presentations of common disorders should cause you to consider a genetic etiology. These findings may warrant a genetics referral. Some examples of red flags in the medical family history are shown below.

In general:
- Multiple family members with the same or related condition
- Familial "clustering" of cancers that may have the same etiology (colorectal and endometrial cancer due to HNPCC mutation)
- Ethnicity known to be associated with increased risk for specific genetic conditions (sickle cell if African descent, common BRCA mutations if Ashkenazi Jewish, etc.)
- Consanguinity

Any individual with:
- Birth defects
- Mental retardation/developmental delay
- Other unusual physical findings (dysmorphic features, abnormal pigmentation, significant short stature)
- A recognized classical single gene (cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy) or chromosomal (Down syndrome, translocation) disorder
- Congenital or early-onset deafness or blindness
- Unexplained neuromuscular conditions particularly with early onset (movement disorders, ataxia, hypotonia, seizures)
- Symptoms suspicious for metabolic disease (failure to thrive, loss of milestones, unusual odors)
- Reproductive abnormalities (recurrent pregnancy loss, abnormal development, infertility)
- Common conditions with an unusual presentation (earlier onset, increased severity, combined with other unusual findings)
- Rare cancers/tumors
- Sudden premature death in an apparently healthy person

Adapted from: Bennett, 1999