

FAMILY HISTORY TOOL
GENERAL

Today's date: _____
 Completed by: _____
 Last updated: _____

Patient Name: _____ DOB: _____ MRN: _____

Patient's maternal ancestry: _____ Patient's paternal ancestry: _____

Partner's maternal ancestry: _____ Partner's paternal ancestry: _____

Some ancestry examples (not comprehensive): Asian, African, Ashkenazi Jewish, Caribbean, French Canadian, Latin American, Middle Eastern, Mediterranean, Northern European, Southeast Asian

QUICK TIPS FOR TAKING A FAMILY HISTORY:

1. Start with your patient (indicate with a proband arrow)
2. Add your patient's partner and his/her children (and children from previous relationships)
3. Add siblings of your patient and his/her partner, and nieces and nephews (Be sure to ask if any siblings are half-siblings)
4. Add parents (and grandparents) for your patient and his/her partner
5. Try for at least 3 generations (4 if possible) for your patient and his/her partner
6. Update regularly as risk assessment is an ongoing process

Any history of:	Yes	No
Consanguinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Congenital anomalies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intellectual disability / developmental delay?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Infertility/ more than 3 losses of pregnancy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A genetic condition?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cancer? Type? Age of onset?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Early onset heart disease?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Legend (identify conditions here)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

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Pedigree basics		Relationships	Pregnancy																			
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>male</td> <td>female</td> <td>Gender not specified</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		male	female	Gender not specified					<p>1. Relationship line 2. Line of descent 3. Sibship line 4. Individual line</p>	Ongoing pregnancy	<p>LMP 7/8/2012 15W 12+1W</p>										
	male	female	Gender not specified																			
Individual - Age can be indicated in different ways, be consistent and do not write age in the symbol	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>b. 1966</td> <td>37</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	b. 1966	37						Pregnancy termination													
b. 1966	37																					
How to identify your proband (the individual providing the information)			Miscarriage																			
Affected individual – if known indicate disease in the pedigree legend, age of diagnosis, and if diagnosis is confirmed or suspected	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>62</td> <td>33</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>dx. 57</td> <td>dx. 15</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	62	33					dx. 57	dx. 15			Other										
62	33																					
dx. 57	dx. 15																					
Affected individual – if there are multiple diagnoses (i.e. breast cancer and ovarian cancer) you can shade different quadrants to indicate different diseases. You could also use different types of shading (i.e. vertical lines, horizontal lines)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>62</td> <td>33</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colon CA dx. 57</td> <td>Breast CA dx. 25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>55</td> <td>44</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stomach CA dx. 55</td> <td>Ovarian CA dx. 44</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	62	33					Colon CA dx. 57	Breast CA dx. 25		55	44					Stomach CA dx. 55	Ovarian CA dx. 44		Consanguineous union (double line)	Twins	<p>Dizygotic (fraternal) Monozygotic (Identical)</p> <p>Zygoticity unknown</p>
62	33																					
Colon CA dx. 57	Breast CA dx. 25																					
55	44																					
Stomach CA dx. 55	Ovarian CA dx. 44																					
Grouping individuals to indicate multiple or unknown number (n) can save time and room on a pedigree	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>n</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	2	2	n				Divorce/separation														
2	2	n																				
Deceased individual Note: age and cause of death if known	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>d.78</td> <td>d.65</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stroke</td> <td>Liver failure</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	d.78	d.65					Stroke	Liver failure		<p>Adoption Out Adoption In</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brackets used to show adoption • Dashed line indicated adoptive parents 											
d.78	d.65																					
Stroke	Liver failure																					

Bennett, R. *et al.* 2008. Standard human pedigree nomenclature: Update and assessment of the recommendations of the National Society of Genetic Counselors. *J Genet Counsel.* 17: 424-433

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