

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: _____

Ancestry examples: Northern European, Ashkenazi Jewish, French Canadian, Mediterranean

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>male</td> <td>female</td> <td>Gender not specified</td> </tr> <tr> <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		<p>Consanguineous union (double line)</p>	Pregnancy termination							
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		<p>Divorce/separation</p>	Other							
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)			<p>Adoption Out Adoption In</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brackets used to show adoption • Dashed line indicated adoptive parents 	Twins	<p>Dizygotic (fraternal) Monozygotic (Identical)</p>					
Grouping individuals to indicate multiple or unknown number (n) can save time and room on a pedigree					<p>Zygosity unknown</p>					
Deceased individual Note: age and cause of death if known										

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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