## Genetic ancestry tests stir anxiety over Alzheimer's

Experts raise alarm over ethics of searches carried out by private labs

by Robin McKie

People who use genetic tests to trace their ancestry only to discover that they are at risk of succumbing to an incurare at this of succumbing to an incur-able illness are being left to suffer seri-ous psychological problems. Dementia researchers say the problem is particu-larly acute for those found to be a trisk of Alzheimer's disease, which has no cure or effective treatment. Yet these people are stumbling upon their status inadvertently after trying to find their Viking, Asian or ancient Greek roots.

"These tests have the potential to cause great distress," said Anna Middleton, head of society and ethics research at the Wellcome Genome Campus in

people take tests." The issue is raised in a paper by Middleton and others in the journal Future Medicine.
A similar warning was sounded by

Louise Walker, research officer at the Alzheimer's Society. "Everyone has a right to know about their risk if they want to, but these companies have a moral responsibility to make sure peo-ple understand the meaning and con-



Anna Middleton, head of ethics at a genetics institute, criticises the tests.

considering getting genetic test results should do so with their eyes open."

Alzheimer's is linked to the build-up in the brain of clumps of a protein called

The children's book that helps families cope with the pathos of dementia

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loss, confusion and disorientation. One gene, known as ApoE, affects this process and exists in three variants: E2, E3 and E4. Those possessing the last of these face an increased chance of getting the disease in late life.

"About 3% of the population has two copies of the E4 variant – one inherted from each parent," Professor John Hardy, of University College London, said. "They have about an 80% chance of getting Alzheimer's by the age of 80.

The average person has a 10% risk." The link with ApoE was made in 1996 and Hardy recalled the reaction in his laboratory. "We went around testing ourselves to see which variant we possessed. I found I have two low-risk E3 versions on my genome. But if I had found two E4 versions? By now, having reached my 60s, I would be facing the prospect that I had a serious chance of getting Alzheimer's disease in 10 years. I would be pretty fed up."

The ability to find a person's ApoE status has become even easier as a result.

of the development of genetic tests that provide information about a person's ancestry, health risks and general traits. Dozens of companies offer such services and adverts portray happy individuals learning about their roots. All you have to do is provide a sample of spittle.

The resulting information about pre-

dilections to disease is not stressed – but it is given. Kelly Boughtflower, from London, took a gene test with the company 23andMe because she wanted to prove her mother's family came from Spain. The results provided no evidence of her Iberian roots but revealed she carried one E4 version of the ApoE gene, which increases her chances of getting Alzheimer's, though not as drastically as a double dose.
"I didn't think about it at the time," said Boughtflower. "Then, when I took

## 'Gene test companies make a profit and walk away. They should be made to pay for counselling'

Margaret McCartney, GP

up work as an Alzheimer's Society support worker, I learned about ApoE4 and the information has come to sit very heavily with me. Did I inherit the ApoE4 from my mother? Is she going to get Alzheimer's very soon? Have I passed it on to my daughter?"

Other examples appear on the ApoE4 Info site, a forum for those whose gene tests show an Alzheimer's susceptibility. "Have stumbled upon my 4/4 ApoE status. I'm still in shock," writes one.

status. I'm still in shock," writes one.
Another states: "I got paid a \$50 Amazon
gift-card to take part in a genetic study. I
was naive and unprepared."
There is no drug or treatment for Alzheimer's and although doctors advise
that having a healthy lifestyle will help,
the baseline risk for E4 carriers remains
high "That is a real problem" said Midhigh. "That is a real problem," said Middleton. "Genetic test companies say they offer advice about counselling but that usually turns out to be a YouTube video outlining your risks. Affected people needed one-to-one counselling."

For their part, gene test companies say results about Alzheimer's and other such as breast cancer and Parkinson's are often hidden behind electronic locks. A person has to answer several questions to show they "really" want to open these and is informed of potential risks. But Middleton dismissed these precautions. "You know there is medical information about you online and so you will go and

Margaret McCartney, a GP and author of *The Patient Paradox*, agreed. "What worries me is the aggressive way these tests are marketed. People are told all the benefits but there is no mention of the downsides. The NHS is expected to

has made its profit and walks away from the mess they have created. I think that is immoral. They should be made to pay for counselling for their customers."

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