

# From Genealogy to Genetics: Library Programming to Explore Your Roots

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MARGOT MALACHOWSKI, M.L.S.

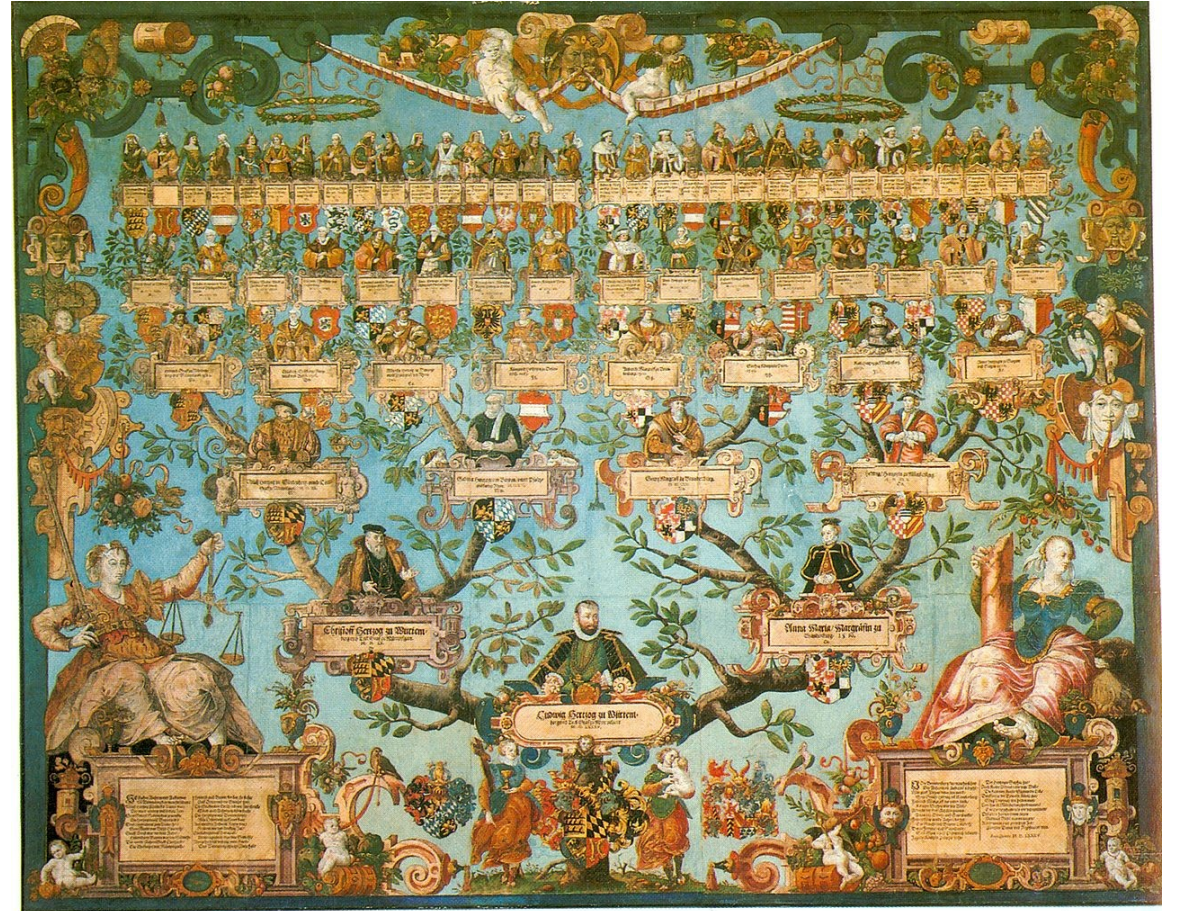
NATIONAL NETWORK LIBRARIES OF MEDICINE

NEW ENGLAND REGION



# Genealogy Programming

Cambridge (MA) Public Library  
Everett (MA) Public Libraries  
Falmouth (MA) Public Library  
Fitchburg (MA) Public Library  
New Bedford (MA) Free Public Library  
Newton (MA) Free Library  
John B. Curtis Free Public Library (ME)  
McArthur (ME) Public Library  
Blue Hills (ME) Public Library  
Caribou (ME) Public Library

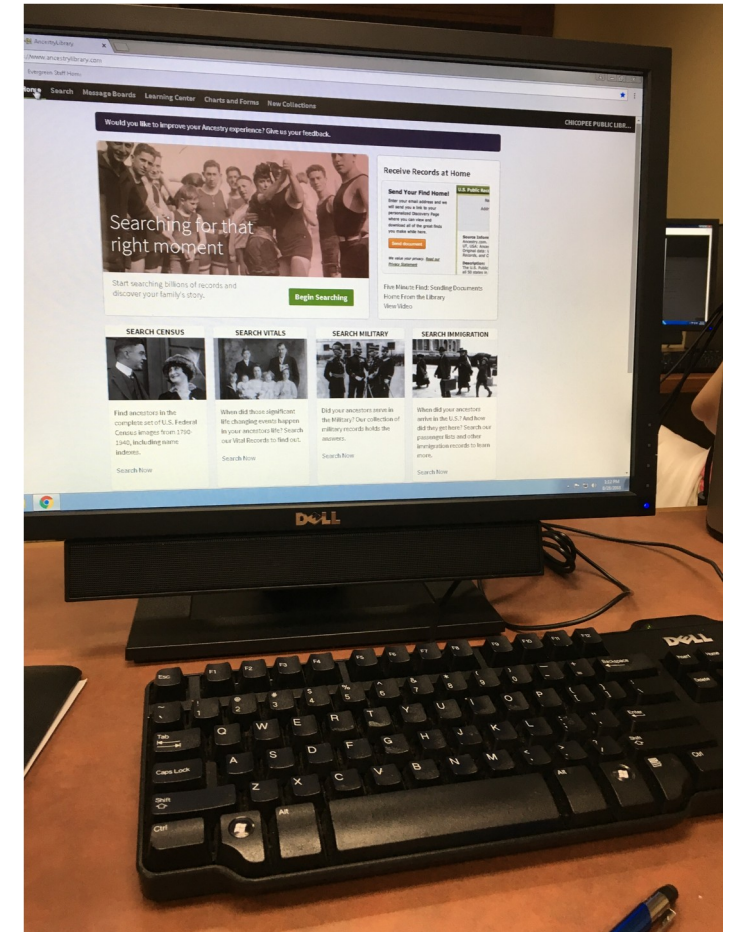


# Examples of Programs

**Springfield (MA) City Library.** Four-week services lead by genealogist Hillary Schau. Introduction to Genealogical Research; Census and Vital Records; Immigration, Naturalization and Migration; Unique Records (military records, land records, wills and probate, DNA).

**Chicopee (MA) Public Library.** Genealogy Open Lab every Tuesday and Thursday to receive assistance from experienced volunteers and to use the library's valuable resources (Ancestry, Fold3, Heritage Quest, FamilySearch, microfilm, books, etc.).

**Chicopee (MA) Public Library.** Learn how to use historic maps to add your genealogical knowledge with Sara Campbell, retired civil engineer.





# Genealogy and History

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· **Amesbury (MA) Public Library** offers monthly genealogy programs.

Amesbury Library Genealogy Club (monthly)

Hidden History: Puritans and Quakers in 17th Century New England

Plymouth Rock and the Puritan landing in 1620 figure prominently in Massachusetts history

Briggs Carriage Company

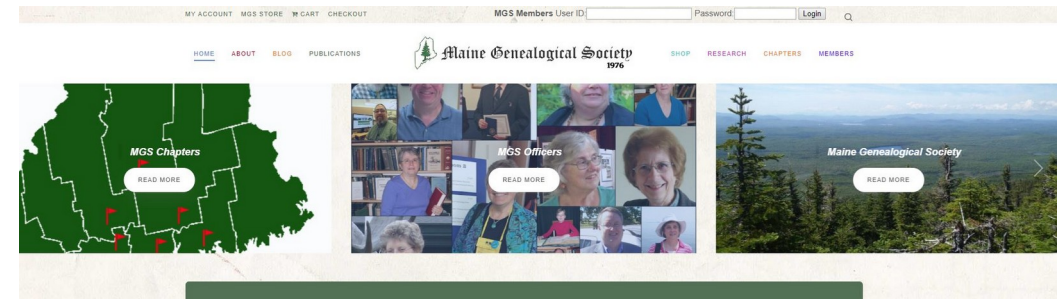
Abolitionists of Noyes Academy

Putting Human Faces on the Textile Industry: The Workers of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company

Care and Handling of Family Treasures

# Resources for Maine Public Libraries

Maine State Library announced that BJ Jamieson hired as Genealogy Specialist.



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# Health Information Professionals

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# Genetic Family Tree

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CATHERINE MARTIN, M.ED.  
NATIONAL NETWORK LIBRARIES OF MEDICINE  
NEW ENGLAND REGION

# *What drives us to genetic testing?*

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- ☐ Disease or health risk
- ☐ Ancestry or genealogy
- ☐ Kinship (biologically related)
- ☐ Lifestyle



# Learn.Genetics

<https://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/history/>

## Family Health History

[View Teach.Genetics for Classroom Materials](#)

### RISK

If a certain disease runs in your family, you may be at risk. To be at risk for a disease means you have a chance of getting it □but you also maybe able to prevent it.



#### GENETIC RISK

Family history helps estimate your risk for developing a disease.

[learn more](#)



#### ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

How do your environment and lifestyle affect disease risk?

[learn more](#)



#### NUTRITION & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Maintaining a healthy body weight may protect you from getting certain diseases.

[learn more](#)



#### CHOLESTEROL

What are these molecules, and how do they affect health?

[learn more](#)

### COMMON RISK-ASSOCIATED DISEASES

Most common diseases result from a combination of genetic and environmental factors. We inherit genetic factors that make us more or less susceptible to developing a particular disease. But our overall health is also a product of our environment.

Learn more about these diseases, who is at risk, and how that risk can be reduced.



#### HEART DISEASE

[learn more](#)



#### ASTHMA

[learn more](#)



#### HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

[learn more](#)



#### DIABETES

[learn more](#)



#### OSTEOPOROSIS

[learn more](#)



#### CANCER

[learn more](#)

# Basic Pedigree Lines

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**Marriage/Mating Line:** horizontal line connecting 2 symbols at the center of each symbol

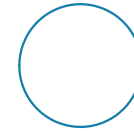


**Separated, Divorce, Relationship no longer exists Line:** horizontal line connecting 2 symbols with 2 diagonal hash marks



## Basic symbols

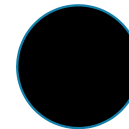
Living Unaffected female: Clear circle



Living Unaffected male: Clear square



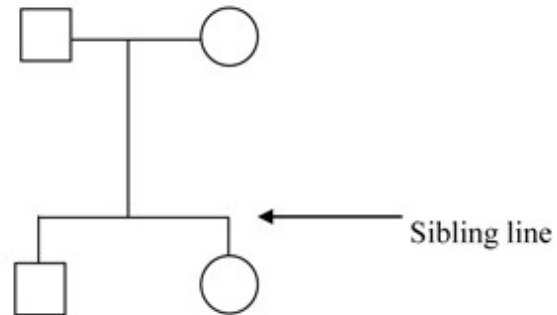
Deceased male or female: Black circle or square



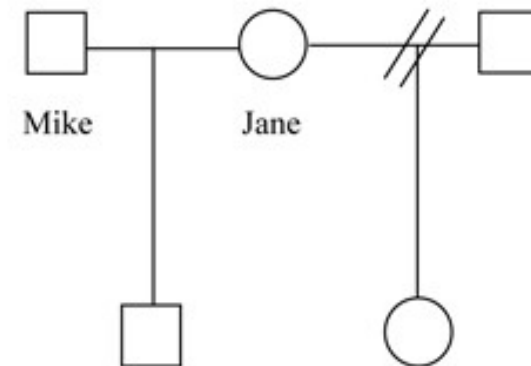
# Basic Pedigree Lines, cont.

Sibling Line: Horizontal line above the offspring and connected by vertical lines. Example: brother and sister siblings.

Brother and sister siblings with two parents

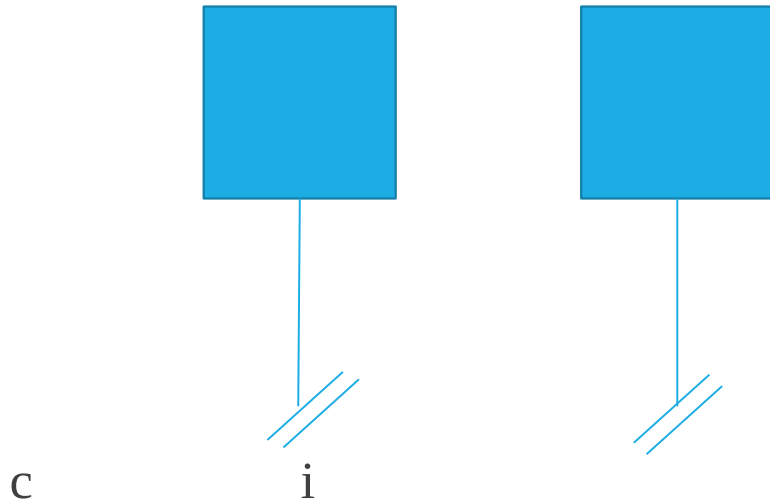


Children from a previous partner (stepchildren).  
Ex. Mike and Jane have one son, and Jane has a daughter from a previous marriage.

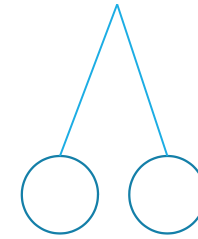


# Genetic Pedigree Lines

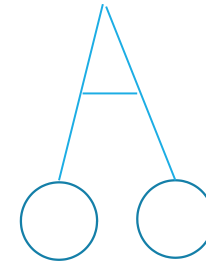
No children: A vertical line with 2 hash marks at the end. Indicate if an adult does not have children by choice (c), infertility (i).



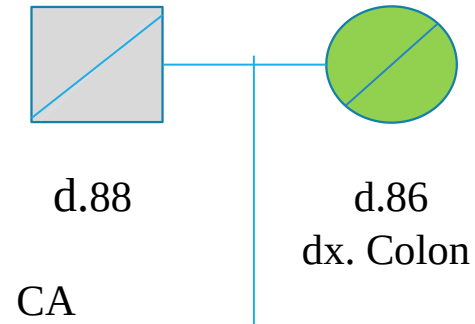
Dizygotic Twins (non-identical): Indicated by two diagonal vertical lines originating at the same point.



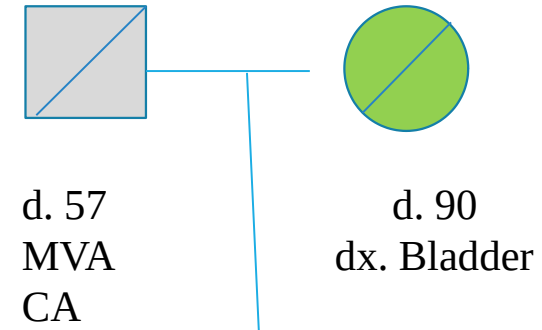
Monozygotic Twins (Identical): Indicated by two diagonal vertical lines originating at the same point.



Maternal  
grandparents  
(2<sup>nd</sup> cousins)



Paternal  
grandparents



Parents

96 years old

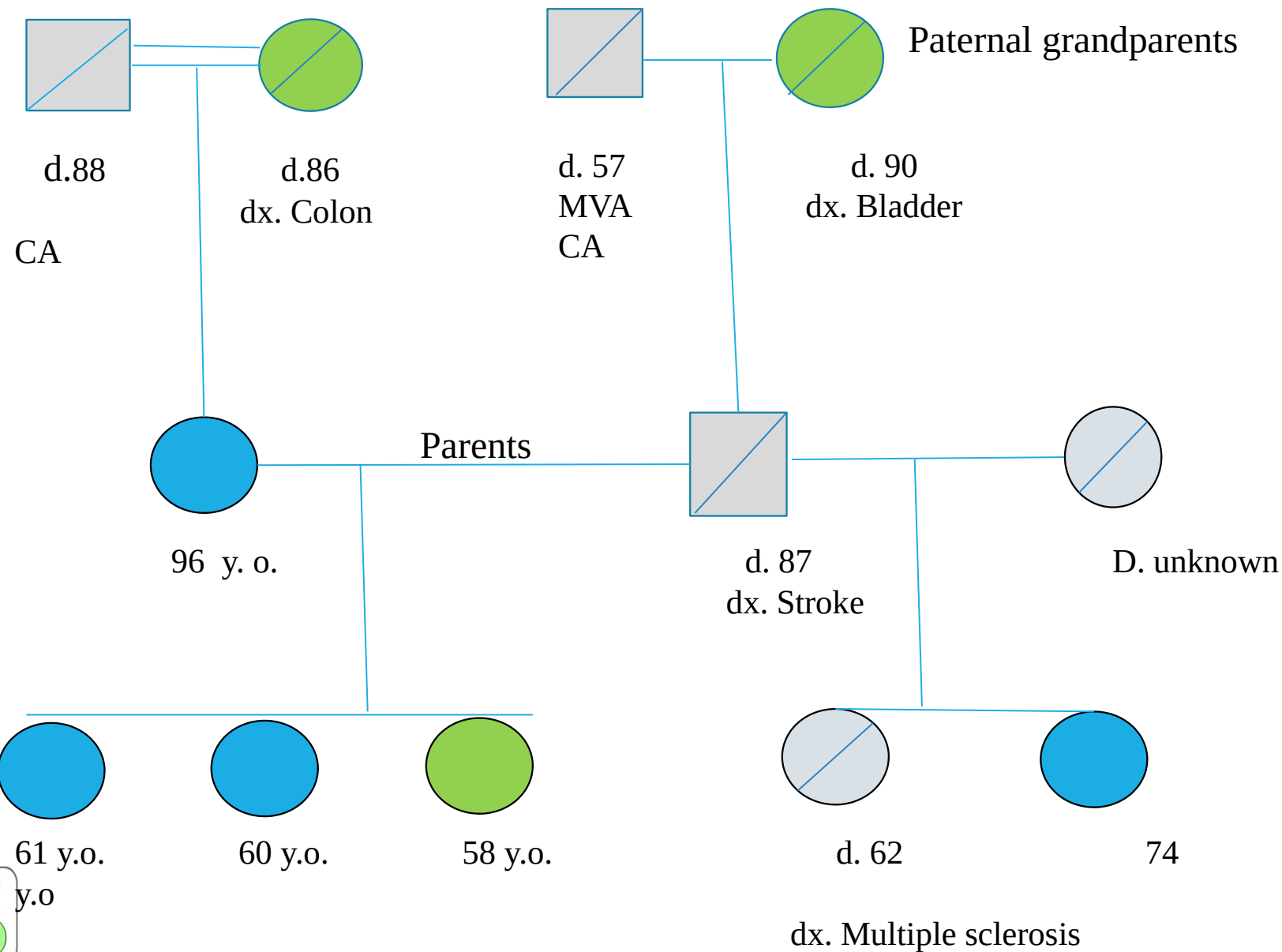
d. 89  
Stroke

Second-degree relatives





Maternal  
grandparents  
were  
2<sup>nd</sup> cousins



First-degree relatives

Your Guide to Understanding  
Genetic Conditions

Search



Health Conditions

Genes

Chromosomes &amp; mtDNA

Resources

Help Me Understand Genetics

# Genetic Home Reference

National Institute of Health

- Resource without advertisements
- Evidence-based information and easy-to-understand articles
- It's Free!

<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/>

## What does it mean to have a genetic predisposition to a disease?

A genetic predisposition (sometimes also called genetic susceptibility) is an increased likelihood of developing a particular disease based on a person's genetic makeup. A genetic predisposition results from specific genetic variations that are often inherited from a parent. These genetic changes contribute to the development of a disease but do not directly cause it. Some people with a predisposing genetic variation will never get the disease while others will, even within the same family.

Genetic variations can have large or small effects on the likelihood of developing a particular disease. For example, certain mutations in the [BRCA1](#) or [BRCA2](#) genes greatly increase a person's risk of developing [breast cancer](#) and [ovarian cancer](#). Variations in other genes, such as [BARD1](#) and [BRIP1](#), also increase breast cancer risk, but the contribution of these genetic changes to a person's overall risk appears to be much smaller.

Current research is focused on identifying genetic changes that have a small effect on disease risk but are common in the general population. Although each of these variations only slightly increases a person's risk, having changes in several different genes may combine to increase disease risk significantly. Changes in many genes, each with a small effect, may underlie susceptibility to many common diseases, including cancer, obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and mental illness.

In people with a genetic predisposition, the risk of disease can depend on multiple factors in addition to an identified genetic change. These include other genetic factors (sometimes called modifiers) as well as lifestyle and environmental factors. Diseases that are caused by a combination of factors are described as [multifactorial](#). Although a person's genetic makeup cannot be altered, some lifestyle and environmental modifications (such as having more frequent disease screenings and maintaining a healthy weight) may be able to reduce disease risk in people with a genetic predisposition.

### For more information about genetic predisposition to disease:

The World Health Organization offers information about [genetic predisposition to several common diseases](#), including cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and asthma.

The Genetic Science Learning Center at the University of Utah provides more information about [calculating the risk of genetic diseases and predicting disease based on family history](#).

The Coriell Personalized Medicine Collaborative [explains genetic and nongenetic risk factors](#) for complex diseases.

More detailed information about [the genetics of breast and ovarian cancer](#), as well as [other cancers](#), is available from the National Cancer Institute.

### Topics in the Mutations and Health chapter

[What is a gene mutation and how do mutations occur?](#)[How can gene mutations affect health and development?](#)[Do all gene mutations affect health and development?](#)

Printable Chapter PDF (3MB)

Diseases

Guides

News

About GARD

En Español

GARD Information Specialists can provide you with current, reliable, and easy to understand information about rare or genetic diseases in English or Spanish.



Search for Diseases, Organizations, N



Browse Diseases A to Z



Find Advocacy Organizations



Search GARD Glossary



Find Tools To Speed Research



## About GARD

The Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center (GARD) is a program of the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) and is funded by two parts of the National Institutes of Health (NIH): NCATS and the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI). GARD provides the public with access to current, reliable, and easy-to-understand information about rare or genetic diseases in English or Spanish.

Read more about [GARD](#).

GARD: Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

<https://ncats.nih.gov/engagement>

## Professional Development

General Information
Professional Competencies
Continuing Education (CE)
AHIP Credentialing
Specializations
Mentoring
Research Training Institute
Rising Stars Leadership
Grants and Scholarships
Career Center
For Educators, CE Planners

### Consumer Health Information Specialization

The MLA Consumer Health Information Specialization (CHIS) offers *training* in providing health information services to consumers and *recognition* for the accomplishment of acquiring new health information skills.

#### Why Get a CHIS?

Librarians and other information and health professionals know the life-saving and life-enhancing value of accurate health information. By earning your CHIS, you acquire skills and knowledge needed to become a confident, expert provider of health information to your community.

Your CHIS shows employers, colleagues, and the public you serve that you are committed to offering quality consumer health information services and to staying current with developments in consumer health information resources, technologies, and services.

These articles show the value of training in providing health information services.

Brandi Borman & Pamela J. McKenzie. "Trying to Help without Getting in Their Faces: Public Library Staff Descriptions of Providing Consumer Health Information" *Reference & User Services Quarterly*, Vol. 45, No. 2 (Winter 2005), pp. 133-136, 140-146 Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20864479>

Kenneth Lee, Kreshnik Hoti, Jeffery D. Hughes, & Lynne M. Emmerton "Interventions to Assist Health Consumers to Find Reliable Online Health Information: A Comprehensive Review." *PLOS One*, April 7, 2014, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0094186>

Ellen L. Rubenstein, "I Want to Provide Patrons with Good Information": Public Library Staff as Health Information Facilitators." *The Library Quarterly* 88, no. 2 (April 2018): 125-141. <https://doi.org/10.1086/696579> [Abstract only]

Nancy D. Zions, Jan Apter, Julianna Kuchta, & Pamela K. Greenhouse. "Promoting Consumer Health Literacy Creation of a Health Information Librarian Fellowship" *Reference & User Services Quarterly*, 2010, vol. 49, no. 4, pp. 350-359. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5860/rusq.49n4.350>

### Who Is the MLA Consumer Health Information Specialization Designed For?

#### MLA Webinars

##### What Is Genomic Medicine?

Updated 10:20AM CDT, Wed Aug 1st, 2018

Register now for MLA's webinar, What Is Genomic Medicine? to be held August 15, 2018. Join Stephanie Roth, AHIP to understand the basics of genomic medicine and learn how precision medicine relates to genomic medicine. #MLAGenomicMed

##### Critical Appraisal of Quantitative Research

Updated 2:00PM CDT, Tue Jul 31st, 2018

Register now for MLA's webinar, Critical Appraisal of Quantitative Research to be held September 5, 2018. Lisa Federer will demystify the process of assessing and reporting on quantitative research by breaking it down into easy-to-understand steps.

##### Putting the Quality in Qualitative: Tips for Evaluating Qualitative Research Articles

Updated 2:15PM CDT, Mon Jul 30th, 2018

Register now for MLA's webinar, Putting the Quality in Qualitative: Tips for Evaluating Qualitative Research Articles to be held September 13, 2018. Join Susan LaValley to develop your skills in identifying the quality in qualitative studies and to appreciate the value of qualitative research.

# Certification for Consumer Health Information Specialist

## What is CHIS?

CHIS is an acronym for Consumer Health Information Specialization, a program provided by the Medical Library Association (MLA).

## Why Get a CHIS?

Librarians know the life-saving and life-enhancing value of accurate evidence-based health information. By earning CHIS, you acquire skills and knowledge needed to become a confident, expert provider of health information to your community. Your CHIS shows employers, colleagues, and the public you serve that you are committed to offering quality consumer health information services and to staying current with developments in consumer health information resources, technologies, and services.

## How to Earn CHIS


### Level 1

In order to earn CHIS you will need to complete 12 CE hours worth of courses and webinars and those 12 CE must cover core competencies 1-5

- Know the Community
- Know the Health Consumer
- Knowledge of Subject Matter and Existing Resources
- Health Information Evaluation
- Communication and Instruction

There are 2 easy ways ensure you take all 5 competencies to earn CHIS

1. Take [Stand Up for Health: Health and Wellness for Your Community](#). This course covers all 8 CHIS competencies and provides all 12 CE hours needed for CHIS. At this time it is restricted to public library staff.
2. Take [Beyond an Apple a Day: Providing Consumer Health Information at Your Library](#). This course covers all 5 competencies required for CHIS level 1 and provides 4 CE hours. You can then take [any additional 8 hours of CHIS approved courses on the topics of your choosing](#)

You can also take any combination of courses that cover the 5 competencies and [use this tracking grid](#). 



LEARN MORE

R<sub>2</sub> DIGITAL LIBRARY

New Edition Online!



# Resources

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- ❑ Certified Health Information Specialist (CHIS) <https://nnlm.gov/gmr/guides/public-libraries/earn-your-chis>
- ❑ Genetic Home Reference <https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/>
- ❑ How to Draw a Pedigree Chart <https://medicine.uiowa.edu/humanogenetics/resources/how-draw-pedigree>
- ❑ Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center (GARD) <https://ncats.nih.gov/engagement>
- ❑ Medical Library Association <https://www.mlanet.org/p/cm/ld/fid=329>
- ❑ National Network Library of Medicine New England Region <https://nnlm.gov/ner>
- ❑ Genetic Alliance (My Family Health Portrait) [www.geneticalliance.org](http://www.geneticalliance.org)
- ❑ Genome: Unlocking Life's Code <https://unlockinglifescode.org/education-resource-profile/animated-genome>
- ❑ GeneEd: Genetics, Education, Discovery <https://geneed.nlm.nih.gov>
- ❑ Healthy Community Tools for Public Libraries <https://publiclibrary.health/>



# Resources

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- The Office of the Surgeon General: My Family Health Portrait (Tool that allows you to enter, print and update your family health history) <https://familyhistory.hhs.gov/>
- The American Medical Association provides family history tools <https://www.ama-assn.org/delivering-care/collecting-family-history>
- The National Institute of Aging provides suggestions on how to obtain a health history from older individuals [www.nia.gov/health/obtaining-older-patients-medical-history](http://www.nia.gov/health/obtaining-older-patients-medical-history)
- Educational Resources related to family health history [https://geneed.nlm.nih.gov/topic\\_subtopic.php?tid=5&sid=13](https://geneed.nlm.nih.gov/topic_subtopic.php?tid=5&sid=13)

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***Thank you !***

