GENETIC TESTING IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY COMPLEX with the emergence of multigene panel testing, which is continually expanding and replacing testing for single genes or syndromes. This increasing complexity requires more counseling time and expertise in the pretest phase, as well as in the interpretation and explanation of results and the creation of a plan for cancer prevention and early detection in the post-test phase (Katz et al., 2018). An ever-growing need exists to find innovative means to provide comprehensive genetic care to patients and families at risk in a timely and effective manner, particularly when genetic testing is directly influencing care decisions, such as risk-reducing surgery. This article will discuss the increasing need for comprehensive genetic care services across the cancer care continuum, identify patient and system barriers to accessing care, present information about various service delivery models, and describe the role of the oncology nurse in the provision of comprehensive cancer genetic care services.

Methods
The authors performed a search of PubMed, CINAHL®, and Ovid. Keywords used included service delivery models, genetic counseling, telegenetics, genetics, barriers, access, and hereditary cancer. Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-methods articles, systematic reviews, and position papers containing patient perspectives of genetic counseling, service delivery models, and issues that would prevent patients from being referred for genetic counseling were included. Additional inclusion criteria were articles published in English, in peer-reviewed journals, and from January 2015 to January 2018. Exclusion criteria were articles that focused on prenatal genetic testing.

Findings
Patient Identification
The delivery of genetic assessment and counseling begins with the identification of patients and families at risk for developing cancer because of hereditary susceptibility. Figure 1 outlines the key indicators of hereditary risk that merit further evaluation by a credentialed genetics professional. Credentialed genetics professionals include physicians with subspecialty training in genetics, certified master’s-prepared genetics counselors, and nurses with a Master of Science in Nursing degree.