

Table 5. Family Changes from the Framework for Outcomes in Clinical communication Services (FOCUS)

Family Change Categories^a	Description	Example Measures
Family communication [1, 2]	Open communication of accurate information that is understood by family members is necessary for family members to make their own informed decisions and lead to improved health outcomes for family members.	Self-reported family communication of test results Family Communication Questionnaire (FCQ) [3] Openness to Discuss Hereditary Cancer in the Family Scale [4]
Family members access appropriate services	Family member awareness of, interest in, and uptake of appropriate medical services.	Proportion of all at-risk, adult relatives of a patient with hereditary cancer who are aware of and who receive genetic risk assessment services. Proportion of family members of a person with a benign variant or variant of uncertain significance (VUS) who have <i>clinical</i> testing unnecessarily.
Family functioning and relationships [1, 2]	Patient health can change family functioning, roles, relationships, tension or conflict.	Psychosocial Adjustment to Hereditary Diseases: Burden of knowing and family connectedness [5] Family adaptability and cohesion scale (FACES III) [6]–[9] Cancer family impact scale [10] Index of Family Relations [11]
Reduced caregiver burden & stress	Caregivers within the family face substantial stressors and may benefit from the provision of support resources or services. Caregiver burden may also decrease if positive patient changes occur.	Measure developed for caregivers of patients with Alzheimer's [12]
Family members' health and well-being	Changes in the health or well-being of the family members as the result of other family changes above.	See Patient Health (Table 4)

a. Changes among the patient's family as an indirect result of health services provided to a patient. These are important because they can lead to improved health outcomes among family members.

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