

advocates

impact

potential

revolutionize

risk factors

Many people believe that genetic testing will continue to \_\_\_\_\_ the practice  
\_\_\_\_\_ 1.  
of medicine. These \_\_\_\_\_, who support genetic testing, believe it has the  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. to save many lives. They point out that after genetic testing, patients will know  
their \_\_\_\_\_ and will be able to better choose their treatment plans. These supporters  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4.  
acknowledge that the \_\_\_\_\_ of getting a positive test result could be devastating but  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5.  
point out that, with proper counseling, people will have the tools to make the best decisions for  
their individual situations.

consult

environment

linked

reliable

skeptical

However, others are \_\_\_\_\_ of the value of genetic testing. For one thing, some  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6.  
people don't believe it is \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, they note that without professional help  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7.  
to interpret the results, patients may experience more harm than good from the tests. Of course,  
there wouldn't be a problem if patients were required to \_\_\_\_\_ with their doctors  
\_\_\_\_\_ 8.  
about the results. Another issue is that some diseases are not caused by genetics, but rather are  
\_\_\_\_\_ 9. to lifestyle, \_\_\_\_\_ 10., or a combination of the two.

alternative

consensus

conventional

interaction

A further area of concern is that doctors still do not fully understand the \_\_\_\_\_  
11.  
between specific genes and how this affects the possibility for disease. Although there may never  
be complete \_\_\_\_\_ on the value of genetic testing, the way the public and the medical  
12.  
establishment view specific treatments and therapies may change over time. Don't forget that when  
Norman Cousins first used Laughter Therapy in the summer of 1964, it was definitely viewed as  
a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ therapy. Nowadays, it is used in many hospitals around the world and has  
13.  
entered the realm of \_\_\_\_\_ medicine.  
14.