Genetic counselors serve as a link between the medical community and the disability community as they are regularly the first exposure families have following a new diagnosis in a pregnancy, infant or child. This role requires genetic counselors to be responsible and compassionate when approaching conversations about disability. With a lack of research on how the specific attitudes of genetic counselors toward disability impact clinical practice, we aimed to address this question. We examined different counseling content preferences within a genetic counseling session including medical and diagnostic information, lifestyle and social implications, emotional impacts and coping strategies. We determined if there is an association between preferred counseling method and implicit attitudes toward disability. Results from the study show that genetic counselors have a significantly stronger bias toward “abled” individuals compared to other individuals who have completed the disability implicit association test (IAT). Results reassure that personal experience with individuals with disabilities does not significantly impact IAT scores. There is, however, a significant difference in counseling methods between genetic counseling specialties. These differences may reflect a difference in how counselors prioritize information either from personal preference or based on perception of patient needs. The uniform bias observed across specialties may point to an underlying characteristic of the genetic counseling field either due to shared exposure to disability, self-selection or another factor still undetermined.