Canadian Cancer Society | Société canadienne du cancer

Hereditary Breast Cancer (HBC)

HEREDITARY BREAST CANCER (HBC) RISK TRIAGE

- This risk triage is for women who have never had breast or ovarian cancer.
- This risk triage refers to risk of Hereditary Breast/Ovarian cancer. Women may be at higher risk of breast/ovarian cancer for other reasons.
- High risk implies ≥ 10% probability of finding a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation in the family.

ASSESSMENT:

- Complete a family cancer history including **any** breast or ovarian cancer in any female or male relative on either side of the family.
  - First degree relatives—parents, siblings, and children.
  - Second degree relatives—aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews and grandparents on **both** sides of the family.
- Use family history to triage women into their Hereditary Breast Cancer risk group.
- Updated the family history and review risk triage on a regular basis.
- Management strategies for each risk group are on the reverse side.

HIGH RISK FOR HBC	MODERATE RISK FOR HBC	LOW RISK FOR HBC
• Relative with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation, ***or*** • 3 relatives on same side of family with breast or ovarian cancer (any age)[1], ***or*** • two 1st/2nd degree relatives on same side of family with breast cancer < age 50 or ovarian cancer (any age)[1], ***or*** • one 1st/2nd degree relative with breast cancer: – < age 35 ***or*** – in both breasts (first one before age 50) ***or*** – **breast and ovarian cancer** (any age) ***or*** – male breast cancer, ***or*** • one 1st/2nd degree Jewish relative with: – breast cancer < age 50 ***or*** – ovarian cancer (any age)	• Meets one or more of the following but **none** of the **High Risk Criteria** • two 1st/2nd degree relatives on same side of family with breast cancer < age 70 or ovarian cancer (any age)[2], ***or*** • one 1st/2nd degree relative with breast cancer age 35-49	• Meets **none** of the **High** or **Moderate** Risk Criteria

Seek clarification from cancer genetics specialist if in doubt regarding risk triage. Criteria for referring women with a **personal** history of breast/ovarian cancer to cancer genetics clinics have been developed.

1 May be breast cancer only, or ovarian cancer only, or any combination of the two.

2 Both with breast cancer, or one with breast cancer age 50-69 and one with ovarian cancer.

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Management of Women at Risk for Hereditary Breast Cancer (HBC)

HBC RISK LEVEL	REFERRAL TO FCC/GC[1]	BREAST SURVEILLANCE			OVARIAN SURVEILLANCE	SURGICAL OPTIONS	CHEMO PREVENTION	LIFESTYLE CHANGES
	Genetic Evaluation	Breast Self-Examination[2]	Clinical Breast Examination	Mammogram	CA-125 Transvaginal Ultrasound	Mastectomy Oophorectomy		Diet, Exercise, ↓ Alcohol
LOW RISK		Discuss	q 1 year Start at age 50	q 2 years Start at age 50				Discuss
MODERATE RISK		Discuss	q 1 year Start at age 40	q 1 year Start at age 40			Discuss enrollment in clinical trials[3]	Discuss
HIGH RISK	Offer	Discuss	***If agrees to FCC/GC[1] referral:*** manage as suggested by FCC/GC ***If declines FCC/GC referral:*** Discuss with FCC/GC staff or manage as moderate risk				Consider Tamoxifen Discuss enrollment in clinical trials[3]	Discuss
BRCA MUTATION CARRIER	Completed	Discuss	q 6 months Start at age 25	q 1 year Start at age 25-30	q 6 months Start at age 30-35	Discuss	Consider Tamoxifen Discuss enrollment in clinical trials[3]	Discuss

1 FCC/GC=Familiar Cancer Clinic/Genetics Centre

2 Breast Self-Examination includes visual examination of both breasts and palpation using finger pads of the middle three fingers.

3 e.g. STAR: randomized study of Tamoxifen and Raloxifene for post-menopausal women.

For more information about the FCC/GC nearest you, the Canadian centres participating in the STAR trial or references for any of the triage or management guidelines on this sheet, contact the Canadian Cancer Society at 1 888 939-3333. Additional materials can be found at **www.cancer.ca** to (go Locations/Ontario).

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