

Hereditary Breast Cancer (HBC)

RISK TRIAGE HEREDITARY BREAST CANCER (HBC)

- 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
- in the family. may be at higher risk of breast/ovarian cancer for other reasons. High risk implies $\geq 10\%$ probability of finding a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation

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
- 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

- Relative with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation, or
 3 relatives on same side of family with breast or ovarian cancer (any age)1, or
- breast cancer < age 50 or ovarian cancer (any age)¹, **or** one $1^{s}/2^{nd}$ degree relative with breast cancer: two 1st/2nd degree relatives on same side of family with
- < age 35 or</p>
- 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)

- **MODERATE RISK FOR HBC** Meets one or more of the following but none
- two 1st/2nd degree relatives on same side of of the **High Risk Criteria** 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

LOW RISK FOR HBC

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

> 2 Both with breast cancer, or one with breast cancer age 50-69 and one with ovarian 1 May be breast cancer only, or ovarian cancer only, or any combination of the two.



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

BRCA MUTATION CARRIER	HIGH RISK	MODERATE RISK	LOW RISK	HBC RISK LEVEL	
Completed	Offer			Genetic Evaluation	REFERRAL TO FCC/GC ¹
Discuss	Discuss	Discuss	Discuss	Breast Self- Examination ²	BR
g 6 months Start at age 25	Discuss	q 1 year Start at age 40	q 1 year Start at age 50	Clinical Breast Examination	BREAST SURVEILLANCE
q 1 year Start at age 25-30	If agrees to FC manage as sugg If declines FC with FCC/GC staff c	q 1 year Start at age 40	q 2 years Start at age 50	Mammogram	NCE
q 6 months Start at age 30-35	If agrees to FCC/GC1 referral: manage as suggested by FCC/GC If declines FCC/GC referral: Discuss with FCC/GC staff or manage as moderate risk			CA-125 Transvaginal Ultrasound	OVARIAN SURVEILLANCE
Discuss				Mastectomy Oophorectomy	SURGICAL OPTIONS
Consider Tamoxifen Discuss enrollment in clinical trials ³	Consider Tamoxifen Discuss enrollment in clinical trials ³	Discuss enrollment in clinical trials ³			CHEMO PREVENTION
Discuss	Discuss	Discuss	Discuss	Diet, Exercise, • Alcohol	LIFESTYLE CHANGES

¹ FCC/GC=Familiar Cancer Clinic/Genetics Centre

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).

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.