Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome

Who Should Consider Genetic Counseling and Testing?
Guidelines Have Expanded.

Approximately 10% of all breast cancers are thought to be hereditary.

At least 15% of ovarian cancer is suspected to be hereditary.

RISK FACTORS

- History of:
  - ovarian cancer (includes fallopian tube and primary peritoneal cancer)
  - pancreatic cancer
  - male breast cancer
- History of breast cancer that was:
  - diagnosed by age 50
  - triple negative breast cancer
  - multiple separate breast cancers
- History of breast cancer and family history of:
  - breast cancer by age 50
  - ovarian cancer
  - male breast cancer
  - pancreatic cancer
  - metastatic or high-risk prostate cancer
  - two or more relatives with either breast or prostate cancer
- History of prostate cancer and:
  - metastatic or high-risk disease
  - family history of breast cancer by age 50
  - family history of ovarian, pancreatic, or high-risk prostate cancer
  - two or more close relatives with either breast or prostate cancer
- Anyone of Jewish ancestry regardless of personal or family history
- Family member has a known mutation in BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene
- Genetic testing of a tumor found a mutation in BRCA1 or BRCA2 (known as a somatic variant)

Genetic counseling may still be helpful if someone does not meet the above criteria for genetic counseling themselves but a close relative does. A genetic counselor can determine whether genetic testing is appropriate and who in the family should be tested first.