

UNDERSTANDING HEREDITARY BREAST CANCER

Some breast cancers are hereditary, caused by genes with mutations, or changes, passed down from either parent to their daughters or sons.

Genetic testing at any stage, even when the disease has spread beyond the breast to other parts of the body, known as metastatic disease, can determine if breast cancer is hereditary. Genetic test results are also an important factor in helping inform treatment decisions.

SOME GENES LINKED TO HEREDITARY BREAST CANCER INCLUDE:

ATM

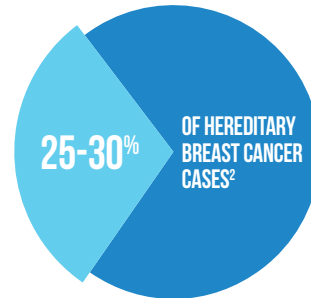
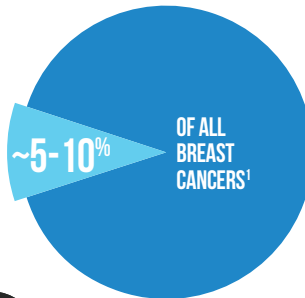
BRCA1

BRCA2

PALB2

CHEK2

BRCA1 AND BRCA2 MUTATIONS ARE THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF HEREDITARY BREAST CANCER, RESPONSIBLE FOR:



People with inherited BRCA mutations who develop breast cancer are typically diagnosed around **40-45 years of age, approximately 20 years younger** than most others with breast cancer.^{3,4}

KNOW THE STATUS

Understanding the **hereditary status, subtype, and stage** of breast cancer can help patients and their physicians make informed decisions:

Genetic Mutation Status

Presence or absence of an inherited gene mutation, like BRCA

Stage

I (early)
II (early)
III (locally advanced)
IV (metastatic; advanced)

Breast Cancer Subtype⁴

Determined by:

- Hormone receptor (ER or PR)[^] status: + or -
- HER2[^] status: + or -

Any breast cancer at any stage or subtype can also have an inherited gene mutation

[^]ER: estrogen receptor; PR: progesterone receptor
HER2: human epidermal growth factor receptor 2

KNOW THE RISK FACTORS

According to national guidelines, people with any of these **risk factors* should consider speaking with a cancer genetics professional** about getting a blood test to see if their breast cancer is hereditary^{5,6}:



AGE

Diagnosed with breast cancer before 50

MULTIPLE BREAST CANCERS

Breast cancer in both breasts or a second breast cancer in the same breast

TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

Diagnosed with triple-negative (ER-/PR-/HER2-)[^] breast cancer before 60

HERITAGE

Ashkenazi (Eastern European) Jewish, African American, or Hispanic heritage, among others

FAMILY HISTORY

Relatives with breast, ovarian, pancreatic, or prostate cancer, or melanoma

*These are just some of the risk factors that should be considered.

KNOW THE EMOTIONAL IMPACT

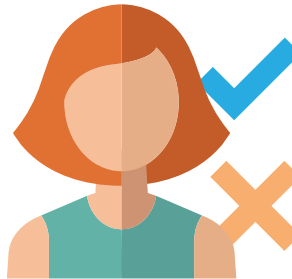
It is important to know if breast cancer is hereditary because it can help people living with breast cancer **take control of emotional considerations**, including^{7,8}:

THERE IS A
50%
CHANCE

CHILDREN OR SIBLINGS OF A PERSON WITH HEREDITARY BREAST CANCER INHERITED THE SAME MUTATED GENE, INCREASING THEIR RISK OF GETTING BREAST OR OTHER TYPES OF CANCER.⁹



IF, WHEN, AND HOW TO SHARE GENETIC TEST RESULTS WITH LOVED ONES



WHETHER OR NOT TO ENCOURAGE FAMILY MEMBERS TO BE TESTED



ANXIETY ABOUT THE POTENTIAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL IMPACT ON FAMILY

Speaking with a **genetic counselor, doctor, or nurse navigator** can help people with breast cancer, including those with metastatic disease, make decisions about genetic testing.

These individuals can also help people who test positive for a hereditary mutation feel empowered, cope with the results and determine a treatment plan.



Learn how to start the conversation about genetic testing and more about hereditary breast cancers at www.StoryHalfTold.com.

References:

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5. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines[®]) for Genetic/Familial High Risk Assessment: Breast and Ovarian V.1.2018. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2018. All rights reserved. Accessed October 3, 2017. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.
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