WHEN TO REFER TO A GENETICS PROFESSIONAL



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO KNOW IF YOUR PATIENT'S CANCER IS HEREDITARY?

- Helps the patient to choose the right cancer therapy
- Informs the patient and the patient's family of their risk and allows them to get tested

HOW TO IDENTIFY A PATIENT WITH HEREDITARY RISK:

- · Update medical history.
- · Update family history.
- Evaluate for risk of hereditary cancer syndrome and refer if appropriate.

HEREDITARY RISK RED FLAGS:

- Younger than 50 years old with a cancer diagnosis
- Personal history of more than one cancer diagnosis
- Multiple family members with cancer
- Diagnosed with a rare cancer



OTHER H	IEREDITARY	RICK EAC	TORG-

Personal or family history of:
☐ Male breast cancer
☐ Ovarian cancer
☐ Retinoblastoma
☐ Pheochromocytoma
☐ Medullary thyroid cancer
☐ Triple negative breast cancer (younger than 60 years old)
☐ Breast, colon or endometrial cancer (younger than 50 years old)
☐ Known genetic pathogenic variant
☐ Pancreatic cancer
 ☐ >20 adenomatous polyps; >5 serrated polyps with 2 polyps 10 cm or >20 serrated polyps
☐ Paraganglioma
☐ MSI high colon or endometrial cancer
☐ Multiple cancers in an individual or a family

If the patient has at least 1 of these risk factors:

- Refer to a genetics professional
- Continue to update and reevaluate the patient's medical history and family history every year

National Comprehensive Cancer Network. (2020a). Genetic/Familial High Risk Assessment Breast, Ovarian and Pancreatic Version 1.2020. Retrieved from www.nccn.org

National Comprehensive Cancer Network. (2020b). Genetic/Familial High Risk Assessment: Colorectal version 1.2020. Retrieved from www.nccn.org

Suszynska, M., Klonowska, K., Jasinska, A. J., & Kozlowski, P. (2019). Large-scale meta-analysis of mutations identified in panels of breast/ovarian cancer-related genes - Providing evidence of cancer predisposition genes. Gynecologic Oncology, 153(2), 452–462. DOI: 10.1016/j.ygyno.2019.01.027