APPENDIX 1. Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Referral Screening Tool

Note: Although, as stated below, part I was originally developed as a screening tool to identify those at risk to refer for genetic counselling, the best use of this tool is to identify potential red flags requiring further history in part II. Any positive response in part II should be offered genetic counselling.

- Part I of this screening tool is used to predict which individuals should be referred for genetic counselling due to an increased risk for hereditary breast cancer syndrome including, but not limited to, hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome caused by mutations in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes.
- Part II of this tool is used to identify individuals who are at high risk of carrying a mutation in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes.

Part I

1. Did any of your first-degree relatives (parent, sibling, child) have breast *or* ovarian cancer?	Yes ❑ No ❑
2. Did any of your relatives have bilateral breast cancer?	Yes ❑ No ❑
3. Did any man in your family have breast cancer?	Yes ❑ No ❑
4. Did any woman in your family have breast *and* ovarian cancer?	Yes ❑ No ❑
5. Did any woman in your family have breast cancer before the age of 50?	Yes ❑ No ❑
6. Do you have 2 or more relatives with breast *and/or* ovarian cancer?	Yes ❑ No ❑
7. Do you have 2 or more relatives with breast *and/or* bowel cancer?	Yes ❑ No ❑

Management: With one or more positive responses, discuss referral to genetics.

Reference: Ashton-Prolla P, Giacomazzi J, Schmidt AV, et al. Development and validation of a simple questionnaire for the identification of hereditary breast cancer in primary care. BMC Cancer2009;9: 283 Licence: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/

Part II

There are general guidelines to identify patients at high risk for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome. You should consider referring your patient to your local genetics centre or hereditary cancer program for further assessment if s/he has a family or personal history of:

- ➔ Breast cancer diagnosis at a young age (< age 35–45) – both invasive and ductal carcinoma in situ
- ➔ Ovarian cancer at any age – epithelial
- ➔ Multiple primaries in the same individual – e.g., bilateral breast cancer (particularly if diagnosis was before age 50), breast and ovarian cancer
- ➔ Breast cancer diagnosis **AND** a family history of two or more additional related cancers including breast, ovarian, prostate (Gleason ≥ 7) and pancreatic cancer
- ➔ High-risk ethnicity (Ashkenazi Jewish, Icelandic) and a personal and/or family history of breast, ovarian or pancreatic cancer
- ➔ Triple negative breast cancer diagnosed < age 60.

Adapted From: GEC-KO Point of Care. Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome referral triage tool. https://geneticseducation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/POC-HBOC-triage-tool-Part-1-and-2-FINAL-April-2016.pdf

PATIENT HANDOUT – Please feel free to copy this page

GENETIC TESTING: ONLINE RESOURCES

https://www.scotgen.org.uk/information/leaflets/

https://patient.info/treatment-medication/genetic-testing

https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/predictive-genetic-tests-cancer/

https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/breast-cancer/risks-causes/family-history-and-inherited-genes

https://www.scotgen.org.uk/media/1506/genetic-testing-and-consent-updated-2018.pdf

https://breastcancernow.org/sites/default/files/publications/pdf/bcc32_breast_cancer_in_families_web_pdf.pdf