



We all have a family member, friend, colleague whose life has been impacted by breast cancer. How can we be put all of this into context?

Understand your personal risk factors

- · Family history
 - Talk about something other than politics. How about cancer?
 - Ask questions about those "below the belt" cancers
 Tell your doctor about updates to your family history
- Prior breast biopsies
 - High risk biopsy results
- Exposures
 - Therapeutic radiation
 - Estrogen exposure





Average Risk: 12% life time risk of breast cancer and 1.3% risk of ovarian cancer (most women)

- No significant family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- No known genetic predisposition (BRCA 1/2 mutation)
- Never had a high risk biopsy finding

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Increased risk: up to 25% lifetime risk of breast cancer

- At least one first degree relative with breast or ovarian cancer
- History of an abnormal or high risk breast biopsy result
- History of radiation treatment to chest (Hodgkin's Lymphoma)

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High risk: 45-80% lifetime risk of breast cancer and up to 54% risk of ovarian cancer

- Hereditary breast or ovarian cancer syndrome (BRCA1/2 and other genes)
- First degree relative with HBOCS
- · Genetic counseling

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Risk assessment

- DIY https://www.cancer.gov/bcrisktool/
- Risk assessment using known risk calculators
- · Genetic counseling
 - Three generation pedigree
 - Details about family history
 - Determines if testing is appropriate
 - Explains results and puts them into context



Consider these facts about breast cancer • There is some good news out there - Early detection and treatment saves lives - Breast cancer mortality is decreasing in the US • Cardiovascular disease is a much greater threat to the health and well-being of women – An estimated 44 million women in the U.S. are affected by cardiovascular diseases. - 90% of women have one or more risk factors for heart disease or stroke. IHA

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Think about this:

- Many risk factors are modifiable
- What's good for the heart is good for the breasts

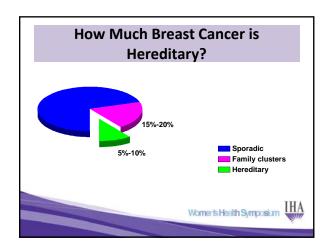
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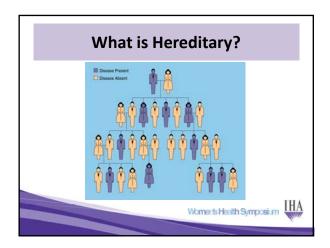
BREAST HEALTH AND GENETICS Li Ding IHA Hematology Oncology Consultants Women's Health Symposium IHA

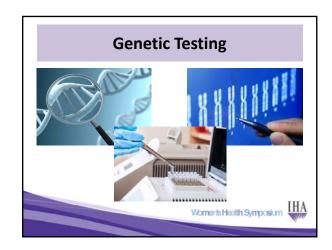
Breast Cancer Risk

- The lifetime probability of developing breast cancer is one in six overall
- About 50% of cases can be explained by known risk factors.
- An additional 20% are associated with a positive family history

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Who Should Be Tested?

- · Family history
 - One or more relatives with breast cancer
 - Early age at the diagnosis of cancer
 - Family history of breast and ovarian cancer
 - Bilateral breast cancer
 - Breast cancer in male members



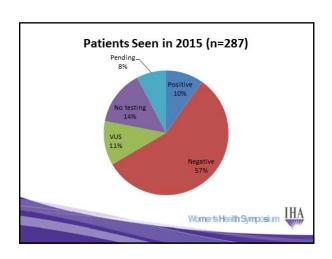
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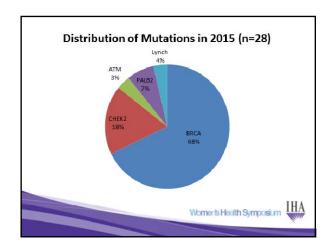
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 - One or more relatives with breast cancer
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 - Breast cancer in male members
- Known or suspected BRCA ½, TP53, PTEN or other gene mutation

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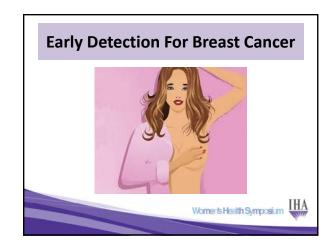




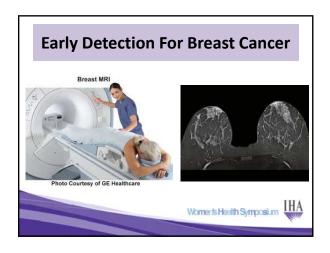


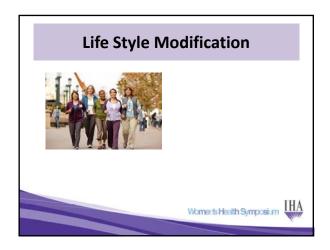


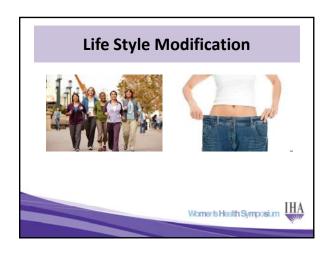


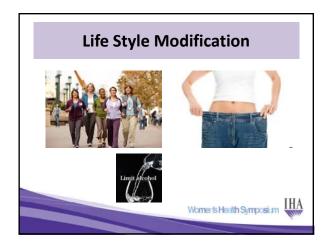


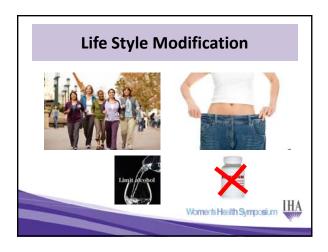


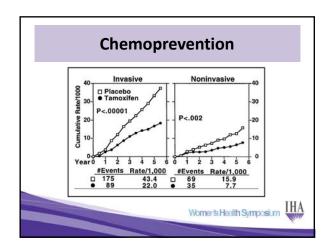












Risk reducing surgery • Highest risk group • Removes "all" breast tissue • Nipple/areolar complex can be preserved * • Multiple reconstructive options — Implant based — Soft tissue reconstructions

Risk reducing surgery

- Excellent cosmetic results
- Still need clinical exams because not all of breast tissue is removed
- Major surgery
- Optimize health prior to surgery
 - Diet and exercise
 - Tobacco cessation
- Plan for 6-8 week recovery



