HOW TESTING FOR gBRCA HAS CHANGED THROUGH THE YEARS

Then

BC RISK MANAGEMENT

Historically, gBRCA testing has been used for risk management and prevention.¹

According to the NCCN Guidelines® for Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast & Ovarian, BRCA1/2 testing is recommended for your patients with a BC diagnosis who meet certain criteria including but not limited to:¹⁰:
- BC diagnosed at ≤45 years
- TNBC diagnosed at ≤60 years
- A known mutation in a cancer susceptibility gene within the family

Now

MAY INFORM TREATMENT DECISIONS

In the last decade, BRCA genetic testing has gained clinical importance as a diagnostic and biomarker tool to guide breast cancer treatment decisions.¹

According to NCCN Guidelines for Breast Cancer, BRCA1/2 testing should be strongly considered for patients with HER2-negative tumors eligible for single-agent therapy. Genetic counseling for patients at high risk for hereditary breast cancer also is recommended.¹⁴

Understanding whether your MBC patient has a gBRCA mutation at diagnosis may inform their treatment plan.¹³