BRCA1/BRCA2 (Selected Variants)

play/1000x1000, you have a greatly increased risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer.

If you have a greatly increased risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer, you may be advised to consider a prophylactic mastectomy and/or salpingo-oophorectomy.

There are things you can do to reduce your risk for breast and ovarian cancer.

- Know your family history.
- Understand your options for reducing your risk.
- Discuss your options with your healthcare provider.
- Learn more about ovarian cancer screening.
- Develop a personal plan with your healthcare provider.

It’s important to discuss the result with a healthcare professional.

About BRCA1/BRCA2-Mutated Cancers

BRCA1/BRCA2-Mutated Cancers are genetic alterations that increase the risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. The BRCA1/BRCA2 genes are involved in the repair of damaged DNA, and mutations in these genes can cause cells to divide uncontrollably, leading to the development of cancer.

If you have a greatly increased risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer, you may be advised to consider a prophylactic mastectomy and/or salpingo-oophorectomy.

You can reduce your risk for breast and ovarian cancer by:

- Knowing your family history.
- Understanding your options for reducing your risk.
- Discussing your options with your healthcare provider.
- Learning more about ovarian cancer screening.
- Develop a personal plan with your healthcare provider.

It’s important to discuss the result with a healthcare professional.
Frequently Asked Questions

Specific germline variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are associated with an increased risk of breast cancer and ovarian cancer. Women with a germline BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant have about a 60% lifetime risk of developing breast cancer and 30% lifetime risk of developing ovarian cancer. These risks are higher for women who carry a variant in the BRCA1 gene than in the BRCA2 gene. A BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, meaning that if one parent carries a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant, there is a 50% chance that a child will inherit the variant. This information can help you make informed decisions about your health and the health of your family. 

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Detected Variants)

What does this tell me?

This means you have one of the three genetic variants tested. Women with a BRCA1 variant have a significantly increased risk of developing breast cancer and ovarian cancer. They also have an increased risk for male breast cancer. Women with a BRCA2 variant have a slightly increased risk for breast cancer and a slightly increased risk for ovarian cancer. Men with a BRCA2 variant have an increased risk for breast cancer, prostate cancer, and pancreatic cancer. These risks are higher for women who carry a variant in the BRCA1 gene than in the BRCA2 gene. A BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, meaning that if one parent carries a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant, there is a 50% chance that a child will inherit the variant. This information can help you make informed decisions about your health and the health of your family.

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Detected Variants)

What does this mean for me?

Your risk for developing breast or ovarian cancer is increased. You should discuss your risk with your healthcare provider. They can help you understand your risk and make informed decisions about your health.

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Detected Variants)

What does this tell me about my family?

Your family history is important because it can affect your risk and the risk of your children. If you have a family member with breast or ovarian cancer, you should discuss your risk with your healthcare provider.

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Detected Variants)

What does this mean for my children?

Your children have a 50% chance of inheriting a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant from you. Your healthcare provider can help you understand your risk and make informed decisions about your children's health.

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Detected Variants)

How does this affect my insurance?

Most insurance companies do not cover genetic testing for breast and ovarian cancer. However, if you are covered by a policy that includes genetic testing, you should discuss your options with your healthcare provider.

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Detected Variants)

What should I do next?

You should talk to your healthcare provider about your test results. They can help you understand your risk and make informed decisions about your health.

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Detected Variants)

How is my risk for breast and ovarian cancer different from that of other women in my age group?

Women with a BRCA1 variant have a significantly increased risk of developing breast cancer and ovarian cancer. They also have an increased risk for male breast cancer. Women with a BRCA2 variant have a slightly increased risk for breast cancer and a slightly increased risk for ovarian cancer. Men with a BRCA2 variant have an increased risk for breast cancer, prostate cancer, and pancreatic cancer. These risks are higher for women who carry a variant in the BRCA1 gene than in the BRCA2 gene. A BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, meaning that if one parent carries a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant, there is a 50% chance that a child will inherit the variant. This information can help you make informed decisions about your health and the health of your family.

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