BRC1/BRC2 (Selected Variants)

In general, a woman develops breast cancer during her 40s, and about 1 in 20 women develop ovarian cancer during their lifetime. However, certain women with specific genetic variants may develop breast or ovarian cancer at a younger age.

How To Use This Test

Your result could not be determined for the BRC1 and BRC2 gene.

In the general population, about 1 in 21 women develops breast cancer during her lifetime, and about 1 in 20 women develops ovarian cancer during their lifetime. This information is important to discuss with your healthcare provider. You should schedule a breast and pelvic exam at least every 3 years. Be sure to discuss the need for mammography.

The BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are responsible for some cancers. If you have tested positive for these variants, you may be at a higher risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer.

Lifestyle, family history, and other factors can also influence the chances of developing breast and ovarian cancer.

About BRCA1/BRCA2-Related Cancers

You may have a personal or family history of breast, ovarian, fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer. There are other cancers associated with BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations, such as prostate, lung, and other cancers that are not related to the female reproductive system.

About Next Generation Sequencing

Next generation sequencing uses specific technology that identifies BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations. This test identifies the most common variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. Variants that were not identified may exist in other locations of these genes. These variants may be associated with other cancers.

Learn more about BRCA1/BRCA2-related cancers.

You may have a personal or family history of breast or ovarian cancer. You should discuss this information with your healthcare provider. You should schedule a breast and pelvic exam at least every 3 years. Be sure to discuss the need for mammography.

Click here to learn more about BRCA1/BRCA2-related cancers.
Frequently Asked Questions

Specific genetic variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are associated with an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer, including breast cancer in women and ovarian cancer. These variants may also be associated with an increased risk for prostate cancer and certain other cancers. This text includes three genetic variants that are most common in people of Ashkenazi Jewish descent.

BRCA1/BRCA2 [Selected Variants]

What does this test do?

What does this test not do?

The report says the variants included in this test are most common in people of Ashkenazi Jewish descent. What if I'm not of Ashkenazi Jewish descent?

Where can I learn more about cancer, support groups, and other resources?

My report says I do not have one of the tested genetic variants but my result for one variant could not be determined. What does this mean?

This means you do not have two of the three genetic variants we tested. But we could not tell if you have or do not have one of the tested genetic variants. This can be caused by random test error or other factors that influence the test with the test.

What does it mean if the test result for a variant could not be determined?

This means we could not tell if you have or do not have the tested genetic variant. This can be caused by random test error or other factors that interfere with the test.

My report says I do not have two of the tested genetic variants. Does this mean I am not at risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer?

No. Women who don’t have a variant detected this test have a risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. It is still possible that you have the variant we could not determine. You could also have a variant that is not included in this test. In addition, more than 1,000 variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes have been linked to breast and ovarian cancer. In addition, these traits are now being recognized as rare, such as obesity, nutrition, and family history, is also important. About 10 in 100 women develop breast cancer during their lifetime, and 1 in 40 develops ovarian cancer. This risk is higher in women with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer.

Other factors can also affect your risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer. Even if they do not have any genetic variants. Learn more about other factors.

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