play+TestTHRAa, you have an increased risk of developing male breast cancer.

1 variant detected
1 variant not determined

How To Use This Test

1. Find a local laboratory or health care provider that provides genetic testing for BRCA1/BRCA2. You can search for nearby laboratories by searching online or contacting your insurance provider for a list of approved laboratories.

2. Ask your health care provider to order the test. You will need to provide your medical history, family history, and personal information to your health care provider.

3. Schedule an appointment with your health care provider to discuss the test results and any necessary follow-up care.

4. Understand your test results and the potential implications for your health. This includes understanding the importance of regular check-ups, surveillance, and preventative measures.

Important Note:

In some cases, you may be referred to a Bazie clinic for further counseling and support.

You have an increased risk of developing male breast cancer based on your result.

We detected the 5306C variant in the BRCA1 gene. This variant is associated with a higher risk of breast cancer, particularly in men.

- You may benefit from regular check-ups and surveillance, including mammograms and prostate-specific antigen (PSA) tests.
- You and your family members may also be at increased risk for other cancer types, such as prostate cancer.

Here are ways you can manage your risk for male breast cancer and prostate cancer:

- Know your family history: Understanding your family history is important to identify any hereditary risk factors.
- Stay active: Regular physical activity can help reduce your risk for certain cancers.
- Eat a healthy diet: A diet rich in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains can help reduce your risk for cancer.

There are things you can do to manage your risk for male breast cancer and prostate cancer.

We refer BRCA1/BRCA2-related cancers to local health care providers for follow-up care and support. You can also contact the National Cancer Institute at 1-800-4-CANCER for more information.

About BRCA1/BRCA2-Related Cancers

BRCA1 and BRCA2 are genes that help repair DNA damage. Mutations in these genes can increase the risk of developing breast and ovarian cancers.

Some important points to consider:

- BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations can be inherited from a parent or occur sporadically.
- The presence of a BRCA1/BRCA2 mutation does not guarantee that you will develop cancer.
- It is important to consult with a healthcare professional to understand your risk and options for management.

It is important to discuss this result with a healthcare professional.
Frequently Asked Questions

Specific genetic variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are associated with an increased risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. These genes are located on your chromosomes, which are the threads in your cells that contain your genetic material. These rare variants don’t need to be associated with each other for people to have the same cancer risk. The two tumour-suppressor genes coded for by the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are most common in women of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.

**BRCA1/BRCA2 (Selected Variants)**

What do BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes do? How do people get BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations?

BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes act as “caretakers” of your genetic material, making sure that the blueprint for your body is accurate from one generation to the next. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are involved in the repair of DNA damage. If a cell’s DNA is damaged, the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes help the cell repair the damage. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are important for keeping cells healthy. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes work together to help cells repair their DNA from different kinds of DNA damage. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are important for keeping cells healthy. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes work together to help cells repair their DNA from different kinds of DNA damage.

What does BRCA1/BRCA2 do? What is the role of BRCA1/BRCA2 in breast and ovarian cancer risk?

BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are involved in the repair of DNA damage. Mutations in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes can increase the risk of breast and ovarian cancer. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are most common in women of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are most common in women of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.

What can I do to reduce my risk of breast and ovarian cancer if I have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation?

If you have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation, there are several things you can do to reduce your risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer:

- **Screening and surveillance:** Regular screening can help detect breast and ovarian cancer early, when it is most treatable.
- **Lifestyle changes:** Certain lifestyle changes, such as maintaining a healthy weight, exercising regularly, and limiting alcohol intake, may help reduce your risk of breast and ovarian cancer.
- **Hormonal therapy:** Some hormone therapy medications may offer additional protection against breast cancer.
- **Genetic counseling:** Genetic counseling can help you understand your risk of breast and ovarian cancer and make informed decisions about your care.

How do I get tested for BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations?

Your healthcare provider can help you decide whether you need to be tested for a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation. Genetic testing is available through your healthcare provider or a genetic testing laboratory. Genetic testing involves collecting a sample of tissue, such as blood or saliva, from which genetic material is isolated. This genetic material is then analyzed to look for specific mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes.

How do I talk to my healthcare provider about my BRCA1/BRCA2 mutation?

It is important to talk to your healthcare provider about your BRCA1/BRCA2 mutation. Your healthcare provider can help you understand your risk of breast and ovarian cancer and make informed decisions about your care.

What do I need to know about the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes?

The BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are important for repairing DNA damage. Mutations in these genes can increase the risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes work together to help cells repair their DNA from different kinds of DNA damage. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are most common in women of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.

What is risk reduction and who can benefit from it?

Risk reduction refers to measures that can help lower the risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. Risk reduction measures may include lifestyle changes, such as maintaining a healthy weight, exercising regularly, and limiting alcohol intake, as well as medications and hormonal therapy. Genetic counseling can help you understand your risk of breast and ovarian cancer and make informed decisions about your care.

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Can I prevent breast and ovarian cancer if I have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation?

While there is no way to completely prevent breast and ovarian cancer, there are steps you can take to reduce your risk. These steps may include lifestyle changes, such as maintaining a healthy weight, exercising regularly, and limiting alcohol intake, as well as medications and hormonal therapy. Genetic counseling can help you understand your risk of breast and ovarian cancer and make informed decisions about your care.

How do I know if I have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation?

If you have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation, your healthcare provider can help you understand your risk of breast and ovarian cancer and make informed decisions about your care.

What should I know about genetic counseling?

Genetic counseling can help you understand your risk of breast and ovarian cancer and make informed decisions about your care. Genetic counseling involves having a thorough discussion with a genetic counselor about your family history, medical history, and personal risk factors, as well as learning about the genetic test and what the results mean for you. Genetic counseling is not offered by every healthcare provider, so it is important to ask your healthcare provider if they offer genetic counseling.

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