play? The test result, we could not determine. If you have any of the three genetic variants tested, we will provide you with personalized information about how your genes may impact your risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer.

### How to Use This Test

This test is designed to identify any other BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations that may not be detected by previously available testing. It is not intended to be used as a stand-alone test to determine breast or ovarian cancer risk.

### Important Notes

- This test is not intended for use in determining breast or ovarian cancer risk.
- Women with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer should consult with a healthcare professional to determine their personal risk.
- This test is not intended to be used as a stand-alone test to determine breast or ovarian cancer risk.

### Limitations

- The test is not designed to detect all possible BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations.
- Women with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer should consult with a healthcare professional to determine their personal risk.
- This test is not intended to be used as a stand-alone test to determine breast or ovarian cancer risk.

### Important Information

- The test is not designed to detect all possible BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations.
- Women with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer should consult with a healthcare professional to determine their personal risk.
- This test is not intended to be used as a stand-alone test to determine breast or ovarian cancer risk.

### Lifestyle, Family History, and Other Factors
Lifestyle, family history, and other factors can influence the chances of developing breast or ovarian cancer.

### About BRCA1/BRCA2-Related Cancers

BRCA1 and BRCA2 are genes that play a role in the development of breast and ovarian cancers. These genes help repair damaged DNA and can sometimes be mutated. The presence of a mutation in one of these genes can increase the risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer.

### Additional Resources

Learn more about BRCA1/BRCA2-related cancers by accessing your report and exploring additional resources through our website.
Frequently Asked Questions

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Selected Variants)

What does this test 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 my result could not be determined. What does this mean?

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

It is still possible that you have one of these three variants, or another variant associated with an increased risk of developing male breast cancer and prostate cancer. In the general population, about 1 in 10 men develop prostate cancer during his lifetime, and 1 in 80 develops male breast cancer. Men with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant have an increased risk of developing male breast cancer, and may have an increased risk for prostate cancer and certain other cancers.

Other factors can also affect your risk of developing male breast cancer and prostate cancer, even if you do not have any genetic variants. Learn more about other factors.

What does it mean if the result for a variant could not be determined?
- My report says my result could not be determined, but I have a personal or family history of breast or prostate cancer. What does this mean for me?

Men with a family history of male breast cancer or prostate cancer have a higher risk of developing these cancers themselves. A family history of female breast or ovarian cancer is also associated with an increased risk for male breast cancer and prostate cancer.

We could not determine whether you have the three tested variants, so we can’t tell you whether these variants are contributing to your family history.

There are more than 1,000 variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes associated with an increased risk for male breast cancer and prostate cancer. Our test only includes three of these variants. Variants in other genes have also been linked to hereditary male breast cancer and prostate cancer, and non-genetic factors also influence a man’s risk of developing these cancers. Learn more about other factors.

It is important to discuss your personal or family history of cancer with a healthcare professional, who can help you determine if additional genetic testing is appropriate. Genetic counseling can also help you understand your results and your options for additional testing. Learn more about genetic counseling.

My report says my result could not be determined. What are some things I could do?
- Because we could not determine your result, it is still possible to have one of the genetic variants tested or another genetic variant not tested. So your result doesn’t give you any new information about your risk for male breast cancer and prostate cancer.
- There are many other genetic and non-genetic factors that can affect your risk, which this test does not take into account. Learn more about other factors.
- It is important to continue with any cancer screenings your healthcare provider recommends. Learn more about cancer screening.
- Talk to a healthcare professional if:
  - You have a personal or family history of breast cancer, prostate cancer, or any other type of cancer.
  - You think you might have male breast cancer, prostate cancer, or any other type of cancer.
  - You have questions about other risk factors you may have.

Is this answer helpful?
- Yes
- No

Is this answer helpful?
- Yes
- No

Is this answer helpful?
- Yes
- No

Is this answer helpful?
- Yes
- No