**Evidence-based Practice Guidelines Supporting Genetic Susceptibility Testing for Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome**

**United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) Recommendations (2015)1**

The USPSTF provides guidelines for risk assessment, genetic counseling, and genetic testing for *BRCA*-related cancer in women *who have not been diagnosed with a BRCA-related cancer*:

* “Women who have a family history of breast, ovarian, tubal, or peritoneal cancer should be screened with 1 of several screening tools designed to identify a family history that may be associated with an increased risk for potentially harmful mutations in breast cancer susceptibility genes (*BRCA1* or *BRCA2*).”
* Family history screening tools include:
  + Ontario Family History Assessment Tool, Manchester Scoring System, Referral Screening Tool, Pedigree Assessment Tool and the FHS-72
* “Women with positive screening results should receive genetic counseling and, if indicated after counseling, BRCA testing.”
* A family health history of any of the following are associated with an increased risk for *BRCA*-related Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer (HBOC) syndrome:
  + A relative with breast cancer diagnosed before age 50
  + A relative with bilateral breast cancer or two primary types of *BRCA*-related cancer
  + Multiple blood relatives with breast and/or ovarian cancer
  + A male relative with breast cancer
  + Ashkenazi (Eastern European) Jewish ancestry
  + A relative with a known genetic mutation in the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene

**Guidelines for Individuals Who Have Been Diagnosed with a *BRCA*-Related Cancer**

* Additional guidelines have been developed for individuals previously diagnosed with cancer by several organizations including the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)3 and the American College of Medical Genetics/National Society of Genetic Counselors (ACMG/NSGC)4
* Referral to genetic counseling should be considered for any individual with a personal history of:
  + Breast cancer diagnosed ≤ age 50
  + Triple negative breast cancer diagnosed ≤ age 60
  + Two diagnoses of primary breast cancer
  + Epithelial ovarian cancer
  + Male breast cancer
  + Breast cancer diagnosed at any age, and
    - At least 1 close blood relative with breast cancer diagnosed ≤ age 50
    - At least 2 close blood relatives with breast, pancreatic, and/or prostate cancer (Gleason score ≥ 7) at any age on the same side of the family
    - 1 close blood relative with epithelial ovarian cancer or male breast cancer
    - From a population of high risk (e.g., Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry)