Consider testing individuals with…

Blood relative who has a pathogenic mutation in a cancer susceptibility gene

Or

Personal history of ≥1 of the following:
- Cancer diagnosed at age ≤50 years
- Bilateral or multiple primary cancers
- Cancer diagnosed at any age and significant family history
- Rare cancer (eg, male breast cancer, ovarian cancer, triple negative breast cancer at age ≤60 years)
- Cancer and Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry

Or

Family history of cancer with ≥1 of the following:
- ≥3 blood relatives on same side of the family with the same or related cancer type
- ≥2 blood relatives on same side of the family with the same or related cancer type, at least 1 of whom was diagnosed at age ≤50 years
- ≥1 blood relative on same side of the family with the same or related cancer type and Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry

Guidelines support genetic testing for individuals with any of the scenarios presented above. Guidelines recommend: 1) genetic counseling and informed consent prior to testing; 2) testing an affected family member before an unaffected family member whenever possible (see text for details); and 3) periodically updating personal and family history if none of these conditions are initially met. Triple negative breast cancer indicates estrogen and progesterone receptor negative (lack of expression) and HER2 negative (lack of overexpression); related cancer type, a type of cancer that may be caused by the same gene(s) (see Table 4).

This figure was developed by Quest Diagnostics based in part on references 2 and 4. It is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended as medical advice. A physician’s test selection and interpretation, diagnosis, and patient management decisions should be based on his/her education, clinical expertise, and assessment of the patient.