Improving identification of Familial Breast & Colorectal Cancer & how do we implement in General Practice?

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National Institute for Clinical Excellence

Familial breast cancer

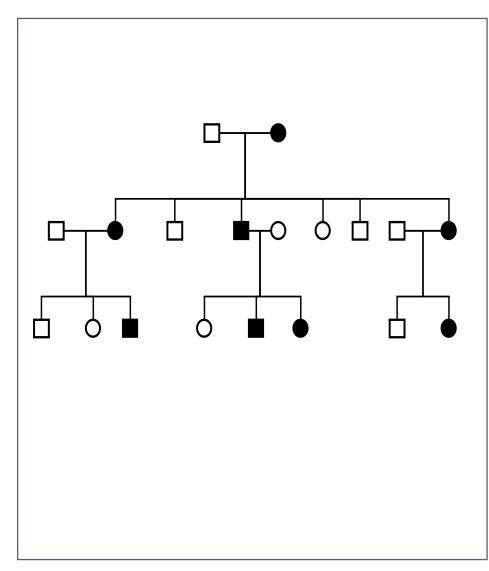
The classification and care of women at risk of familial breast cancer in primary, secondary and tertiary care



How big an issue?

- Breast cancer: lifetime risk 8-10
- 1 in 5 cases have a family history
- Up to 3% breast cancers in women due to BRCA1 & BRCA2 mutation
- Up to 15% breast cancers in men due to BRCA1 & BRCA2 mutation (& prostate cancer)
- BRCA1 mutation: 60-90% lifetime breast cancer risk; 40-65% ovarian cancer risk

Dominant inheritance



Pattern

- Affected people in each generation
- Males and females affected in approx. equal numbers
- All forms of transmission seen, including male to male transmission
- Dominant: Needs only one copy of a gene pair to be altered to cause the disease

Rationale for management: risk stratification

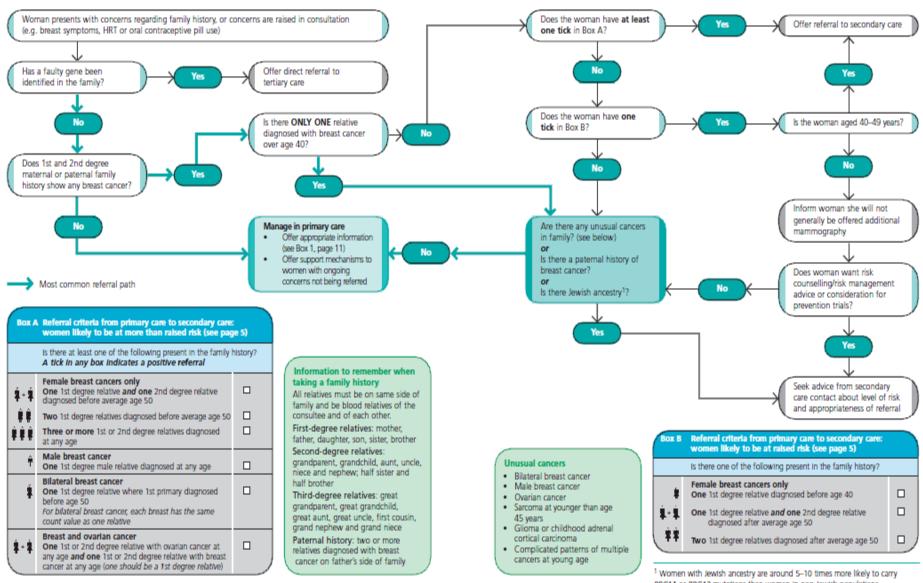
Breast cancer	Definition	Probability of a		
risk category	Lifetime breast cancer risk from aged 20	Breast cancer risk between age 40 and 50 years	breast cancer genetic mutation (BRCA1, BRCA2 or TP53 mutation)	
Near population risk	less than 17% (equivalent to less than 1 in 6)	less than 3%	Very low	
Moderate risk	17% or a greater but less than 30% (equivalent to greater than 1 in 4)	a risk of 3–8%	Less than 10%	
High risk	30% or greater (equivalent to greater or equal to 1 in 3)	a risk of greater than 8%	a 10% or greater chance of a faulty gene in the family	

FH recommendations

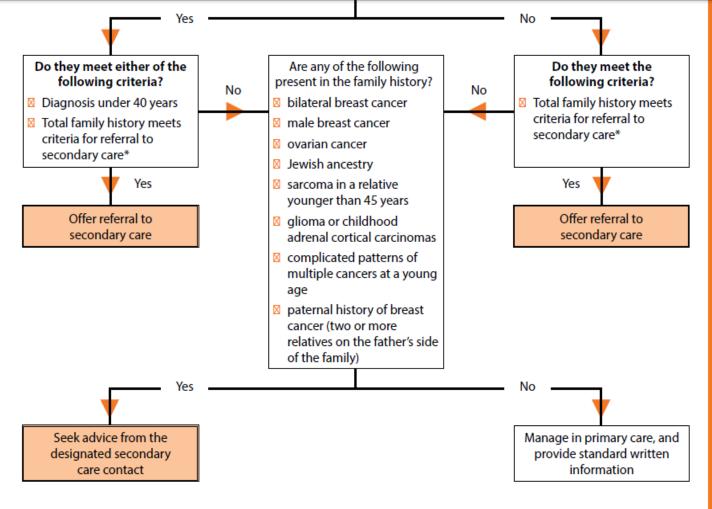
- Detailed family history (FHx):
 - women with concerns about breast cancer risk
 - clinically relevant e.g. HRT, ?on registration
- What information to collect:
 - Age at which diagnosed
 - Relationship to affected (paternal; maternal)
 - Ethnicity
 - Nature of cancer
 - Gene mutation in family

How collect & interpret family history information?
- discuss later

Primary care management



BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations than women in non-Jewish populations.



*Referral criteria to secondary care:

- one first-degree female relative diagnosed with breast cancer at younger than age 40 years or
- one first-degree male relative with breast cancer at any age or
- one first-degree relative with bilateral breast cancer where the first primary was diagnosed at younger than age 50 years **or**
- two first-degree relatives, or one first-degree relative and one second-degree relative, diagnosed with breast cancer at any age or
- one first-degree or second-degree relative diagnosed with breast cancer at any age and one first-degree or second-degree relative diagnosed with ovarian cancer at any age (one of these should be a first-degree relative) or
- three first-degree or second-degree relatives diagnosed with breast cancer at any age

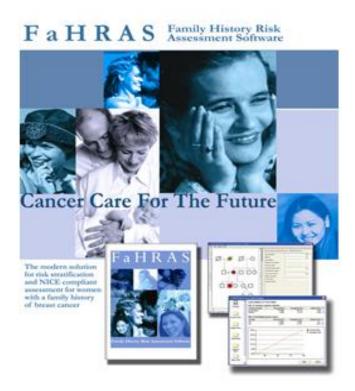
Improving FHx collection

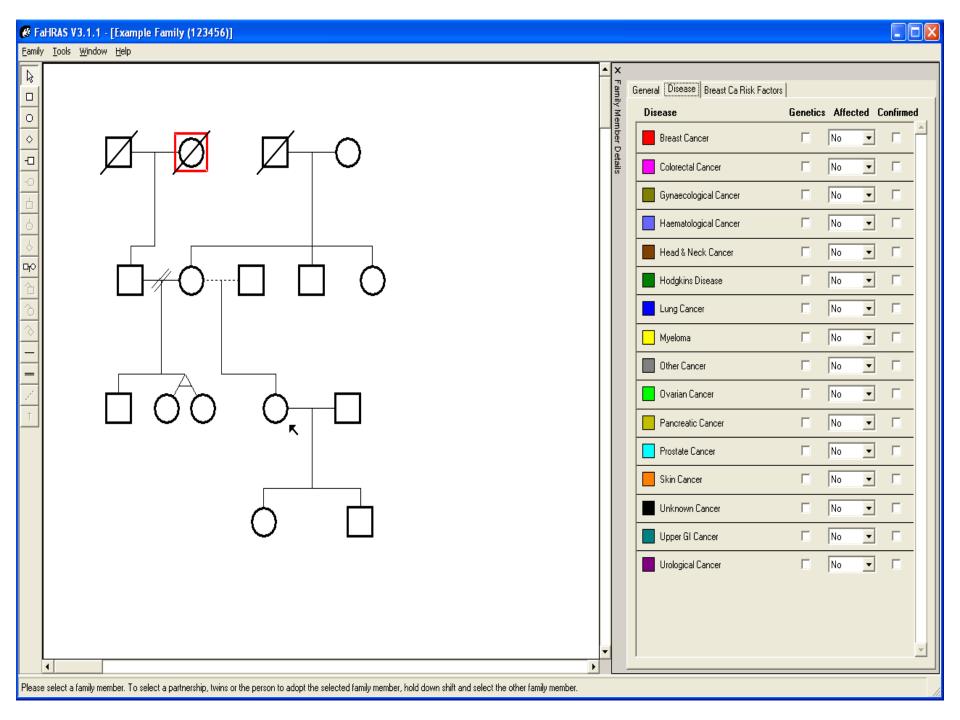
Self-administered questionnaire

Name			REGISTRATIC		
Forename					
Date of Birth			Religion		
Country of B	irth		Tel No.		
Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	1
		FAMILY	HISTORY		
Allera Data a		Parious Illacor	Of dead - age at	death and care	001
Father	Birtir - Arry S	serious illiess	in dead - age at	Geath and Cat.	36)
Mother					
Brothers:	-				
1		-			
2					
3					
Sisters:					
1					
2					
3					
Husband/Wi	fe/Partner				
Children!					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
Have any rel	ations had any	y of the follow	ving:- (Tick as ap)	propriate)	
	Diabetes	tgiH 🔲 e	Blood Pressure	☐ Heart Att	ack [
Tuberculosis	☐ Asthma	☐ Hay	Fever	☐ Migraine	. [
	LI Asumia				
Tuberculosis Stroke Depression	Cancer	□ Epile	epsy		

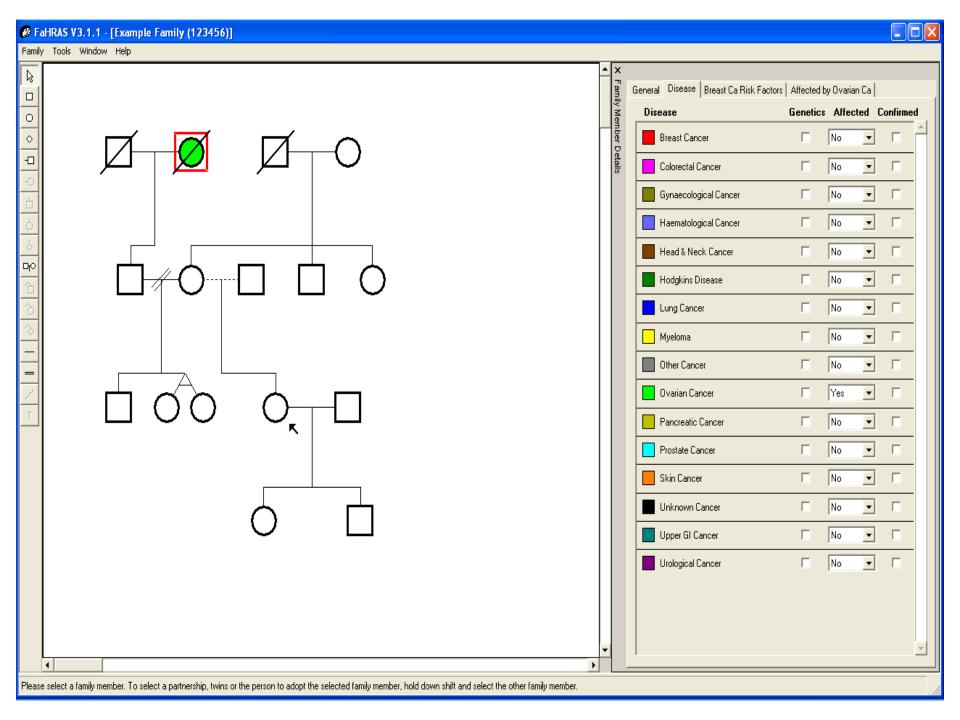
Interpreting Family History

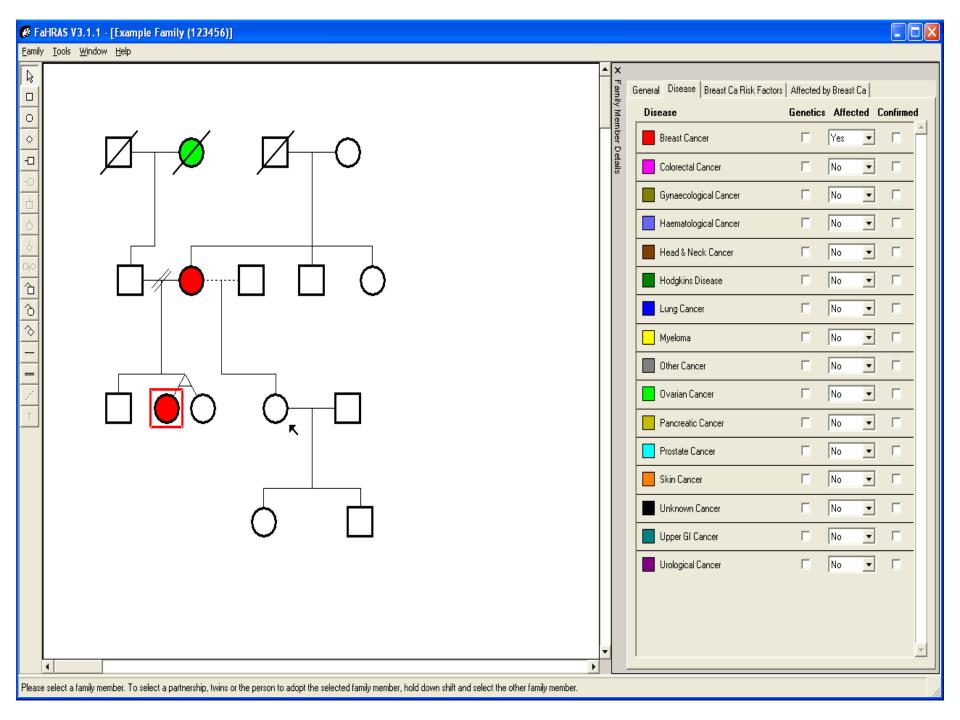
Decision support



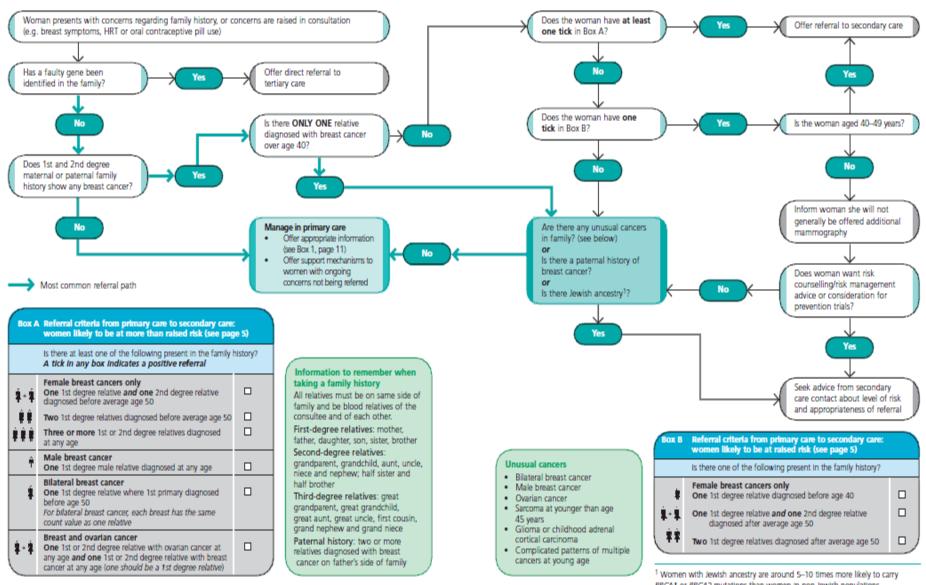


Add Diseases Affecting Family Members

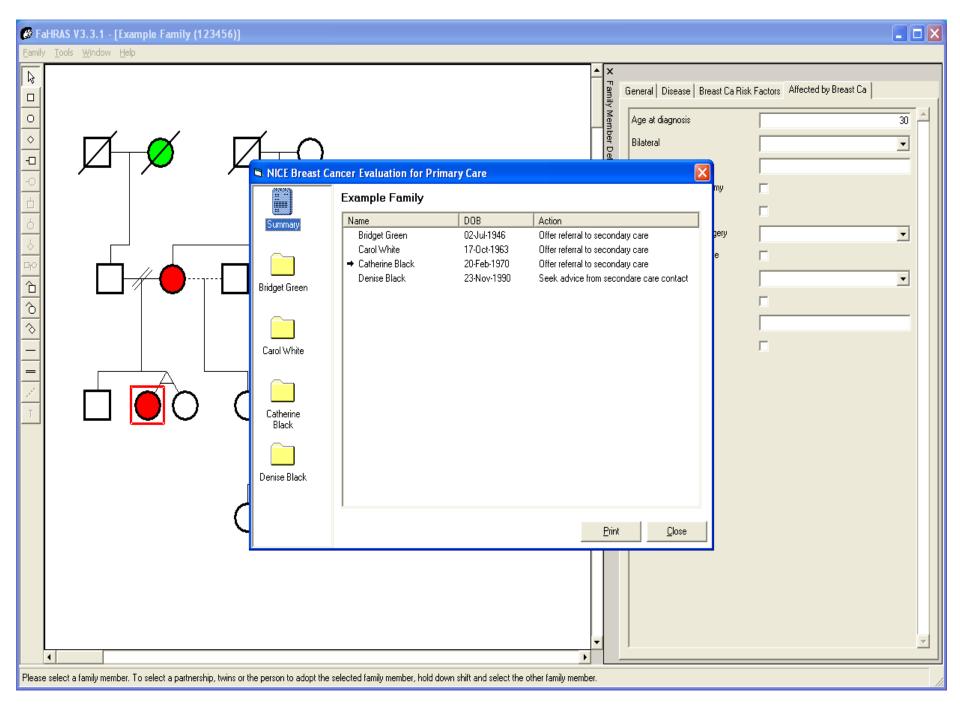


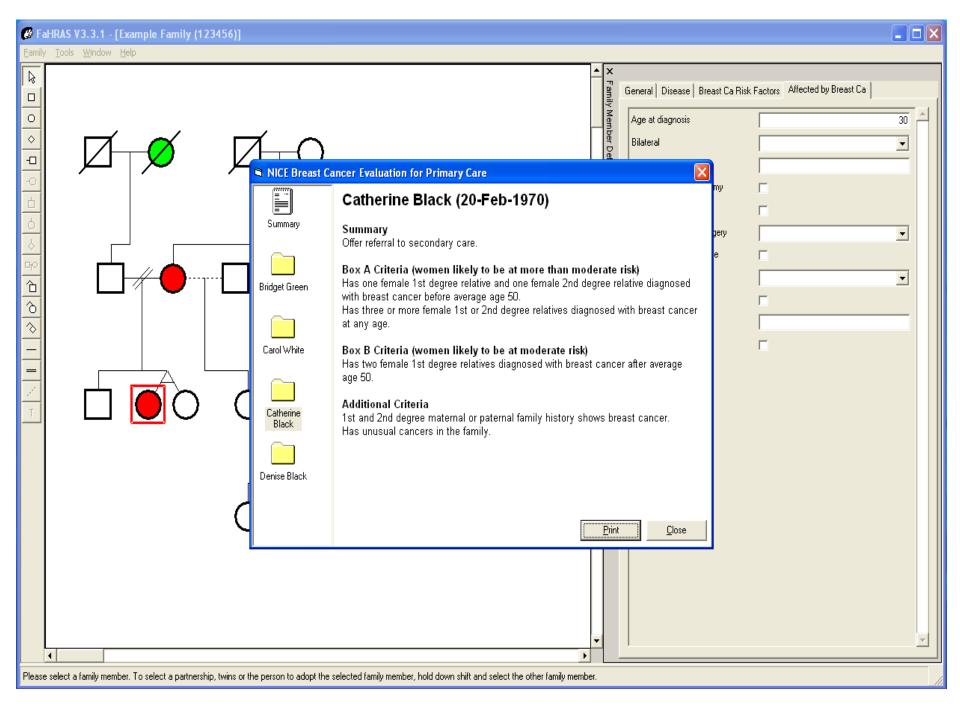


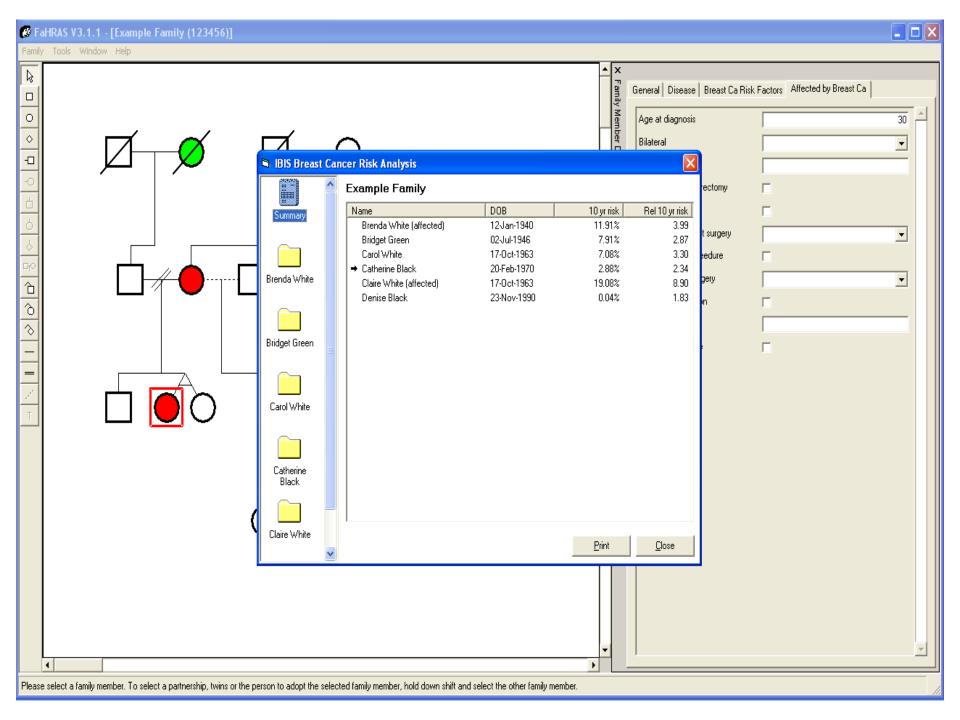
Primary care management



BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations than women in non-Jewish populations.

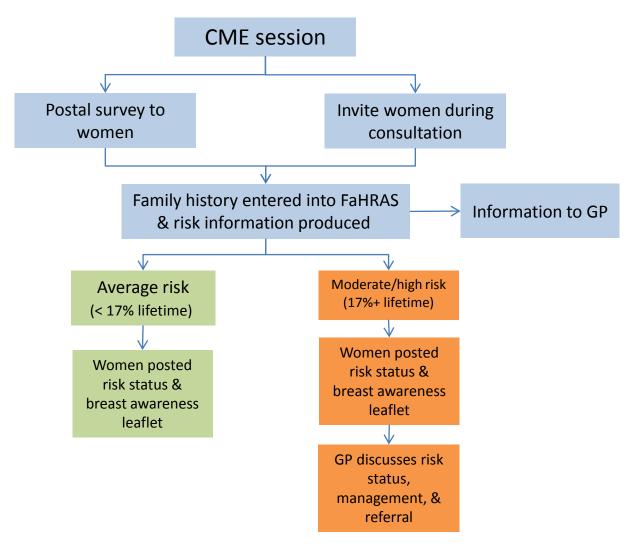








Process in feasibility study

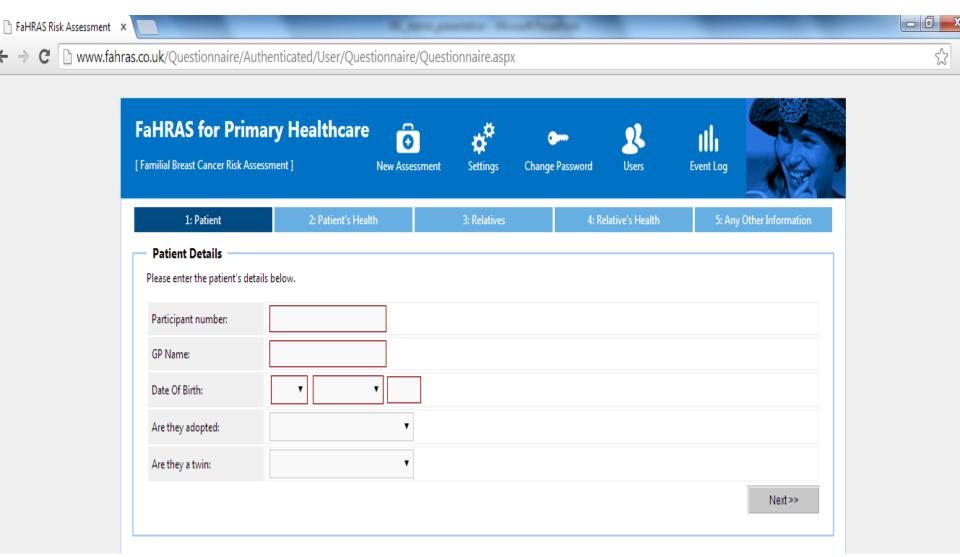


	Participant number (for research purposes)							
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GENETIC RISK OF BREAST CANCER STUDY: FAMILY HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE

This section a	DIATE RELATIVES	Do not give information about family members who are not your blood relatives e.g. step- or foster- brothers or sisters or children/ relatives by marriage					
Relationship to you	First name (optional)	Approximate age, or year of birth	Did relative have breast cancer, prostate <u>cancer</u> , Please stat	ovarian cancer or	Age when cancer developed	If this person died, what was their age?	What was the cause of death?
Yourmother							
Yourfather							
Your grandparents							
Your mother's mother							
Your mother's father							
Your father's mother							
Your father's father							

Online Family History Questionnaire



Dear GP

{Patient name} {Date of birth} {Patient Address}

Breast Cancer Risk Assessment: Moderate/high risk of familial breast cancer

Action: Offer secondary care referral

Family History

The patient has been found to be at moderate risk of familial breast cancer by the Familial History Risk Assessment Software (FaHRAS).

Reason for recommendation: has two first-degree relatives, or one first-degree and one second-degree relative, diagnosed with breast cancer at any age.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the patient be referred to the Breast Cancer Specialist Services for a further consultation. The patient has been posted a letter regarding her breast cancer risk status and has been asked to contact you to discuss her result

Participant Feedback

"...since completing this form I have just been diagnosed with breast cancer and I am due to have a mastectomy on the 16th April. If it wasn't for your survey this would probably remained undetected. I cannot thank you enough for originally contacting me."

- 46 years, high risk

"... it's been identified that instead of starting mammograms at the age of 50, I'm starting them now at the age of 40 and it's only through participating ... that that's happened. And actually that might be a lifesaver."

- 38 years, high risk







Further potential of FAHRAS

Case Scenarios from Colorectal Patients

Patient 1

Strong FH on maternal side;

- Maternal uncle bowel dx: 50, d: 50ish
- Maternal Aunt bowel dx: 80ish, died
- Maternal Aunt breast dx:60ish d: 60ish,
- Maternal cousin bowel dx: 30, d: 30
- Maternal cousin bowel dx: 50 d: 50ish
- Another uncle died bowel not sure which side

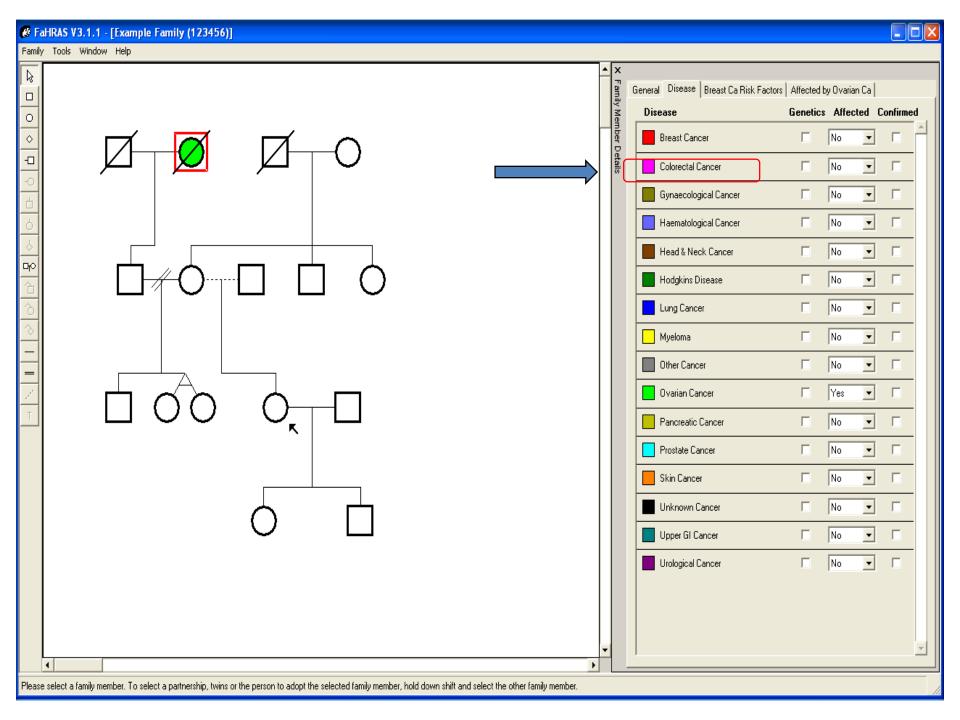
Patient 2

Strong FH on maternal side;

- Mother breast cancer, dx: 62 d: 64
- Brother colon cancer, dx & d: 58
- Proband removal of polyps







What to do if a patient has a family history of bowel and related cancers.

Key

Green is low risk

Orange is moderate risk

Pink is moderate to high risk

Red is high risk

Number of close relatives with bowel cancer	Age of cancer diagnosis	Refer to FH clinic
1(1 st degree)	= 45	✓
	>45	***
1 (1 st degree)	Separate or multiple tumours at any age	✓
1 (1 st degree-polyps only)	More than one significant (>10mm) polyp under 50yrs	✓
2 (same side or both parents)	Average age = 70	✓
2 (dame dide <u>er</u> som pareme)	>70	
2 (same side)*	Average age <50	✓
3 or more (same side)*	Any age	✓
Polyposis Coli	Positive family history	✓

^{*}Related cancers: When there is, in addition to at least one bowel cancer, a history of endometrial, ovarian, gastric, biliary, renal, small bowel or brain cancer in other close relatives.

- A close relative is any first or second degree relative (parent, brother, sister, child, aunt, uncle, grandparent).
- > The family history should be of affected **blood relatives** through **either** the **maternal or paternal side** of the family.
- > For **enquiries** about a patient's family history, or if there is a history of unusual cancers, please contact the Clinical Genetics Service on : **0115 9627728.**

Family History of Bowel and related Cancers

Management Summary

Patient presents with a Family History of Bowel or related cancers





OWELLIS



Manage in Primary Care



- Reassure
- Advise on diet and lifestyle
- Advise to report any symptoms or changes in Family History promptly



Higher risk



Refer to Bowel FH clinic



Detailed risk assessment/discuss options according to level of risk

- Colonoscopy (frequency varies)
- Genetic testing
- Participation in research studies

In Nottingham, referrals should be made to the Family History Clinic, Department of Surgery, E Floor, West Block, QMC.

Online Family History Questionnaire

