

Identification & follow-up of familial breast cancer risk in Primary Care

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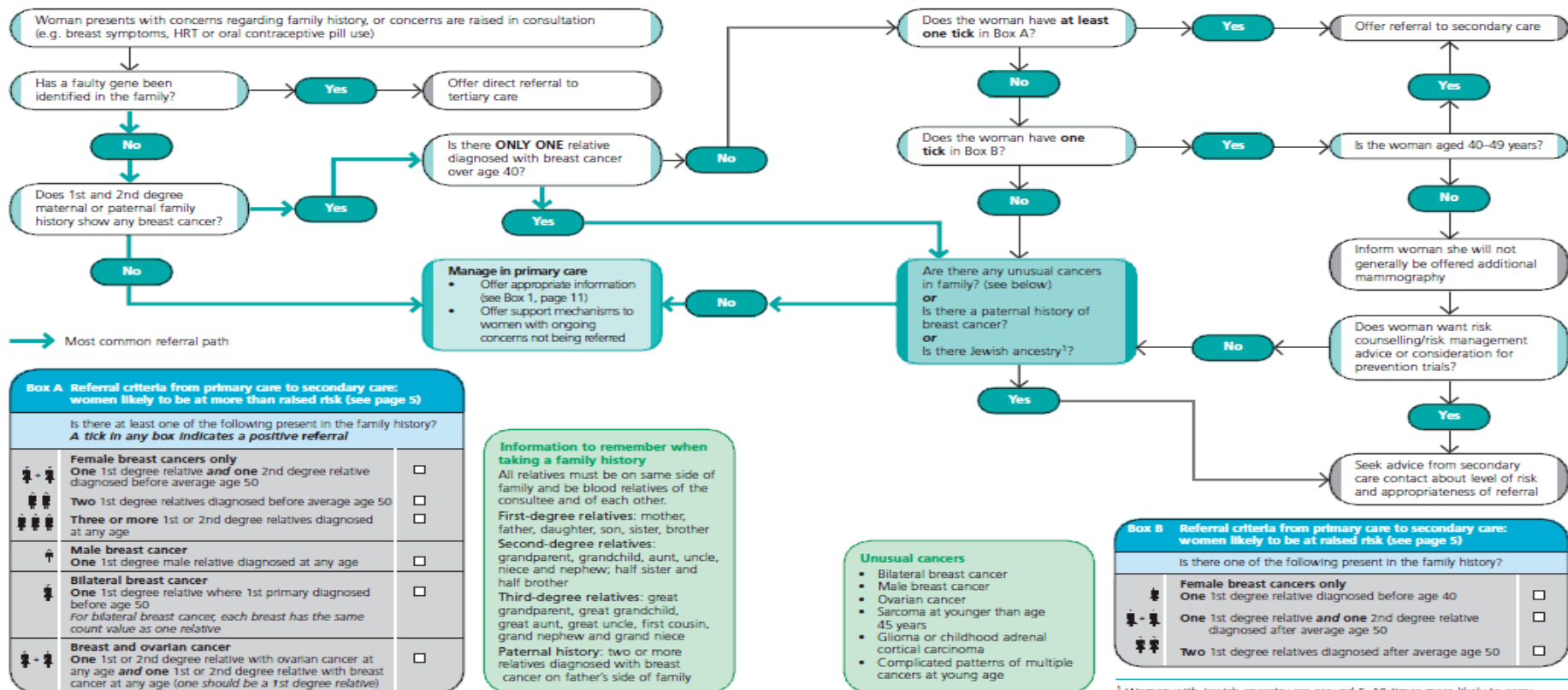
Exposure

- Too late: *Palliative care visit*
- Patient initiated

Barriers

- Time
- Complexity

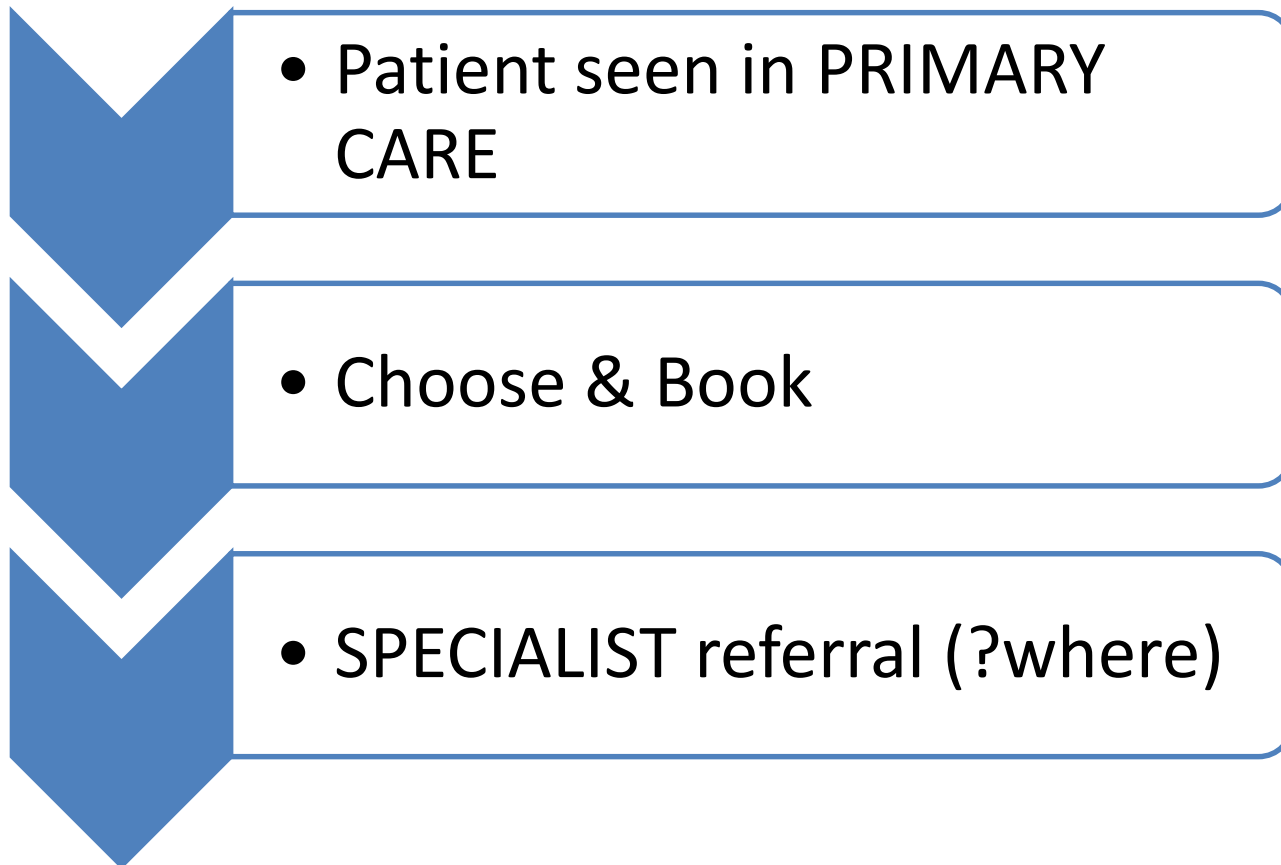
Primary care management



¹ Women with Jewish ancestry are around 5–10 times more likely to carry *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutations than women in non-Jewish populations.

Barriers

- Unclear referral pathway



Improving family history collection

- Self-administered questionnaire

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

NEW PATIENT REGISTRATION

Name _____
Forename _____
Date of Birth _____ Religion _____
Country of Birth _____ Tel No. _____
Single _____ Married _____ Divorced _____ Separated _____ Widowed _____

FAMILY HISTORY

Alive: Date of Birth - Any Serious Illness (If dead - age at death and cause)

Father _____

Mother _____

Brothers:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Sisters:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Husband/Wife/Partner _____

Children:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Have any relations had any of the following:- (Tick as appropriate)

Tuberculosis ☐ Diabetes ☐ High Blood Pressure ☐ Heart Attack ☐

Stroke ☐ Asthma ☐ Hay Fever ☐ Migraine ☐

Depression ☐ Cancer ☐ Epilepsy ☐

If so, please give details below: _____

My FAMILY HEALTH PORTRAIT

YOU CAN ALSO FILL OUT THE FORM ONLINE AT: <https://familyhistory.hhs.gov/>

Name: _____

Date: _____

The diagram is a family tree template. At the top, there are two boxes for Grandmother and Grandfather, each with four horizontal lines for notes. Below them are two columns of boxes for Aunts/Uncles. The central column contains boxes for Mother and Father, each with four horizontal lines. To the right of the Father is a box for Spouse/Partner with four horizontal lines. Below the Mother and Father are three boxes for Brothers/Sisters, each with four horizontal lines. In the center, below the Brothers/Sisters, is a box labeled 'You' with four horizontal lines. To the right of 'You' is a box for Spouse/Partner with four horizontal lines. Below 'You' and the Spouse/Partner are five boxes for Your Children, each with four horizontal lines.

Grandmother

Grandfather

Aunts/Uncles

Mother

Father

Brothers/Sisters

You

Spouse/Partner

Your Children

Possible approach to family history collection & interpretation



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This section asks about your IMMEDIATE RELATIVES**Do not give information about family members who are not your blood relatives**

e.g. step- or foster- brothers or sisters or children, or relatives by marriage

Relationship to you	First name (optional)	Approximate age, or year of birth	Any significant medical illnesses or childhood operations (see list on p. 3)	Age when illness developed, or at operation	If this person died, what was their age?	What was the cause of death?	Is or was this person registered with this practice? (Y, N or ?)
Your mother	<i>Jane</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>Breast cancer</i>				
Your father							
Your children							
Your grandparents							
Your mother's mother							
Your mother's father							
Your father's mother	<i>Ann</i>		<i>Breast cancer</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>Breast</i>	
Your father's father							
Your partner (if applicable)							
Present partner							
Former partner (if parent of children)							

Interpreting Family History

- Decision Support

FaHRAS V3.3.1 - [Example Family (123456)]

Family Tools Window Help

NICE Breast Cancer Evaluation for Primary Care

Example Family

Name	DOB	Action
Bridget Green	02-Jul-1946	Offer referral to secondary care
Carol White	17-Oct-1963	Offer referral to secondary care
→ Catherine Black	20-Feb-1970	Offer referral to secondary care
Denise Black	23-Nov-1990	Seek advice from secondary care contact

Summary

Bridget Green

Carol White

Catherine Black

Denise Black

Print Close

Please select a family member. To select a partnership, twins or the person to adopt the selected family member, hold down shift and select the other family member.

Tackling inequalities

- Different identification rates in **least & most deprived CCGs**
- Ethnic minority disparities

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EJHG Open

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ARTICLE

What hinders minority ethnic access to cancer genetics| services and what may help?

Anna Allford¹, Nadeem Qureshi², Julian Barwell³, Celine Lewis¹ and Joe Kai^{*,2}

Tackling inequalities

The challenge to future genetics services is to overcome **inequitable allocation of benefits**, the tragedy that would befall us if all of society could not benefit from these advances

based on William Foege workshop presentation at IOM, 2005