

BRCA2 BRCA2 BRCA2 BRCA2 Individualized BRCA2 BRCA2 BRCA2 1. Armstrong DK, et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology®: Ovarian Cancer. V 1.2021. Feb 26. Available at 2. Daly M et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology®: Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast, Ovarian and Pancreatic. V 3. Goggins M, et al. Management of patients with increased risk for familial pancreatic cancer: updated recommendations from the 4. Gradishar WJ et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology®: Breast Cancer. V 5.2021. June 28. Available at https://www.nccn.org. 5. Gupta S, et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology® Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Colorectal. V 1.2021. May 11. 6. Syngal S, et al. ACG clinical guideline: Genetic testing and management of hereditary gastrointestinal cancer syndromes. Am J 7. Tempero MA, et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology®: Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma. V 2.2021. Feb 25. Available at

• Parents who are concerned about the possibility of passing on a BRCA2 mutation to a future child may want to discuss options for

**CANCER RISK** 

**FEMALES** 

23%-35%

43%-84%

3.9%-12%

0.4%-4%

15%-27%

6.8%

MALES

6.8%

20%

**FEMALES AND MALES** 

7%, or higher if there is a family history of

pancreatic cancer.

Elevated risk for melanomas of both the skin

and eye

**RISK FOR GENERAL POPULATION** 

2.0%

7.4%

2%

0.2%

0.6%

<1.0%

< 0.1%

6.1%

1.1%

1.7%

prenatal testing and assisted reproduction techniques, such as pre-implantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)

CANCER RISK FOR BRCA2 CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT MUTATION

**CANCER TYPE** 

Second primary within 5 years of first breast

Ovarian cancer within 10 years of a breast

FEMALE BREAST

cancer diagnosis

cancer diagnosis

MALE BREAST

To age 70

PROSTATE

To age 70

To age 80

To age 80

To age 50

To age 70

To age 50

To age 70

Diagnostic

Implication or

Risk

Assessment?

**RELATED TO** 

BRCA2

BRCA2

BRCA2

BRCA2

BRCA2

BRCA2

BRCA2

BRCA2

**RELATED TO** 

• Family members should talk to a healthcare provider about genetic testing. Close relatives such as parents, children, brothers, and sisters have the highest chance of having the same mutation(s) as this patient. Other more distant relatives such as cousins, aunts, uncles, and grandparents also have a chance for carrying the same mutation(s). Testing of at-risk relatives can identify those family members with the same mutation(s) who may benefit from surveillance and early intervention. More resources for family testing are available at MySupport360.com. © 2021 Myriad Genetics, Inc. I 320 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 I PH: 1-800-469-7423 FX: 801-584-3615
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Please contact Myriad Medical Services at 1-800-469-7423 X 3850 to discuss any questions regarding this result.

**END OF MANAGEMENT TOOL** 

INFORMATION ON HOW CANCER RISKS AND MANAGEMENT ARE DETERMINED

family medical history (e.g., all known clinical diagnoses), as well as lifestyle, environmental and other factors.

Information page of this report to make sure that the information used was provided and interpreted correctly.

These Specifications also include information for recalculating the Tyrer-Cuzick breast cancer risk estimate if desired.

increase in cancer risk over the general population risk, but not all criteria for "High Risk" are met.

**INFORMATION FOR FAMILY MEMBERS** 

and males who have this/these mutation(s) are provided below.

interpretation of this patient's genetic test result.

0

genetics

understand as you interpret this test report and decide on the best plan for management:

summary of medical society management recommendations based on both the genetic test results and a limited analysis clinical history related to the risk for breast, colorectal, prostate, melanoma and pancreatic cancers. Here are some impo

The MyRisk Management Tool provides cancer risk levels based on analysis of genetic test results (see MyRisk Genetic R Assessment?

options recommended by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) and other established medical societies and are general

in nature. The patient's actual management should be modified based on personal medical history, surgeries and other treatments. A

comprehensive risk assessment and management plan may take into account this report and other aspects of the patient's personal/

• Comprehensive patient management. The management recommendations presented in this report are a summary of management

· Risk estimates based on provider-supplied information. Some of the risk estimates and management recommendation summaries provided in this report are based on our interpretation of information supplied by the ordering health care provider on the test request form (see Specifications for Personal/Family History analysis at myriad.com/technical-specifications). The patient's actual risks and appropriate management may be significantly different if details provided for cancer diagnoses, ages, family relationships or other factors

were incorrect, omitted, ambiguous or have since changed. Please review the clinical history listed on the Clinical & Family History

• Variability in Tyrer-Cuzick risk estimates. Tyrer-Cuzick estimates of breast cancer risk can vary significantly based on the way in which the

model is used, and the estimate provided here may be higher or lower than what would be calculated by other users. For complete details of how Myriad calculates Tyrer-Cuzick risk estimates, including how Myriad handles information provided in a format not

compatible with the model, please see the Specifications for Personal/Family History analysis at myriad.com/technical-specifications.

What is meant by "High Risk" and "Elevated Risk"? In the Genetic Test Result Summary, a gene-associated cancer risk is described as

"High Risk" for a cancer type if all of the following conditions are met: the absolute risk of cancer is approximately 5% or higher, the increase in risk over the general population is approximately 2 to 3-fold or higher, and there is significant data from multiple studies

supporting the cancer risk estimate. A gene is described as "Elevated Risk" for a cancer type if there is sufficient data to support an

Family members should talk to their healthcare providers about hereditary cancer testing to help define their own risk and assist in the

• This patient's relatives are at risk for carrying the same mutation(s) and associated cancer risks as this patient. Cancer risks for females

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