

Agenda: Identifying "High-Risk" Women

- Option 1: Utilize National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines
 - Personal history of cancer
 - Family history of cancer (including paternal side of the family)
 - Only identifying women with and without a hereditary cancer predisposition
- Option 2: Utilize breast cancer risk model
 - Personal risk factors
 - Breast density
 - Age of menarche
 - Parity
 - Hormone replacement therapy
 - Breast disease
 - Family history of cancer
 - Not identifying women with a hereditary cancer predisposition
- Option 3: Utilize both NCCN guidelines AND breast cancer risk models
 - Comprehensive approach to identify women who need increased breast screening

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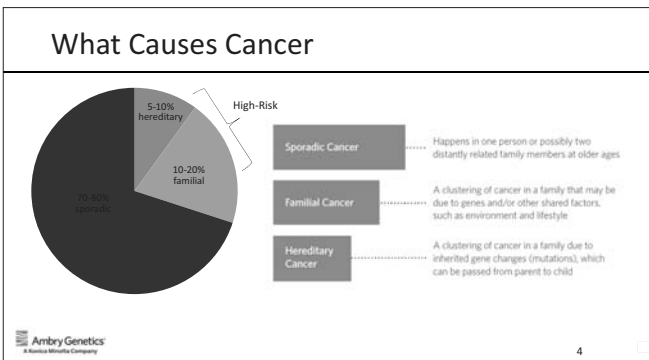
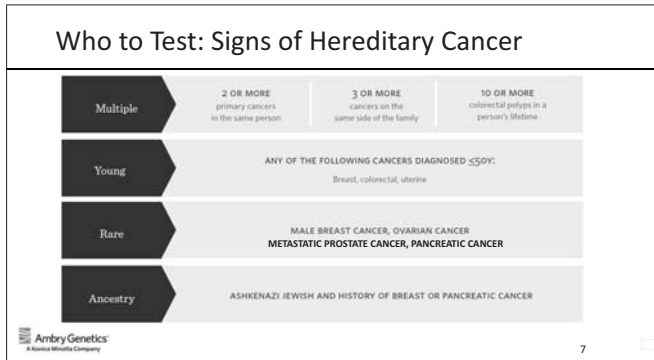
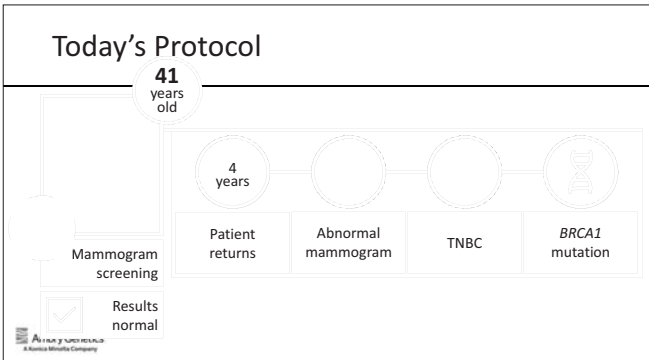
Disclosure

I am a full-time salaried employee at Amby Genetics

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Hereditary Cancer Genetic Testing

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Key Syndrome: Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer

FREQUENCY/CANCER RISK
Occurs in 1/400 individuals, or 1/40 individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish descent; increased risks of breast, ovarian, pancreatic, male breast, and prostate cancer

FINDING ANSWERS THROUGH QUALITY GENETIC TESTING
Testing *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* through a quality laboratory can provide precise, actionable data to guide medical management

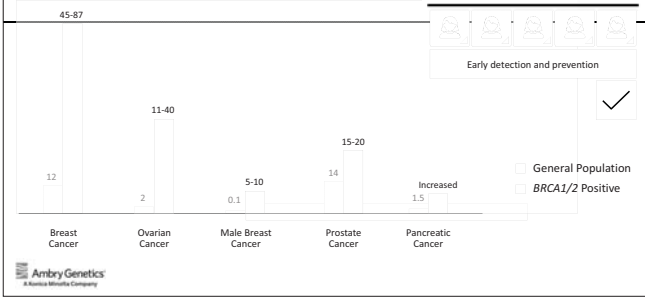
Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer (HBOC)

IMPACTS THE FAMILY
Sons, daughters, siblings, and parents should all be offered testing due to 50% chance of having mutation

ACTIONABLE
Screening and management guidelines exist, testing and management well covered by insurance companies nationwide

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BRCA1/2 Lifetime Cancer Risks (%)



Breast Cancer Genes with Medical Management Guidelines

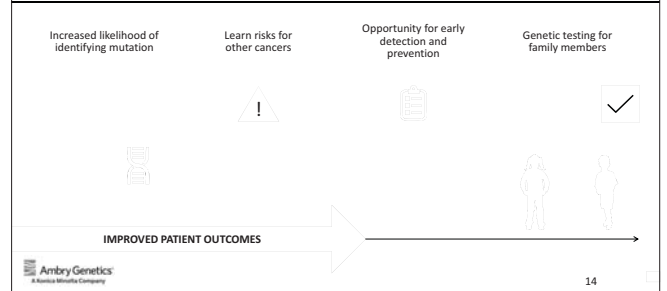
Gene	ATM	BRCA1/2	CDH1	CHEK2	PALB2	PTEN	TP53	NBN	NF1
Breast Cancer Risks	2-4 fold increased risk for breast cancer	45-87% lifetime breast cancer risk	39-52% risk for lobular breast cancer	2-fold increased risk for breast cancer	33-58% lifetime breast cancer risk	25-85% lifetime breast cancer risk	Nearly 100% lifetime cancer risk, breast cancer risk increased	Moderately increased breast cancer risk	Moderately increased breast cancer risk
Consider Surgery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Breast MRI +Mammo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Option for PARP therapy	✓	✓							
Other Cancer Risks	Pancreas Prostate	Ovarian Pancreas Prostate Melanoma Male breast	Diffuse gastric	Colorectal		Thyroid Uterine Melanoma	Sarcoma Brain Adrenocortical Leukemia Others		Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors GI/ST Others

Impact on Medical Management

- Annual breast MRI beginning between ages 25-29, annual MRI and mammogram at age 30
- Consideration of risk-reducing mastectomy
- Recommendation of risk-reducing oophorectomy
- Male breast cancer and prostate cancer screening for male mutation carriers
- Consider screening for pancreatic cancer and melanoma in certain individuals
- Option of PARP inhibitor therapy for patients with advanced ovarian cancer

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Selecting the Best Test: Benefits of Hereditary Cancer Panels



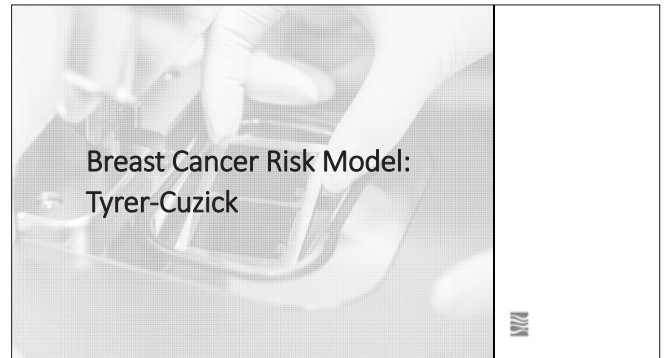
Genetic Testing is Recommended by Key Professional Organizations

American Society of Breast Surgeons
Breast surgeons and other breast cancer-care staff with in-depth knowledge of genetic testing...
Association of Breast Surgeons, September 2016

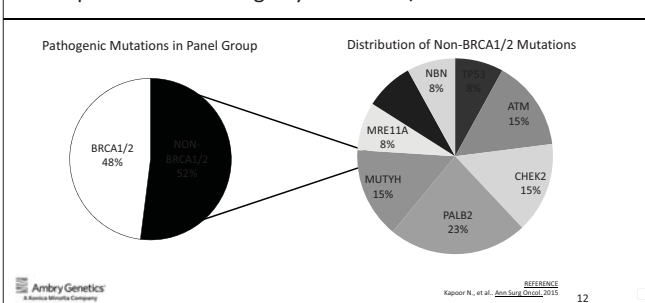
ACOG supports Ob-Gyns ordering testing
ACOG supports attempts to restrict the scope of practice of Ob-Gyns, who are fully qualified to provide pre-test counseling...
ACOG Practice Statement: Ordering of Genetic Tests, Dec 2016

Annals of Internal Medicine
RISK ASSESSMENT, GENETIC COUNSELING, AND GENETIC TESTING FOR BRCA-RELATED CANCER IN WOMEN
CLINICAL SUMMARY OF U.S. PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATION
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

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Importance of looking beyond BRCA1/2



What is Tyrer-Cuzick (TC)?

- Risk model used to calculate a **unaffected** woman's risk for breast cancer
- Incorporates personal and family history information
 - Personal: BMI, age at menopause, age at menarche, history of breast disease, breast density (Volpara), age at first live birth, HRT
 - Cancer family history: paternal and maternal
- Calculates lifetime breast cancer risk
- If TC lifetime breast cancer risk is $\geq 20\%$, patients are eligible for mammograms and breast MRIs
- Does NOT identify patients with hereditary cancer predisposition

Case Example

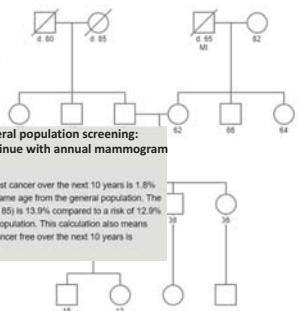
TC Risk Score:
 Current Age: 40
 Weight: 135lbs
 Height: 5'3"
 Volpara: 13
 Age at menarche: 1
 Age at first live birth:
 No HRT
 No menopause
 No BRCA mutation
 No breast disease
 No Ashkenazi Jewish
 No fam hx breast ca

Lifetime Risk:
 This woman's Risk (to age 85): **13.9%**

Average woman (to age 85): **12.9%**

General population screening:
 Continue with annual mammogram

This woman's estimated risk for developing breast cancer over the next 10 years is 1.8% compared to a risk of 1.6% for a woman of the same age from the general population. The lifetime risk for developing breast cancer (to age 85) is 13.9% compared to a risk of 12.9% for a woman of the same age from the general population. This calculation also means that this woman's chance of remaining breast-cancer free over the next 10 years is 98.2%.



Screening Recommendations



- Lifetime breast cancer risk <15%
- Annual mammogram



- Lifetime breast cancer risk 15-19%
- Breast density, family history
- Annual mammogram + annual automated breast ultrasound



- Lifetime breast cancer risk ≥20%
- Personal and family history (TC model), hereditary breast cancer predisposition
- Annual mammogram + annual breast MRI

Case Example Cont.

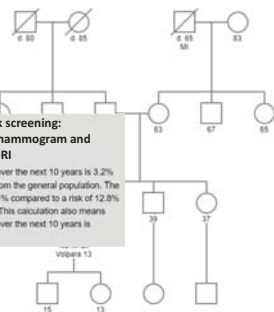
TC Risk Score:
 Current Age: 40
 Weight: 142lbs
 Height: 5'3"
 Volpara: 13
 Age at menarche: 1
 Age at first live birth:
 No HRT
 No menopause
 No BRCA mutation
 No breast disease
 No Ashkenazi Jewish
 Paternal aunt dx. breast cancer 68

Lifetime Risk:
 This woman's Risk (to age 85): **22.1%**

Average woman (to age 85): **12.9%**

High-Risk screening:
 Annual mammogram and Breast MRI

This woman's estimated risk for developing breast cancer over the next 10 years is 3.2% compared to a risk of 1.8% for a woman of the same age from the general population. The lifetime risk for developing breast cancer (to age 85) is 22.1% compared to a risk of 12.8% for a woman of the same age from the general population. This calculation also means that this woman's chance of remaining breast-cancer free over the next 10 years is 96.8%.



Comprehensive Assessment, Risk and Education Program (CARE) at Reno Diagnostics

- Goal: Identify women at increased risk for breast cancer earlier
- Benefits of program:
 - Provide personalized cancer risk information
 - Make recommendations for increased screening
 - Identify at-risk family members

Combining hereditary genetic testing and breast cancer risk model to identify patients at increased risk for breast cancer



Comprehensive Assessment, Risk and Education Program (CARE) at Reno Diagnostics



Other Genes Possibly Associated with Breast Cancer

<i>BRIP1</i> <i>RAD51C</i> <i>RAD51D</i>	<i>BARD1</i>	Lynch syndrome genes (Possible)
Possible breast cancer risk	Possible breast cancer risk	Recent research indicates possible association with increased breast cancer risk (especially <i>MSH6</i>)
Significantly increased risk of ovarian cancer	Possible increased risk for ovarian cancer	Increased colorectal cancer risks, other GI risks, endometrial and ovarian cancer risks, manage based on Lynch syndrome guidelines
Risk-reducing oophorectomy is appropriate		

Today's Protocol



Breast

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Ovarian

60

Breast

55



Opportunities

Genetic testing



Personalized risk counseling



High risk management recommendations

