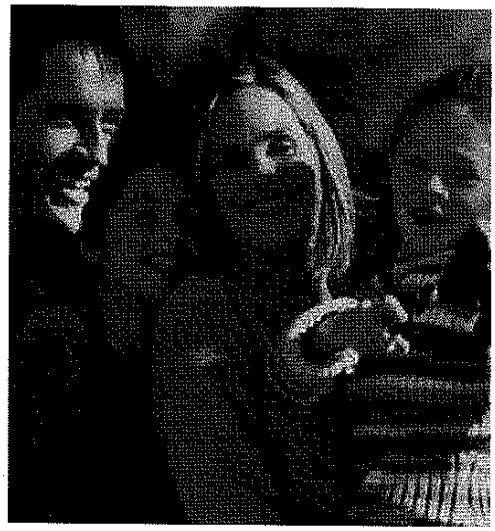




Hereditary Breast *and* Ovarian Cancer Syndrome

A Patient's Guide

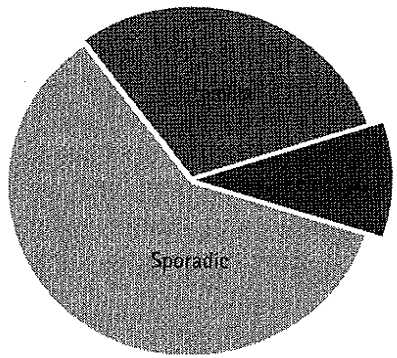
to risk assessment

Hereditary Cancer Testing: Is it Right for You?

This workbook is designed to help you decide if hereditary cancer testing is right for you and should be reviewed with a trained healthcare provider.

Introduction

Most cancer occurs by chance. This is often called "sporadic cancer." In some families we see more cancer than we would expect by chance alone. Determining which of these families have cancer related to an inherited gene mutation is important, as the cancer risks in hereditary cancer families are much higher than the general population.



Sporadic Cancer – Cancer which occurs by chance. People with sporadic cancer typically do not have relatives with the same type of cancer.

Familial Cancer – Cancer likely caused by a combination of genetic and environmental risk factors. People with familial cancer may have one or more relatives with the same type of cancer, however, there does not appear to be a specific pattern of inheritance (e.g. the cancer risk is not clearly passed from parent to child).

Hereditary Cancer – Cancer occurs when an altered gene (gene change) is passed down in the family from parent to child. People with hereditary cancer are more likely to have relatives with the same type or a related type of cancer. They may develop more than one cancer and their cancer often occurs at an earlier than average age.

Personal or Family History of Breast and Ovarian Cancer*

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Breast cancer at age 50 or younger
- ☐ Ovarian cancer at any age
- ☐ Male breast cancer at any age
- ☐ Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry and a personal or family history of an HBOC-associated† cancer at any age
- ☐ Two breast cancers in the same person or on the same side of the family
- ☐ Triple negative breast cancer at any age
- ☐ Pancreatic cancer and an HBOC-associated† cancer in the same person or on the same side of the family
- ☐ A previously identified *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation in your family

Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer (HBOC) syndrome is an inherited condition that causes an increased risk for ovarian, breast, pancreatic and prostate cancer. The vast majority of hereditary breast and ovarian cancer is due to an alteration or gene mutation in either the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* genes. These gene mutations can be inherited from either your mother or father.

Cancer Risks for People Who Have a BRCA Gene Mutation

	BRCA Gene Mutation	General Population
Breast Cancer	up to 87%‡	8%‡
Ovarian Cancer	up to 44%‡	less than 1%
Male Breast Cancer	up to 8%‡	0.05%‡
Second Primary Breast Cancer	up to 64%‡	up to 11%
Pancreatic Cancer	up to 7%‡	less than 1%
Prostate Cancer	up to 20%‡	13%‡

*Assessment criteria based on medical society guidelines. For these individual medical society guidelines go to www.myriadtests.com/patient_guidelines
† HBOC-associated cancer include breast, ovarian, and pancreatic cancer
‡ According to SEER data by age 70 for female, by age 80 for male.

Managing Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Risk*

INCREASED SURVEILLANCE

- Monthly breast self exams starting at the age of 18 and clinical breast exams two times a year beginning at age 25
- Yearly screening with both mammography and MRI beginning at the age of 25
- Pelvic exam twice a year beginning at age 35 in patients not electing surgery to reduce ovarian cancer risk
- Transvaginal ultrasound (an imaging technique used to create a picture of the genital tract in women by using a hand-held device inserted directly into the vagina) and testing for CA-125 levels in the blood two times a year if surgery to reduce ovarian cancer risk is not done

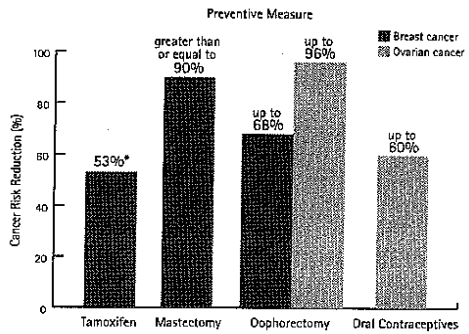
CHEMOPREVENTION

- Drugs such as tamoxifen have been shown to reduce the risk of breast cancer in high risk women
- Birth control pills may reduce the risk of ovarian cancer in women with *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene mutations

PREVENTIVE SURGERY

- Preventive mastectomy (removal of the breasts) significantly reduces the risk of breast cancer in women with *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene mutations
- Preventive removal of the ovaries and fallopian tubes (Bilateral Salpingo Oophorectomy) significantly reduces the risk of ovarian cancer, and also breast cancer, in women with *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene mutations

Proactive Cancer Management Reduces the Risks



* In contralateral breast cancer.

*For reference and supporting data on risk factors and medical management visit www.myriadtests.com/references

Testing Options

There are four types of tests to look for *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutations:

- ❑ **Comprehensive BRAC*Analysis*® Testing:**
  Full examination of the most common changes of *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes. This test is for people who do not have any known gene mutations in the family.
- ❑ **Single Site BRAC*Analysis*:**
  This test is for individuals who already know a *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene mutation is in the family. Before taking this test, you should find out the name of the gene mutation from family members who have tested positive.
- ❑ **Multisite 3 BRAC*Analysis*:**
  This test examines the three most common *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* gene mutations in individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.
- ❑ **BRAC*Analysis* Large Rearrangement Test (BART):**
  Most *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* gene mutations can be found with the Comprehensive BRAC-*Analysis* test. However, there are some much less common gene mutations that can only be found using a test called the BRAC*Analysis* Large Rearrangement Test (BART).

Your doctor will decide based on your personal and family history which test is right for you.

Possible Test Results

Positive Result → **Increased Cancer Risk**
Medical management based on recommendations for people who have the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene mutations

Negative Result

- A gene mutation has been previously identified in the family (Single Site Analysis) → **No Increased Cancer Risk**
  Medical management based on general population cancer screening recommendations
- No gene mutation has been previously identified in the family (Comprehensive Analysis) → **Chance of HBOC Significantly Reduced**
  Medical management based on personal and family history of cancer

Uncertain Variant → **Cancer Risk Not Fully Defined**
Medical management based on personal and family history of cancer

It's a Family Affair

- *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* gene mutations may be passed on in a family
  - If you have a gene mutation, your parents, your children, and your brothers and sisters have a 50% chance that they have the same gene mutation
  - Other relatives such as aunts, uncles and cousins may also be at risk to carry the same gene mutation
  - Testing is the only way to identify gene mutation carriers
- It is important to share test results with family members
- Family members have different viewpoints and reactions to genetic testing

Benefits and Limitations of Testing

BENEFITS

- Personalized hereditary cancer risk assessment
- Information to help make medical management decisions to help reduce cancer risk
- Important information for family members to help determine their risk
- Reduced anxiety and stress

LIMITATIONS

- Testing does not detect all causes of hereditary cancer
- A negative result is most helpful when there is a known mutation in the family

Notes:

Health Care Coverage

Insurance coverage for genetic testing is excellent, with the majority of patients covered for testing. Although each case is unique, the average patient pays coinsurance of less than $100.*

For information regarding Myriad's Patient Financial Assistance Program visit **www.myriadtests.com** or contact Customer Service at 800-469-7423.

Privacy

Federal laws (HIPAA and GINA) and laws in most states prohibit discrimination regarding employment eligibility, health benefits, or insurance premiums based solely on genetic information. Additionally, it is Myriad's policy that test results are disclosed only to the ordering healthcare professional or designee, unless the patient consents otherwise.

Next Steps:

☐ Pursue testing

☐ Schedule follow-up appointment to discuss results

Date:_____ Time:_____

☐ Decline testing—Medical management based on personal and family history of cancer

☐ Undecided

☐ Talk to family

Who to contact with questions:_____

*Test prices may be confirmed by calling Myriad Customer Service at 800-469-7423. Unmet deductibles are always the responsibility of the patient.

Additional Resources

Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.
www.BRACnow.com
800-4-MYRIAD (800-469-7423)
Email Medical Services with questions about testing: helpmed@myriad.com

National Society of Genetic Counselors (NSGC)
www.NSGC.org
nsgc@nsgc.org
312-673-6972

Bright Pink
A national non-profit organization providing education and support to young women who are at high risk for breast and ovarian cancer.
Brightpink@bebrightpink.org
BeBrightPink.com

Young Survival Coalition
An international organization dedicated to the critical issues unique to young women and breast cancer.
www.youngsurvival.org
212-206-6610

Cancer Support Community
An international organization dedicated to providing support, education and hope to people affected by cancer.
www.cancersupportcommunity.org
202-659-9709

JUST ASK!™

BRAC*Analysis*®

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Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.
320 Wakara Way
Salt Lake City, UT 84108
800-469-7423

BRACPET/07-11

IF YOUR FAMILY HAS **A HISTORY** OF CANCER.

PUT IT TO **THE TEST.**

Learn about your risk for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer and how you can reduce it.

JUST ASK!™

BRAC*Analysis*®

DO YOU HAVE A FAMILY HISTORY OF BREAST OR OVARIAN CANCER?

Ask yourself the question. The answer could help you be ready against hereditary cancer.

WHAT IS A FAMILY HISTORY OF BREAST OR OVARIAN CANCER?

To understand if breast or ovarian cancer runs in your family, look at your whole family history, including your father's side. Breast or ovarian cancer risk isn't just passed from mother to daughter or son. A father can also pass it on to his daughter or son.

YOU COULD HAVE AN INHERITED RISK IF*:

- *You or a family member (mother's or father's side) were diagnosed with breast cancer at age 50 or younger*
- *You or a family member were diagnosed with ovarian cancer at any age*
- *You have a male family member with breast cancer at any age*
- *You have Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry, and a personal or family history of an HBOC-associated† cancer at any age*
- *There are two breast cancers in the same person or on the same side of the family*
- *You or a family member were diagnosed with triple negative breast cancer at any age*
- *There is pancreatic cancer and an HBOC-associated† cancer on the same side of the family*
- *You have a previously identified BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation in your family*

Most hereditary breast and ovarian cancer occurs because of a mutation in either the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* genes.

If you have a BRCA gene mutation, you could have up to an 87% risk of breast cancer and up to a 44% risk of ovarian cancer in your lifetime.

Understanding if breast or ovarian cancer runs in your family is important. Research shows that early detection—along with taking certain steps—can reduce your risk of developing hereditary cancer.

*Assessment criteria based on medical society guidelines. For these individual medical society guidelines go to www.myriadtests.com/patient_guidelines.

†HBOC-associated cancers include breast, ovarian, and pancreatic cancer

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO HAVE A FAMILY HISTORY OF BREAST OR OVARIAN CANCER?

Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome is an inherited condition that causes an increased risk for breast and ovarian cancer.

Mutations in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes account for the vast majority of hereditary breast and ovarian cancers. Knowing if you have a BRCA gene mutation can help you to know your risk of hereditary cancer and inform your family of their potential risk of hereditary cancer.

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT BRCA MUTATIONS.

- *Women with a BRCA mutation have:*
  - *Up to a 50% risk of developing breast cancer by age 50*
  - *Up to an 87% risk of developing breast cancer by age 70*
  - *Up to a 64% risk of developing a second breast cancer*
  - *Up to a 44% chance of developing ovarian cancer by age 70*
- *Certain BRCA mutations are more common among people of Ashkenazi Jewish descent*
- *BRCA mutations also increase the risk for other cancers in both men and women, including up to an 8% risk for male breast cancer and up to a 7% risk for pancreatic cancer in men and women*

THE FIRST STEP TO KNOWING YOUR RISK IS UNDERSTANDING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY.

Complete as much of the chart below as possible. Your answers can help determine if hereditary breast and ovarian cancer runs in your family. Then discuss it with your doctor or another healthcare provider, and alert him or her if you have marked one or more of the boxes below.

	You	*Siblings/ Children*	*Mother's Side*	*Father's Side*
BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER				
Breast cancer at age 50 or younger				
Ovarian cancer at any age				
Two primary breast cancers (in the same person or on the same side of the family)				
Male breast cancer at any age				
Triple negative breast cancer				
Pancreatic cancer				
Are you of Ashkenazi Jewish descent?				
A previously identified BRCA mutation in the family				

BRAC*Analysis*® TESTING FOR HEREDITARY BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER.

BRAC*Analysis* is for individuals at risk for hereditary breast or ovarian cancer.

It is not like a mammogram or other screening tests that are recommended for every woman. If you and your health care professional determine that you may be at risk for hereditary breast or ovarian cancer, BRAC*Analysis* is right for you.

WHAT IS BRAC*Analysis* TESTING?

BRAC*Analysis* does not tell you whether you have cancer, but detects mutations in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes. These are the gene mutations that are responsible for the vast majority of hereditary breast and ovarian cancer. Only a small blood or oral rinse sample is taken for analysis.

HOW YOU CAN USE BRAC*Analysis* TEST RESULTS.

The BRAC*Analysis* test results may enable you and your family to make more informed choices and help you to be ready against hereditary cancer. For example:

- *A woman who discovers she has a BRCA mutation can start screening for breast or ovarian cancer when she is younger or choose to reduce her risk of cancer through medication or surgery*
- *A woman already diagnosed with breast or ovarian cancer can take certain steps to help prevent a second cancer*
- *Individuals with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer may want to know whether they carry a mutation that could be passed down to their children*

Knowing your test results can also help your doctor or other providers manage your health care needs more effectively.

Talk with your healthcare provider about hereditary cancer risk assessment and testing.

KNOWING YOUR RISK
EMPOWERS YOU TO LOWER IT.

BRAC*Analysis*® testing can help you find out your hereditary breast and ovarian cancer risk, so you can manage it before cancer develops. Professional medical organizations recommend the following options:*

INCREASED SURVEILLANCE

BREASTS

- *Breast self-exam training and education starting at age 18*
- *Clinical breast exams two times a year starting at age 25*
- *Yearly screening with mammograms and MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) starting at age 25 or individualized based on earliest age of onset in family*

OVARIES

- *Transvaginal ultrasound and testing for CA-125 levels in the blood every 6 months starting at age 35 or 5-10 years earlier than the earliest age of first diagnosis of ovarian cancer in the family*

PREVENTIVE DRUG THERAPY

- *Drugs such as tamoxifen or raloxifene have been shown to reduce the risk of both breast and ovarian cancer in high-risk women*
- *Oral contraceptives can significantly reduce the risk of ovarian cancer*

PREVENTIVE SURGERY

- *Preventive removal of the breasts (mastectomy) significantly reduces the risk of breast cancer*
- *Preventive removal of the ovaries and fallopian tubes (salpingo-oophorectomy) significantly reduces the risk of ovarian cancer and may also reduce the risk of breast cancer*

*For reference and supporting data on risk factors and medical management visit www.myriadtests.com/references

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
ABOUT THE BRAC*Analysis*® TEST.

What can I expect during the testing process?
If you and your healthcare provider decide BRAC*Analysis* is right for you, a small blood or oral rinse sample is taken. This sample is then shipped directly to Myriad Genetic Laboratories. Results can be obtained from your health care provider in about two weeks.

Will my health insurance pay for* BRAC*Analysis* *testing?
Most insurance carriers cover genetic testing services for hereditary cancer. In fact, the average patient pays less than $100 coinsurance. Myriad helps you receive the appropriate coverage from your plan and be aware of your financial obligations prior to testing.

Can my health insurance coverage be impacted based on the results?
Federal laws (HIPAA and GINA) and laws in most states prohibit discrimination regarding employment eligibility, health benefits or insurance premiums based solely on genetic information. Additionally, it is Myriad's policy that test results are disclosed only to the ordering healthcare professional or designee unless the patient consents otherwise.

How can I get more information about hereditary cancer risk assessment and* BRAC*Analysis* *testing?
Please talk to your health care provider. You can also visit our website at www.bracnow.com or call Myriad at 866-BRACNOW (866-272-2669).

JUST ASK.

BRAC*Analysis*®

CONTACT THESE ORGANIZATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION.

BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER ORGANIZATIONS

BRIGHT PINK
www.bebrightpink.org

JOHN W. NICK FOUNDATION
www.johnwnickfoundation.org *866-222-4441*

SUSAN G. KOMEN FOR THE CURE
www.komen.org *877-465-6636*

LIVING BEYOND BREAST CANCER (LBBC)
www.lbbc.org *888-753-5222*

NATIONAL OVARIAN CANCER COALITION
www.ovarian.org *888-OVARIAN*

YOUNG SURVIVAL COALITION
www.youngsurvival.org *877-YSC-1011*

GYNECOLOGIC CANCER FOUNDATION
www.thegcf.org *800-444-4441*

GENERAL CANCER ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
www.cancer.org *800-ACS-2345*

CANCER.NET
www.cancer.net *800-422-6237*

OTHER RESOURCES

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF GENETIC COUNSELORS
www.nsgc.org *312-321-6834*

MYRIAD GENETIC LABORATORIES, INC.
www.bracnow.com *866-BRACNOW*

JUST ASK!™

BRAC*Analysis*®

This information is provided to help answer some of your questions with respect to hereditary cancer risks and predispositional cancer testing. It is general in nature and not intended to provide a definitive analysis of your specific risk factors for hereditary cancer. You should not rely on the information provided herein; but rather, you should consult with your doctor or a qualified health care professional to review this information along with your individual health conditions and risk factors.

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320 Wakara Way
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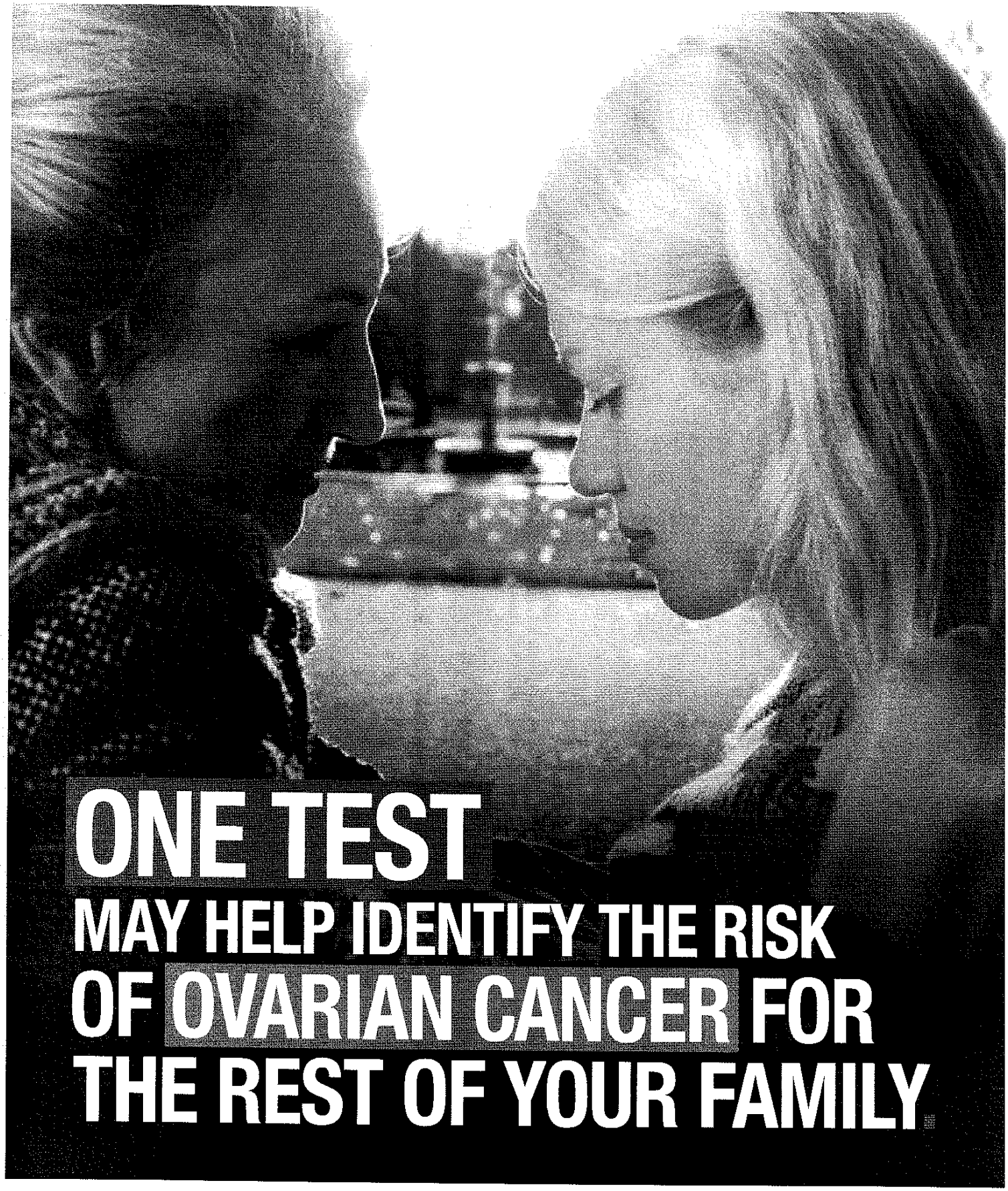
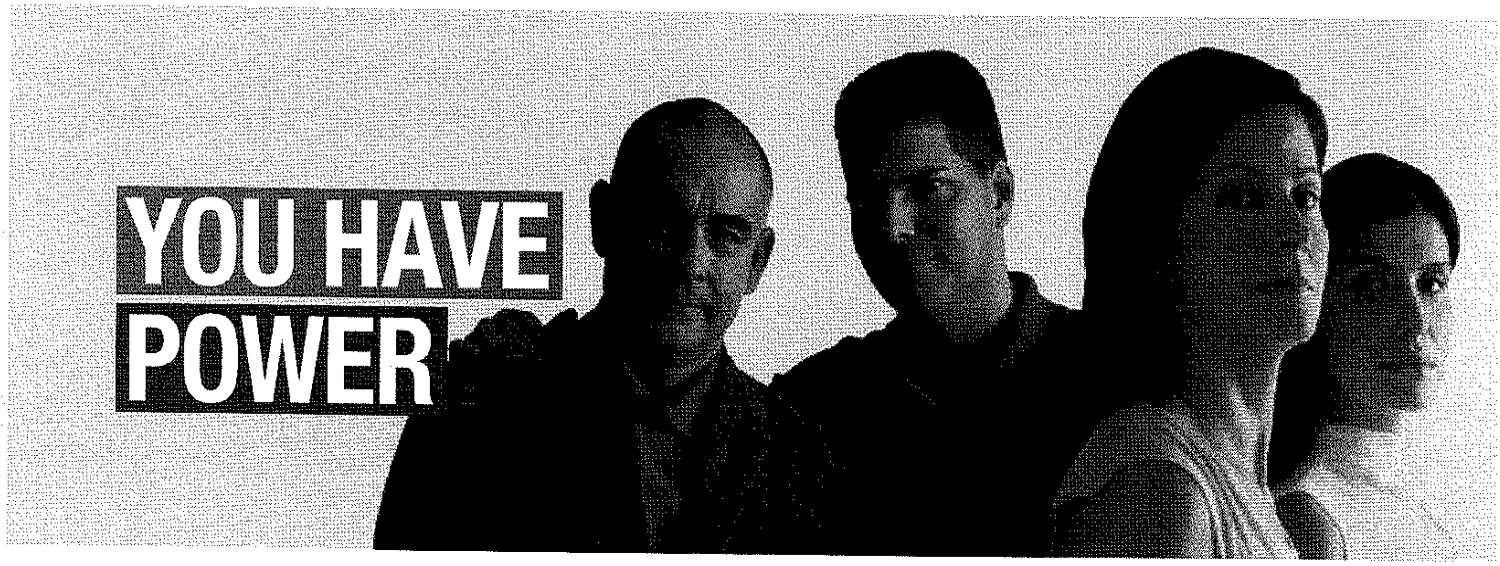


ONE TEST MAY HELP IDENTIFY THE RISK OF OVARIAN CANCER FOR THE REST OF YOUR FAMILY

A guide to understanding how genetic testing, such as BRAC*Analysis*®, can help determine if ovarian cancer runs in your family, and may help your family members to reduce their cancer risk.

JUST ASK!™

BRAC*Analysis*®



BRAC*Analysis*® TESTING GIVES YOU THE POWER TO LET YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS KNOW IF THEY ARE AT RISK SO THAT THEY CAN TAKE STEPS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF BEING DIAGNOSED WITH OVARIAN, BREAST OR OTHER RELATED CANCERS.

WHAT IS GENETIC TESTING FOR HEREDITARY CANCER?

Genetic testing, such as BRAC*Analysis* testing, uses a simple blood or oral rinse sample that can tell you if you inherited a harmful change in a gene, called BRCA. People with this kind of gene change have hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) syndrome and a higher-than-average risk for ovarian, breast and other related cancers.* Physician guidelines† recommend that any person with a personal or family history of ovarian cancer be tested for BRCA gene changes.

1 in 7 WHY SHOULD YOU CONSIDER BRAC*Analysis* TESTING?

Because 1 in 7 ovarian cancers are hereditary and due to a BRCA gene change (mutation).‡

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF BRAC*Analysis* TESTING?

TO YOUR FAMILY

- **Empowers your family members** with knowledge that they may be at risk for ovarian, breast and related cancers.
- May help family members to take steps to **reduce their risk** of future cancers.
- Assists family members' healthcare professionals in **making informed decisions** about their care.

TO YOU

- May **help you and your doctor** to minimize your risk for future diagnosis of hereditary breast cancer.
- Assists your healthcare professional in determining if you **qualify for clinical trials.**

REAL EXAMPLES OF HOW BRAC*Analysis*® TESTING HELPS FAMILIES

One study reported that nearly 90% of ovarian cancer patients would want to have BRCA gene testing to let their family members know if there is an inherited gene change responsible for their cancer.[1] The following four women share their stories of why they got BRAC*Analysis* testing.

LESLIE: First in my family to be diagnosed with ovarian cancer.

- I tested positive for a BRCA gene change.

How BRAC*Analysis* testing is helping my family:
I am currently encouraging my family members to be tested, especially my son because he could pass the gene change to his children.

SHELBY: My daughters inherited a BRCA gene change from their father, whose grandmother had ovarian cancer.

- My daughters tested positive for a BRCA gene change.

How BRAC*Analysis* testing is helping my family:
My daughters have taken measures to beat cancer and reduce their risk and are healthy today.

SHAWNA: My father's mother and aunt both had ovarian cancer.

- I was 30 when I tested positive for a BRCA gene change and although I have never been diagnosed with cancer, my doctor helped me develop a plan to be checked more regularly.

How BRAC*Analysis* testing is helping my family:
My daughters can have BRAC*Analysis* testing when they are older.

STEPHANIE: My great grandmother, grandmother, aunt and mother all had ovarian cancer.

- I tested positive for a BRCA gene change and chose to have a preventive oophorectomy and mastectomy, although I have never been diagnosed with cancer.

How BRAC*Analysis* testing is helping my family:
Multiple family members have been tested—two others have tested positive for a BRCA gene change.

HOW TO SHARE YOUR TEST RESULT WITH FAMILY MEMBERS:

1. Fill out the card, including your relationship to the family member you're giving it to, and provide a copy of your BRAC*Analysis* test result.
2. Give them to each family member who may benefit from the test.
3. Encourage them to show the card and your test result to their healthcare professional.

I HAVE A FAMILY MEMBER WITH OVARIAN CANCER

Relationship: _____

Their BRAC*Analysis*® test result was:

☐ **POSITIVE**
for a gene change (mutation)
Circle one or both: ***BRCA1 / BRCA2***

☐ **INCONCLUSIVE**
(Variant of Uncertain Significance)
Circle one or both: ***BRCA1 / BRCA2***

☐ **NEGATIVE**

Please note: The need for BRAC*Analysis* testing should be decided based on a complete family history. Some individuals may benefit from BRAC*Analysis* testing even though family members have a negative or inconclusive test result.

I HAVE A FAMILY MEMBER WITH OVARIAN CANCER

Relationship: _____

Their BRAC*Analysis*® test result was:

☐ **POSITIVE**
for a gene change (mutation)
Circle one or both: ***BRCA1 / BRCA2***

☐ **INCONCLUSIVE**
(Variant of Uncertain Significance)
Circle one or both: ***BRCA1 / BRCA2***

☐ **NEGATIVE**

Please note: The need for BRAC*Analysis* testing should be decided based on a complete family history. Some individuals may benefit from BRAC*Analysis* testing even though family members have a negative or inconclusive test result.

FREQUENTLY ASKED PATIENT QUESTIONS

Q: What is the BRAC*Analysis*® testing process like?

A: A small blood or oral rinse sample is taken by your healthcare professional. This sample is then shipped directly to Myriad Genetic Laboratories. About two weeks later, your healthcare professional will be able to provide you with an explanation of your result, as well as a personalized care management plan for you based on that result.

Q: Who will arrange BRAC*Analysis* testing on my family members?

A: After you receive your test result, use the cards provided below to encourage your family members to speak with a healthcare professional about their risk. Their healthcare professional will help them determine if BRAC*Analysis* testing is right for them and arrange for testing, if needed.

Q: Will health insurance cover the cost of the test for me and my family?

A: Insurance coverage for genetic testing of at-risk patients is excellent, with the majority of patients covered for testing. Although each case is unique, the average patient pays co-insurance of less than 10% of the test price.§

Q: How will my history and results affect future health insurance coverage for me and my family?

A: Federal laws (HIPAA and GINA) and most state laws prohibit discrimination regarding employment eligibility, benefits or premiums based solely on genetic information. Additionally, it is Myriad's policy to only disclose test results to the ordering healthcare professional or designee, unless you consent otherwise.

* HBOC is associated with a significant lifetime risk of breast and ovarian cancer. In addition, individuals with HBOC have a lower, but still significant risk of other related cancers including pancreatic, prostate and melanoma. For more information, please speak to your healthcare professional.

† National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

‡ An estimated 2% of ovarian cancers are due to Lynch syndrome. Lynch syndrome is caused by a gene mutation in one of several genes known as mismatch repair genes. Other cancers associated with Lynch syndrome, in addition to ovarian cancer, include colon, endometrial, stomach, urinary tract, small bowel, biliary tract, brain, sebaceous adenomas and carcinomas, and pancreas. If you have a family history of any of the above cancers, please speak with your healthcare professional for further information.

§ Test prices may be confirmed by calling Myriad Customer Service at 800-469-7423. Unmet deductibles are always the responsibility of the patient.

References

1. Lacour RA, et al. *Gyn Onc.* 2006;111:132-136.

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320 Wakara Way
Salt Lake City, UT 84108

To the Healthcare Professional: The information on this card may mean that the patient who presented it is at risk for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) syndrome and should be considered for BRAC*Analysis*® testing.

For more information, please visit **www.bracnow.com**

BRAC*Analysis*® JUST ASK!

To the Healthcare Professional: The information on this card may mean that the patient who presented it is at risk for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) syndrome and should be considered for BRAC*Analysis*® testing.

For more information, please visit **www.bracnow.com**

BRAC*Analysis*® JUST ASK!

For more information on genetic testing and BRAC*Analysis* testing, as well as additional resources, please visit:

www.bracnow.com/resources

BRAC*Analysis*® JUST ASK!