NCCN Guidelines Panel: NCCN Guidelines for Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast and Ovarian

For Discussion at April 24, 2019 panel meeting

- Request for NCCN Guidelines Panel to consider review of data for a specific indication.

Revise NCCN Guideline Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast and Ovarian to reflect the findings that RAD51D gene variations to reflect a high risk for breast cancer

This request is to revise the recommendation for breast cancer risk for RAD51D gene variations to reflect a high risk for breast cancer, specifically triple negative at younger ages

Specific changes recommended within the NCCN Guidelines for Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast and Ovarian

- Page GENE-4  RAD51D  Change “Unknown or insufficient evidence for Breast cancer risk” to “High Risk for triple negative breast cancer” Under comments: Recommend risk reduction for breast cancer including consideration of bilateral prophylactic mastectomy secondary to aggressive nature of triple negative breast cancer and no medications available to reduce risk, and diagnosis often occurs between routine screenings.

- Rationale for recommended change. Triple negative breast cancer is rare, often aggressive in young women, and diagnosed at advanced stages in between routine screenings, so prevention in high risk gene variations is necessary, including RAD51D. The below large, multi-institutional research study confirms this recommendation.

- Citation of literature support and complete articles supporting recommended change.
  - [https://academic.oup.com/jnci/article/110/8/855/5062996](https://academic.oup.com/jnci/article/110/8/855/5062996)
  - [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6093350/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6093350/)