



Submitted by: Senior VP Medical Affairs  
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NCCN Guidelines Panel: Prostate Cancer Treatment

Specific Changes: Add recommendation for genetic risk assessment/testing to the Initial Clinical Assessment algorithm for newly diagnosed patients on page PROS-1, with a footnote describing the existing NCCN guidelines for assessment/testing (Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast and Ovarian, page BRCA-1):

“Personal history of prostate cancer (Gleason score  $\geq 7$ ) at any age with close blood relative with ovarian carcinoma at any age or breast cancer  $\leq 50$  y or two relatives with breast, pancreatic or prostate cancer (Gleason score  $\geq 7$ ) at any age.”

FDA Clearance: Not applicable.

Rationale: The NCCN Guideline for Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast and Ovarian provide specific criteria for genetic evaluation/referral and testing of individuals with a personal history of prostate cancer. The identification of men with prostate cancers linked to an inherited mutation in *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* has clinical significance for managing their risks for the other cancers associated with these genes, i.e. male breast, melanoma and pancreatic cancer, as well as risks to family members. Identification of a mutation in *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* also provides prognostic information relevant to the treatment of their disease, as numerous studies have shown that prostate cancers in mutation carriers have a more aggressive course and are associated with worse outcomes.

Citations: The following articles are submitted in support of this proposed change. We would like to acknowledge the contributions of NCCN panel members who are also co-authors or co-contributors of some of these publications.

Daly M et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology®: Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast and Ovarian. V 2.2016. March 15. Available at <http://www.nccn.org>.

Castro E, et al. Germline *BRCA* mutations are associated with higher risk of nodal involvement, distant metastasis, and poor survival outcomes in prostate cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2013 31:1748-57. PMID: 23569316.

Mitra A, et al. Prostate cancer in male *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers has a more aggressive phenotype. *Br J Cancer*. 2008 98:502-7. PMID: 18182994.

Narod SA, et al. Rapid progression of prostate cancer in men with a *BRCA2* mutation. *Br J Cancer*. 2008 99:371-4. PMID: 18577985.

Thorne H, et al. Decreased prostate cancer-specific survival of men with *BRCA2* mutations from multiple breast cancer families. *Cancer Prev Res (Phila)*. 2011 4:1002-10. PMID: 21733824.

Tryggvadóttir L, et al. Prostate cancer progression and survival in *BRCA2* mutation carriers. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2007 99:929-35. PMID: 17565157.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michael Brawer', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Brawer, MD  
Senior VP Medical Affairs  
Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.