Everyone has BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, but some people are born with an error, or mutation, in one of these genes. Men and women with a gene mutation in either BRCA1 or BRCA2 are at heightened risk for developing certain cancers, including breast, ovarian, prostate and pancreatic cancers. These gene mutations can be passed on to children by either men or women. There are options available to reduce and manage your risk.
REVELATIONIZING BRCA-RELATED CANCER RESEARCH & CARE

The Basser Center for BRCA at Penn Medicine’s Abramson Cancer Center is the first comprehensive center for the research, treatment, and prevention of BRCA-related cancers. Devoted to advancing care for people affected by BRCA gene mutations, the Basser Center’s unique model provides funding for collaborative research, education, and outreach programs around the world.

INCREASED LIFETIME CANCER RISKS WITH A BRCA MUTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Risk (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovarian</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BRCA-RELATED CANCERS IN MEN & WOMEN

- Breast
- Pancreatic
- Ovarian
- Prostate

CONSIDER GENETIC RISK EVALUATION IF YOU OR A FAMILY MEMBER HAS HAD*:

- Breast cancer at age 50 or younger
- Triple negative breast cancer at age 60 or younger
- Ovarian or fallopian tube cancer at any age
- More than one breast cancer diagnosis
- Male breast cancer
- Breast, ovarian or pancreatic cancer and are of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry
- A known mutation in a cancer risk gene
- Breast, ovarian, pancreatic or high grade prostate cancer diagnosed in multiple individuals on the same side of the family

* A genetics specialist can help to determine if your personal and/or family history meet these or other criteria.