

Breast Cancer Risk Assessment

The American Cancer Society and many other medical organizations recommend a woman consider screening beginning at age 40, and certainly by age 45, and continue for as long as she is in good health.

Though most breast cancer occurs in women with no known risk factors other than being a woman and getting older, there are some other risk factors known to increase the chance of getting breast cancer. Not all risk factors carry the same level of risk and having a risk factor DOES NOT mean that you will definitely develop breast cancer.

Breast density can **both** hide (or mask) cancer on a mammogram **and** increase the risk for developing breast cancer. This checklist is designed to identify women at high risk who should, in addition to their 2D/3D mammogram, consider MRI screening for cancer detection. If you are *not* determined to be at high risk by your health care provider, but *have* dense breasts, ultrasound may be considered in addition to 2D/3D mammography because dense tissue can mask cancers.

Please print this checklist to bring to your next health checkup. This can help you and your doctor identify risks that may influence your breast cancer screening.

	Factors that mildly increase risk:	8.	Did you or your mother take diethylstilbestrol (DES) while pregnant?
	Do you drink more than 5 oz. of alcohol daily (about the size of a glass of wine)? ☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No
		9.	I have breastfed at least one child ("no" = mild increased risk) ☐ Yes
2.	Are you of Ashkenazi (Eastern European) Jewish heritage?		□ No
	☐ Yes ☐ No	10	If postmenopausal, has your weight increased since menopause, or have you become overweight or obese?
3.	Has your mammogram indicated your breasts are heterogeneously dense?	11. H	☐ Yes, number of pounds gained☐ No☐ Not applicable
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know my specific density category		. Have you had a breast biopsy* with a benign/normal (e.g. fibroadenoma or fibrocystic change) or nonatypical result?
	Did you begin getting your period at age 11 or younger? ☐ Yes		☐ Yes ☐ No
	□ No		Factors that moderately increase risk:
5.	Did (do) you have any menstrual periods after age 54?	r I	2. Have you had a biopsy* with an atypical or precancerous result (e.g. atypical ductal hyperplasia (ADH), atypical lobular hyperplasia (ALH) or atypical papilloma)?
	☐ Yes ☐ No		
	☐ Not applicable		☐ Yes ☐ No
6.	Were you over 30 years old for your first full-term pregnancy?	12	Does your mammogram indicate your breasts are
	☐ Yes ☐ No	13	extremely dense?
	☐ Not applicable		☐ Yes ☐ No
	I have had at least one full-term pregnancy ("no" = a mild increased risk) ☐ Yes		☐ I don't know my specific density category
	□ No		

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14.	Do you have one first-degree relative (mother, sister, or daughter) diagnosed with breast cancer before age 50? If yes, please bring details of which relative(s) and age(s)	21	. Were you diagnosed with breast cancer by age 50? ☐ Yes ☐ No		
	of diagnoses to your healthcare provider. ☐ Yes ☐ No	22	. Were you diagnosed with breast cancer after the age of 50 and do you have dense breasts?		
15.	Do you have a family history of ovarian cancer? If yes, please bring details of which relative(s) and age(s)		☐ Yes☐ No		
	of diagnoses to your healthcare provider. ☐ Yes ☐ No	23.	Do you have two or more first-degree relatives (mom, sister, or daughter) diagnosed with breast cancer before age 50? If yes, please bring details of what relative(s) and		
16.	Are you post-menopausal and taking a combination of estrogen and progesterone hormonal therapy?		at what age diagnosed to your healthcare provider. ☐ Yes ☐ No		
	☐ Yes. Starting at what age and for how many years?	24	. Have you had high-dose radiation treatment to chest before the age of 30 (e.g. for treatment for Hodgkin lymphoma)?		
17.	Do you have any male relatives (father, brother, or son) diagnosed with breast cancer?		☐ Yes. How many years ago?		
	□ Yes	25	. Do you have a personal history of ovarian cancer?		
	□ No		☐ Yes ☐ No		
	Factors that strongly increase risk:	26	Do you have a personal history of lobular carcinoma		
18.	Are you a woman 60 years of age or older?	20	in situ (LCIS)?		
	☐ Yes		☐ Yes		
	□ No		□ No		
19.	Do you have any known disease-causing genetic mutations for breast cancer (e.g. <i>BRCA1</i> , <i>BRCA2</i> , or other)? If yes, please share the results with your healthcare provider.		you have had a biopsy and do not know actual iopsy results, ASK.		
	☐ Yes☐ No☐ I don't know				
20.	Do any family members have any known disease-causing genetic mutations for breast cancer (e.g. <i>BRCA1</i> , <i>BRCA2</i> , or other)? If yes, please share the results with your healthcare provider.				
	☐ Yes☐ No☐ I don't know				
If	If you are taking medication to decrease your risk of developing breast cancer, please list that medication here:				

This checklist is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be a substitute for medical advice from a physician. Please check with a physician if you need a diagnosis and/or for treatments as well as information regarding your specific condition. If you are experiencing urgent medical conditions, call 911 (in the U.S.).