

## Hereditary Cause of Breast Cancer

### National Quality Strategy Domain

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- Effective Clinical Care

### Measure Type

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- Process

### Description

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Percent of newly diagnosed invasive and ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) breast cancer patients (Stage 0 - Stage 4) seen by surgeon that undergo risk assessment for a hereditary cause of breast cancer. Patients with Lobular Carcinoma in situ (LCIS) are excluded from this Quality Measure.

### Numerator

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Number of newly diagnosed invasive and DCIS breast cancer patients (Stage 0 - Stage 4) seen by surgeon that undergo risk assessment for a hereditary cause of breast cancer.

### Denominator

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Number of newly diagnosed invasive and DCIS breast cancer (Stage 0 - Stage 4) seen by surgeon who undergo surgery.

### Denominator Exclusions

LCIS patients. Family history unavailable because patient is adopted, cannot provide any family history, or other documented reason.

### Rationale

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The assessment for hereditary (germline mutation) breast cancer is important to 1) identify patients who have increased risk for new breast cancers in either breast, 2) to aid the decision making for breast conserving therapy versus mastectomy for breast cancer treatment, 3) to identify patients who have increased risk for ovarian cancer, and 4) to counsel patients and their families regarding the need for genetic counseling, genetic testing, risk reduction strategies and surveillance strategies for breast and ovarian cancers, including but not limited

to performance of annual breast MRI and discussion of prophylactic bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy. Full panel testing is appropriate in certain patients.

## Date Endorsed

**Initially Endorsed:** Mar 7, 2011

**Revised:** Mar 27, 2014; Jan 5, 2017; May 8, 2017; Sep 17, 2020

## - References -

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8. Manahan ER, Kuerer HM, Sebastian M, et al. Consensus guidelines on genetic testing for hereditary breast cancer from the American society of breast surgeons. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2019; 26:3025–31. 10.1245/s10434-019-07549-8