

Information Leaflet



Liverpool Women's
NHS Foundation Trust

BRCA1 Gene alteration

The *BRCA1* gene

BRCA1 is a gene that we all have. Having an alteration in the *BRCA1* gene can increase the chance of breast, ovarian, prostate, and pancreatic cancer. The chance is affected by:

- Age
- Sex
- Family history
- Other factors e.g., lifestyle, hormonal history.

Chance of Cancer and Management Options

In the UK, breast cancer affects approximately 1 in 7* women and people assigned female at birth during their lifetime. Most of these people are aged over 60. It is very rare for men and people assigned male at birth to develop breast cancer.

* Cancer Research UK (2015) estimated lifetime risk of being diagnosed, people born after 1960

If a genetic test shows that you have *BRCA1* gene alteration, you will have an increased chance of developing certain types of cancer. The chances for each type of cancer are shown in the table below^.

Anyone with a *BRCA1* gene alteration can take part in research.

NB: Test results are *reported based on current knowledge. Very occasionally, new information in the future may mean that our understanding of the significance of a specific gene variant may change.*

Risk category	Lifetime chance of cancer	Cancer screening	Risk reducing options
Breast	Approx. 72% (or 72 in 100) by age 80 for women and people assigned female at birth	Annual MRI and/or mammograms between the ages of 25-69 National Breast Screening Programme age 70+	Can consider risk reducing mastectomy
Ovarian	Approx. 44% (or 44 in 100) by age 80 for women and people assigned female at birth	No ovarian cancer screening is effective	Can consider a risk reducing operation to remove ovaries and fallopian tubes, once family is complete; no earlier than the ages of 35-40
Prostate	Approx. 17% (or 17 in 100) by age 85 for men and people assigned male at birth	No national screening. Can discuss pros and cons of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening with GP	N/a
Pancreatic	Approx. 3% (or 3 in 100) in men and people assigned male at birth***	May be possible through EUROPAC study if family history is confirmed	N/a

** The risk in women and people assigned female at birth is no higher than the national average

^ Data from UK Cancer Genetics Group BRCA1 Germline Pathogenic Variant Carriers Management Guidelines for Healthcare Professionals v2 updated 31.03.2023

How is the *BRCA1* gene alteration inherited?

We all have two copies of every gene including *BRCA1*. One copy is inherited from each of our parents. If we have children, we only pass on one copy of each of our genes in each pregnancy.

If an individual with an *BRCA1* gene alteration has children, there is a 50% (1 in 2) chance their *BRCA1* gene alteration could be passed on. There is also a 50% (1 in 2) chance their children could inherit the typical copy of the parent's *BRCA1* gene.

What can I do to help improve my health?

We encourage people to not smoke, to be a healthy weight, to eat less red and processed meat, to not drink too much alcohol and to exercise regularly. Doing these things can all help to reduce the chance of developing many types of cancer.

You should also report any changes in your breasts to your GP. If you have a personal or family history of breast cancer you should discuss this with your GP before taking hormone replacement therapy.

Are there any research studies for *BRCA1*?

The Epidemiological Study of Familial Breast Cancer (EMBRACE) aims to identify risk factors contributing to the development of cancer in people with an inherited cancer gene alteration. If you are interested in discussing the possibility of participating in any research studies, please ask your Genetic Counsellor or Doctor.

This leaflet is for people who have appointments at

Liverpool Centre for Genomic Medicine
Liverpool Women's Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
Crown Street
Liverpool
L8 7SS
Telephone: 0151 802 5003 or 5008

Email: lwft.clingen@nhs.net

This leaflet can be made available in different formats on request. If you would like to make any suggestions or comments about the content of this leaflet, then please contact the Patient Experience Team on 0151 702 4353 or by email at pals@lwh.nhs.uk

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