

Information leaflet for women with a
slightly increased risk of breast cancer

Breast cancer in the family



By your side

Breast cancer in the family – what does this mean?

Breast cancer is the most common cancer affecting women in the UK. Many of us will either have a relative with breast cancer, or know someone who had breast cancer. The great majority of breast cancers are not inherited. This leaflet aims to answer some of the questions you may have about your family history of breast cancer. You may have had breast cancer yourself. If you have, this leaflet may be relevant to your family members.

How common is breast cancer?

About 50,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer in the UK each year. Women have about 1 chance in 8 (12.5%) of developing breast cancer during their lifetime. More than 80% of women who get breast cancer are over 50 years of age. The chances of surviving breast cancer have greatly improved. More than 80% of women are alive more than 5 years after their cancer treatment. Survival improves if the cancer is diagnosed at an early stage.

Is breast cancer always inherited?

No. Most cancers occur due to chance and are not inherited. Very few women (about 5%) have breast cancer due to high risk genes such as BRCA1 and BRCA2. It is likely that there are other genes that can influence a woman's risk of developing breast cancer. However, currently we can only offer testing for high risk genes such as BRCA1 and BRCA2.

What type of family history suggests an inherited tendency to develop breast cancer?

It is very unusual to have an inherited tendency to develop breast cancer. It generally only occurs in families where:

- Several close relatives on the same side of the family developed breast cancer
- Breast cancer occurs in relatives at younger ages than is usual
- There is a family history of breast and ovarian cancer

In families like this there may be an altered gene that means people are more likely to develop breast cancer.

Is the cancer in my family inherited?

From the information you provided, the cancers in your family are unlikely to be caused by a known inherited form of breast cancer. It is more likely that the cancers developed because of environmental factors combined with other genes. This may be because there have only been one or two related cancers in your family, or because they have occurred at older ages, or because they only affected more distant relatives.

Can I have a gene test for inherited breast cancer?

Genetic testing is unlikely to be helpful unless there is a strong family history, including cancers at a young age. This is because most cancers are not due to a strong inherited cause. Where genetic testing may be helpful for a family it should be offered to someone who has had breast cancer. Other breast cancer genes are known to exist but more research is needed to understand them. We might suggest storing a blood sample from an affected relative so that genetic testing may be offered in the future when we know more about these genes. If your family is eligible to participate in a research study we would invite you to consider taking part. However there is no obligation to participate.

Is my risk of breast cancer increased?

The history of cancer in your family means some relatives may have a slightly increased chance of developing breast cancer. A slightly increased risk means your chance of developing breast cancer is only a little higher than women in the general population. It is still much more likely you will never develop breast cancer.

Should I be having any extra screening?

If you have a slightly increased chance of breast cancer you may be offered extra breast screening. Usually this involves having mammograms every 12 months between the age of 40 and 50. After this, you would be offered mammograms every 3 years until the age of 70. These are arranged by the NHS National Breast Screening Programme. Screening is offered in order to pick up cancers as early as possible. This enables earlier treatment which increases the prospects for a good outcome.

What are mammograms?

Mammograms are carried out at your local breast care clinic or screening unit. A small dose of X-rays is used to examine each breast, just like having a chest X-ray. Having too many X-rays is potentially harmful because it may increase the risk of cancer. Where the family history indicates an increased risk of cancer, the benefits of regular mammograms will outweigh the risks.

Mammography may also detect other changes in the breast which are completely harmless. Occasionally this can result in someone being recalled for further tests such as a biopsy. Most often these turn out to be normal but it may cause some anxiety.

Mammograms do not always pick up breast cancers. This is particularly so in younger women because their breast tissue is often more dense than in older women. It is still not clear if mammography before the age of 50 is beneficial. In time we expect further medical research will be able to answer this question.

What breast symptoms should I be aware of?

Most cases of breast cancer are found by a person noticing unusual changes and reporting any changes to their doctor. The earlier breast cancer is found, the better the chance of treating it successfully. It is therefore important for a person to be breast aware, this means a person knowing what their breasts normally look and feel like, being on the lookout for any unusual changes and reporting any changes to their doctor.

In most women, breast cancer is first noticed as a painless lump in the breast. Other signs may include:

- A change in the size or shape of a breast
- Dimpling of the skin of the breast
- A thickening in the breast tissue
- A nipple becoming inverted (turned in)
- A lump or thickening behind the nipple
- A rash (like eczema) affecting the nipple
- A bloodstained discharge from the nipple (this is unusual)
- A swelling or lump in the armpit

Pain in the breast is usually not a symptom of breast cancer. In fact, many healthy women find that their breasts feel lumpy and tender before their period. Some types of benign breast lumps can be painful. Often there are no outward signs of breast cancer that you can see or feel.

Even if you do have one or more of these signs, it still doesn't mean you have breast cancer. Most breast lumps turn out to be benign (not cancerous). However, it's important that you tell your doctor immediately if you experience any worrying symptoms.

What should I do if someone else develops cancer?

This may not affect your risk of developing cancer. However, it would be important for you to check with us in case it alters our advice.

How do hormones or environmental factors affect my chances of breast cancer?

Our knowledge of the causes of breast cancer has greatly improved. Unfortunately we still do not understand all of the environmental factors that affect the chances of developing breast cancer. We do know that certain hormonal factors are important because they may increase the risk of breast cancer. They are:

- Starting your periods early (under 12 years of age)
- Having a late first pregnancy (over 30 years)
- Having no children
- Having a late menopause

There is evidence that breast feeding for 12 months or more may reduce the risk of breast cancer. Overall, women have little or no control over risk factors for breast cancer like these.

Research has shown that taking the oral contraceptive pill does not strongly increase the risk of breast cancer. There might be a slightly increased risk while taking the pill but the added risk will fade within a few years of coming off the pill. There are some concerns about Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) and breast cancer. If taken for more than 5 years after a natural menopause, HRT which contains oestrogen plus other hormones does increase the risk of breast cancer. The longer HRT is taken, the greater the increase in risk. Again, the added risk will decrease once HRT

is stopped. For women who take HRT before their natural menopause, perhaps because they had their ovaries removed, there does not seem to be an increased risk. However, they should stop their HRT soon after the age of 50 to stop their risk of breast cancer increasing.

Using HRT to manage menopausal symptoms is a very personal decision. You will need to talk about this with your gynaecologist or GP.

Can I do anything else to reduce my risk?

Some lifestyle factors are thought to reduce the risk of breast cancer. Maintaining your weight within normal limits may help prevent your risk from rising. Evidence indicates that obesity does increase risk, particularly after menopause. This may be because overweight people have different hormone levels compared to those of normal weight.

Drinking excessive amounts of alcohol may increase your breast cancer risk. Department of Health guidelines state that women should not consume more than 14 units of alcohol a week spread over a few days with some alcohol free days as this is likely to keep risks to health to a minimum. There is good evidence that frequent physical exercise reduces cancer risk. This may be because physical activity helps to regulate women's hormone levels.

A balanced diet including plenty of fruit and vegetables is recommended.

Smoking may also increase the risk of breast cancer. Support and advice with stopping smoking is readily available through GP surgeries.

What about my relatives?

Some of your relatives may also benefit from extra breast screening. They can contact us to discuss this or ask their GP to refer them to their local genetics centre. Should you wish, we would be able to share the information we have with their own genetics centre.

If you remain healthy and cancer-free it is unlikely that your children's risk of breast cancer will be increased. However, they may wish to look into this around the age of 35 to find out more about their risk.

Useful websites for further information:

www.cancerhelpuk.org

www.macmillan.org.uk/Home.aspx

www.breastcancercare.org.uk

www.aabc.org.uk

If you need more advice please contact:

West Midlands Family Cancer Service

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