## IDENTIFYING YOUR RISK FOR BREAST CANCER

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

There are several ways to assess your risk for breast cancer. 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 develop breast cancer.

You can utilize one of the two evaluations below to assess your risk.

- 1. An online tool that can be utilized is The Gail Model Assessment tool. You can fill-out this assessment on the National Cancer Institute Website at <a href="https://bcrisktool.cancer.gov/">https://bcrisktool.cancer.gov/</a>
- 2. You can fill-out the following assessment to bring with you to your doctors appointment. It can help you and your doctor identify risks that may influence your breast cancer screening. The screening risk assessment tool is part of dense breast-info.org. If you would like to read more on the subject of dense breast tissue, please visit the site <a href="https://densebreast-info.org">https://densebreast-info.org</a>

Factors that MILDLY increase risk:  1. Do you drink more than 5 oz. of alcohol dail (about the size of a glass of wine)?  Yes or No	9. I have breasted at least one child ("no" = mild increased risk)  Yes or No
2. Are you of Ashkenazi (Eastern European) Jewish heritage? Yes or No	10. If postmenopausal, has your weight increased since menopause, or have you become overweight or obese?  Yes, number of pounds gained  No
3. Has your mammogram indicated your breast are heterogeneously dense?  Yes  No I don't know my specific density category	Not applicable  11. Have you had a breast biopsy* with a benign/normal (e.g. fibroadenoma or fibrocystic change) or nonatypical result?  Yes or No
<ul><li>4. Did you begin getting your period at age 11 or younger?</li><li>Yes or No</li></ul>	Factors that MODERATELY increase risks  12. Have you already had breast cancer diagnosed at age 40 or over?
<b>5.</b> Did (do) you have any menstrual periods after age 54?	Yes or No
Yes No Not applicable	13. 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 or No
6. Were you over 30 years old for your first ful term pregnancy? Yes	I-  14. Does your mammogram indicate your
No Not applicable  7. I have had at least one full-term pregnancy ("no" = a mild increased risk)	breasts are extremely dense? Yes No I don't know my specific density category
Yes or No	<b>15.</b> Do you have one first-degree relative (mother, sister, or daughter) diagnosed with breast cancer before age 50? If yes, please bring
8. Did you or your mother take diethylstilbestr (DES) while pregnant?  Yes or No	details of which relative(s) and age(s) of diagnoses to your healthcare provider.  Yes or No

	NO
<b>16.</b> Do you have a family history of ovarian	I don't know
cancer? If yes, please bring details to your	
healthcare provider.	
Yes or No	<b>22.</b> Were you diagnosed with breast cancer by
	age 50?
	Yes or No
17. Are you post-menopausal and taking a	
combination of estrogen and progesterone	
hormonal therapy?	23. Were you diagnosed with breast cancer
Yes. Starting at what age and for	
how many years?	breasts?
No	
140	Yes or No
18. Do you have any male relatives (father,	24. Do you have two or more first-degree
brother, or son) diagnosed with breast cancer?	relatives (mom, sister, or daughter) diagnosed
Yes or No	with breast cancer before age 50? If yes, please
	bring details of what relative(s) and at what age
Factors that STRONGLY increase risk:	diagnosed to your healthcare provider.
<b>19.</b> Are you a woman 60 years of age or older?	Yes or No
Yes or No	
163	25. Have you had high-dose radiation treatment
	to chest before the age of 30 (e.g. for treatment
<b>20.</b> Do you have any known disease-causing	for Hodgkin lymphoma)?
genetic mutations for breast cancer (e.g.	
BRCA1, BRCA2, or other)? If yes, please share	Yes. How many years ago?
the results with your healthcare provider.	No
Yes	
No	<b>26.</b> Do you have a personal history of ovarian
I don't know	cancer?
Tuon t know	
	Yes or No
21. Do any family members have any known	
disease-causing genetic mutations for breast	27. Do you have a personal history of lobular
cancer (e.g. BRCA1, BRCA2, or other)? If yes,	carcinoma in situ (LCIS)?
please share the results with your healthcare	Yes or No
provider.	
	*If you have had a biopsy and do not
Yes	know actual biopsy results, ASK.
	Know actual biopsy lesuits, Ask.

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.).