NHS North Thames Genomic Laboratory Hub | The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust | ICR The Institute of Cancer Research | NHS North Thames NHS Genomic Medicine Service Alliance

BRCA-DIRECT

Genetic Testing for Relatives

Your relative participated in our genetic testing programme, and we identified an inherited *RAD51C* gene fault. Please read this booklet to learn more about genetic testing that is available to you to identify if you have also inherited the same *RAD51C* gene fault. If you would like to proceed with genetic testing, follow the instructions on the back cover to:

1. complete a genetic test consent form ☐
2. complete a personal details form ☐
3. provide a saliva sample ☐
4. return the forms and sample at your local post office ☐

If you have any questions or would like to discuss further, please contact us:

Genetics Helpline: 020 3437 6514
Monday to Friday, 9:00am to 5:00pm
Extended hours to 7:00pm on Wednesdays

Overview

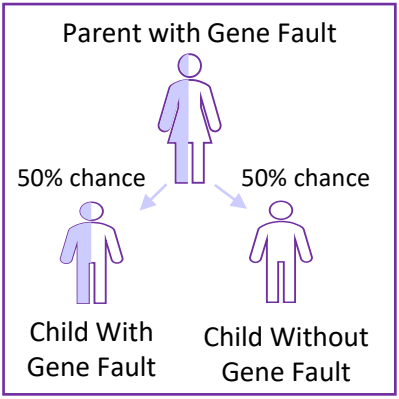
Why is this genetic test being offered to me?

We all have genes whose job is to help keep us healthy. Some genes help to protect us against developing cancer. Sometimes, faults in these 'cancer protection' genes contribute to an increased risk of developing certain types of cancer.

We have identified one of these gene faults (sometimes called "pathogenic variants," "gene alterations" or "mutations") in one copy of your relative's *RAD51C* gene .

What is the chance I have a *RAD51C* gene fault?

- The chance that you have inherited the same *RAD51C* gene fault depends on how closely related you are to this relative If you are a first degree relative (for example, parent, sibling, child), there is a 50% chance (1 in 2) that you have the same gene fault
- It can be beneficial for everyone to consider genetic testing, even men.
- Both men and women can have, and pass down, *RAD51C* gene faults. Every time a person with a *RAD51C* gene fault conceives, there is a 50% chance (1 in 2) that the child inherits the gene fault.



Why is this genetic test helpful?

- This genetic test can identify if you have inherited the *RAD51C* gene fault in your family
- *RAD51C* gene faults increase the risk for certain types of cancer. Learning if you have a *RAD51C* gene fault can:
  - open cancer risk management options for you
  - open cancer risk management options for your relatives
  - provide information for family-planning

Cancer Risk

If you have a *RAD51C* gene fault, it does **not** mean that you will definitely develop cancer, but it does mean you have a higher chance of developing certain cancers.

- **The main cancers caused by *RAD51C* gene faults are female breast cancer and ovarian cancer.**
- The table below shows the estimated cancer risks for females. The individual risk depends on multiple factors, including a family history of the associated cancers.

Female Cancer Risk Over Lifetime (to age 80)		
Cancer	General population	With ***RAD51C*** gene fault
Breast	11.5%	**21% (up to 46%)**
Ovarian	1.5%	**11% (up to 32%)**

- The values in brackets indicate the estimated cancer risks for someone with a *RAD51C* gene fault and a significant family history of the associated cancers.
- *RAD51C* gene faults are not associated with childhood cancers.

Sources: Cancerresearchuk.org; UKCGG RAD51C Germline Pathogenic Variant Carriers Management Guidelines for Healthcare Professionals

Managing cancer risk

Learning if you have a *RAD51C* gene fault, combined with an assessment of your family history of associated cancers, can allow you to proactively manage your cancer risk**.** Your clinicians can provide more individualised information to support you in making the decisions best for you.

• Female Breast Cancer Risk

Breast screening is the main option for managing breast cancer risk for women with a *RAD51C* gene fault:

Breast screening.
Your clinician will assess the age you should start breast screening and develop a personalised breast care plan detailing how often you should have breast screening, and for how long. The intention is to pick up any breast cancer at an early stage.

Breast Surgery
Women with a *RAD51C* fault <u>are not</u> routinely offered breast surgery. In some exceptional cases where a woman has significant family history of breast cancer, risk reducing breast surgery (called a mastectomy) might be discussed, following multidisciplinary team (MDT) discussion.

• Ovarian Cancer Risk

There is currently no proven effective screening for ovarian cancer. After assessing your family history information, your clinician may discuss the possibility of surgery to remove the ovaries and fallopian tubes. This makes the risk of developing ovarian cancer much lower. This surgery is called a risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy. The surgery is typically performed after a woman has completed her family and not before age 50.

Results

- If you decide to proceed with genetic testing, your results will be ready approximately 6 to 12 weeks after you provide your saliva sample (see back page for instructions)
- We will send your genetic test result by post, along with a copy of your genetic test report. We will also copy the letter and test report to your GP (Unless you asked us not to).
- Your result letter will have a front sheet so that you may choose when to read your result
- Our genetic counsellors are available to speak with you whilst reading your result, If you would like their support, please call the genetics helpline (020 3437 6514)

There are two possible outcomes of this genetic test:

1) You have inherited the *RAD51C* fault

What does this result mean for me?

- For females, this result indicates that you have a higher risk for breast and ovarian cancer.
- We will schedule a follow-up telephone appointment with a genetic counsellor for within a week of you receiving your result, to talk about this test result in detail, and provide an opportunity to ask questions. If you prefer, you may telephone the genetics helpline and speak to a genetic counsellor sooner, and at a time of your choosing.
- We will refer you to your local clinical genetics service for further consultation and ongoing management.

2) You have NOT inherited the *RAD51C* fault

What does this result mean for me?

- This result means that no increased risk of breast or ovarian cancer was identified. Your cancer risk is likely the same as other people your age.
- You should still participate in routine cancer screening offered to all people through the NHS (for example, mammograms for women over 50) and report any symptoms to your GP.
- If you have a strong personal or family history of cancer, you should report this history to your GP. They may refer you to clinical genetics for consideration of further consultation and additional genetic testing.

Who might benefit from different/additional genetic testing services?

- If you are unsure about testing and/or would like to have a more detailed consultation, you may contact your GP to be referred to your local clinical genetics service
- If you have already had cancer, you are still eligible to participate in this programme. However, you may also be eligible for additional genetic testing, and you may wish to discuss this with your GP.

Implications for Relatives

- If you have a *RAD51C* gene fault, your adult relatives who are eligible for NHS care can access NHS genetic testing. Their GP will be able to refer them to their local clinical genetics service. We can also provide letters to share with your relatives to help them access this service.
- Sharing of genetic information in your family can be done in discussion with you or through a process that will not personally identify you.

Management of Data and Samples

- To understand and classify gene alterations, we need to compare information about the genetic alterations we have found nationally across the NHS and internationally (without sharing any patients' names). Sometimes, with new information, we will reclassify a gene alteration. We may recontact you in the future if new information about the classification of your gene alteration becomes available.
- Normal NHS laboratory practice is to store DNA samples, as they may be used for future analysis (for example if additional gene tests are required) and/or to ensure that other testing (for example that of family members) is accurate and of high quality.

Genetic Testing and Insurance

The insurance industry differentiates between a predictive genetic test and a diagnostic genetic test

- If you have not had a cancer, the *RAD51C* genetic test is termed a **predictive test**. Insurance companies cannot ask you to disclose the results of predictive genetic tests for the majority of policies.
- If you have had a relevant cancer, the *RAD51C* genetic test is termed a **diagnostic test**. Insurance companies may ask you for the results of your genetic test if you open a new life, income protection or critical illness insurance policy. Any policies already in place will not be affected.
- You can find more information about insurance from the Association of British Insurers
  - www.abi.org.uk/data-and-resources/tools-and-resources/genetics/genetic-testing/

Additional information and support

Genetic counsellors are available to discuss any of this information in more detail. They are here to support you with any individual concerns or questions. To speak with a genetic counsellor, please call the genetics helpline.

Genetics Helpline: 020 3437 6514
Monday to Friday, 9:00am to 5:00pm
With extended hours to 7:00pm on Wednesdays

Alternatively, you may contact us by email at BRCADirect@rmh.nhs.uk

To Proceed with Genetic Testing, Please Complete the Steps Below

1. Consent Form

- Read and sign the Genetic Test Consent Form.
- Please note that we cannot process your sample if your Genetic Test Consent Form is incomplete

2. Personal Details Form

- Fill in the requested information

3. Saliva Sample

- Wait at least 30 minutes after eating or drinking before sample collection
- Wash your hands thoroughly
- Rinse your mouth well with water to clear away any food
- Fill the tube with your saliva up to the line
- Screw on the lid and check it is tight
- Wash your hands again thoroughly
- Write the date of saliva collection on the adhesive label, then stick the label on the saliva collection tube
- Place the labelled saliva collection tube into the Speci-Pouch following the instructions on the label.

4. Post from a Post Office

- Place both forms and the packaged saliva sample in the return mailbox.
- Insert the mailbox into the pre-paid plastic mailing bag
- Take the package to your local post office. You may find your nearest post office at: www.postoffice.co.uk/branch-finder
- This package may NOT be posted using a street post box

If you have any questions or would like to discuss further, please contact our genetics helpline at
+44 20 3437 6514
or email BRCADirect@rmh.nhs.uk