





Language Interpretation provided by:

San Mateo County-Behavioral Health & Recovery Services, Office of Diversity & Equity <u>www.smchealth.org/bhrs/ode</u>



SAN MATEO COUNTY HEALTH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH & RECOVERY SERVICES





Acknowledgements

• May is Mental Health Month https://www.smchealth.org/post/mental-health-month







- May is Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, to learn more: <u>https://asianpacificheritage.gov</u>
- The increase discrimination and violence to our AAPI community <u>www.stopaapihate.org</u>



Housekeeping

- Appreciate your patience and flexibility as BACHAC continues to navigates the virtual world
- BACHAC's steps to protect privacy
- Everyone is on mute
- Spanish interpretation available
- Write questions in the Chat or Q&A
- Session is being recorded



• Recording and slides to be posted on BACHAC website







- A 25-year grass roots community health organization
- Address health disparities in diverse communities across generations
- Through awareness, education, access to resources, advocacy
- In partnership/collaboration with a diverse groups
- Supporting a culture of Equity, Innovation and Inclusion











WWUR Session Purpose

- Support community with relevant information, resources & tools during this challenging time (Started May 6, 2020, 15 sessions, 400+ attendees)
- Address unique needs of the community during this pandemic
- Provide a safe forum to address questions, hear perspectives
- Increase awareness, access to important information, tools, resources- not a substitute for professional advice









Wellness Where You Are: Online Series

Meeting Agreements

- Be engaged
- Be curious and open
- Challenge ideas, not the person
- Seek to understand
- Stretch yourself
- Speak your truth, respect others' truths
- Help us....Help you (Please complete the evaluation)

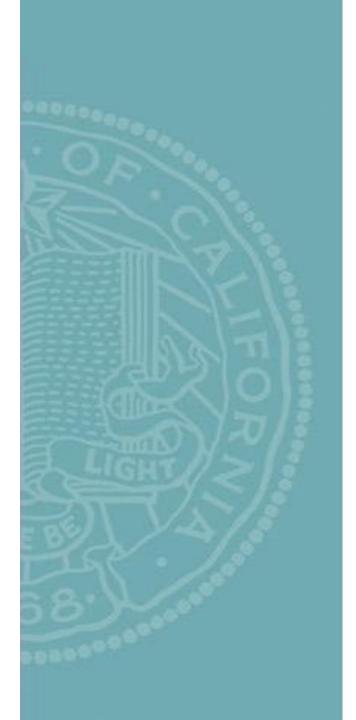




UCsr Health

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UCSF Breast Cancer Surgeon Dr. Cheryl Ewing



WHO IS AT Risk for Breast Cancer?

What to do with that risk

CHERYL EWING, MD UCSF CLINICAL PROFESSOR of Surgery MAY 15, 2021

Breast Cancer Statistics

- About 1 in 8 U.S. women (about 13%) will develop invasive breast cancer.
- In 2021, an estimated 281,550 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in women in the U.S.
- 49,290 new cases of non-invasive (in situ) breast cancer.
- About 2,650 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in men in 2021. A man's lifetime risk of breast cancer is about 1 in 833.
- About 43,600 women in the U.S. are expected to die in 2021 from breast cancer.

Male Breast Cancer

- Usually present at a more advanced stage
- earlier invasion into the chest wall
- M:F ratio is 1:130. 4% of breast cancers.
- almost always invasive ductal, ER(+)
- risk factors:
 - radiation to chest wall
 - BRCA2

Site	1975-1977	1987-1989	2004-2010
All sites	49	55	68
Breast (female)	75	84	91
Colon	51	60	65
Leukemia	34	43	60
Lung & bronchus	12	13	18
Melanoma of the skin	82	88	93
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	47	51	71
Ovary	36	38	45
Pancreas	3	4	7
Prostate	68	83	100*
Rectum	48	58	68
Urinary bladder	72	79	79

Trends in Five-year Relative Cancer Survival Rates (%), 1975-2010

5-year relative survival rates based on patients diagnosed in the SEER 9 areas from 1975-1977, 1987-1989, and 2004-2010, all followed through 2011. *99.6% Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, National Cancer Institute, 2014.

Who is at Risk?



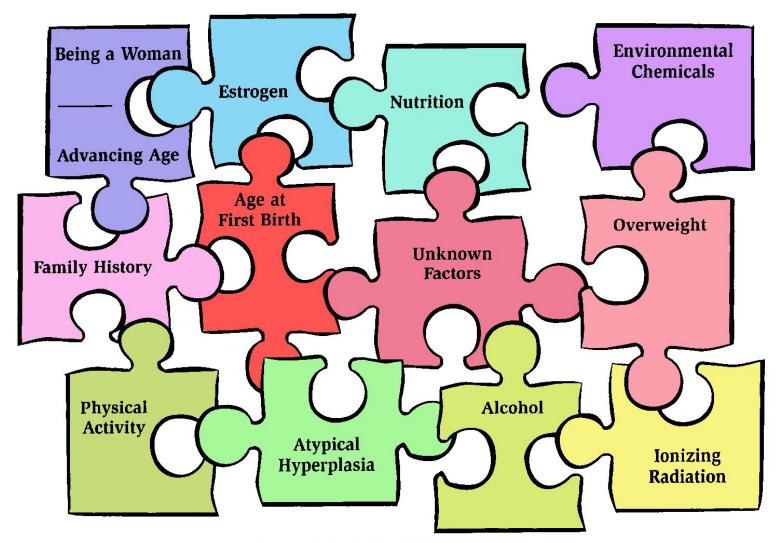
OUR FRIENDS



OUR FAMILY



The Puzzle of Breast Cancer



Cornell University Program on Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors • www.cfe.cornell.edu/bcerf/

Genetic Risk

BRCA1 mutation rates vary by race and ethnicity, age

Researchers have found that a gene mutation linked to breast cancer is more common in some ethnic or racial groups of breast cancer patients than others. In all groups, a larger percentage of younger breast cancer patients had the mutation than older patients.

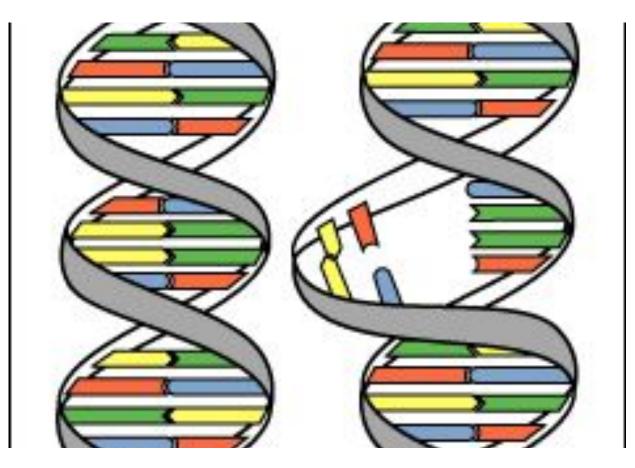
ETHNICITY/RACE	BRCA1 PREVALENCE, ALL AGES	UNDER 35 YEARS IN AGE		
Asian-American	0.5 %	2.4 %		
African-American	1.3 %	16.7 %		
White, non-Hispanic	2.2 %	7.2 %		
Hispanic	3.5 %	8.9 %		
Ashkenazi Jewish	8.3 %	66.7 % (*)		
	(*) based on three patients tested			

- Genetic Risk
- Non Genetic Risk, combination Genes and environment.

Breast Cancer Risk-Genetics

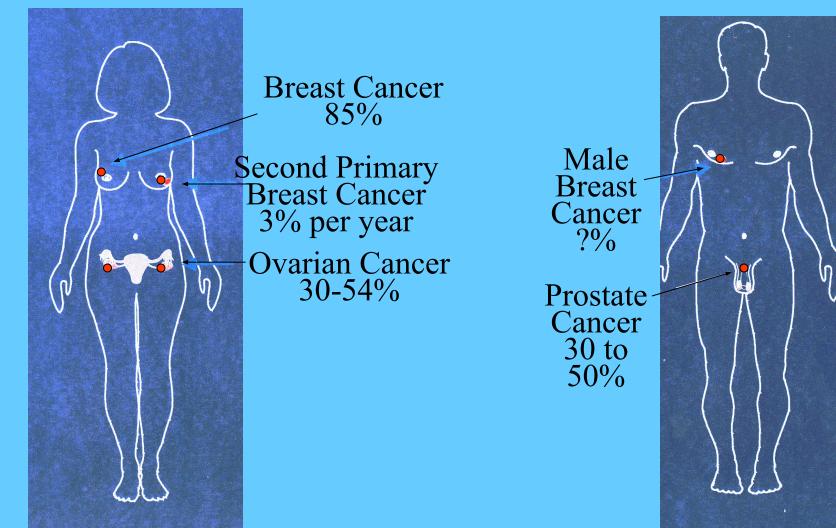
Mutations in the DNA that lead to the development of breast cancer.

Breast Cancer Risk-Genetic

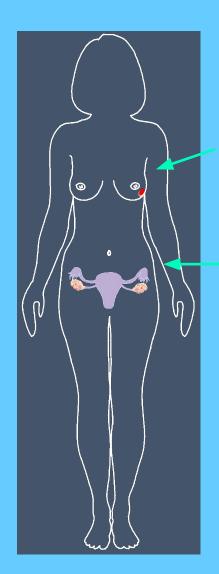


BRCA 1 and 2

BRCA1-Associated Cancers: Lifetime Risk

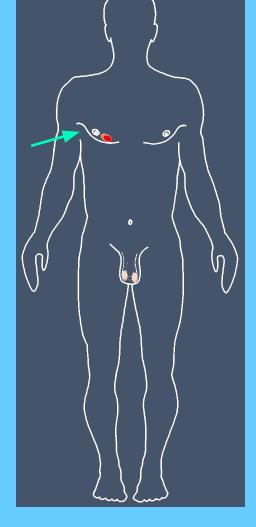


BRCA2-Associated Cancers: Lifetime Risk



breast cancer (56%-85%)

ovarian cancer (20%-30%) male breast cancer (6-8%)



Who Should get tested for BRCA 1 and 2 Mutations?



Special Risk for being a mutation carrier for the BRCA 1 and 2 gene.

- 1. Any women diagnosed with breast cancer under the age of 40 years or multifocal, bilateral breast cancer under the age of 60 years.
- 2. Any women under the age of 60 and triple Negative ER(-), PR(-), HER-2 (-).
- 3. Any women of Jewish Ancestry (Ashkenazi), Hispanic, Mediterranean, Norwegian diagnosed with breast cancer under the age of 60 years.
- 4. Breast cancer diagnosis and family history of breast and ovarian cancer including 2nd degree relatives. Maternal and Paternal.
- 5. Family history with two 1st degree relatives with breast cancer and any one 2nd degree relative with ovarian cancer.

All men with a breast cancer diagnosis should be tested for the BRCA 1 and 2 gene.

Special attention for TP53 mutation in melanoma families and colon carcinoma.

Others to screen are Cowden's and Li Fraumeni families. Li-Fraumeni strong family history of Leukemia, brain cancer, sarcoma, skin cancers.

Cowden's Disease (multiple hamatomas) multiple hamatomas on nose by age 20 and in nasal and oral mucosa. Lifetime risk for breast cancer is 81%. Other associated cancers are thyroid, renal, pancreatic cancer. Benign disorders multi-nodular goiters and fibroadenomatosis.



Oncology Genetic Test Report

BRCA1/2 Sequencing and Del/Dup Analysis

PHYSICIAN

	PATIE	NT
LAST, FIR	ST	
DOB:	Age:	Sex:
Ethnicity: Patient ID:	Ramos,	Maria

SAMPLE

Sample Report

Specimen ID: Date of Report: Date Collected: Date Received: Source: EDTA Whole Blood

OncoGeneDx: BRCA1/2 Sequencing and Del/Dup Analysis

Genes Evaluated: BRCA1, BRCA2

Test Indication

Personal history of breast cancer. Family history of breast cancer.

Results Summary: POSITIVE

Gene	Results	Classification
BRCA1	c.68_69delAG(p.Glu23ValfsX17)	PATHOGENIC

This individual is heterozygous for a mutation in the BRCA1 gene, consistent with Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer syndrome.

No additional reportable variants were detected by sequencing or deletion/duplication analysis in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes.

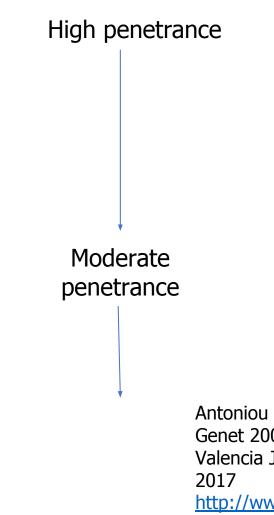
Lifetime Cancer Risks

 Lifetime cancer risks due to a BRCA1 mutation include: approximately 57-84% risk for breast cancer in women and 24- 54% risk for ovarian cancer. See interpretation. **

" Only the most commonly associated cancer risks are listed

Genetic mutations

Mutation	Absolute breast cancer risk - lifetime
BRCA1	Up to 65%
BRCA2	Up to 50%
ТР53	Up to 80% (Li-Fraumeni syndrome)
CDH1	40-50%
STK11	30-55%
PTEN	Up to 85% (Cowden syndrome)
CHEK2	37%
PALB2	30-35%
ATM	33%



Antoniou Am J Hum Genet 2003 Valencia JAMA Surgery 2017 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih. gov/books/NBK1236

Non genetic mutation-Genetic and environmental factor.



Risk Factors for Breast Cancer

- Family History
- Age of Menarche
- Age of Menopause
- Age of first parity/parity status
- Previous diagnosis of breast cancer
- ADH/LCIS

Risk Factors for Breast Cancer

- Early radiation exposure
- Exogenous Estrogen
- Previous Biopsy (atypia/LCIS)
- Alcohol factor

How Much Risk?

Risk Assessment Models to help determine your risk.

Your primary doctor or NP can help you with this assessment. Self-Assessment online.



Variable	Relative risk at extremes†	Gail	Claus	BRCAPRO	IBIS	BOADICEA	Jonker
Personal information							
Age	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Body mass index	2	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Alcohol intake	1.24	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hormonal and reproductive factors							
Age at menarche	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Age at first live birth	3	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Age at menopause	4	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Hormone replacement therapy use	2	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Oral contraceptive pill use	1.24	No	No	No	No	No	No
Breast feeding	0.8	No	No	No	No	No	No
Plasma estrogen level	5	No	No	No	No	No	No
Personal history of breast disease							
Breast biopsies	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Atypical ductal hyperplasia	3	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Lobular carcinoma in situ	4	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Breast density	6	No	No	No	No	No	No
Family history of breast and/or ovarian cance	r						
First-degree relatives with breast cancer	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Second-degree relatives with breast cancer	1.5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Third-degree relatives with breast cancer	1.3	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Age of onset of breast cancer in a relative	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bilateral breast cancer in a relative	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ovarian cancer in a relative	1.5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Male breast cancer	3-5	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table 1. Known risk factors and their incorporation into existing risk models*

Seek Genetic Counseling and risk prevention program



What to do if you are BRCA 1 or 2 Positive?

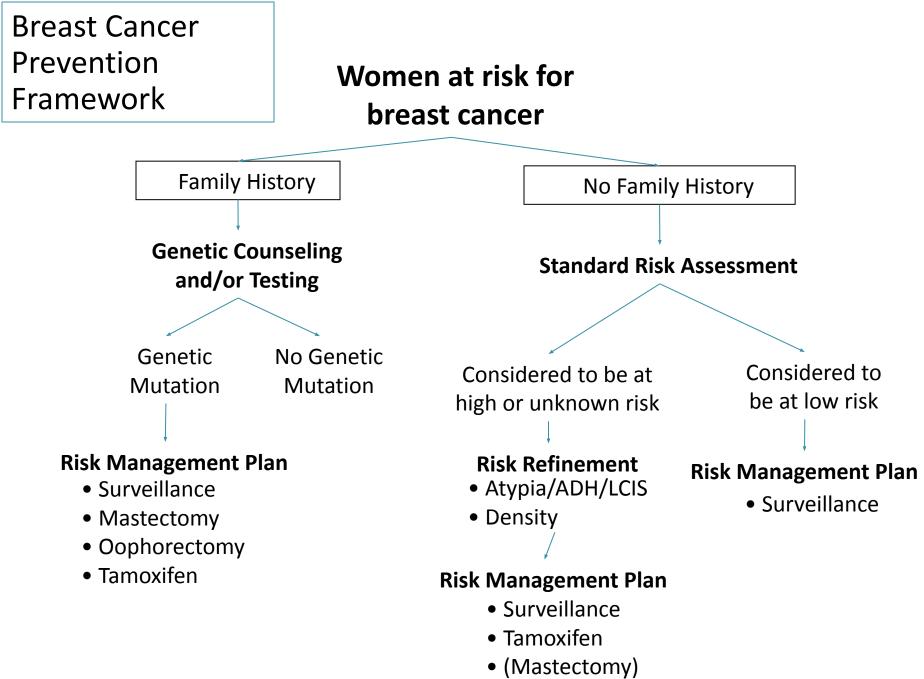
- Consult with a breast surgeon.
- Consult with a genetic counselor.
- Consult with a Gynecologist.



Surveillance Tools

- Recommend clinical breast examination every 6 months.
- Annual Mammogram and Bilateral Breast MRI.
- ◆ If indicated consultation with a genetic counselor.
- Chemoprevention with Tamoxifen or Raloxifene.
- Discuss risk reducing prophylactic surgery, mastectomy or BSO.





Ozanne et al, TBJ 2006

TOOLS FOR PREVENTION

- Know you maybe at increase risk for breast cancer due to your family history or history of atypia/LCIS on a breast biopsy.
- Screening mammogram or if appropriate breast MRI.
- Annual breast examination by an experience provider.
- Early Genetic Testing.

TOOLS FOR PREVENTION

- Maintain healthy weight.
- Exercise regularly.
- Mini dose Aspirin, 81 mg daily.
- Reduce stress.

TOOLS FOR PREVENTION

Eat fresh fruit and vegetables, Kale, spinach, blueberries, apple, pears, tomatoes.



Breast Cancer Screening

- Mammograms
- Breast ultrasound
- Breast MRI



What to watch out for:

- Breast lump
- Nipple discharge
- Nipple inversion
- Skin dimpling
- Change in size of breast

The Goal of Screening:

- Accurate
- Test is well tolerated
- Reduces morbidity of disease
- Low number of false positive results
 - Minimizes morbidity of additional procedures
 - Prevents ANXIETY

Breast Cancer Screening Guidelines

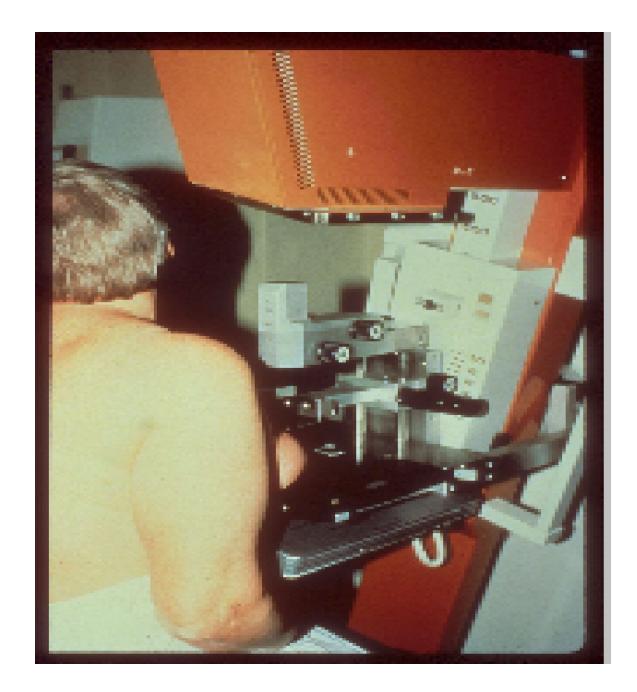
America Cancer Society

Annual mammograms beginning at age 40

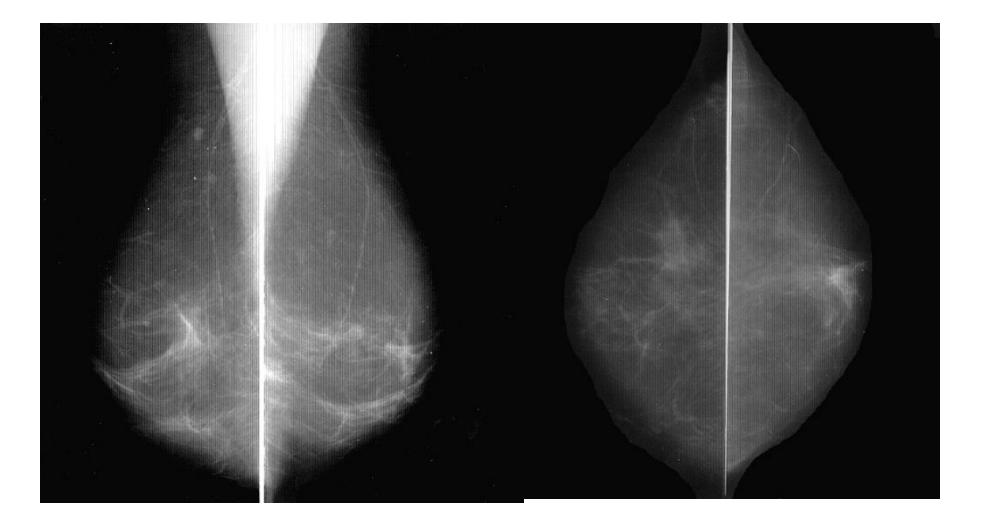
- Clinical breast exam:
 - > Ages 20-39, as part of a periodic health exam at least every 3 years
 - > Ages 40+, prior to mammogram as part of a periodic health exam annually.

Breast self-exam:

Optional; beginning in their early 20s, women should be told about the benefits and limitations of breast-self examination. Women should know how their breasts normally feel and report any breast changes promptly to their health care providers.



Mammogram MLO and CC views



Breast Ultrasound



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

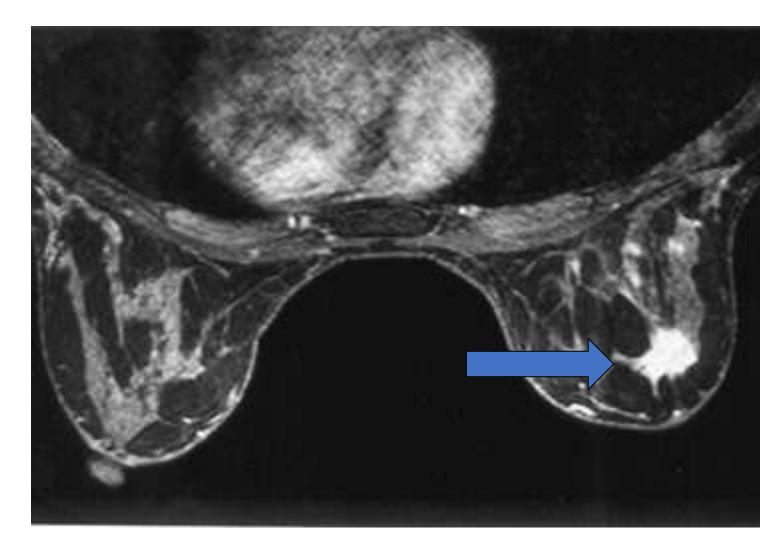
- •Extremely sensitive.
- •Helpful in treatment planning.



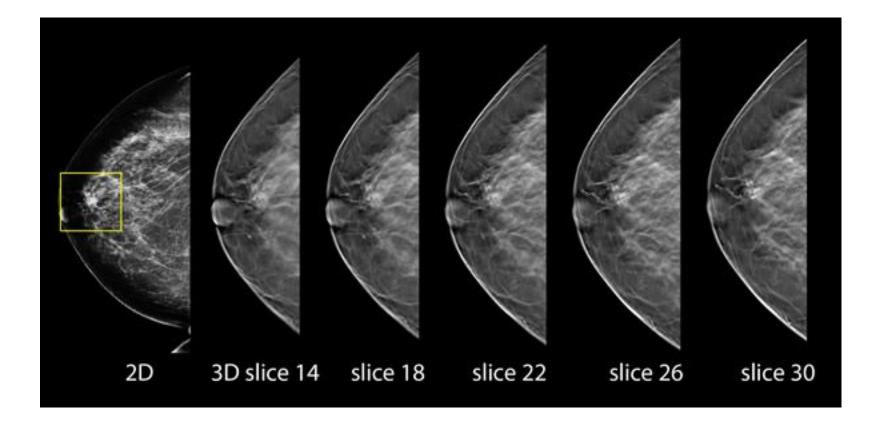
Breast MRI



Breast MRI



Mammography with Tomosynthesis



Ultrasound

- Better Resolution
- 3-D capability
- Evaluate blood flow patterns
- Used to determine if a palpable or mass detected on mammogram is cystic or solid.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) patient wants breast conservation. Indications:

- ■Young women with breast cancer or high risk for breast cancer.
- ■Mammographically occult breast cancer.
- ■Neoadjuvant chemotherapy.
- Lobular cancer diagnosis or known multifocal disease if
- Evaluate extent of disease for breast conservation or a re-excision lumpectomy.

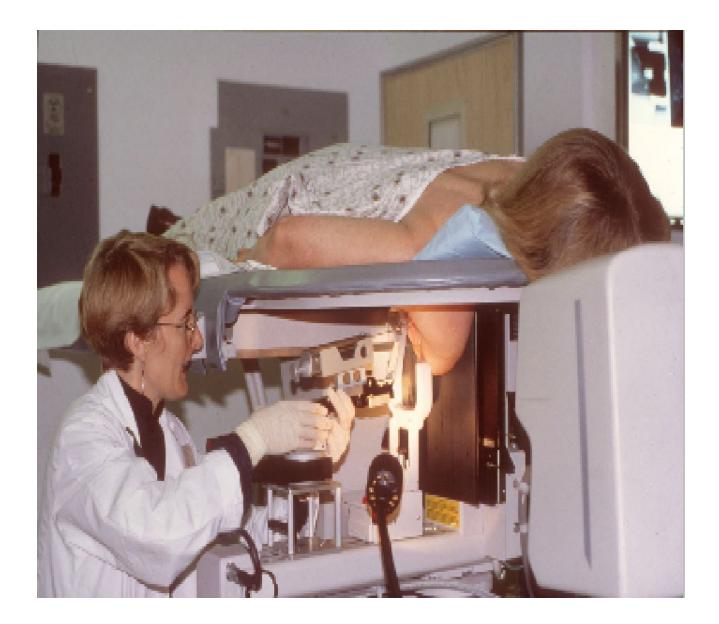
Biopsy-Fine Needle Aspiration or Core

■Stereotactic biopsy.

■Ultrasound guided biopsy.

■MRI directed biopsy.

Percutaneous biopsy.



Diagnostic Work-Up: Imaging

- ■X-ray
- MRI magnetic resonance imaging
- CT scan computed tomography
- ■PET scan positron emission tomography
- Bone scan



UCSF Innovations

- Total skin sparing mastectomies.
- Wisdom Trial-assess the use of mammogram and define risk in a more tailored fashion
- ISPY2 Neoadjuvant Trial
- TARGIT Trial with intra-operative radiation.
- Senti-mag seed localization for lumpectomies.
- Same Day Assessment Clinic
- Observational only trial for DCIS.

Clinical Problem

Same Day Assessment Clinic

Collaborative clinic with a breast surgeon, nurse practitioner, breast imagery teams to resolve a clinical problem in one clinic visit.



WISDOM Study

Women Informed to Screen Depending On Measures of Risk

Study Compares:

- Personalized breast screening
- Standard (annual) screening



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Professional Society	Screening Age	Frequency
USPSTF	40 – 49 50 – 74	Shared decision on whether to screen Biennially (for avg. risk)
ACS	45 – 55 55 – until life expectancy < 10 yrs.	Annually Biennially
ACR / SBI	40 – until life expectancy < 5-7 yrs.	Annually
NCCN	40 – until life expectancy < 10 yrs.	Annually
ACOG (new: July 2017)	40 – 49 50 – 74	Shared decision on whether to screen Shared decision: Annual or biennial

Participation is critical to develop new risk tools

- Most polygenic risk scores have been developed in women of European ancestry, and the performance and clinical utility of the PRS in women of non-European ancestry is unclear
 - This will be a major limitation to the current clinical implementation companies currently don't return results for women of color
- PRSs are being evaluated in large trials (WISDOM!!!) that will examine their clinical utility and how to effectively communicate this risk to women
- WISDOM is developing a PRSthat is race and ethnicity specific --this has not been done before.
- The more women of color who contribute to the WISDOM study, the more accurate this race and ethnicity PRStool will become. This will help transform breast cancer screening tools and ultimately improve the health of women of color!



How do you participate in WISDOM?

Women enroll and participate online

- Women age 40-74
- Live anywhere in US
- · Who have never had breast cancer
- · No requirement to travel to a recruitment center
- Study website thewisdomstudy.org

What's involved:

- · Annual questionnaire online about your health
- · "personalized arm": complete a saliva spit kit to test your genetic risk
- · Receive and follow recommendations on when to screen
- We tell you if you are high risk, and if so, provide personal risk reduction strategies with a free, private, MD consult

All study services are rendered virtually

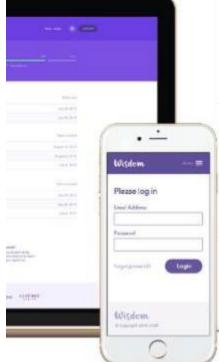
- Breast Health Specialist available telehealth
- · No additional visits

Provide information back to participants

- Deliver screening assignments and reports to personal participant account
- Personal and Confidential

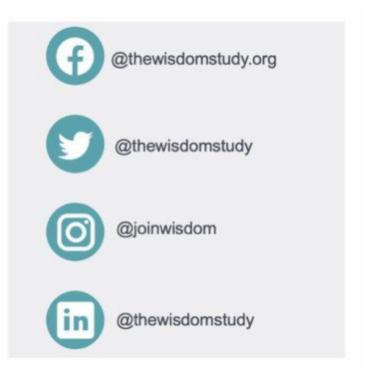


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Help us transform women's health

- ➤ Join WISDOM!
 - www.wisdomstudy.org
- Attend our webinar on 5/20 to learn more about the science and "why" of WISDOM (link in chat)
- Connect with us on social
 - ✓ Facebook
 - ✓ LinkedIn
 - ✓ Twitter
 - ✓ Instagram
- Connect us with your networks (send e-blast about WISDOM)
- Be a WISDOM ambassador
 - Connect us with your networks
 - send e-blasts about WISDOM
 - Post on your social





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Next Webinar: 5/20, 12pm PST

Learn more about WISDOM at our upcoming webinar!

The WISDOM Study: Bringing Breast Screening & Prevention into the 21st Century

Thursday, May 20, 12pm PST / 3pm EST

Register at: https://bit.ly/3aNeMWa





HE MACK BREAK



Laura Esserman, MD, MBA Founder - WISDOM Study, Director -UCSF Carol Franc Buck Breast Care Center, Personalized Medicine Visionary Presenter Nola Hylton, PhD UCSF Dept Radiology & Biomedical Imaging, Director - UCSF Breast Imaging Research Group Panelist





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Contact us with any questions!

Visit us: <u>www.thewisdomstudy.org</u> Contact us: <u>info@wisdomstudy.org</u>





October is Breast Cancer awareness month!

Thank you.

Remember to get your mammogram and take a friend





Thank You! Dr. Cheryl Ewing, SMC-BHRS-ODE, Elvia, Memo & The BACHAC Team Please remember to complete your evaluation For more information about Bay Area Community Health Advisory Council go to www.bachac.org

COVID-19 TESTING

information shared with ICE

Additional Information

BACHAC has a Community Mammogram for uninsured residents of San Mateo County, for more details go to: <u>www.bachac.org/community-mammogram-program</u>



To learn more about the WISDOM Study, go to: www. <u>https://www.thewisdomstudy.org</u>







