

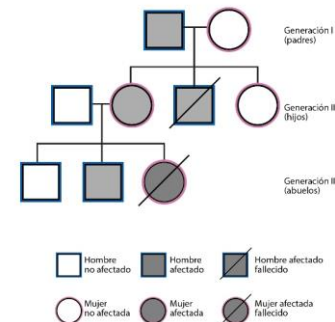
# Pacientes con riesgo moderado de cáncer de mama. Criterios de derivación y seguimiento

Jornada de Actualización en Ginecología y Obstetricia  
Viernes 14 de abril de 2023

Aforo limitado: 80 presencial.

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Especificando nombre y apellidos, DNI y centro de trabajo.

Acreditado: D.G Investigación,  
formación e infraestructuras sanitarias con créditos.



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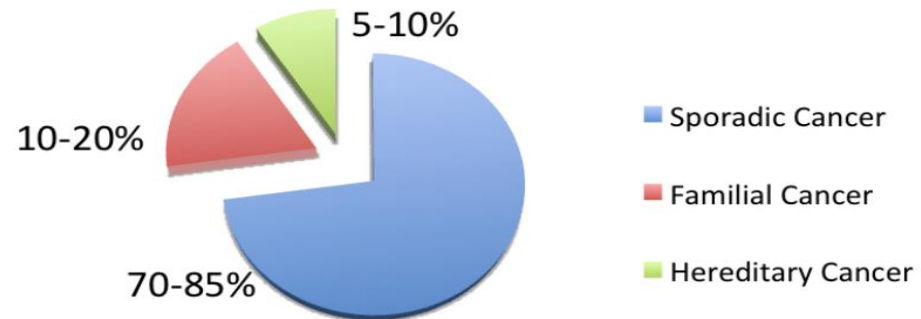
SOCIEDAD  
GINECOLOGÍA Y  
OBSTETRICIA  
MADRID



## RIESGO MODERADO CÁNCER DE MAMA

- Cáncer de mama como el tumor femenino más frecuente en mujeres (12 % de riesgo de desarrollo a lo largo de la vida)
- El 50 % de mujeres con cáncer de mama no tienen factores de riesgo identificables

Distribution of cancers according to heredity



# RIESGO MODERADO CÁNCER DE MAMA

## FACTORES GENÉTICOS

- Cáncer de mama esporádico** (65-70%)
- Cáncer de mama familiar** (20-30%). Familiares de 1º y 2º grados
- Cáncer de mama hereditario** (5-10%). Antec. Familiares y otros tipos de cáncer (ovario, colon endometrio) – Estudio GENÉTICO ONCO FAMILIAR
  - Mutaciones BRCA-1 y BRCA-2
  - Mutaciones p53
  - S. de Li-Fraumeni, S. Cowden, S. Peutz-Jeghers
  - Ataxia Telangectasia

# RIESGO MODERADO CÁNCER DE MAMA

## OTROS FACTORES DE RIESGO

- **Sexo y Factores hormonales:** Menarquia precoz, Menopausia tardía, Nuliparidad, THS, Obesidad, Actividad física, Lactancia materna
- **Factores demográficos:** Aumenta con la edad. Un 20 % entre 40-49 años. La mayoría por encima de los 50 años
- **Factores ambientales y dietéticos:** Alcohol, tabaco, radiaciones ionizantes. Consumo de grasa, Estilo de vida sedentario
- **Lesiones proliferativas con atipia**

# RIESGO MODERADO CÁNCER DE MAMA

## Grupos de riesgo de desarrollar cáncer de mama

- ❖ **ALTO RIESGO:** Riesgo Mayor de 20 % (a lo largo de la vida): Mutaciones BRCA 1-2, PTEN, STK-11, CDH-1, PALB2 o individuos con alta carga familiar sin mutaciones (nivel de riesgo estimado por BOADICEA)
- ❖ **RIESGO INTERMEDIO:** Riesgo de 15-20 % (BOADICEA), individuos con moderada carga familiar
- ❖ **RIESGO POBLACIONAL:** Menor 15 %

# RIESGO MODERADO CÁNCER DE MAMA

## ❖ RIESGO DE 15-20 %

- ❖ Mujer con 1 familiar de 1º grado con Ca. Mama diagnosticado entre 31-50 años
- ❖ Mujer con 2 familiares de 1º grado diagnosticados entre 51 y 59 años
- ❖ Mujer con 1 familiar de 1º grado con Ca mama Bilateral diagnosticado > 40 años

# RIESGO POBLACIONAL CÁNCER DE MAMA

- ❖ **RIESGO acumulado a lo largo de la vida < 15 %**
  - ❖ Mujer sin antecedentes de Cáncer de mama ni ovario
  - ❖ Mujer con 1 familiar de 1º grado con Ca. Mama > 50 años
  - ❖ Mujer con 2 familiares de 2º grado > 50 años, uno de cada rama familiar

## RIESGO MODERADO CÁNCER DE MAMA

RIESGO	RECOMENDACIÓN (< 50 años)	RECOMENDACIÓN (50 – 69 años)	RECOMENDACIÓN (>/= 70 años)
<b>POBLACIONAL</b>	Ninguna actuación	Mamografía bienal (P.Cribado)	Ninguna actuación
<b>MODERADO</b>	Mamografía anual a partir de los 35 años o 5 años antes del Dx más temprano	Mamografía bienal (P.Cribado) Salvo indicación individualizada	No existen recomendaciones al respecto. Individualizar
<b>ALTO</b>	Guías de práctica clínica	Seguimiento Unid Específicas	No existen recomendaciones al respecto. Individualizar



# RIESGO MODERADO CÁNCER DE MAMA

## Can Risk



BOADICEA v6

Breast and Ovarian Analysis of Disease Incidence and Carrier Estimation Algorithm

Welcome

CanRisk Tool

Result 20:32:53

Result 20:35:59

Print/Save Report

Save Input

29/03/2023 19:35:59

Breast Cancer

Risk Category (NICE)

Ovarian Cancer

Mutations

Inputs

Extra Information

### Absolute Risk of Breast Cancer from Current Age

The woman's risk of developing **breast cancer over the next 5 years is 0.4%**. In other words, about 4 out of 1000 women with these risk factors will develop cancer over the next 5 year period.

The woman's risk of developing **breast cancer over the next 10 years is 1%**. In other words, about 10 out of 1000 women with these risk factors will develop cancer over the next 10 year period.

The woman's risk of developing **breast cancer between 36 and 80 is 6.9%**. In other words, about 69 out of 1000 women with these risk factors will develop cancer by the age of 80.

Show table of age specific risks

Note: for the lifetime risk see the 'Risk Category (NICE)'.

# RIESGO MODERADO CÁNCER DE MAMA

Breast Cancer

Risk Category (NICE)

Ovarian Cancer

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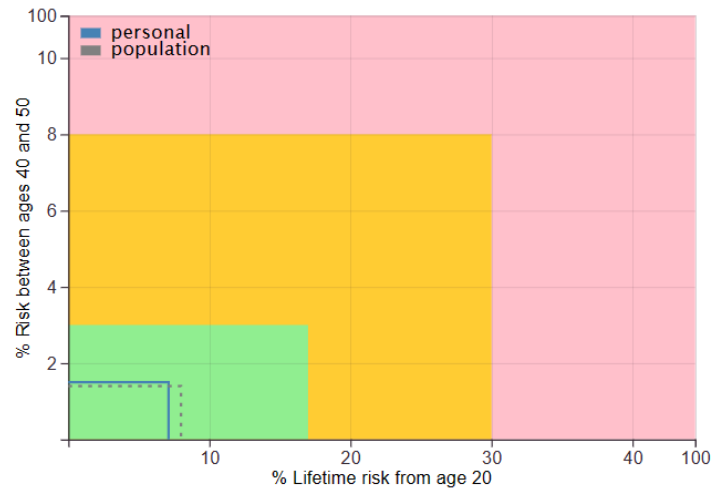
Based on your risk assessment you are at **near population risk**. Please refer to national screening guidelines.

[NICE Guidelines](#)

[NHS Breast Screening](#)

## Recommendations for Managing Risk of Breast Cancer

The woman's lifetime risk from age 20 of having breast cancer is 7.1%. According to the NICE guidelines<sup>†</sup> the woman would be in the **population** risk category.



The woman's risk between ages 40 and 50 of having breast cancer is 1.5%. According to the NICE guidelines<sup>†</sup> the woman would be in the **population** risk category.

	Near population risk	Moderate risk	High risk
Lifetime risk from age 20	Less than 17%	17% or greater but less than 30%	30% or greater
Risk between ages 40 and 50	Less than 3%	3% or greater to 8%	Greater than 8%

<sup>†</sup>NICE Guidelines

## Recommendations for Risk of Carrying a Pathogenic Mutation

The woman's probability of having a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation is 0.3%. The NICE guidelines<sup>†</sup> recommend offering genetic testing to people with a 10% (or bigger) likelihood of carrying a BRCA1/BRCA2 mutation.

# Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool


An interactive tool to help estimate a woman's risk of developing breast cancer



- > **Get Started with the Risk Tool**
- About the Tool
- Breast Cancer Risk Factors
- Download Source Code

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**Page Options**

 Print Page

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**Quick Links**

- [Breast Cancer Home Page](#)
- [Breast Cancer: Prevention, Genetics, Causes](#)
- [Current Clinical Trials: Breast Cancer in Situ: Treatment](#)
- [Current Clinical Trials: Breast Cancer Prevention](#)
- [Current Clinical Trials: Breast Cancer Screening](#)
- [Breast Cancer Risk in American Women](#)

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**Need Help?**  
 Contact us by phone, Web, and e-mail  
 1-800-4-CANCER

The Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool is an interactive tool designed by scientists at the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the [National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project \(NSABP\)](#) to estimate a woman's risk of developing [invasive breast cancer](#). See [About the Tool](#) for more information.


The Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool may be updated periodically as new data or research becomes available.

### Risk Tool


(Click a question number for a brief explanation, or [read all explanations.](#))

1. Does the woman have a medical history of any breast cancer or of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) or lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS) or has she received previous radiation therapy to the chest for treatment of Hodgkin lymphoma? Select 


---

2. Does the woman have a mutation in either the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene, or a diagnosis of a genetic syndrome that may be associated with elevated risk of breast cancer? Select 


---

3. What is the woman's age? *This tool only calculates risk for women 35 years of age or older.* Select 


---

4. What was the woman's age at the time of her first menstrual period? Select 


---

5. What was the woman's age at the time of her first live birth of a child? Select 


---

6. How many of the woman's first-degree relatives - mother, sisters, daughters - have had breast cancer? Select 


---

7. Has the woman ever had a breast biopsy? Select 


---

- 7a. How many breast biopsies (positive or negative) has the woman had? Select 


---

- 7b. Has the woman had at least one breast biopsy with atypical hyperplasia? Select 

---

8. What is the woman's race/ethnicity? Select 

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- 8a. What is the sub race/ethnicity? Select 

**Calculate Risk >**

[www.cancer.gov/bcrisktool](http://www.cancer.gov/bcrisktool)

**MODELO DE GAIL**

# CONCLUSIONES

- Sólo 10-20% de las pacientes con C. de mama tienen agregación familiar
- La mayoría con riesgo intermedio tienen un familiar de 1º grado pero no un síndrome genético conocido
- Las mujeres con Riesgo moderado son susceptibles de cribado poblacional, salvo casos individualizados
- En casos de Antec Familiar de 1º grado > 50 años, el riesgo es el Poblacional, con las mismas recomendaciones

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