RECALL GUIDELINES

GENERAL INFORMATION
BreastCheck’s screening mammography recall intervals are determined by a client’s overall risk of developing breast cancer, which is based on their family history and other considerations outlined in this document.

Most clients age 50-74 should have a screening mammogram every 2 years. Some clients may need a screening mammogram more often based on their overall risk of developing breast cancer and/or based on the radiologist’s clinical assessment. BreastCheck notifies clients of their recall interval and when they are due for their next screening mammogram.

FACTORS AFFECTING RECALL
1. Lifetime risk of developing breast cancer based on family history (see page 2).
2. Ashkenazi descent.
3. Other diagnosed breast conditions including: Atypical Ductal Hyperplasia (ADH), Atypical Lobular Hyperplasia (ALH), and Lobular Carcinoma In Situ (LCIS).
4. Radiologist’s clinical recommendations.

RECALL INTERVALS
The following table outlines how often clients will be recalled to BreastCheck. Recall is based on the BreastCheck’s assessment of their overall risk of developing breast cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER FACTORS</th>
<th>RISK BASED ON FAMILY HISTORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>every 2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashkenazi descent</td>
<td>every 1-2 years*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atypical ductal hyperplasia (ADH)</td>
<td>every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atypical lobular hyperplasia (ALH)</td>
<td>every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS)</td>
<td>every year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Client may come yearly if desired, but will not receive yearly recall letter if radiologist recommendation is every 2 years.

Based on the radiologist’s clinical assessment some clients may be recalled every year regardless of their overall risk.

MORE INFORMATION
BreastCheck, CancerCare Manitoba 1-855-95-CHECK 204-787-2197 CancerCare Manitoba CancerCare.mb.ca WRHA Genetics & Metabolism Program 204-787-2494 WRHA.mb.ca
# BREAST CANCER RISK BASED ON FAMILY HISTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEMALE RELATIVES</th>
<th>MALE RELATIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st DEGREE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother, sister, daughter</td>
<td>father, brother, son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd DEGREE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother, granddaughter, aunt, niece, or half-sister</td>
<td>grandfather, grandson, uncle, nephew, or half-brother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3rd degree relatives and non-blood relatives are **not** considered in determining risk (e.g. great relatives, step relatives and cousins).

## HIGH INCREASED RISK BASED ON FAMILY HISTORY

Lifetime risk of developing breast cancer is 25% or greater** with any of the following relationships:

### FEMALE BREAST CANCERS
- one 1st degree relative with bilateral breast cancer diagnosed under the age of 50
- one identical twin with breast cancer
- two 1st degree relatives diagnosed under the age of 60
- mother + one other 2nd degree (maternal) relative both diagnosed under the age of 60
- sister or daughter + one other 2nd degree relative (maternal or paternal) diagnosed under the age of 60
- two 2nd degree relatives same side of family (maternal or paternal) both diagnosed under the age of 40
- three 1st or 2nd degree relatives with one diagnosed under the age of 50

### BREAST & OVARIAN CANCERS
- one 1st or 2nd degree relative diagnosed with both breast and ovarian cancer at any age
- two 1st or 2nd degree relatives diagnosed with breast cancer + one relative with ovarian cancer at any age

### OVARIAN CANCER
- personal history of ovarian cancer at any age (confirmed through the cancer registry if possible)
- two 1st degree relatives diagnosed under the age of 70

### MALE BREAST CANCER
- one 1st or 2nd degree male relative with breast cancer at any age

## LOW INCREASED RISK BASED ON FAMILY HISTORY

Lifetime risk of developing breast cancer: 12-24%**

- at least one 1st or 2nd degree female relative on either maternal or paternal side of the family with a history of breast or ovarian cancer that does not fall into the high increased risk category

## AVERAGE RISK BASED ON FAMILY HISTORY

Lifetime risk of developing breast cancer: 11%**

- no 1st or 2nd degree relative on either maternal or paternal side of the family with a history of breast or ovarian cancer

For cases of family history that do not fit the above criteria, contact CancerCare Manitoba or the WRHA Genetics & Metabolism Program for direction.