**Example Letter for Patients to Share Genetic Testing Results for *BRCA1/BRCA2* with Family Members**

*Instructions:*

* *Encourage your patient to talk with their family members about* BRCA *testing* ***then*** *share the letter as a reminder of what they discussed.*
* *Edit this letter, as needed. You may choose to refer to your patient as “one of your relatives” throughout the letter to avoid identifying a specific person by name.*
* *If possible****, include with the letter a copy of your patient’s genetic testing results*** *or informational sheet on the particular genetic mutation, so that relatives can share this information with their health care providers.*
* *Remind your patient that this letter only applies to blood relatives and not “in-laws.” Blood relatives include parents, grandparents, children, siblings, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, and cousins. If time permits, you may want to help your patient determine which family members should receive this letter.*

Dear **[xx]**,

Your family member, **[patient name]**, recently had genetic testing for inherited mutations (changes) in the *breast cancer 1* (*BRCA1*) and *breast cancer 2* (*BRCA2*)genes. These are the genes most commonly affected in breast and ovarian cancer. The test found a**[*BRCA1/BRCA2*]**mutation that causes an increased risk for breast, ovarian, and other cancers. If someone finds out that they have a mutation in *BRCA*, they can take steps to lower their chances of getting cancer or find cancer earlier. Finding cancer earlier can make it easier to treat and allow for more treatment options.

*BRCA* mutations run in families, so this information is important for **[patient name]**’s blood relatives. Talk to your healthcare provider about genetic counseling and testing if you want to find out whether you have this mutation, too. Genetic testing for *BRCA* mutations may be covered by health insurance and is **only recommended for people over 18 years old**.

You may find it helpful to talk to your healthcare provider about what it would mean if you were found to have a *BRCA* mutation, including ways to lower your risk of cancer or getting it diagnosed earlier. Options may include preventive surgery, medications, and earlier, more frequent, and additional cancer screening. **If you have a *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation, it does not mean that you will definitely get breast or ovarian cancer.**

Your healthcare provider can tell you more about the increased cancer risks linked to *BRCA* mutations.

* People who inherit a mutation in the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene are more likely to get breast, ovarian, tubal, peritoneal, prostate, and pancreatic cancer.
* In general, women with a *BRCA* mutation are more likely to get breast or ovarian cancer before age 50 than women without a *BRCA* mutation.
* Men with *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutations also have a higher chance of getting breast cancer.

The attached document shows the specific mutation that **[patient name]** has. This information is important to share with your healthcare provider.

Although it may be difficult to learn that there is a *BRCA* mutation in your family, **[patient first name]** can now take steps to manage future cancer risks. Your healthcare provider can help you do the same. Please reach out to your healthcare provider if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

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Additional resources

* <https://www.cdc.gov/genomics/disease/breast_ovarian_cancer/index.htm>
* <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/young_women/knowbrca.htm>