Clinical Cancer Genetics: Risk Counseling and Management

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The aim of Cancer Genetics is to publish high quality scientific papers on the cellular, genetic and molecular aspects of cancer, including cancer predisposition and clinical diagnostic applications. Specific areas of interest include descriptions of new chromosomal, molecular or epigenetic alterations in benign and malignant diseases; novel laboratory approaches for identification and characterization of chromosomal rearrangements or genomic alterations in cancer cells; correlation of genetic changes with pathology and clinical presentation; and the molecular genetics of cancer predisposition. Clinical Cancer Genetics: Polyposis and Familial Colorectal Cancer c.1975-c.2010. Book. Full-text available. Accurate individualized breast cancer risk assessment is essential to provide risk-benefit analysis prior to initiating interventions designed to lower breast cancer risk and start surveillance. We have previously shown that a manual adaptation of Claus tables was as accurate as the Tyrer-Cuzick model and more accurate at predicting breast cancer than the Gail, Claus model and Ford models. Risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy is currently advocated for the reduction of both breast and ovarian cancer risk in BRCA1/2 carriers, but residual risk of peritoneal primary cancer remains a concern.