

Breast MRI: bases and cases



Alto Rischio

American Cancer Society Guidelines for Breast Screening with MRI as an Adjunct to Mammography

CA Cancer J Clin 2007;57:75-89

TABLE 1 Recommendations for Breast MRI Screening as an Adjunct to Mammography

Recommend Annual MRI Screening (Based on Evidence*)

BRCA mutation

First-degree relative of *BRCA* carrier, but untested

Lifetime risk ~20–25% or greater, as defined by BRCAPRO or other models that are largely dependent on family history

SORVEGLIANZA

RM

!!!

1909 donne con rischio elevato

51 tumori (valutazione su 45 Ca, 40 Ca invasivi)

Ca invasivo	Es. cl.	Mx	RM
sensibilità	18 %	33 %	79.5%
specificità	98 %	95 %	90 %

SORVEGLIANZA *RM*

1909 donne con rischio elevato

51 tumori

RM 32 VP (22 Mx -)
 13 FN (8 Mx +, incl. 5 DCis)

Mx 18 VP (10 RM +)
 27 FN (22 RM +)

SORVEGLIANZA

RM

1909 donne con rischio elevato

51 tumori

<i>= < 10 mm</i>	43 %	Vs.	14 e 12.5 %
<i>N +</i>	21 %	Vs.	52 e 56 %

donne con predisposizione genetica

- elevata prevalenza di neoplasie
- insorgenza precoce

richiedono intensificato programma di sorveglianza che inizi già in giovane età

[Warner 2004, Kuhl 2005, Leach 2005, Lehman 2005, Sardanelli 2011, Kriege 2004]

chiara evidenza della **superiorità della RM in termini di sensibilità** rispetto alla mammografia, all'ecografia o alla combinazione delle due tecniche nella sorveglianza di donne ad alto rischio.

Nell'impostare un *protocollo di sorveglianza* per i soggetti ad alto rischio familiare si devono tenere in considerazione alcuni punti essenziali:

- *età di insorgenza*, spostata verso le fasce d'età più giovani ove i programmi di screening per la popolazione generale sono di difficile attuazione

[US Preventive Services Task Force. 2009]

- *rischio all'esposizione a radiazioni ionizzanti* è maggiore nella popolazione più giovane e i soggetti portatori di mutazione potrebbero avere una maggiore suscettibilità

[Nekolla 2008; Jansen-Van Der Weide 2010]

- *scarsa sensibilità della mammografia* nelle mammelle "dense", tipiche dell'età giovanile

[Kolb 2002; Pisano 2005; Carney, 2003; Sardanelli 2004; Buist 2004; Berg 2008]

- *caratteristiche morfobiologiche dei tumori BRCA*: rapida velocità di crescita, riscontro di cancro intervallo, elevata percentuale di metastasi linfonodali anche in tumori T1

[Nixon 1994; Atchley 2008]

in tutti gli studi sono confermate

- una **significativa superiorità della CE-MRI** (range 77%-93%) rispetto alla mammografia da sola (33-50%) o abbinata all'ecografia (circa 63%)
- la sensibilità di mammografia e RM insieme è tra 86% e 100%

[Kriege, 2004; Warner, 2004; Leach, 2005; Kuhl, 2005; Hagen, 2007; Riedl, 2007; Kuhl, 2010; Sardanelli, 2007, 2011]

la CE-MRI permette la diagnosi di tumori mammari **ad uno stadio più precoce, minori dimensioni e stato linfonodale negativo (N0)** shiftando la diagnosi verso neoplasie a stadi invasivi iniziali o pre-invasivi

[Kriege 2004, Kuhl 2005, Kuhl 2010, Hagen 2007, Sardanelli 2011]

Sardanelli et al. hanno analizzato una serie di dati di 8 studi prospettici

[Sardanelli 2011, Kriege 2004, Leach 2005, Kuhl 2007, Hagen 2007, Riedl 2004, Kuhl 2000, Sardanelli 2007]

5.299 donne ad alto rischio sorveglianza con CE-MRI

14.110 esami

confermando i dati precedentemente riportati, supportando l'uso della CE-MRI come tecnica di sorveglianza :

- detection rate: 1.0 - 4.8%

- cancri intervallo: 2 - 9%

(studio dell'EVA trial i cancri intervallo all'analisi finale del 2010 sono risultati 0)

- dimensioni del tumore alla diagnosi ≤ 1 cm 33-59%

- stato linfonodale negativo (N-) nei casi di tumore invasivo: 67-89%

Conferma di come l'aggiunta delle tecniche convenzionali quali Mx o US o entrambe alla CE-MRI non aumenti in modo significativo la sensibilità rispetto alla sola RM

[Sardanelli 2011, Kuhl 2010 EVA TRIAL, Kuhl 2005]

La sola RM in queste donne permetterebbe di evitare di esporre pazienti BRCA1/2 a radiazioni ionizzanti

- la sorveglianza in queste donne inizia precocemente e prevede controlli annuali

[Berrington 2009; Short 2005; Heyes 2009]

- si eliminerebbero i falsi positivi indotti dall'ecografia

[Sardanelli 2011, Kuhl 2010]

anche se l'ecografia non incrementa la sensibilità della RM, alcuni ne suggeriscono l'utilizzo a 6 mesi dalla RM

[Riedl 2007]

lo studio **HIBCRIT** *[Sardanelli 2011]* conclude suggerendo:

- CE-MRI come tecnica di sorveglianza per donne ad alto rischio prima e dopo i 50 anni, poiché **non ci sono evidenze per interrompere il controllo annuale con RM sopra i 50/60 anni.**

[Sardanelli, Kuhl 2010]

- in caso di RM negativa (BI-RADS 1–2) → evitare Mx (< 35 aa)
[Berrington 2009; Short 2005; Heyes 2009]
- l'ecografia potrebbe essere evitabile
- sorveglianza Mx e US nel caso di rifiuto della paziente a sottoporsi a RM o quando sussistano controindicazioni alla RM.

ruolo della RM nel DCIS

i valori di sensibilità nel DCIS risultano migliorati, gli ultimi studi che riportano un'elevata performance della RM anche nella diagnosi delle forme in situ

[Riedl 2007; Kuhl 2005, Kuhl 2007, Kuhl 2010]

quesiti non ancora risolti:

- quale livello di cut-off del lifetime risk considerare per includere le pazienti in un programma di sorveglianza annuale con RM ?
- con quale metodo calcolare i rischio ?
- definire la cost-effectiveness
- RM da sola o in combinazione con altre tecniche?
- eventualmente, quali e con quale cadenza?
- quale è l'impatto della diagnosi precoce con RM sull'outcome?

“Perplexità” alla sorveglianza OUTCOME ??

* “Carriers BRCA1 mutations fare significantly worse, even when their tumors are diagnosed at an apparently early stage.”

** “..in women ages <40 years with a BRCA1 mutation, breast tumors are relatively common, grow quickly, and are often high grade. Moreover, with annual screening, these tumors are larger at diagnosis ..”

*** “Although no studies have shown a mortality benefit, the ACS recommends MRI in addition to Mx for women with a BRCA mutation.....”

* Moller P et al.

** Tilanus-Linthorst M et al.

*** Robson M, Offit K,

Int. J. Cancer 2007

Clin. Cancer Res. 2007

N Engl J Med 2007

valutazione retrospettiva su due gruppi di pazienti BRCA1 seguiti con o senza RM, hanno riscontrato **maggiori “overall survival” e “disease free survival” a 3 anni nei pazienti seguiti con RM** (93% vs. 74%; e 100% vs. 92%). Tuttavia la differenza non è risultata significativa e non sono state riscontrate differenze nell’outcome tra i due gruppi,

[Chéreau 2010]

MRISC study [Rijnsburger 2010]:

- **Maggiore sopravvivenza generale (overall survival) a 5 anni**, nella popolazione seguita prospetticamente con RM (93%) rispetto ad un gruppo di controllo di casi tratti dal database di screening “convenzionale” e dalla letteratura
- **Assenza di metastasi a distanza o morti nei pazienti a rischio elevato o moderato seguiti con RM**

??? Questi dati associate alla conferma della diagnosi precoce con RM, secondo gli autori, supporta l’uso di RM non solo nei pazienti ad alto rischio ma anche la possibilità di estenderli ai pazienti a rischio intermedio ???

Møller et al. 2012: 802 donne **BRCA1**

sopravvivenza delle donne sottoposte a sorveglianza con CE-MRI, inferiore a quella attesa

non ci sono ancora sufficienti evidenze per offrire un programma di sorveglianza con RM in alternativa alla mastectomia preventiva in donne **BRCA1**

Il beneficio della sorveglianza con RM annuale sulla riduzione di mortalità è ancora da dimostrare

Gareth et al. 2014 3 gruppi di pazienti ad alto rischio, uno seguito solo con mammografia di screening, uno con aggiunta di CE-MRI ed un terzo gruppo non sottoposto a screening, ed hanno concluso che:

- a 10 anni il gruppo seguito anche con RM ha mostrato una sopravvivenza maggiore (95.3% vs 87.7%) sebbene non statisticamente significativa
- migliori dati sopravvivenza tra i pazienti BRCA1 sottoposti a sorveglianza con CE-MRI e i pazienti non seguiti da sorveglianza “intensiva”
- a 10 anni, tra i pazienti BRCA2 seguiti con RM non si sono osservate morti

Un programma intensivo di sorveglianza che comprende la CE-MRI sembra ottenere dei benefici, in termini di sopravvivenza, in donne ad alto rischio ed in particolare nelle pazienti BRCA2.

Heijnsdijk 2012 analisi di 3 ampi studi: lo studio olandese MRISC, lo studio UK MARIBS e lo studio canadese, concludendo che:

- l'aggiunta della RM alla mammografia permette una diagnosi di tumori ad uno stadio più favorevole, con un maggior numero di tumori allo stadio T1 A/B, minor numero di cancri intervallo ed una maggiore riduzione della mortalità
- nei pazienti seguiti con il protocollo dello studio (ovvero con RM) si stima una riduzione della probabilità di morire per tumore mammario dal 14 al 12.2% per i BRCA1 e dal 7.1% al 5% per i BRCA2

la sorveglianza con RM = benefici in termini di mortalità per pazienti BRCA1/2 tra i 25 e i 60 anni;

le differenze tra BRCA1 e 2 richiedono programmi di sorveglianza differenziati; oltre i 60 anni non ci sono dati sufficienti pro o contro il proseguimento della sorveglianza con RM

Saadatmand S et al. *Int. J. Cancer* 2015: *Survival benefit in women with BRCA1 mutation or familial risk in the MRI screening study (MRISC)*

2,308 women: 706 (BRCA1/2, 2 PTEN and 3 P53)
1597 women with a familial risk

MRISC patients had **smaller breast cancers** at detection, <T2;
87% in comparison to 52% in controls

MRISC breast cancers were **more often node Negative**:
69% versus 44% in controls

MRISC patients received **less chemotherapy**: 39% versus 77%
and **less hormonal therapy**: 14% versus 47%

Saadatmand S et al. *Int. J. Cancer* 2015: *Survival benefit in women with BRCA1 mutation or familial risk in the MRI screening study (MRISC)*

This study reports survival data, with a potential follow-up of 10 years median follow-up 9 years,

screening with annual Mx and MRI improves breast cancer metastasis free survival for women with a genetic or familial predisposition.

MRISC patients were almost 3 times less likely to develop metastases compared to controls.

In conclusion, screening with annual MRI + Mx improves breast cancer specific metastasis free survival substantially for women with a BRCA1 mutation or familial risk.

Phi XA et al. BJC 2016: Contribution of mammography to MRI screening in BRCA mutation carriers by BRCA status and age: individual patient data meta-analysis.

- 1951 BRCA1/2 mutation carriers / 6085 woman years of follow-up
- 1219 BRCA 1 and 732 BRCA 2

adding Mx to MRI did not significantly increase screening sensitivity (by 3.9% in BRCA1 and 12.6% in BRCA2 mutation carriers).

However in women with BRCA2 mutation younger than 40 years, one-third of breast cancers were detected by mammography only.

- additional screening sensitivity from mammography above that from MRI is limited in BRCA1 mutation carriers.
- mammography contributes to screening sensitivity in BRCA2 mutation carriers, especially those ≤ 40 years.
- The evidence highlights that a differential screening schedule by BRCA status is worth considering.

*Phi XA et al. EJC 2017: Accuracy of **screening women at familial risk of breast cancer without a known gene mutation**: Individual patient data meta-analysis*

2226 women at familial risk

In this population of women with strong familial BC risk but **without a known gene mutation**, in whom BC incidence was high both before and after age 50,

adding MRI

to mammography **substantially increased screening sensitivity but also decreased its specificity.**

*Guindalini RS et al . Clin Cancer Res Published OnlineFirst August 28, 2018.
Intensive surveillance with bi-annual dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging downstages breast cancer in BRCA1 mutation carriers*

CE- MRI every 6 months in conjunction with annual mammography (MG).

295 women, including 157 mutation carriers (75 *BRCA1*, 61 *BRCA2*)

17 cancers: 4 DCIS, 13 early stage IC.

15 cancers occurred in mutation carriers (11 *BRCA1*, 3 *BRCA2*, 1 *CDH1*).

The sensitivity of bi-annual MRI alone was 88.2% and annual MG plus bi-annual MRI was 94.1%.

In *BRCA1* sensitivity was 45 % MG alone, 90% MRI alone, 100% MG + MRI.

Bi-annual MRI performed well for early detection of invasive breast cancer in genomically stratified high-risk women. No benefit was associated with annual MG screening plus bi-annual MRI screening.

Eusoma Recommendations

Screening of High-Risk Women

Surveillance programmes with annual MRI

- *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, and *TP53* mutation carriers
- 50% risk for *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, or *TP53* mutation
- not tested/inconclusively tested for *BRCA* (≥ 20 –30% lifetime risk)
- previous mantle radiotherapy before age 30 (e.g. for Hodgkin disease)

High-risk with history BC should be included in screening programmes with MRI

If annual MRI screening, US and CBE are not necessary


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ORIGINAL REPORT

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Improves Breast Screening Sensitivity in *BRCA* Mutation Carriers Age \geq 50 Years: Evidence From an Individual Patient Data Meta-Analysis

Xuan-Anh Phi, Nehmat Houssami, Inge-Marie Obdeijn, Ellen Warner, Francesco Sardanelli, Martin C. Leach, Christopher C. Riedl, Isabelle Tropé, Madeleine M.A. Tilanus-Linhors, Rodica Mandel, Filippo Sanaro, Gek Kwan-Lim, Thomas H. Heibich, Harry J. de Koning, Edwin R. Van den Heuvel, and Gerrould H. de Bock

- 6 programmi di sorveglianza in alto rischio
- donne \geq 50 anni
- Mx + RM = in *BRCA*1/2 \geq 50 aa  sensibilità = < 50aa

Il limite di 50 aa per la sorveglianza RM deve essere riconsiderato

Il protocollo di sorveglianza proposto è il seguente:

Tra 20 anni e 24 anni

- visita clinica semestrale/annuale
- ecografia mammaria annuale

Tra 25 anni e 34 anni

- visita clinica semestrale
- **RM annuale**
- ecografia mammaria annuale (a 6 mesi dalla RM)

Tra 35 e 64 anni

- visita clinica semestrale
- **RM annuale**
- mammografia annuale ed ecografia contestuale a 6 mesi dalla RM

A partire da 65 anni

- visita clinica semestrale/annuale
- mammografia annuale

RACCOMANDAZIONI TIPO [A]

1° La sorveglianza deve iniziare entro l'età di 25 anni ed in ogni caso 10 anni prima dell'età d'insorgenza del carcinoma mammario ad esordio più precoce nella famiglia (e comunque non prima dei 18 anni)

2° La sorveglianza deve prevedere, sia in età pre-menopausale che post-menopausale, l'impiego della RM

3° Mammografia non prima dei 35 anni [Sardanelli EUSOMA]

4° Per tutti i soggetti, a partire dai 30-35 anni, deve essere prevista una regolare consulenza ginecologica per la sorveglianza ovarica.

RACCOMANDAZIONI TIPO [B]

1° L'inizio del programma di sorveglianza con controllo clinico-ecografico può essere anticipato a 20 anni

2° Le indagini strumentali a cadenza annuale (RM ed ecografia prima dei 34 anni; RM e Ecografia+Mammografia dai 35 anni) dovrebbero essere eseguite sfasate di 6 mesi

Breast MRI: Alto Rischio

American College of Radiology ACR Appropriateness Criteria[®]

Clinical Condition: Breast Cancer Screening

Variant 1: High-risk women: women with a BRCA gene mutation and their untested first- degree relatives, women with a history of chest irradiation between the ages of 10-30, women with 20% or greater lifetime risk of breast cancer.

Radiologic Procedure	Rating	Comments	<u>RRL*</u>
Mammography screening	9	Beginning at age 25-30 or 10 years before age of first-degree relative with breast cancer or 8 years after radiation therapy, but not before age of 25. Mammography and MRI are complementary examinations, both should be performed.	⊕ ⊕
MRI breast without and with contrast	9	Mammography and MRI are complementary examinations, both should be performed. See statement regarding contrast in text under "Anticipated Exceptions."	○
US breast	6	If patient cannot have MRI.	○
FDG-PEM	2		⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
Tc-99m sestamibi BSGI	2		⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
MRI breast without contrast	1		○
Rating Scale: 1,2,3 Usually not appropriate; 4,5,6 May be appropriate; 7,8,9 Usually appropriate			*Relative Radiation Level



Protocollo assistenziale nelle donne a rischio ereditario di tumore della mammella e/o ovaio

Regione Emilia-Romagna
I edizione
Anno 2014

Breast MRI: Alto Rischio

probabilità di sopravvivenza a 70 anni in base alla strategia di riduzione del rischio di tumore della mammella/ovarico per una donna di 25 anni con mutazione a carico dei geni BRCA1/2

AZIONE	Probabilità di sopravvivenza in caso di mutazione BRCA1	Probabilità di sopravvivenza in caso di mutazione BRCA2
NESSUN INTERVENTO	53% (BCD = 41% OCD = 36%)	71% (BCD = 41% OCD = 36%)
Solo RRSO a 40 anni	68% (BCD = 45% OCD = 12%)	77% (BCD = 30% OCD = 4%)
Solo RRSO A 50 anni	61% (BCD = 51% OCD = 20%)	75% (BCD = 42% OCD = 6%)
Solo RRM a 25 anni	66% (BCD = 5% OCD = 58%)	79% (BCD = 4% OCD = 30%)
Solo RRM a 40 anni	64% (BCD = 13% OCD = 53%)	78% (BCD = 9% OCD = 28%)
Screening senologico dai 25 ai 69 anni	59% (BCD = 26% OCD = 46%)	75% (BCD = 21% OCD = 25%)
RRSO a 40 anni e RRM a 25 anni	79% (BCD = 6% OCD = 21%)	83% (BCD = 3% OCD = 6%)
RRSO a 40 anni e screening senologico dai 25 ai 69 anni	74% (BCD = 30% OCD = 15%)	80% (BCD = 18% OCD = 5%)
RRSO e RRM a 40 anni e screening senologico tra i 25 e i 39 anni	77% (BCD = 18% OCD = 18%)	82% (BCD = 9% OCD = 6%)

Probabilità di sopravvivenza di una donna della popolazione generale a 70 anni è pari al 84%

BCD = Probabilità di morte a causa del tumore della mammella

OCD = Probabilità di morte a causa del tumore dell'ovaio.

RRSO = Salpingo Ovariectomia profilattica

RRM = mastectomia profilattica

Breast MRI: Alto Rischio



HUB	Referente/i consulenza genetica	Referente diagnosi genetica	Spokes di afferenza (circ. 21/2011)
IRST Meldola	Rita Danesi, Valentina Arcangeli	Daniele Calistri	Ravenna, Forlì, Cesena, Rimini
Bologna	Daniela Turchetti	Simona Ferrari	Bologna, Ferrara, Imola
Modena	Laura Cortesi	Enrico Tagliafico	Modena, Reggio Emilia
Parma	Mariangela Bella	Nadia Naldi	Parma, Piacenza



a) Profilo 3 alto rischio senza mutazione genetica accertata

- 25-34 a. visita + ecografia semestrale
- 35-59 a. visita + ecografia semestrale + mammografia annuale*
- 60-69 a. visita + mammografia annuale*
- 70-74 a. (percorso screening) mammografia biennale*

* RM secondo linee guida Foncam

b) Profilo 3 alto rischio con mutazione genetica (BRCA1/2) accertata

- < 25 a. La proposta del test genetico viene fatta solo se ci sia un caso < 29 a. Solo nel caso in cui sia stata accertata positività genetica si prevede visita + ecografia semestrale
- 25-34 a. visita + ecografia semestrale + RM annuale
- 35-54 a. visita + ecografia semestrale + mammografia annuale + RM annuale
- 55-69 a. visita + ecografia semestrale + mammografia annuale
- 70-74 a. (percorso screening) mammografia biennale

*Lo G et al. Evaluation of the **Utility of Screening Mammography for High-Risk Women Undergoing Screening Breast MR Imaging**. Radiology. 2017*

3934 screening studies (1977 screening MR imaging examinations and 1957 screening mammograms)

45 cancers (33 invasive and 12 ductal carcinomas in situ) were diagnosed, 43 were seen with MR imaging and 14 with both mammography and MR imaging.

Sensitivity and specificity of MR imaging were 96% and 78% respectively, and those of mammography were 31% and 89%, respectively. Positive predictive value for **MR imaging recalls was 9.3%** and that for mammography recalls was 6.5%

Contemporaneous screening mammography did not have added value in detection of breast cancer for women who undergo screening MR imaging. **Routine use of screening mammography in women undergoing screening breast MR imaging warrants reconsideration.**

Ann Intern Med. 2010 April 6; 152(7): 444–W154. doi:10.1059/0003-4819-152-7-201004060-00009.

Surveillance for Breast Cancer in Women Treated with Chest Radiation for a Childhood, Adolescent or Young Adult Cancer: A Report from the Children's Oncology Group

Tara O. Henderson, MD, MPH, Alison Amsterdam, MD, Smita Bhatia, MD, MPH, Melissa M. Hudson, MD, Anna T. Meadows, MD, Joseph P. Neglia, MD, MPH, Lisa R. Diller, MD, Louis S. Constine, MD, Robert A. Smith, PhD, Martin C. Mahoney, MD, PhD, Elizabeth A. Morris, MD, Leslie L. Montgomery, MD, Wendy Landier, MSN, CPNP, Stephanie M. Smith, MPH, Leslie L. Robison, PhD, and Kevin C. Oeffinger, MD

In summary, there is consistent observational evidence showing that women treated for a pediatric or young adult cancer with moderate- to high-dose therapeutic chest radiation (≥ 20 Gy) have a substantially elevated risk of breast cancer at a young age and that this excess risk does not appear to plateau with aging.

all 11 studies reported a higher sensitivity for MRI than mammography for invasive cancer, mammography was more sensitive than MRI for ductal carcinoma-in-situ.

Donne sottoposte a RT toracica in età pediatrica o giovane/adulta

Mammography and MRI for screening women who underwent chest radiation therapy (lymphoma survivors): recommendations for surveillance from the Italian College of Breast Radiologists by *SIRM*

The cumulative incidence from 40 to 45 years of age is 13-20 %, similar to that of BRCA mutation carriers.

MRI sensitivity is lower (63-80 %) and that of mammography higher (67-70 %) than those observed in women with hereditary predisposition, due to a higher incidence of ductal carcinoma in situ with microcalcifications and low neoangiogenesis.

Donne sottoposte a RT toracica in età pediatrica o giovane/adulta

Raccomandazioni

RM & Mx annuale

- per RT > 30 aa con dose \geq 10Gy
- dai 25 aa o almeno dopo 8 aa dal trattamento

* rispetto alle mutate: sensibilità > Mx Vs RM
maggiore incidenza DCIS con microcalcificazioni

Un nuovo problema

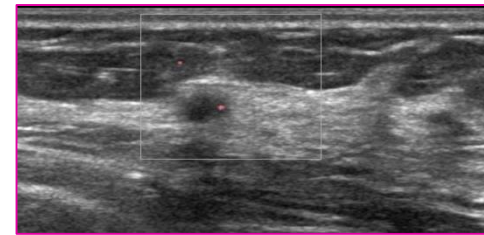
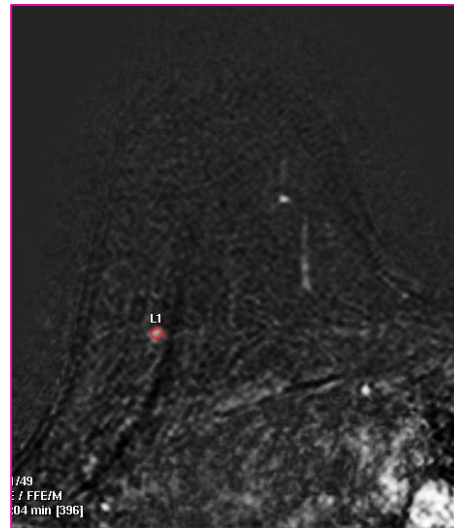
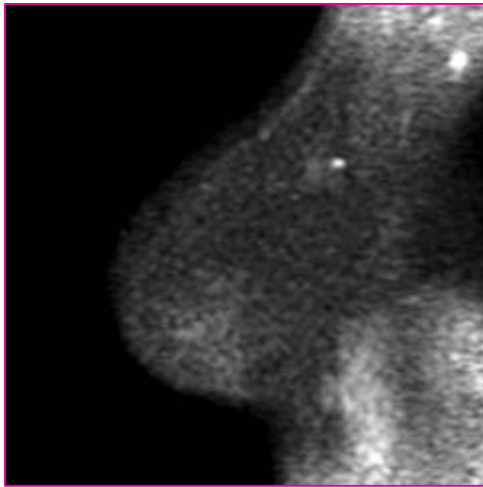
Errante et al. Invest Radiol. 2014

Progressive increase of T1 signal intensity of the dentate nucleus on unenhanced magnetic resonance images is associated with cumulative doses of intravenously administered gadodiamide in patients with normal renal function, suggesting dechelation.

BRCA1

2009 QUART CDI

2013 (anno delle immagini) CLI



Screening and Treatment Guidelines for Carriers of *BRCA1* or *BRCA2*

Table 2. Screening and Treatment Guidelines for Carriers of *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* Mutations.¹¹

Type of Screening or Therapy	NCCN (United States)	NICE (United Kingdom) [†]	GC-HBOC– (Germany)	eviQ Cancer Treatments Online (Australia)	IKNL–KiMS (Netherlands)
Mammography	Recommended annually at 30–75 yr of age, or younger if woman in family has received breast-cancer diagnosis before 25 yr of age and MRI is not available	Recommended for consideration annually at 30–39 yr of age; recommended once yearly at 40–69 yr of age and every 3 yr at ≥70 yr of age	Recommended every 1–2 yr at 49–69 yr of age if breast density classified as ACR 1 or 2, with ultrasonography twice yearly [‡]	For <i>BRCA1</i> carriers, recommended annually at 30–50 yr of age, with or without ultrasonography For <i>BRCA2</i> carriers, recommended annually at 30–50 yr of age, with or without ultrasonography; at >50 yr of age, mammography recommended annually, with or without ultrasonography, with clinical breast examination; if diagnosis in family member <35 yr of age, may recommend individualized schedule	Recommended annually; because risk of radiation-induced tumors is greater in young women, first mammogram recommended at 30 yr of age
MRI	Recommended annually at 25–75 yr of age, but earlier if younger age of onset in any family member	Recommended annually at 30–49 yr of age unless breast density is high, in which case should be continued until 70 yr of age	Recommended annually at 25–69 yr of age if breast density is classified as ACR >1	For <i>BRCA1</i> carriers, recommended annually at 30–50 yr of age, with or without ultrasonography For <i>BRCA2</i> carriers, recommended annually at 30–50 yr of age, with or without ultrasonography; at >50 yr of age, mammography recommended annually, with or without ultrasonography, with clinical breast examination; if diagnosis in family member <35 yr of age, individualized schedule may be recommended	Recommended annually, starting 25 yr of age
Preventive mastectomy	No definitive guideline, but “degree of protection and risks” should be discussed	No definitive guideline, but discussions of potential benefits of surgery should take current age into account	No definitive guideline, but “degree of protection and risks” should be discussed	If performed, recommended at ≤40 yr of age	Recommended at ≥25 yr of age; <5% of patients are at risk of residual breast cancer

NICE National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence

Recommendations

Clinical guideline [CG164] Published date: June 2013 Last updated: March 2017

Familial breast cancer: classification, care and managing breast cancer and related risks in people with a family history of breast cancer

MRI surveillance

1.6.7 Offer annual MRI surveillance to women:

- aged 30–49 years who have not had genetic testing but have a greater than 30% probability of
being a *BRCA* carrier
- aged 30–49 years with a known *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation
- aged 20–49 years who have not had genetic testing but have a greater than 30% probability of
being a *TP53* carrier
- aged 20–49 years with a known *TP53* mutation. **[2013]**

1.6.8 Consider annual MRI surveillance for women aged 50–69 years with a known *TP53* mutation. **[2013]**

NICE National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence

Recommendations

Clinical guideline [CG164] Published date: June 2013 Last updated: March 2017

Familial breast cancer: classification, care and managing breast cancer and related risks in people with a family history of breast cancer

MRI surveillance

1.6.9 Do not offer MRI to women:

- of any age at [moderate risk](#) of breast cancer
- of any age at [high risk](#) of breast cancer but with a 30% or lower probability of being a *BRCA* or *TP53* carrier
- aged 20–29 years who have not had genetic testing but have a greater than 30% probability of being a *BRCA* carrier
- aged 20–29 years with a known *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation
- aged 50–69 years who have not had genetic testing but have a greater than 30% probability of being a *BRCA* or a *TP53* carrier, unless mammography has shown a dense breast pattern
- aged 50–69 years with a known *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation, unless mammography has shown a dense breast pattern. **[2013]**

NICE National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence

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Familial breast cancer: classification, care and managing breast cancer and related risks in people with a family history of breast cancer

Surveillance for women with a personal and family history of breast cancer

MRI surveillance

1.6.13 Offer annual MRI surveillance to all women aged 30–49 years with a personal history of breast cancer who remain at [high risk](#) of breast cancer, including those who have a *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation. **[2013]**

1.6.14 Do not offer MRI surveillance to any women aged 50 years and over without a *TP53* mutation unless mammography has shown a dense breast pattern. **[2013]**

1.6.15 Consider annual MRI surveillance for women aged 20–69 years with a known *TP53* mutation or who have not had a genetic test but have a greater than 30% probability of being a *TP53* carrier. **[2013]**

Breast MRI: Alto Rischio

Genes for Which an Association between Protein-Truncating Variants and Breast-Cancer Risk Has Been Established.

Gene	Magnitude of Relative Risk Associated with Truncating Variants [Ⓞ]		Risk Associated with Missense Variants [†]	Estimated Relative Risk (90% CI) [‡]	P Value	Absolute Risk by 80 Yr of Age [§]	Comments	Other Associated Cancers	References
	Moderate	High							
<i>BRCA1</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	11.4		75	Estimates are based on the BOADICEA model for a woman born in 1960	Ovary	Antoniou et al., ¹⁰ Lee et al., ¹¹ Chen and Parmigiani, ¹² Mavaddat et al. ¹³
<i>BRCA2</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	11.7		76	Estimates are based on the BOADICEA model for a woman born in 1960; p.Lys3326Ter in the carboxyl terminus is associated with a lower increase in risk	Ovary, prostate, pancreas	Antoniou et al., ¹⁰ Lee et al., ¹¹ Chen and Parmigiani, ¹² Mavaddat et al. ¹³
<i>TP53</i> [¶]	Yes	Yes	Yes	105 (62–165)			Most published risk estimates are subject to ascertainment bias	Childhood sarcoma, adrenocortical carcinoma, brain tumors	Hisada et al., ¹⁴ Hwang et al. ¹⁵
<i>PTEN</i>	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	No reliable estimate			Published risk estimates are subject to ascertainment bias	Thyroid, endometrial cancer	Bubien et al., ¹⁶ Tan et al. ¹⁷
<i>CDH1</i>	Likely	Unknown	Unknown	6.6 (2.2–19.9)	0.004	53	Specific to lobular breast cancer	Diffuse gastric cancer	Pharoah et al. ¹⁸
<i>STK11</i>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No reliable estimate ^{**}			Published risk estimates are subject to ascertainment bias	Colon, pancreas, ovarian sex cord–stromal tumors	Hearle et al. ¹⁹
<i>NF1</i>	Likely	Unlikely	Unknown	2.6 (2.1–3.2)	2.3×10^{-13}	26	Estimates are based on cohort studies of patients with neurofibromatosis type 1 ^{††}	Malignant tumors of peripheral nerve sheath, brain, central nervous system	Madanikia et al., ²⁰ Seminog and Goldacre ²¹
<i>PALB2</i>	Likely	Unknown	Unknown	5.3 (3.0–9.4)	4×10^{-10}	45	Estimates are based on a meta-analysis of published case–control and family studies	Pancreas	Antoniou et al., ²² Heikkinen et al., ²³ Rahman et al., ²⁴ Erko et al. ²⁵
<i>ATM</i>	Likely	Unlikely	Yes	2.8 (2.2–3.7)	5×10^{-11}	27	The p.Val2424Gly variant is associated with higher risk than truncating variants	Pancreas	Renwick et al., ²⁶ Thompson et al., ²⁷ Janin et al., ²⁸ Olsen et al. ²⁹
<i>CHEK2</i>	Likely	Unlikely	Yes	3.0 (2.6–3.5)	8×10^{-37}	29	Most data for truncating variants are limited to the variant c.1100delC; p.Ile157Thr is associated with an increase in risk that is 1.3 times as high as in the general population	Lung, although p.Ile157Thr is associated with reduced risk	Meijers-Heijboer et al., ³⁰ CHEK2 Breast Cancer Case–Control Consortium, ³¹ Weischer et al., ³² Kilpivaara et al. ³³
<i>NBN</i>	Likely	Unlikely	Unknown	2.7 (1.9–3.7)	5×10^{-7}	23	Almost all data pertain to the c.657del5 variant in Slavic populations	Unknown	Zhang et al. ³⁴

Easton DF et al. N Engl J Med 2015;372:2243-2257.