

KNOW

THE FACTS

LEARN

THE RISKS

TAKE

ACTION



SHARSHERET®

Know the Facts

1 in 8
WOMEN
will be
diagnosed with
BREAST
CANCER
in her lifetime



1 in 91
WOMEN
will be
diagnosed with
OVARIAN
CANCER
in her lifetime



1 in 726 MEN
will be diagnosed with
BREAST CANCER
in his lifetime



1 in 40
ASHKENAZI
JEWS

CARRIES A BRCA
GENE MUTATION
AS COMPARED TO 1 IN 400
IN THE GENERAL POPULATION

EACH
BIOLOGICAL
PARENT

who carries a BRCA gene mutation has a 50% chance of passing that mutation on to each member of the next generation and is at increased risk for breast, male breast, melanoma, ovarian, pancreatic, and prostate cancers.

ONLY
10-20%

OF BREAST CANCER
AND OVARIAN CANCER
IS HEREDITARY

MULTI-GENE PANEL TESTING CAN IDENTIFY MUTATIONS IN BRCA1 OR BRCA2 AND OTHER GENES (E.G., ATM, CHEK2, OR PALB2) OR LYNCH SYNDROME, ANY OF WHICH MAY PREDISPOSE YOU TO A VARIETY OF CANCERS INCLUDING BREAST, COLON, MALE BREAST, MELANOMA, OVARIAN, PANCREATIC, PROSTATE, AND UTERINE.

SEPHARDI
JEWS

may also be genetically predisposed to hereditary breast and ovarian cancer.

Take Action



HEALTHY LIVING

Try to eat healthily, move more, and reduce stress to lower your risk.



SPREAD THE WORD

Share this lifesaving information with others.



FAMILY HISTORY

Know your maternal and paternal family histories. Call Sharsheret's genetic counselors with questions.

Ask Questions

(of your Primary Care Physician or Gynecologist)



RISK FACTORS

I have a history of cancer in my family. What does that mean for me?

What are my risk factors for breast cancer or ovarian cancer and what lifestyle changes could I make to reduce these risks?

Are there any indicators in my own health history that suggest I am at a higher risk?

Is my heritage a risk factor for breast cancer or ovarian cancer?



GENETICS

A family member on my father's side had breast cancer. How might this affect me?

Am I a candidate for genetic testing?

Should I test for cancer-related genetic mutations if I have no family history?

If I am found to carry a genetic mutation, what are my options?

Where should I get genetic testing done? How do I find out if my insurance will cover it?



SCREENING & EARLY DETECTION

At what age and how often should I have mammograms? Do I need ultrasounds or MRIs? Am I being offered the latest 3D mammogram technology?

How do I perform self-breast exams correctly and how often?

How do I find out if I have dense breasts and how might this impact my screening plan?

Please note: There is no reliable screening or early detection test for ovarian cancer. (CA-125 blood tests and transvaginal or pelvic ultrasounds may be used to diagnose ovarian cancer.)

BREAST CANCER SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



SWELLING OR
LUMP*



UNDERARM
LUMP*



NIPPLE TURNING
INWARD



REDNESS



SKIN
IRRITATION



NIPPLE
DISCHARGE



DIMPLING



BREAST
PAIN



NIPPLE
PAIN

*PLEASE NOTE: A palpable (usually painless) lump in the breast or armpit is by far the most common symptom presentation for breast cancer.

OVARIAN CANCER SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



BLOATING



PELVIC OR
ABDOMINAL PAIN



BACK
PAIN



FATIGUE



URINATE
URGENTLY
OR OFTEN



HEARTBURN



CONSTIPATION
OR MENSTRUAL
CHANGES



FEELING
FULL



PAIN
DURING SEX



BASSER
CENTER
FOR BRCA

Penn Medicine



SHARSHERET[™]
The Jewish Breast Cancer &
Ovarian Cancer Community

Sharsheret improves the lives of Jewish women and families living with or at increased genetic risk for breast or ovarian cancer through personalized support, and saves lives through educational outreach.

Have questions? Contact Sharsheret's genetic counselors or social workers.

sharsheret.org • 866.474.2774 • info@sharsheret.org