You cannot inherit cancer, but you can inherit a high risk for developing it.

Consider the following questions:
Have you or any of your family members (mother’s or father’s side) had…

- Breast cancer before age 50 or male breast cancer at any age?
- Ovarian cancer at any age?
- Triple negative breast cancer (estrogen, progesterone and HER-2 negative) at or before age 60?
- Three or more family members with breast, ovarian, pancreatic or prostate cancer?
- Colon and/or rectal cancer before age 50?
- Endometrial (uterine) cancer before age 50?
- Three or more family members with colon, endometrial, ovarian, stomach, ureter, biliary, small bowel, pancreatic, brain or sebaceous adenomas?
- 10 or more colon polyps in a lifetime?
- Two or more members of the family diagnosed with melanoma?
- Ashkenazi Jewish heritage?
- A family member with a known cancer gene mutation?

If you answered “YES” to any of these questions, you may have a greater risk of developing cancer. Call Texas Oncology today to set up a personalized genetic risk evaluation and begin your action plan to prevent cancer.

At Texas Oncology, every single day amazing things happen. We discover breakthroughs. We find new treatments. We watch our patients recover. And we celebrate victories.

We care.
We know that compassionate care is just as important as advanced treatment. That’s why we want to make you as comfortable as possible. Please let us know if you have any questions or need more information.

For more information on genetic testing, visit: www.TexasOncology.com
Why is genetic testing important?
Genetic testing gives you an opportunity for cancer prevention or earlier detection. Early detection can protect your health and even save your life. Genetic testing can help you make informed medical and lifestyle decisions, understand your cancer risk and provide helpful information to other members of your family.

What is genetic testing?
Genetic testing looks for changes in your DNA that may show a high risk for inherited cancer. This testing can determine whether or not you inherited a high risk for certain cancers such as breast, ovarian, colon, endometrial and melanoma. Genetic testing also involves counseling both before and after the test.

The Genetic Risk Evaluation and Testing Program at Texas Oncology
Since 1998, the Genetic Risk Evaluation and Testing Program has provided in-depth cancer risk evaluations for thousands of Texans. Each one of our patients receives an analysis and evaluation from our health care team of oncologists, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, genetic counselors or certified nurse specialists who have received special training in common hereditary cancers.

Benefits of Genetic Risk Evaluation at Texas Oncology:
• Timely and accurate evaluations
• Multiple testing locations
• Confidential results
• Counseling before and after testing
• Cancer risk management strategies and long term management of at risk families
• Covered by most insurance plans

For a list of Texas Oncology Genetic Risk Evaluation and Testing sites or to learn more, visit www.TexasOncology.com

What happens after the test?
Following genetic testing, you will receive counseling about the results of your test. We will discuss your cancer risk strategy options. These options may include closer medical surveillance, therapy for prevention or surgery.

Can your test results help your family?
If you have tested positive for a mutation, other members of your family are encouraged to be tested as well. Their tests will help them make decisions that could save their lives. It may also tell them that they do not have the hereditary risk.

Will insurance cover genetic testing?
The majority of patients do have coverage for genetic testing. Most laboratories determine coverage prior to testing. In addition, HIPAA and Texas law protects patient privacy and prohibits health insurance discrimination based on genetic information.