The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) is pleased to provide this Cancer Family History Guide. The guide is designed to identify patients at risk for two hereditary cancer syndromes: Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer syndrome (HBOC) and Lynch syndrome.

If a significant family history is reported, the tool indicates that: 1) a patient referral for genetic counseling and further evaluation is appropriate; and 2) increased screening and consideration of management options are indicated.

This guide evaluates family history ONLY. If a patient has a personal history of any of the following, genetic counseling should be considered.

- Breast cancer under age 50 or ovarian cancer at any age
- Ovarian cancer and a close relative with breast or ovarian cancer
- Bilateral cancer or multiple cancer diagnoses (i.e. both breast and ovarian cancer)
- Breast or ovarian cancer and Ashkenazi Jewish descent
- Breast cancer in a male patient (at any age)
- Colon cancer or uterine cancer under age 50
- 10 or more gastrointestinal polyps

For instructions on using the Cancer Family History Guide, see reverse side.
**Instructions**
The guide can be used quickly during clinic time. **Note: If a patient has a personal history of breast, ovarian, endometrial (uterine), colorectal, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer, this guide is not appropriate.**

To use the guide, follow these quick instructions:
1. Start with the outermost wheel.
2. Line up the appropriate arrow for each ring on the guide.
3. Select cancer type from the colored sections - do a separate assessment for each cancer type.
4. Outer wheel— # of family members affected with the selected cancer type (consider only 1st or 2nd degree relatives).
5. Middle wheel — Select earliest age at diagnosis in the family (i.e. > 50 or <50).
6. Inner wheel— Are all affected relatives 1st degree or not? (go to Yes or No).

**Results:** When all the arrows are lined up, a color will appear in a round window on the inner wheel. Flip to the back of the wheel for referral and surveillance guidelines associated with each color.
- RED ———— ➤ Take Action!!
- YELLOW ———— ➤ Proceed with Caution
- GREEN ———— ➤ Population screening

When assessing family history, it is important to consider factors that artificially lower a family’s risk such as a disproportionate number of males to females; adoption; or multiple women with a hysterectomy/oophorectomy at a young age (reason unspecified).

For more information visit [www.migeneticsconnection.org](http://www.migeneticsconnection.org) or call 1-866-852-1247.