Table 3. Characteristics of patients who had and did not have *BRCA* genetic testing after counseling, October 2007—March 2011

	Tested	Did Not Test	Chi-squared P-value
	Number (row %)	(row %)	
Gender			< 0.01
Female	3,803 (69.7)	1,655 (30.3)	
Male	219 (77.1)	65 (22.9)	
Race/Ethnicity			< 0.01*
White	3,333 (72.3)	1,277 (27.7)	
Black	244 (57.1)	183 (42.9)	
Multi-racial	243 (61.4)	153 (38.6)	
Asian / Pacific Islander	76 (71.0)	31 (29.0)	
Arab Ancestry	63 (63.6)	36 (36.4)	
Hispanic	33 (58.9)	23 (41.1)	
Native American	2 (25.0)	6 (75.0)	
Other	10 (90.9)	1 (9.1)	
Unknown	17 (60.7)	11 (39.3)	
Ashkenazi Jewish Heritage			< 0.01
No	3,524 (68.1)	1,653 (31.9)	
Yes	498 (87.8)	69 (12.2)	
Known Familial Mutation			< 0.01
No	3,386 (67.0)	1,670 (33.0)	
Yes	636 (92.4)	52 (7.6)	
Family History Defined by USPSTF			0.04
No	2,303 (69.0)	1,035 (31.0)	
Yes	1,719 (71.5)	687 (28.6)	
Personal Cancer History‡			<0.01
No	1,396 (55.2)	1,132 (44.8)	
Yes	2,626 (81.7)	590 (18.4)	

* Fisher's exact test ‡ Personal history of breast and/or ovarian cancer

Of the 5,744 who presented to counseling without previous *BRCA* genetic testing, 4,022 (70.0%) had subsequent *BRCA* testing. A total of 1,722 (30.0%) did not proceed with testing.

As shown in Table 3, patients with the risk factors of a family history of cancer, personal cancer history, Ashkenazi Jewish heritage, or a known familial mutation are more likely to pursue testing than patients without those risk factors.

There are also differences in testing by race/ethnicity. Over 70% of white and Asian/Pacific Islander patients had *BRCA* testing, compared to less than 60% of black and Hispanic patients. Arab and multi-racial patients pursued testing in just over 60% of cases.

These data include genetic counseling visits from October 1, 2007 – March 31, 2011. Special thanks to the following institutions whose de-identified patient information was included in these analyses: Beaumont Health System Cancer Genetics Program, Henry Ford Health System, InformedDNA, Karmanos Cancer Institute Genetics Service, Michigan State University Division of Clinical Genetics, Oakwood Healthcare System's Genetic Risk Assessment for Cancer Clinic, Providence Hospital Medical Genetics, Spectrum Health Cancer Genetics Program, University of Michigan Cancer Genetics Clinic, and University of Michigan Breast and Ovarian Cancer Risk and Evaluation Program.

Suggested citation: Characteristics of patients who had and did not have BRCA genetic testing after counseling. Michigan Department of Community Health, Division of Genomics, Perinatal Health, and Chronic Disease Epidemiology, Genomics and Genetic Disorders Section, Cancer Genomics Program, June 2012.