

# Family History of Breast and Ovarian Cancer

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### What is Michigan PRAMS?

Michigan Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, PRAMS, is a population-based public health surveillance project of the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Since 1987, Michigan PRAMS has provided data not available from other sources on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during and after pregnancy. The data is used to identify groups of women and infants at high risk for health problems, monitor changes in health status and measure progress towards goals in improving the health of Michigan's mothers and babies.

### Why is knowing if new Michigan mothers have a family history of breast or ovarian cancer important?

Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC), often caused by mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, increases an individual's lifetime risk of breast cancer by as much as 87 percent and ovarian cancer by as much as 39 percent. Having a family history of ovarian cancer and/or breast cancer at a young age (BCYA) is a strong indicator of HBOC. Understanding how many and which groups of young mothers may be at increased risk for developing HBOC later in life can help programs and providers use resources appropriately to address promoting protective lifestyle behaviors, recommend genetic counseling and adequately screen women with higher risk.

### What are the key findings?

#### Some groups of mothers may have a higher risk of developing hereditary breast or ovarian cancer

- Non-Hispanic black mothers are more likely than non-Hispanic white mothers to report a family history of breast cancer at a young age.
- Michigan mothers with less than a high school education and those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 are more likely to report a family history of either breast cancer at a young age or ovarian cancer at any age.

#### Providers are not discussing family cancer history as part of routine, pre-pregnancy healthcare.

- A little less than two-thirds of Michigan mothers say they did not have a conversation with a healthcare provider about their family cancer history before they became pregnant.

### How can I share these findings?

#### Webpages:

Issues of PRAMS Delivery are posted online. This issue is located at:

[http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/PRAMS\\_Delivery-Family\\_History\\_of\\_Cancer\\_FINAL\\_7.19.2018\\_628204\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/PRAMS_Delivery-Family_History_of_Cancer_FINAL_7.19.2018_628204_7.pdf)

Find out more about HBOC and the MDHHS Cancer Genomics Program at:

[https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-73971\\_4911\\_4916\\_47257\\_68337-354431--,00.html](https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-73971_4911_4916_47257_68337-354431--,00.html)

#### Social Media Content:

Black moms have a higher incidence of breast cancer at a young age and ovarian cancer among their close family members says #MIPRAMS and @MichiganHHS <http://bit.ly/MIPRAMSDeliveryCancer>

A mom who didn't finish high school or with an income of less than \$15,000 is more likely to have family members with hereditary breast or ovarian cancer says #MIPRAMS and @MichiganHHS <http://bit.ly/MIPRAMSDeliveryCancer>

Only 1 in 3 new Michigan moms talked with her doctor about her family's cancer history before she got pregnant says #MIPRAMS and @MichiganHHS <http://bit.ly/MIPRAMSDeliveryCancer>

A new issue of PRAMS Delivery about Family History of Breast and Ovarian Cancer was just released by #MIPRAMS and @MichiganHHS <http://bit.ly/MIPRAMSDeliveryCancer>