

Does cancer really run in your family?

Specific signs in your family health history can affect your cancer risk.

When to ask about testing

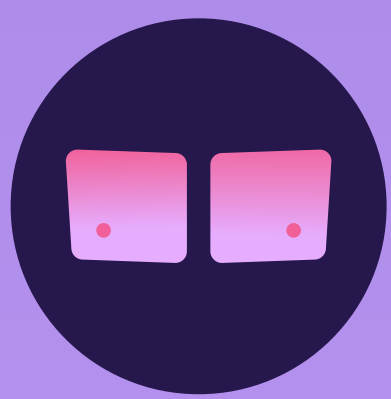
You might want to talk to your healthcare team about testing if you — or someone related to you by blood — has had:

1

A diagnosis of any of these cancers at any age:



Triple-negative breast



Male breast



Colorectal



Endometrial (uterine)



Gastric (stomach)



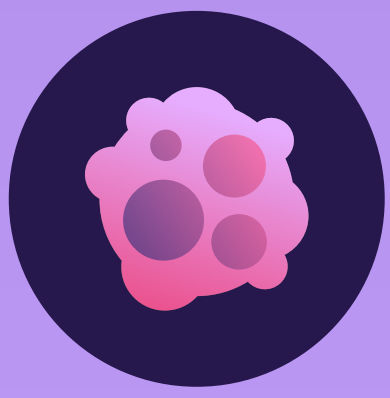
Ovarian



Pancreatic



Metastatic prostate



Very rare cancers

2

Younger-than-average onset of certain cancers, like:



Breast



Prostate

3

Any combination of these cancers in the same person more than once OR in multiple people on the same side of the family:



Breast



Colorectal



Endometrial (uterine)



Gastric (stomach)



Ovarian



Pancreatic



Prostate

4

Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry and a personal or family history of cancer.

How to get an answer

A simple genetic test on your blood or saliva checks for inherited mutations that could increase your risk for cancer.



Gather your family medical history of cancer

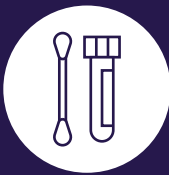
Share this during your consultation.



Find an expert

Use the FORCE website to locate a local or telehealth genetics expert specializing in inherited cancer risks.

- Ask your healthcare provider or genetic counselor about any questions you have.



Provide a sample

Complete the lab test using a blood draw or saliva sample.



Review results

Discuss your results and medical options with your care team 2 to 6 weeks later.



Next steps

Talk to your doctor or a genetics expert about any questions you have. Check out the complete list of signs and other important information on our website.

[Learn more](#)

