Table IV. Society of Gynecologic Oncology and ACOG Criteria for Genetic Risk assessment

Patients with greater than an approximate 20-25% chance of having an inherited predisposition to breast cancer and ovarian cancer and for whom genetic testing assessment is recommended:

- Women with a personal history of both breast and ovarian cancer*
- Women with ovarian cancer* and a close relative^ with ovarian cancer or premenopausal breast cancer or both
- Women with ovarian cancer* who are of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry
- Women with breast cancer at age 50 or younger and a close relative^ with ovarian cancer* or male breast cancer at any age
- Women of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry in whom breast cancer was diagnosed at age 40 or younger
- Women with a close relative^ with a known *BRCA*1 or *BRCA*2 mutation

Patients with greater than an approximate 5-10% chance of having an inherited predisposition to breast cancer and ovarian cancer and for who genetic risk assessment may be helpful:

- Women with breast cancer at age 40 years or younger
- Women with ovarian, fallopian tubal, primary peritoneal cancer of high grade serous histology
- Women with bilateral breast cancer (particularly if the first case was diagnosed at age 50 years or younger)
- Women with breast cancer at age 50 years or younger and a close relative^ with breast cancer at age 50 years or younger
- Women of Ashkenazi Jewish origin with breast cancer at age 50 years or younger
- Women with breast cancer at any age and two or more close relatives^ with breast cancer at any age (particularly if at least one case of breast cancer was diagnosed at age 50 years or younger)
- Unaffected women with a close relative^ that meets one of the previous criteria

*Cancer of the fallopian tube or peritoneum should be considered part of the hereditary breast-ovarian cancer syndrome
^ Close relative is defined as a first-degree relative (mother, sister, daughter) or second-degree-relative (grandmother, granddaughter, aunt, niece)