

66%

of recommended patients completed BRCA1/2 testing (66/100)

12.1%

positivity rate among tested patients (8/66)

6 : 2

BRCA1 : BRCA2 split among positive cases

Background

- Established germline BRCA1/2 risk factors include **young age at diagnosis**, **positive family history** of breast/ovarian cancer, and **triple-negative (TNBC)** subtype.
- Real-world data characterizing these associations in **South Asian cohorts** remain limited.

Objective

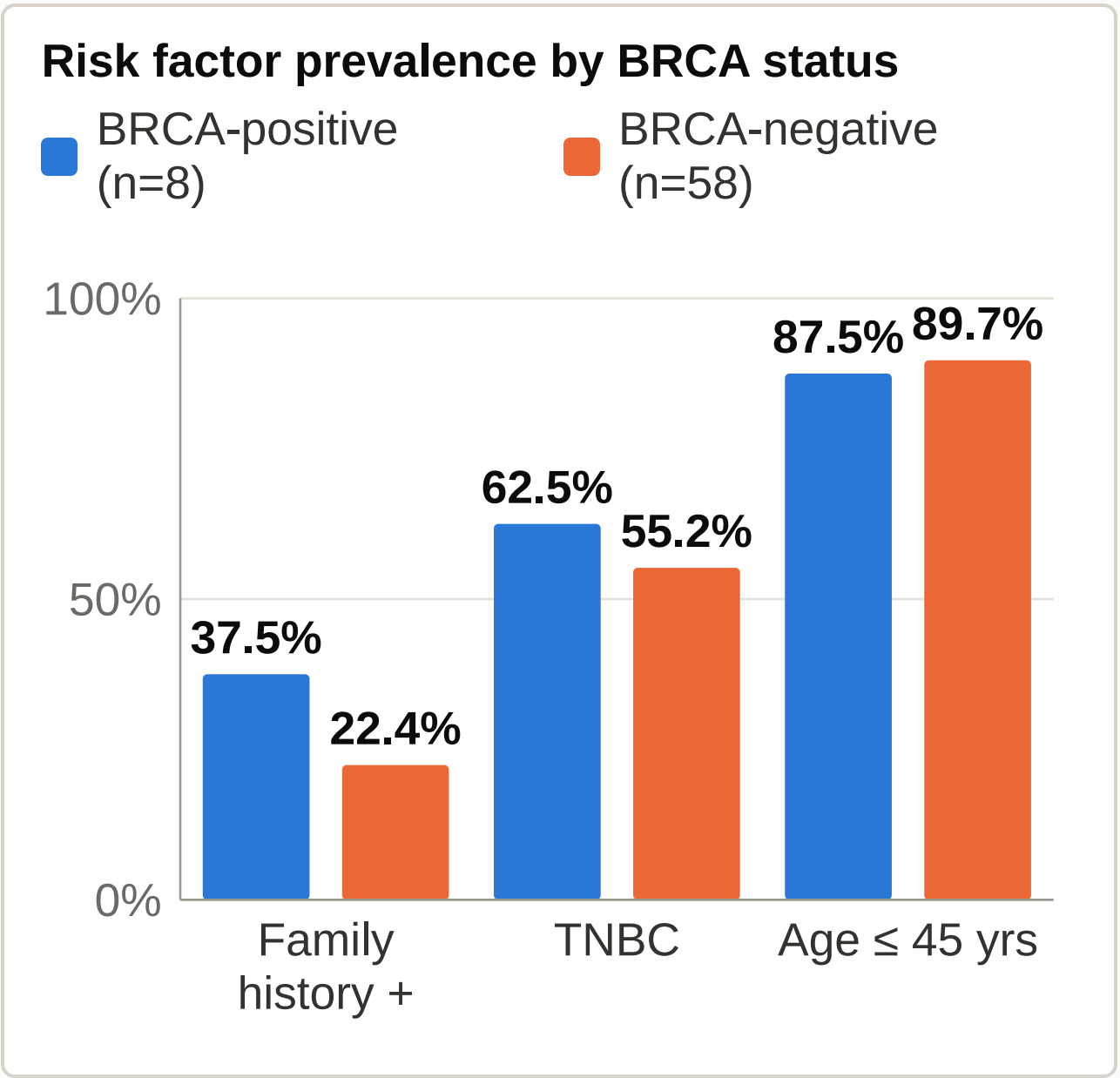
- Determine the BRCA1/2 **positivity rate** among breast cancer patients tested at multidisciplinary tumor board (MDT).
- Describe **clinicopathological factors** associated with a positive result.

Methods

- Retrospective review of **100 consecutive** breast cancer patients recommended for BRCA1/2 testing at MDT, Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Centre.
- Age, family history, and molecular subtype compared between BRCA-positive and BRCA-negative patients with completed testing.
- Fisher's exact test (categorical variables) and Mann-Whitney U test (age) used for comparison.

Results

Factor	BRCA+ (n=8)	BRCA- (n=58)	p-value
Median age (yrs)	30.5	34.0	0.17
Family history +	37.5%	22.4%	0.39
TNBC subtype	62.5%	55.2%	1.00
Age ≤ 45 yrs	87.5%	89.7%	1.00



Conclusion

- BRCA-positive patients trended toward **younger age**, **higher family-history** prevalence, and more **TNBC** — directionally consistent with known risk profiles.
- None of these associations reached statistical significance, most likely reflecting the **small number of positive cases (n=8)**.
- Larger, adequately powered South Asian cohorts are needed to confirm these associations.