



WV BCCSP participants are eligible for **supplemental breast** cancer screening if they are considered **high risk**

What makes a woman high risk for breast cancer?

- High risk factors include prior breast or chest radiation, genetic mutations, family history, personal history of breast cancer, breast density, and race.
- Every woman should have a breast cancer risk assessment by the age of 25.

How do you know if a participant is high risk?

- Complete a breast cancer risk assessment. Many tools are available online. Most frequently used are Gail model and Tyrer-Cuzick model.
- If high risk, then the participant is eligible for additional screening.

What imaging should be ordered for high risk participants?

- For women who are determined to be high risk for developing breast cancer, they should be offered annual mammography and Bilateral breast MRI. The MRI is the supplemental imaging of choice. For those who cannot or refuse to undergo an MRI, bilateral whole breast ultrasound is also an option.
- Ideally screening should occur every 6 months. For example, a screening mammogram then supplemental screening in 6 months, followed by annual mammogram 6 months later.

What about breast density?

- As of September 2024, the FDA mandated that all mammogram results must report breast density.
- If participant is determined to have extremely dense breasts, regardless of other risk factors, she is eligible for supplemental screening.

