Figure 1. Breast Cancer Screening Workflow

(For details, refer to the Recommended Care Component) [®]Symptoms and signs: Assess for **Symptoms** Presence of breast or axillary lump and Signs[®] of breast Workup Change in size or shape of breasts Yes cancer Change in skin texture of breasts or nipple Nipple rash, discharge or retraction No New and persistent discomfort or pain in the breast or axilla Assess Risk for breast cancer Educate on (1) Breast awareness High risk* (2) Preventive measures Moderate risk*^ Average No → of breast cancer, and No → (1) Genetic mutation Positive risk& (3) Advise to seek early (2) Strong family history of Family history medical attention if breast cancer/ovarian symptomatic cancer (3) Personal risk factor Age 44 -69 Aged 35 and above Or 10 years prior to the age at diagnosis of the youngest affected relative Estimate risk by breast cancer risk assessment tool for local women: But not <age 30 https://www.cancer.gov.hk/en/bctool/index.html Risk Risk level > 75% level ≤ 75% History of Women with firstradiation Confirmed degree female relative with confirmed therapy to carriers of Other BRCA1/2 deleterious Risk level BRCA1/2 chest for high risk mutations, or other >75% treatment deleterious history* significant family between mutations history* age 10-30 **Biennial** Annual mammogram Genetic Annual mammogram counselling mammogram Consider adjunctive annual MRI breast

	Carriers of BRCA1/2 deleterious mutations confirmed by genetic testing
	 2. Family history of breast cancer/ovarian cancer Any first-degree female relative is a confirmed carrier of BRCA1/2 deleterious mutations Any first- or second-degree female relative with both breast cancer and ovarian cancer Any first-degree female relative with bilateral breast cancer Any male relative with a history of breast cancer 2 first-degree female relatives with breast cancer AND one of them being diagnosed at age ≤50 years ≥2 first- or second-degree female relatives with ovarian cancer ≥3 first- or second-degree female relatives with breast cancer OR a combination of breast cancer and ovarian cancer
	 3. Personal risk factors History of radiation therapy to chest for treatment between age 10 and 30 years, e.g. Hodgkin's disease History of breast cancer, including ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS); lobular carcinoma History of atypical ductal hyperplasia or atypical lobular hyperplasia
Moderate Risk#	 1. Family history Only one first-degree female relative with breast cancer diagnosed at ≤50 years of age Two first-degree female relatives diagnosed with breast cancer after the age of 50 years
Increased Risk ^{&}	Estimated by breast cancer risk assessment tool for local women (www.cancer.gov.hk.hk/bctool) to be at >75% risk compared to women of the same age, based on the following personalised risk factors: • Family history of breast cancer among first-degree relative • Prior diagnosis of benign breast disease • Nulliparity • Late age of first live birth • Early age of menarche • High body mass index • Physical inactivity
DCIS = Ductal Carcinoma in Situ	

Risk Factors

If any one of the below risk factors:

1. Genetic mutation

Risk Groups

High Risk*