



## Clinical Factors and Information From My Pathology Report\*

- The type of my cancer is:

### Non-Invasive Breast Cancer

Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (DCIS)  
Lobular Carcinoma In Situ (LCIS)

### Invasive Breast Cancer

Invasive Ductal Cancer (IDC)  
Invasive Lobular Cancer (ILC)  
Other: Tubular; Medullary; Mucinous;  
Micropapillary

- The size of my tumor(s) in cm is: \_\_\_\_\_

- The grade of my tumor(s) is: (Grade 1) Well differentiated  
(Grade 2) Moderately differentiated  
(Grade 3) Poorly Differentiated

- My Lymph-Node Status is:

Negative node      Positive node      If positive, # \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ nodes affected.

- My Cancer is stage:      1(I)      2(II)      3(III)      4(IV)

- My Estrogen Receptor Status is:

Negative      Positive      % Positive: \_\_\_\_\_

- My Progesterone Receptor Status is:

Negative      Positive      % Positive: \_\_\_\_\_

- My HER2 or HER2/neu Receptor Status is:

IHC	1+ (Negative)	2+ (Equivocal)	3+(Positive)
FISH	Negative	Equivocal	Positive

- My Ki-67 status (if applicable) is: \_\_\_\_\_%

Low (<10%)      Borderline (10-20%)      High (>20%)

- Based on these Clinical-Pathological factors, the risk of recurrence of my cancer is considered:

Low Risk      High Risk      Intermediate (uncertain)

\* Ask your doctor for a copy of your pathology report for your records

## Surgery

- What type of surgery is recommended or has already been performed?

### Lumpectomy

YES      NO      Already performed

### Mastectomy

YES      NO      Already performed

- Will I be eligible for Reconstructive Surgery?

YES      NO      Already performed

## Radiation Therapy

- Will I need radiation therapy?      YES      NO

- Which type of radiation therapy is recommended?

External Beam Radiation (to the breast and tumor area)  
Limited Radiation (to the tumor area only)

- If external, how many days a week will I need radiation? \_\_\_\_\_

- If external, for how many weeks will my radiation treatment last?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- If limited radiation, how will the therapy be given and for how long? \_\_\_\_\_

## Genetic Testing

- I've been advised to have Genetic Testing for inherited risk of BRCA1 or BRCA2?

YES      NO

## Targeted HER2 Therapy

- If my tumor is HER2 positive what type of HER2 therapy is recommended?

Herceptin      Perjeta      Both      Other: \_\_\_\_\_

- When would I start the treatment, and for how long will I need to stay on the medication? \_\_\_\_\_
- What kind of side effects should I expect from HER2 Therapy?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Are there any long lasting side effects from the HER2 Therapy recommended?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Hormonal Treatment

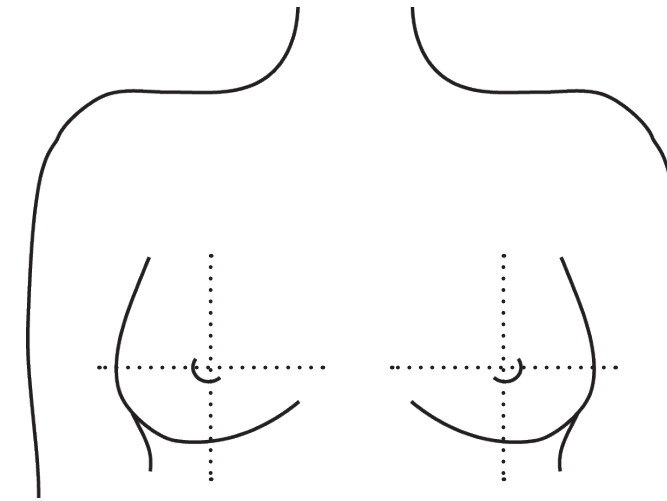
- Will I need hormone therapy?      YES      NO
- What type of hormonal/systemic therapy is recommended?
  - ▶ Drugs that block estrogen (Tamoxifen)
  - ▶ Drugs that lower estrogen levels post-menopause (Aromatase Inhibitors)
  - ▶ Other
  - ▶ Drugs for ovarian suppression (Zolodex or Lupron in the US, are sometimes advised for pre-menopausal women)
- What is the name of the therapy, when will I start each treatment and for how long will I need to stay on the medication?

Drug	Dosage	Start Date	Treatment Length

- What are the side effects of these recommended therapies?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Clinical and Genomic Breast Cancer Assessment

Tumor Location:



- Looking ahead at the next 6 - 9 months, what events need to be considered from a timing perspective? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Breast Cancer Staging

Breast cancer staging is a classification method that determines the extent of your breast cancer based on the anatomy of your disease. Staging is done after the tumor is removed and the lymph nodes have been examined.

In the TNM system, each cancer is assigned a letter or number to describe the tumor, node, and metastases.

T: Indicates the size of the tumor

N: The extent to which the cancer has spread to nearby lymph nodes

M: Tells whether the cancer has spread to distant parts of the body, known as metastasis.

## Discussing Genomic Testing with My Doctor

- Based on my clinical factors and pathology report, am I a candidate for Genomic Tests to predict the risk of recurrence and to determine the molecular subtype of my tumor?

YES            NO

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, would the genomic tests be performed on my biopsy sample or the tumor removed after surgery? \_\_\_\_\_

- If I am a candidate for genomic testing, would MammaPrint (the 70-gene test) and Blueprint (the 80-gene test) be right for me?

YES            NO            N/A

- If I am not a candidate for MammaPrint, will the test you are recommending provide Low Risk or High Risk results like MammaPrint (or could I get an intermediate or ambiguous result?)

Yes (only Low Risk or High Risk results)

No (Intermediate or ambiguous results possible)

- Genomic testing has been performed on my tumor.

Test name: \_\_\_\_\_

Results are:    High Risk    Low Risk    Intermediate  
(which could delay treatment decision)

## Will I receive Chemotherapy?

- Regarding chemotherapy, my doctor has:

Advised Chemotherapy

Not Advised Chemotherapy

- Will I be given Chemotherapy before (Neoadjuvant) or after (Adjuvant) surgery?

Neoadjuvant

Adjuvant

- The chemotherapy combination I will receive is:

Regimen: \_\_\_\_\_

Drugs (as part of this regimen): \_\_\_\_\_

- How many cycles of Chemotherapy are recommended for me? \_\_\_\_\_

- How many weeks will each cycle last, will it vary? \_\_\_\_\_

- What kind of side effects should I expect from Chemotherapy? \_\_\_\_\_

- Are there any long lasting side effects from the Chemotherapy recommended? \_\_\_\_\_

- Should I look into taking part in a clinical trial? \_\_\_\_\_

### What is Genomic Testing?

Genomic testing looks at specific genes in a tumor to find out what is driving its growth. This type of testing helps design a personalized medical treatment plan tailored to the patient's specific needs.

Genomic tests are not the same as genetic tests. Genetic tests are used to determine your inherited risk or hereditary predisposition for cancer.

**REQUEST THE TEST**

Ask your doctor if MammaPrint and Blueprint are right for you.  
Visit [KnowYourBreastCancer.com](http://KnowYourBreastCancer.com) to learn more.

### What is Chemotherapy?

Chemotherapy usually refers to a wide range of drugs used to treat cancer. The goal of chemotherapy is to stop or slow the growth of cancer cells. Chemotherapy is considered a systemic therapy because the drugs enter the blood stream and travel throughout the body. It works by focusing on cells that divide rapidly, like cancer cells. The thought of having chemotherapy can be a frightening prospect. Understanding what it is, how it works, what to expect and if it can help to reduce your chance of recurrence, can help to calm those fears.