

University of Dundee

## Routine germline BRCA1 and BRCA2 testing in ovarian carcinoma patients

Rust, Kelly; Spiliopoulou, Pavlina; Tang, Chee Yuan; Bell, Christine; Stirling, Diane; Phang, Tze Hui Fifi

*Published in:*

BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

*DOI:*

[10.1111/1471-0528.15171](https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.15171)

*Publication date:*

2018

*Document Version*

Peer reviewed version

[Link to publication in Discovery Research Portal](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*

Rust, K., Spiliopoulou, P., Tang, C. Y., Bell, C., Stirling, D., Phang, T. H. F., Davidson, R., Mackean, M., Nussey, F., Glasspool, R., Reed, N., Sadozye, A., Porteous, M., McGoldrick, T., Ferguson, M., Miedzybrodzka, Z., McNeish, I. A., & Gourley, C. (2018). Routine germline *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* testing in ovarian carcinoma patients: analysis of the Scottish real life experience. *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, 125(11), 1451-1458. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.15171>

### General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in Discovery Research Portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from Discovery Research Portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

### Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Article Type: Main Research Article

**Routine germline *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* testing in ovarian carcinoma patients: analysis of the Scottish real life experience**

Kelly Rust<sup>a,\*</sup>, Pavlina Spiliopoulou<sup>b,\*</sup>, Chee Yuan Tang<sup>c</sup>, Christine Bell<sup>d</sup>, Diane Stirling<sup>e</sup>,  
Tze hui Fifi Phang<sup>f</sup>, Rosemarie Davidson<sup>g</sup>, Melanie Mackean<sup>a</sup>, Fiona Nussey<sup>a</sup>, Ros  
Glasspool<sup>b</sup>, Nick Reed<sup>b</sup>, Azmat Sadozye<sup>b</sup>, Mary Porteous<sup>e</sup>, Trevor McGoldrick<sup>h</sup>, Michelle  
Ferguson<sup>c</sup>, Zofia Miedzybrodzka<sup>d,f</sup>, Iain A. McNeish<sup>b,i,\*\*</sup>, Charlie Gourley<sup>a,j\*\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Edinburgh Cancer Centre, Crewe Road South, Edinburgh, EH4 2XU, UK

<sup>b</sup> Beatson West of Scotland Cancer Centre, 1053 Great Western Road, Glasgow, G12 0YN,  
UK

<sup>c</sup> Department of Oncology, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, DD1 9SY, UK

<sup>d</sup> Department of Medical Genetics NHS Grampian, Polwarth Building, Foresterhill, Aberdeen,  
UK

<sup>e</sup> Department of Clinical Genetics, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, UK

<sup>f</sup> School of Medicine, Medical Sciences and Nutrition, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen UK

<sup>g</sup> Department of Genetics, Queen Elizabeth University Hospital, Glasgow, UK

<sup>h</sup> Department of Oncology, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, UK

This is the peer reviewed version of the following article: 'Routine germline BRCA1 and BRCA2 testing in ovarian carcinoma patients: analysis of the Scottish real life experience', *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, which has been published in final form at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.15171>. This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Wiley Terms and Conditions for Self-Archiving.

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.

<sup>i</sup> Institute of Cancer Sciences, University of Glasgow, UK

<sup>j</sup> Nicola Murray Centre for Ovarian Cancer Research, University of Edinburgh Cancer Research UK Centre, MRC IGMM, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, EH4 2XR, UK

\*These authors contributed equally to this work

\*\*I McNeish and C Gourley are co-senior authors

Correspondence: Prof Charlie Gourley; University of Edinburgh Cancer Research UK Centre, Western General Hospital, Crewe Road South, Edinburgh, EH4 2XR, UK; telephone +441316518510; email: Charlie.Gourley@ed.ac.uk

Running title: *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* sequencing in Scottish ovarian cancer patients

## Abstract

### Objective

To determine the rate of germline *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutations in Scottish ovarian cancer patients before and after a change in testing policy.

### Design

Retrospective cohort study.

### Setting

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.

Four cancer/genetics centres in Scotland.

## Population

Ovarian cancer patients undergoing germline *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* (*gBRCA1/2*) gene sequencing before 2013 ('old criteria'; selection based solely on family history), after 2013 ('new criteria'; sequencing offered to newly presenting non-mucinous ovarian cancer patients) and the 'prevalent population' (who presented before 2013, were not eligible for sequencing under the old criteria but were sequenced under the new criteria).

## Methods

Clinicopathological and sequence data were collected before and for 18 months after this change in selection criteria.

## Main Outcome Measures

Frequency of germline *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *RAD51C* and *RAD51D* mutations.

## Results

Of 599 patients sequenced, 205, 236 and 158 were in the 'old criteria', 'new criteria' and 'prevalent' populations respectively. The frequency of *gBRCA1/2* mutations was 30.7%, 13.1% and 12.7% respectively. The annual rate of *gBRCA1/2* mutation detection was 4.2 before and 20.7 after the policy change. 48% (15/31) 'new criteria' patients with *gBRCA1/2* mutations had a Manchester score <15 and would not have been offered sequencing based

on family history criteria. In addition, 20 *gBRCA1/2* patients were identified in the prevalent population. The prevalence of *gBRCA1/2* mutations in patients >70 years was 8.2%.

#### Conclusions

Sequencing all non-mucinous ovarian cancer patients produces much higher annual *gBRCA1/2* mutation detection with the frequency of positive tests still exceeding the 10% threshold upon which many family history based models operate.

#### Funding

No funding was received specifically for the conduct of this study.

#### Keywords

BRCA1; BRCA2; RAD51C; RAD51D; ovarian cancer

#### **Tweetable abstract:**

*BRCA* sequencing all non-mucinous cancer patients increases mutation detection five fold

#### **Introduction**

Ovarian cancer is the fifth most common female cancer in Europe with 65,600 new diagnoses and 42,700 deaths in 2012.<sup>1</sup> In Scotland, this equated to 610 new diagnoses<sup>2</sup> and 383 deaths.<sup>3</sup> There is currently no effective screening programme, symptoms are non-specific and patients usually present with disease that has spread beyond the pelvis. Germline *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutations (collectively referred to as *gBRCA1/2* hereafter) confer a high risk of epithelial ovarian and breast cancer. The prevalence of *gBRCA1/2* mutation in studies of populations (of women with epithelial ovarian cancer) with different genetic backgrounds ranges from 3-29% (table 1).<sup>4-16</sup>

Identification of *gBRCA1/2* mutation status in epithelial ovarian cancer has prognostic and predictive benefits for the individual and her family. Mutation carriers with ovarian cancer, have longer progression-free and overall survival compared to non-carriers,<sup>17, 18</sup> and greater sensitivity both to platinum<sup>19, 20</sup> chemotherapy and poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors.<sup>21-23</sup> Furthermore, identification of a *gBRCA1/2* mutation enables unaffected relatives to be offered testing for the family mutation, and thus risk-reducing surgery or screening for breast and ovarian cancer.

In many countries, the offer of publically-funded *gBRCA1/2* testing is limited on resource grounds to those with a family history that indicates a specified level of risk (for example 10%).<sup>24</sup> In Scotland, as elsewhere, risk thresholds for full *gBRCA1/2* gene testing have fallen over time, as sequencing costs have reduced, from 25% to 10%. Recent studies in a variety of ethnic backgrounds have shown that restricting testing to cases with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer results in 8-54% of mutation carriers being undetected.<sup>19, 25-28</sup> On the basis that the estimated prevalence of *gBRCA1/2* mutations in high grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC) may exceed 10% (table 2), routine *BRCA1* and *BRCA2*, sequencing was introduced in Scotland for all patients with non-mucinous ovarian cancer in

2012/13. The objective of this study was to determine the rates of *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation detection in Scottish epithelial ovarian cancer patients both before and after this change in selection criteria. We also highlight different testing pathways including one where initial counselling is performed by the treating oncology team rather than clinical geneticists.

## Methods

Different pathways for delivering testing to all newly diagnosed epithelial ovarian cancer patients were established in the East and West of Scotland (populations 2.9 and 2.5 million respectively). In the East of Scotland (centres in Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen), patients with non-mucinous epithelial ovarian cancer were offered routine testing from 01/11/2012 (Edinburgh), 01/06/2013 (Dundee) and 01/12/2013 (Aberdeen). In Edinburgh and Dundee, patients receive counselling from their medical oncologist, and, after receiving written patient information, give written consent. In Aberdeen, the process is broadly similar with oncologists introducing the test, arranging blood sampling but then referring the patient to clinical genetics for a telephone consultation to complete the consenting process. In the West of Scotland, universal testing started in March 2013. All patients with non-mucinous ovarian cancer are referred to the genetics team, and mutation testing is only initiated following counselling by a genetic counsellor.

DNA testing was performed in CPA accredited laboratories in Aberdeen and Glasgow. DNA was extracted from blood samples, PCR amplified and sequenced bi-directionally using standard Sanger sequencing technology. Sequence data was analysed using Mutation Surveyor (Soft Genetics) and variants assessed for pathogenicity according to the Practice Guidelines for the Evaluation of Pathogenicity and the Reporting of Sequence Variants in Clinical Molecular Genetics (ACGS /VGKL 2013). MLPA (MRC Holland) was used to test for exonic and whole gene deletions. The DNA of patients found not to have a deleterious

*BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation was then sequenced for *RAD51C* and *RAD51D* mutations. Patients found to have a deleterious mutation or reported variant of uncertain significance in any of the four genes were subsequently referred to clinical genetics for a face to face consultation (as well as any other patients who had a significant family history or who wished a further discussion). Testing for *RAD51C* and *RAD51D* mutations in the West of Scotland was restricted to those with two or more family members with history of ovarian cancer.

Data resulting from the first 18 months of testing following the change in selection criteria were collected from each centre (with the exception of Aberdeen, which instituted the change in practice later and from which 9 months of data were collected) and compared to historical data from the preceding period when access to *BRCA1/2* sequencing was dependent upon family history alone.

For each locality, the number and frequency of positive tests was determined for three specific cohorts:

- 1) 'Old criteria' patients: those patients sequenced before the change in process (when eligibility for testing was based on family history). The period of testing for these patients was from September 1997 until the date of change of selection criteria, as specified above.
- 2) 'Prevalent population' patients: The prevalent population of patients who did not fit previous criteria for sequencing but had a diagnosis of HGSOC and were still being reviewed in clinic following the change in selection criteria.
- 3) 'New criteria' patients: Patients tested under the new selection process during their first line treatment.



## Results

A total of 631 patients were offered or referred for genetic testing. Of these, there were 10 active refusers (declined testing at the time it was offered, either by the medical oncologist in the East [n = 3] or the clinical geneticist in the West [n = 7]), 21 passive refusers (patients in the West who were referred to clinical genetics but did not reply to correspondence) and 1 patient who was offered testing but died before it could be performed. 599 remaining ovarian cancer patients were included in the analysis (table 3). This comprised 205 'old criteria' patients and 394 tested following the change in selection criteria (236 'new criteria' patients and 158 'prevalent population' patients). In terms of the different pathways for delivering the genetic sequencing, of the 394 patients sequenced following the change in criteria, 251 were sequenced in the East and 143 in the West of Scotland.

Across Scotland, the frequency of *gBRCA1/2* mutation detection in the old criteria patients was 30.7% in the 'old criteria' patients, 12.7% in the 'prevalent' population and 13.1% in the 'new criteria' population. In the East of Scotland, the *gBRCA1/2* mutation detection rate was 9.4% in the prevalent population and 11.0% in the new criteria patient group. In the West of Scotland, by comparison, the *gBRCA1/2* mutation rate was 17.7% in the prevalent population and 17.3% in the new criteria group. It is worth noting that the frequency of deleterious *gBRCA2* mutations in the West of Scotland patients following the change in selection criteria was strikingly high at 11.2% in the prevalent population and 13.5% in the new criteria patients, compared to 3.1% and 3.9% respectively in the East of Scotland. Overall, the annual rate of *gBRCA1/2* mutation detection was 4.2 and 20.7 patients per year before and after the change in selection criteria respectively. Only two mutations in *RAD51C/D* were identified following the change in testing criteria, one each in the prevalent and new criteria populations (approximate 1% test positivity rate). Variants of Unknown Significance were seen in 5.4% (11 of 205, 4 *BRCA1*, 7 *BRCA2*) patients tested in the old

criteria, 9.4% in the prevalent population (15 of 158, 3 *BRCA1*, 12 *BRCA2*) and 6.4% in the new criteria patients (15 of 236, 4 *BRCA1*, 11 *BRCA2*).

Manchester Score<sup>30</sup> was recorded for all patients identified to have a pathogenic mutation. 48% (15/31) new criteria patients with *gBRCA1/2* mutations had a Manchester score <15 (table 4). Thus, if our new patients had been tested on Manchester score alone, almost half the mutation carriers would have been missed. In addition, 20 patients with *gBRCA1/2* mutations in the prevalent population were identified retrospectively over this 18 month period. None of these had previously been identified as eligible for testing, although interestingly 11 of these patients had a Manchester score  $\geq 15$  when formally assessed by clinical genetics. Only after sequencing became standard of care were these patients referred. Thus, 39 patients with *gBRCA1/2* mutations were identified across Scotland over this 18 month period who would not have been tested if the new policy had not been implemented.

When the histology of the mutation carriers was considered across all three cohorts (Appendix S1), all the mutation carriers were found to have high grade serous ovarian cancer (102 out of 518, 19.7%) or epithelial ovarian cancer not otherwise specified (largely from the historical 'old criteria' cohort; 12 out of 44, 27.3%). No deleterious *BRCA1/2* mutations were detected in seven patients with carcinosarcoma, nine with clear cell ovarian cancer or 14 with low grade serous ovarian cancer. In addition five patients with mucinous tumours, one with a Brenner tumour and one with a STIC had been sequenced (some in the 'old criteria' cohort). None of these patients harboured deleterious mutations.

The age at diagnosis of all tested patients was recorded. Across all cohorts, 13/114 (11.4%) patients with pathogenic *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutations were aged over 70, and the rate of identified pathogenic mutations in this age group was 8.2% (13 pathogenic mutations from 159 patients tested). When the frequency of *BRCA1/2* mutation carriers without a family

history of breast or ovarian cancer was considered by age group across all three cohorts only the 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60-69 age groups had a percentage of mutation carriers in excess of 10% (<30 years 0/6 [0%]; 30-39 years 5/10 [50%]; 40-49 years 5/42 [11.9%]; 50-59 years 20/85 [23.5%]; 60-69 years 12/101 [11.9%]; 70-79 years 3/80 [3.8%]; >80 years 0/13 [0%]).

## Discussion

### Main findings

Across Scotland, the frequency of *gBRCA1/2* mutation detection was 13.1% in patients presenting with non-mucinous ovarian cancer. The annual rate of *gBRCA1/2* mutation detection was 20.7 compared to 4.2 when selection for sequencing was based solely upon family history criteria. The acceptance of the offer of sequencing was high with only 2% active refusal. In the West of Scotland where a step of active participation in the process was required there were an additional 12% of patients who passively refused sequencing. Analysis of Manchester scores showed that 48% of new mutation carriers would not have been offered sequencing if selection had been based on family history alone. The *gBRCA1/2* mutation rate in the prevalent population was 12.7% which was surprising since these patients had been overlooked for sequencing when selection was based upon family history criteria, although interestingly, 55% of these patients did have a significant family history (Manchester score >15) when formally assessed by the clinical genetics team . Finally, the incidence of *gBRCA1/2* mutations in non-mucinous ovarian cancer patients aged over 70 was 8.2%.

### Strengths and limitations

The strengths of this study are its size, the fact that it captured all patients offered sequencing across Scotland (limiting the potential for selection bias in tertiary referral centres) and that the data for the majority of patients were retrieved from prospectively collected clinical databases with case note searching only required in a minority of cases.

The limitations of this study are its retrospective nature, the fact that patient satisfaction was not assessed and the fact that the criteria for selecting patients for sequencing differed slightly between centres (particularly comparing the East to the West) although this did allow the pros and cons of the different mainstreaming techniques to be highlighted.

#### Interpretation

At a time when *BRCA1/2* mutation status determines access to effective new drugs in the form of PARP inhibitors (olaparib was licensed in 2014 and approved for reimbursement in the UK in 2016), it is imperative that as many ovarian cancer patients as possible are offered the chance of sequencing. In Scotland, all patients diagnosed with non-mucinous ovarian cancer are now routinely offered germline *BRCA1/2* sequencing, an approach enshrined in new national guidelines.<sup>31</sup> Scotland is one of the first countries to offer this service as a national standard of care. The *gBRCA1/2* mutation rate in newly diagnosed Scottish ovarian cancer patients of 13.1% justifies the switch away from family history based patient selection criteria for sequencing.

Two broad models for routine testing have been implemented, with local variation driven by resource and clinician preference. In the West, all patients are referred to Clinical Genetics for counselling and consent before testing, whilst in East Scotland oncologists provide genetic counselling at the first clinic visit, obtain written consent and offer the test. Patients who are subsequently found to harbour a germline mutation return to Clinical Genetics (in the West) or are referred de novo to Clinical Genetics in the East in order that they can receive personal counselling regarding their breast cancer risk and also in order to facilitate

counselling and cascade testing for relatives. In both test models, we find that testing is acceptable to patients (although patient satisfaction was not assessed in this study) and take-up rates are high. It is noticeable that the take-up rate is lower in the West, where testing requires active patient participation (patients must reply to invitation from Genetics and attend an appointment or have a telephone consultation before testing can commence). The concept of pre-test counselling being provided by non-geneticists in order to streamline the process so that the genetics team are able to focus on mutation carriers rather than a cohort of patients, many of whom will not carry a mutation is gathering general acceptance with other studies demonstrating high levels of patient satisfaction.<sup>32</sup>

Previous studies have identified higher mutation rates in ovarian cancer patients than identified in East of Scotland,<sup>19, 26, 33</sup> but broadly similar to those in West Scotland. However, many of these previous studies recruited patients retrospectively and were based in tertiary referral centres that were not the sole ovarian cancer care providers in their geographical location. In addition, it was noted that a number of the identified patients could not be enrolled as they had died, thus providing a selection bias towards *gBRCA1/2* mutation carriers who have superior survival to non-carriers.<sup>17</sup> Many of these studies have also been limited by poor uptake of testing giving the potential for further selection bias. In East Scotland, the sequencing uptake rate was 98.8% (3 patients declined testing) suggesting that *gBRCA1/2* mutation rates in genuinely unselected patients may be slightly lower than previously suggested. Nevertheless the case detection rate still met the cost-effectiveness threshold for family benefit, justifying the cost of testing on those grounds alone.

The *gBRCA1/2* mutation rate in the prevalent group (12.7%) was higher than expected. We had hypothesised that patients with a strong family history would have been tested under the

previous schedule, thus reducing the remaining *gBRCA1/2* positive pool in untested patients. An alternative explanation, suggested by the incidence of Manchester scores  $\geq 15$  in the patients who tested positive in the prevalent group, is that ascertainment of family history by the oncologists was incomplete. By making sequencing routine, the potential for missing patients due to inaccurate family history assessment is circumvented.

Historically, *RAD51C* and *RAD51D* germ line sequencing has been performed in Scotland because of the increased ovarian cancer risk in carriers.<sup>34, 35</sup> With a frequency of mutation of either gene of around 1%, it could be debated whether this is a cost-effective exercise. However, with evidence emerging regarding the PARP inhibitor sensitivity of ovarian tumours harbouring *RAD51C* mutations in particular<sup>36</sup> the results have implications both for the patients and their families.

The protocol for germ line *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* sequencing of ovarian cancer patients differs across the UK. Many regions of England, Wales and Northern Ireland continue to sequence only patients with a significant family history, a small number sequence all non-mucinous ovarian cancer patients<sup>32</sup> and others impose age restrictions for germline testing. Here, we show that the rate of germline mutation was 8.2% in those over 70 years, and that 11.4% of all mutation carriers were over 70 at the time of diagnosis. The oldest mutation carrier identified was 84 years old. Our data contrast with a recent study from the East of England, where only 1 of 86 women over the age of 70 carried a pathogenic mutation,<sup>37</sup> which led the authors to conclude that testing should be restricted to those under 70 years in the absence of positive family history. Our results are more in line with those of Norquist et al, who identified *BRCA1/2* mutations in over 5% of their population aged 70 – 79.<sup>38</sup> Thus, overall, we advocate a policy whereby testing is offered to patients regardless of their age at diagnosis.

## Conclusion

We demonstrate that routine nationwide testing of ovarian cancer patients for *gBRCA1/2* mutations offers prognostic and predictive information and meets cost-effectiveness thresholds already widely in place in UK genetic healthcare. The strategy detects mutation in 13 per 100 cases, 48% of whom would not be identified through case selection on the basis of family history alone. Testing in the oncology setting, without requirement for formal pre-test genetic counselling, or a mixed consent model, is feasible and reduces both the potential for referral bias and the burden upon Clinical Genetics departments. We propose that all women with non-mucinous ovarian cancer should be offered germline *BRCA* mutation testing as part of routine clinical care prior to the commencement of chemotherapy.

## Acknowledgements

We thank Tzvyia Rye for data entry and retrieval from the Edinburgh Ovarian Cancer Database and Cancer Research UK for funding of this database. We also thank Sarah Gibson for collecting the West of Scotland data.

## Disclosure of interests

MM has sat on advisory boards for Roche and delivered lectures for Boehringer Ingelheim. CG has sat on advisory boards for Roche, AstraZeneca, Nucana, Tesaro, Foundation One and Clovis and has delivered lectures for Roche, Tesaro and AstraZeneca. CG has also received research funding from AstraZeneca, Novartis, Tesaro, Nucana and Aprea. CB has sat on advisory boards for AstraZeneca. The other co-authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose. The ICMJE disclosure forms are available to view online as supporting information.

## Contribution to authorship

Study design: KR, CG

Data acquisition: KR, PS, CYT, CB, DS, TFP, RD, MM, FN, RG, NR, AS, MP, TMcG, MF, ZM, IMcN, CG

Data analysis: KR, PS, CB, DS, IMcN, CG

Manuscript preparation: KR, PS, ZM, IMcN, CG

All authors reviewed the manuscript before submission.

## Details of ethics approval

We have been informed by South East Scotland Research Ethics Service that studies in BRCA-defective ovarian cancer patients using data obtained as part of usual care do not require NHS ethical review. As such, no independent ethical approval for this study was sought.

## Funding

No funding was received specifically for the conduct of this study.

## References

1. Ferlay J, Steliarova-Foucher E, Lortet-Tieulent J, Rosso S, Coebergh JW, Comber H, et al. Cancer incidence and mortality patterns in Europe: estimates for 40 countries in 2012. *European journal of cancer*. 2013 Apr;49(6):1374-403.
2. Information Services Division NNSS. Cancer Incidence 2012. 2014 [cited; Available from: <https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Cancer/Publications/2014-04-29/2014-04-29-Cancer-Incidence-Report.pdf?44990175963>

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.



3. Information Services Division NNS. Cancer Mortality in Scotland 2013 [cited; Available from: <https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Cancer/Publications/2013-11-26/2013-11-26-CancerMortality-Report.pdf?44990175963>]
4. Anton-Culver H, Cohen PF, Gildea ME, Ziogas A. Characteristics of BRCA1 mutations in a population-based case series of breast and ovarian cancer. *European journal of cancer*. 2000 Jun;36(10):1200-8.
5. Ben David Y, Chetrit A, Hirsh-Yechezkel G, Friedman E, Beck BD, Beller U, et al. Effect of BRCA mutations on the length of survival in epithelial ovarian tumors. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology*. 2002 Jan 15;20(2):463-6.
6. Bjorge T, Lie AK, Hovig E, Gislefoss RE, Hansen S, Jellum E, et al. BRCA1 mutations in ovarian cancer and borderline tumours in Norway: a nested case-control study. *British journal of cancer*. 2004 Nov 15;91(10):1829-34.
7. Chetrit A, Hirsh-Yechezkel G, Ben-David Y, Lubin F, Friedman E, Sadetzki S. Effect of BRCA1/2 mutations on long-term survival of patients with invasive ovarian cancer: the national Israeli study of ovarian cancer. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology*. 2008 Jan 1;26(1):20-5.
8. Jacobi CE, van Ierland Y, van Asperen CJ, Hallensleben E, Devilee P, Jan Fleuren G, et al. Prediction of BRCA1/2 mutation status in patients with ovarian cancer from a hospital-based cohort. *Genetics in medicine : official journal of the American College of Medical Genetics*. 2007 Mar;9(3):173-9.
9. Khoo US, Ngan HY, Cheung AN, Chan KY, Lu J, Chan VW, et al. Mutational analysis of BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes in Chinese ovarian cancer identifies 6 novel germline mutations. *Human mutation*. 2000 Jul;16(1):88-9.
10. Majdak EJ, Debniak J, Milczek T, Cornelisse CJ, Devilee P, Emerich J, et al. Prognostic impact of BRCA1 pathogenic and BRCA1/BRCA2 unclassified variant mutations in patients with ovarian carcinoma. *Cancer*. 2005 Sep 1;104(5):1004-12.
11. Menkiszak J, Gronwald J, Gorski B, Jakubowska A, Huzarski T, Byrski T, et al. Hereditary ovarian cancer in Poland. *International journal of cancer Journal international du cancer*. 2003 Oct 10;106(6):942-5.
12. Metcalfe KA, Fan I, McLaughlin J, Risch HA, Rosen B, Murphy J, et al. Uptake of clinical genetic testing for ovarian cancer in Ontario: a population-based study. *Gynecologic oncology*. 2009 Jan;112(1):68-72.
13. Modan B, Hartge P, Hirsh-Yechezkel G, Chetrit A, Lubin F, Beller U, et al. Parity, oral contraceptives, and the risk of ovarian cancer among carriers and noncarriers of a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation. *The New England journal of medicine*. 2001 Jul 26;345(4):235-40.
14. Rubin SC, Blackwood MA, Bandera C, Behbakht K, Benjamin I, Rebbeck TR, et al. BRCA1, BRCA2, and hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer gene mutations in an unselected ovarian

cancer population: relationship to family history and implications for genetic testing. *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*. 1998 Apr;178(4):670-7.

15. Stratton JF, Gayther SA, Russell P, Dearden J, Gore M, Blake P, et al. Contribution of BRCA1 mutations to ovarian cancer. *The New England journal of medicine*. 1997 Apr 17;336(16):1125-30.
16. Van Der Looij M, Szabo C, Besznyak I, Liszka G, Csokay B, Pulay T, et al. Prevalence of founder BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations among breast and ovarian cancer patients in Hungary. *International journal of cancer Journal international du cancer*. 2000 Jun 1;86(5):737-40.
17. Bolton KL, Chenevix-Trench G, Goh C, Sadetzki S, Ramus SJ, Karlan BY, et al. Association between BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations and survival in women with invasive epithelial ovarian cancer. *Jama*. 2012 Jan 25;307(4):382-90.
18. Candido-dos-Reis FJ, Song H, Goode EL, Cunningham JM, Fridley BL, Larson MC, et al. Germline mutation in BRCA1 or BRCA2 and ten-year survival for women diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer. *Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research*. 2015 Feb 1;21(3):652-7.
19. Alsop K, Fereday S, Meldrum C, deFazio A, Emmanuel C, George J, et al. BRCA mutation frequency and patterns of treatment response in BRCA mutation-positive women with ovarian cancer: a report from the Australian Ovarian Cancer Study Group. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology*. 2012 Jul 20;30(21):2654-63.
20. Tan DS, Rothermundt C, Thomas K, Bancroft E, Eeles R, Shanley S, et al. "BRCAness" syndrome in ovarian cancer: a case-control study describing the clinical features and outcome of patients with epithelial ovarian cancer associated with BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology*. 2008 Dec 1;26(34):5530-6.
21. Audeh MW, Carmichael J, Penson RT, Friedlander M, Powell B, Bell-McGuinn KM, et al. Oral poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor olaparib in patients with BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations and recurrent ovarian cancer: a proof-of-concept trial. *Lancet*. 2010 Jul 24;376(9737):245-51.
22. Fong PC, Yap TA, Boss DS, Carden CP, Mergui-Roelvink M, Gourley C, et al. Poly(ADP)-ribose polymerase inhibition: frequent durable responses in BRCA carrier ovarian cancer correlating with platinum-free interval. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology*. 2010 May 20;28(15):2512-9.
23. Ledermann J, Harter P, Gourley C, Friedlander M, Vergote I, Rustin G, et al. Olaparib maintenance therapy in patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed serous ovarian cancer: a preplanned retrospective analysis of outcomes by BRCA status in a randomised phase 2 trial. *The Lancet Oncology*. 2014 Jul;15(8):852-61.
24. **Familial Breast Cancer. Classification and care of people at risk of familial breast cancer and management of breast cancer and related risks in people with a family history of breast cancer.** National Institute for Clinical Excellence; 2013.

25. Malander S, Ridderheim M, Masback A, Loman N, Kristoffersson U, Olsson H, et al. One in 10 ovarian cancer patients carry germ line BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations: results of a prospective study in Southern Sweden. *European journal of cancer*. 2004 Feb;40(3):422-8.
26. Risch HA, McLaughlin JR, Cole DE, Rosen B, Bradley L, Fan I, et al. Population BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation frequencies and cancer penetrances: a kin-cohort study in Ontario, Canada. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. 2006 Dec 6;98(23):1694-706.
27. Soegaard M, Kjaer SK, Cox M, Wozniak E, Hogdall E, Hogdall C, et al. BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation prevalence and clinical characteristics of a population-based series of ovarian cancer cases from Denmark. *Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research*. 2008 Jun 15;14(12):3761-7.
28. Walsh T, Casadei S, Lee MK, Pennil CC, Nord AS, Thornton AM, et al. Mutations in 12 genes for inherited ovarian, fallopian tube, and peritoneal carcinoma identified by massively parallel sequencing. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2011 Nov 1;108(44):18032-7.
29. Holland ML, Huston A, Noyes K. Cost-effectiveness of testing for breast cancer susceptibility genes. *Value in health : the journal of the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research*. 2009 Mar-Apr;12(2):207-16.
30. Evans DG, Eccles DM, Rahman N, Young K, Bulman M, Amir E, et al. A new scoring system for the chances of identifying a BRCA1/2 mutation outperforms existing models including BRCAPRO. *Journal of medical genetics*. 2004 Jun;41(6):474-80.
31. (SIGN) SIGN. SIGN 135 Management of epithelial ovarian cancer. *Healthcare Improvement Scotland* 2013.
32. George A, Riddell D, Seal S, Talukdar S, Mahamdallie S, Ruark E, et al. Implementing rapid, robust, cost-effective, patient-centred, routine genetic testing in ovarian cancer patients. *Scientific reports*. 2016 Jul 13;6:29506.
33. Pal T, Permut-Wey J, Betts JA, Krischer JP, Fiorica J, Arango H, et al. BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations account for a large proportion of ovarian carcinoma cases. *Cancer*. 2005 Dec 15;104(12):2807-16.
34. Loveday C, Turnbull C, Ramsay E, Hughes D, Ruark E, Frankum JR, et al. Germline mutations in RAD51D confer susceptibility to ovarian cancer. *Nature genetics*. 2011 Aug 7;43(9):879-82.
35. Meindl A, Hellebrand H, Wiek C, Erven V, Wappenschmidt B, Niederacher D, et al. Germline mutations in breast and ovarian cancer pedigrees establish RAD51C as a human cancer susceptibility gene. *Nature genetics*. 2010 May;42(5):410-4.
36. Kondrashova O, Nguyen M, Shield-Artin K, Tinker AV, Teng NNH, Harrell MI, et al. Secondary Somatic Mutations Restoring RAD51C and RAD51D Associated with Acquired Resistance to the PARP Inhibitor Rucaparib in High-Grade Ovarian Carcinoma. *Cancer discovery*. 2017 Sep;7(9):984-98.

37. Plaskocinska I, Shipman H, Drummond J, Thompson E, Buchanan V, Newcombe B, et al. New paradigms for BRCA1/BRCA2 testing in women with ovarian cancer: results of the Genetic Testing in Epithelial Ovarian Cancer (GTEOC) study. *Journal of medical genetics*. 2016 Oct;53(10):655-61.
38. Norquist BM, Harrell MI, Brady MF, Walsh T, Lee MK, Gulsuner S, et al. Inherited Mutations in Women With Ovarian Carcinoma. *JAMA oncology*. 2016 Apr;2(4):482-90.
39. Sarantaus L, Vahteristo P, Bloom E, Tamminen A, Unkila-Kallio L, Butzow R, et al. BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations among 233 unselected Finnish ovarian carcinoma patients. *European journal of human genetics : EJHG*. 2001 Jun;9(6):424-30.
40. Rafnar T, Benediktsdottir KR, Eldon BJ, Gestsson T, Saemundsson H, Olafsson K, et al. BRCA2, but not BRCA1, mutations account for familial ovarian cancer in Iceland: a population-based study. *European journal of cancer*. 2004 Dec;40(18):2788-93.

**Table 1. Incidence of germline *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutations in previous retrospective ovarian cancer studies**

Study	Population	Year	Patients	BRCA1	BRCA2	BRCA1&2	Sequencing method
Alsop <sup>19</sup>	Australia	2012	1001	88 (8.8%)	53 (5.3%)	141 (14%)	HRM/MLPA
Malandar <sup>25</sup>	Sweden	2004	161	9 (5.6%)	4 (2.4%)	13 (8%)	TS/DHPLC/PTT
Risch <sup>26</sup>	Canada	2006	977	75 (7.7%)	54 (5.5%)	129 (13%)	TS/DGGE/PTT
Stratton <sup>15</sup>	London, UK	1997	374	12 (3%)	-	12 (3%)	HA
Anton-Culver <sup>4</sup>	USA	2000	120	4 (3.3%)	-	4 (3.3%)	TS
Bjorge <sup>6</sup>	Norway	2004	478	19 (4%)	-	19 (4%)	CSCE
Jacobi <sup>8</sup>	Netherlands	2007	85	3 (3.5%)	2 (2.4%)	5 (5.9%)	CSCE
Majdak <sup>10</sup>	Poland	2005	205	18 (8.8%)	0	18 (8.8%)	CSGE
Chetrit <sup>7</sup>	Israel (Non-Askenazi)	2008	174	13 (7.5%)	3 (1.7%)	16 (9.2%)	TS*
Rubin <sup>14</sup>	Philadelphia	1998	116	10 (8.6%)	1 (0.9%)	11 (9.5%)	SSCP
Metcalfe <sup>12</sup>	Canada	2009	416	29 (7%)	11 (2.6%)	41 (9.9%)	TS/DGGE/DHPLC/FM PA
Van der Looij <sup>16</sup>	Hungary	2000	90	10 (11%)	0	10 (11%)	HA/SSCP
Khoo <sup>9</sup>	China	2000	53	6 (11.3%)	1 (2%)	7 (13%)	PTT and sequencing
Menkiszak <sup>11</sup>	Poland	2003	364	49 (13.5%)	-	49 (13.5%)	TS*
Ben David <sup>5</sup>	Israel	2002	896	19.4%	6.7%	234 (26.1%)	TS*
Modan <sup>13</sup>	Israel	2001	840	182 (21.7%)	64 (7.6)	244 (29%)	TS*

HA: heteroduplex analysis; TS: targeted sequencing; CSCE: capillary electrophoresis

CSGE: conformational sensitive gel electrophoresis; SSCP: single-strand conformational polymorphism analysis; DGGE: gradient gel electrophoresis; DHPLC: denaturing high-performance liquid chromatography; FMPA: Fluorescent multiplexed-PCR analysis; PTT: protein truncation test

HRM: high resolution melting; MLPA: multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification

\* Founder mutations only

**Table 2. Incidence of germline *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutations in previous retrospective serous ovarian cancer studies**

Study	Population	Year	Patients	BRCA1	BRCA2	BRCA1&2	Sequencing method
Malandar <sup>25</sup>	Sweden	2004	105 (serous)	7 (6.7%)	1 (0.9%)	8 (7.6%)	TS/DHPLC/PTT
Sarantau <sup>39</sup>	Finland	2001	118 (serous)	8 (6.8%)	2 (1.7%)	10 (9%)	TS*/PTT
Rafnar <sup>40</sup>	Iceland	2004	97 (serous)	2 (2%)	8 (8.2%)	10 (10.3%)	TS*
Pal <sup>33</sup>	Florida, USA	2005	121 (serous)	14 (11.6%)	6 (4.96)	20 (16.5%)	TS
Alsop <sup>19</sup>	Australia	2012	709 (serous) (433 HGS)	74 (10%)	44 (6.2%)	18/709 (16.6%) 98/433 (22.6%)	HRM/MLPA
Risch <sup>26</sup>	Canada	2006	610 (serous)	62 (10%)	48 (7.9%)	110 (18%)	TS/DGGE/PTT

TS: targeted sequencing; DHPLC: denaturing high-performance liquid chromatography;

PTT: protein truncation test; HRM: high resolution melting; MLPA: multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification

\* Founder mutations only

**Table 3. Frequency of genetic mutations in Scottish ovarian cancer patients.**

	East of Scotland			West of Scotland			Combined analysis		
	Old criteria	Prevalent population	New criteria	Old criteria	Prevalent population	New criteria	Old criteria	Prevalent population	New criteria
Number of patients tested	138	96	155	67	62	81	205	158	236
<i>BRCA1</i> mutation#	33 (23.9%)	6 (6.2%)	12* (7.7%)	8 (11.9%)	4 (6.5%)	3 (3.7%)	41 (20.0%)	10 (6.3%)	15* (6.4%)
<i>BRCA1</i> VUS	4 (2.9%)	3* (3.1%)	3 (1.9%)	0	0	1 (1.2%)	4 (2.0%)	3 (1.9%)	4 (1.7%)
<i>BRCA2</i> mutation#	15 (10.9%)	3 (3.1%)	6* (3.9%)	7 (10.4%)	7 (11.2%)	11 (13.6%)	22 (10.7%)	10 (6.3%)	17* (7.2%)
<i>BRCA2</i> VUS	5 (3.6%)	10** (10.4%)	8 (5.2%)	2 (3.0%)	2 (3.2%)	3 (3.7%)	7 (3.4%)	12 (7.6%)	11 (4.7%)
<i>RAD51C/D</i> mutation#*	1 (NK)	0	1 (0.7%)	0	1 (16.7%)	0	1 (NK)	1 (1.1%)	1 (0.7%)
<i>RAD51 C/D</i> VUS	2 (NK)	6 (6.9%)	4 (2.9%)	0	0	0	2 (NK)	6 (6.5%)	4 (2.8%)

# Mutations known to be pathogenic.

\*1 patient had pathogenic mutations in both *BRCA1* and *BRCA2*

\*\*1 patient had a *BRCA1* & 2 VUS.

‡The denominator for *RAD51C/D* mutations and *RAD51C/D* VUS was not the same as the number of patients sequenced for *gBRCA1/2* mutations (see methods). The denominator for patients in the 'old criteria' population from the East of Scotland who received *RAD51C/D* sequencing is not known (NK) because *RAD51C/D* sequencing was introduced after *BRCA1/2* sequencing.



**Table 4. Germline *BRCA1/2* mutation breakdown by cohort and Manchester score.**

	gBRCA mutation	East		West		Combined	
		Manchester Score $\geq 15$	Manchester Score $< 15$	Manchester Score $\geq 15$	Manchester Score $< 15$	Manchester Score $\geq 15$	Manchester Score $< 15$
Old criteria	BRCA 1	30/33 (91%)	3/33 (9%)	3/8 (38%)	5/8 (62%)	33/41 (80%)	8/41 (20%)
	BRCA 2	13/15 (87%)	2/15 (13%)	3/7 (43%)	4/7 (57%)	16/22 (73%)	6/22 (27%)
Prevalent population	BRCA 1	2/6 (33%)	4/6 (67%)	3/4 (75%)	1/4 (25%)	5/10 (50%)	5/10 (50%)
	BRCA 2	3/3 (100%)	0/3 (0%)	3/7 (43%)	4/7 (57%)	6/10 (60%)	4/10 (40%)
New criteria	BRCA 1	7/12* (58%)	5/12 (42%)	2/3 (67%)	1/3 (33%)	9/15* (60%)	6/15* (40%)
	BRCA 2	3/6* (50%)	3/6 (50%)	5/11 (45%)	6/11 (55%)	8/17* (47%)	9/17* (53%)

\*1 'new patient' with Manchester score  $\geq 15$  had pathogenic mutations in both *BRCA1* and *BRCA2*