Current Status of the Management of Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer in Asia: First Report by the Asian BRCA Consortium

Seigo Nakamura¹, Ava Kwong²*, Sung-Won Kim³, Philip Iau⁴, Pimpicha Patmasiriwat⁵, Rodney Dofitas⁶, Teguh Aryandono⁷, Zhen Hu⁸, Chiun-Sheng Huang⁹, Ophira Ginsburg¹⁰, Muhammad Usman Rashid¹¹, Rajiv Sarin¹², Soo-Hwang Teo¹³

¹Division of Breast Surgical Oncology, Department of Surgery, Showa University School of Medicine, Japan
²Department of Surgery, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
³Department of Surgery, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Korea
⁴Department of Surgery, National University of Singapore, Singapore
⁵Department of Clinical Microscopy, Mahidol University, Thailand
⁶Department of Surgery, University of the Philippines Manila - Philippine General Hospital, Philippines
⁷Department of Surgery, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
⁸Department of Breast Surgery, Fudan University, China
⁹Department of Surgery, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
¹⁰Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Canada
¹¹Department of Basic Sciences Research, Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Pakistan
¹²Department of Radiation Oncology and Genetics, Tata Memorial Center, India
¹³Department of Surgery, University Malaya Cancer Research Institute, Malaysia

Background/Purpose: BRCA1/2 mutation carriers possess an elevated lifetime risk for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC), yet the availability of risk assessment and genetic testing for HBOC in Asians is far limited, thus limiting the chances for appropriate surveillance, clinical strategies and cancer management.

Methods: Current status of HBOC management in 14 Asian countries was reviewed. Data of genetic counseling and genetic testing uptake rates were collected, and were analyzed how economic factors, healthcare system, legal frameworks and cultural issues affect the genetic service availability in Asia.

Results: It was estimated that in 2012, of the 560,000 breast cancer patients in 14 Asian countries, only around 4,000 individuals were benefited from genetic counseling and 3,200 were tested, in which over 40% of the cases were from Korea. Economic factors
such as genetic service costs, and the lack of adoption into national healthcare systems (with the exception of Korea) are major barriers to genetic risk assessment in Asian countries. In addition, regional accredited laboratories, training programmes, and trained healthcare professionals are readily available only in half of the studied countries.

**Conclusion:** These limitations in healthcare system, combined with the lack of legal frameworks against genetic discrimination and lack of awareness among general public, remain the main challenges to HBOC management in Asia. The Asian BRCA (ABRCA) Consortium reports the current limitations in genetic counseling and testing for familial breast cancer in Asia, and urges the governments, healthcare sectors and researchers to address the disparities in HBOC management.