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In this Presentation

- Risk
- Four Categories of Risk Factors
- Medicine to Reduce the Risk of Cancer
- Surgery to Reduce the Risk of Cancer
- Three Levels of Risks
- Screening vs Early Detection





- Three levels of Risks
- General Population
 - 110 in 1,000 (11%)
- Moderate Risk
 - 170 300 in 1, 000 (17-30%)
- High Risk
 - 300 or more (30% and more)





Risk Factors

- 1. Risk Factors that cannot be Changed
- 2. Lifestyle related Risk Factors
- 3. Factors with unclear effects on Risk
- 4. Disproven and Controversial Risk Factors





1. Risk Factors that cannot be Changed

- Being Women
- Getting Older
- Certain inherited Genes
- Family History
- Personal History
- Race and Ethnicity





- Risk Factors that cannot be Changed cont...
 - Dense Breast Tissue
 - Certain Benign Breast Conditions
 - Early Menarche
 - Late Menopause
 - Radiation to Chest
 - Exposure to Diethylstilbestrol (DES)





2. Lifestyle related Risk Factors

- 1. Drinking Alcohol
- 2. Overweight and Obese
- 3. Physical inactivity
- 4. Not having children
- 5. Not breastfeeding
- 6. Birth Control
- 7. Hormone therapy after menopause





3. Factors with Uncertain effects

- Diet and Vitamins
- Chemicals in the environment
- Tobacco Smoke
- Night Shift Work





4. Disproven and Controversial Risk Factors

- 4. Antiperspirant
- 5. Bras
- 6. Abortion
- 7. Breast Implant





- Medicine to Reduce the Risk
- Tamoxfine
- Raloxifine
- Aromatase Inhibitors
 - Anastrozole
 - Letrozole





Surgery to Reduce the Risk

- BRCA1 and BRCA2
- Strong family history
- Have a history of Lobular Carcinoma In situe
- Radiation therapy in chest before age 30
- Have cancer in one breast





- Early Detection cont...
- Age
- Type of tests and Exams
 - MM, US, MR,
- Level of Risk
 - Moderate
 - High
 - High with more than 30% of Faulty BRCA gene
 - High with BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene
 - High with more than 30% of TP53
 - High with faulty TP53





Thank you!

Any Questions?

