

High risk factor listings for breast or cervical cancer¹

Assessing all patients enrolled in the Iowa Care for Yourself Program



High risk for BREAST cancer:

Yes No

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | Known genetic mutation such as BRCA 1 or 2 |
| | | Known genetic mutation such as BRCA 1 or 2 in first-degree relative (parent, sibling, child) |
| | | First-degree relative with premenopausal breast cancer (parent, sibling, child) |
| | | Ashkenazi Jewish heritage |
| | | A history of radiation treatment to the chest area before the age of 30 |
| | | Lifetime risk of 20% or more for development of breast cancer based on risk assessment models that are largely dependent on family history |

If 'yes' is marked on any, the patient will be required to have follow up screenings. Please contact Stephanie at Clarke County Public Health prior to extra screening for pre-authorization.

This website can also be used to calculate: <https://ibis.ikonopedia.com/>

High risk for CERVICAL cancer:

Yes No

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection |
| | | Organ transplantation |
| | | Immunocompromised from other health conditions |
| | | Had diethylstilbestrol (DES) exposure in utero |

¹ CDC Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Program Services Branch. December 2017. Program Manual: National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. Pages 31 and 35.

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High risk for CERVICAL cancer:

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