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**Poster Title: REPORTED FAMILY HISTORY OF BREAST CANCER AMONG HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS AND BOYS**

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**Background:** Although most people recognize family history is a risk factor for breast cancer, few actively seek this information. Lack of communication may be further impeded by misunderstanding of the inheritance of breast cancer. For example, patients with BRCA1/2 mutations inform more female relatives, even though risk can be passed through males and females. Because of this, and differing access to information in single-parent, adoptive and other family structures, adolescents may be less likely to know about a family history of breast cancer on the father's side.

**Objectives:** "A BRIDGE to Better Health" is a randomized study assessing the impact of teaching high school students about the importance of family health history. The analyses presented here investigated baseline data from this study. We sought to determine a) whether girls differed from boys in their reporting of breast cancer in the family, and b) whether participants of either gender were more likely to report a maternal family history of breast cancer.

**Methods:** Analyses utilized SAS 9.13 for Windows. Data were entered into a repeated measures logistic regression equation using "family history of breast cancer" as the dependent variable, and "side of the family" as the repeated independent measure. Participant gender was entered as an independent variable and as an interaction term (with "side") to see if overall family history of breast cancer was reported differently in girls and boys, and to see if there was a difference by gender in reporting from maternal and paternal sides.

**Results:** There were 1,722 baseline participants (56% girls, and 44% boys). Overall 23% of participants reported a family history of breast cancer. Girls were more likely than boys to report a family history of breast cancer (OR = 1.48, 95% CI 1.06 to 2.08). Both boys and girls were more likely to report a maternal family history of breast cancer (OR = 2.09, 95% CI 1.49 to 2.92), and this discrepancy was not significantly different between genders.

**Conclusions:** High school boys are less likely than girls to report a family history of breast cancer. Breast cancer on the father's side of the family appears to be under-

reported by both girls and boys. Continued emphasis of communication of family history of breast cancer will be important to ensure these future adults are aware of their disease risks.