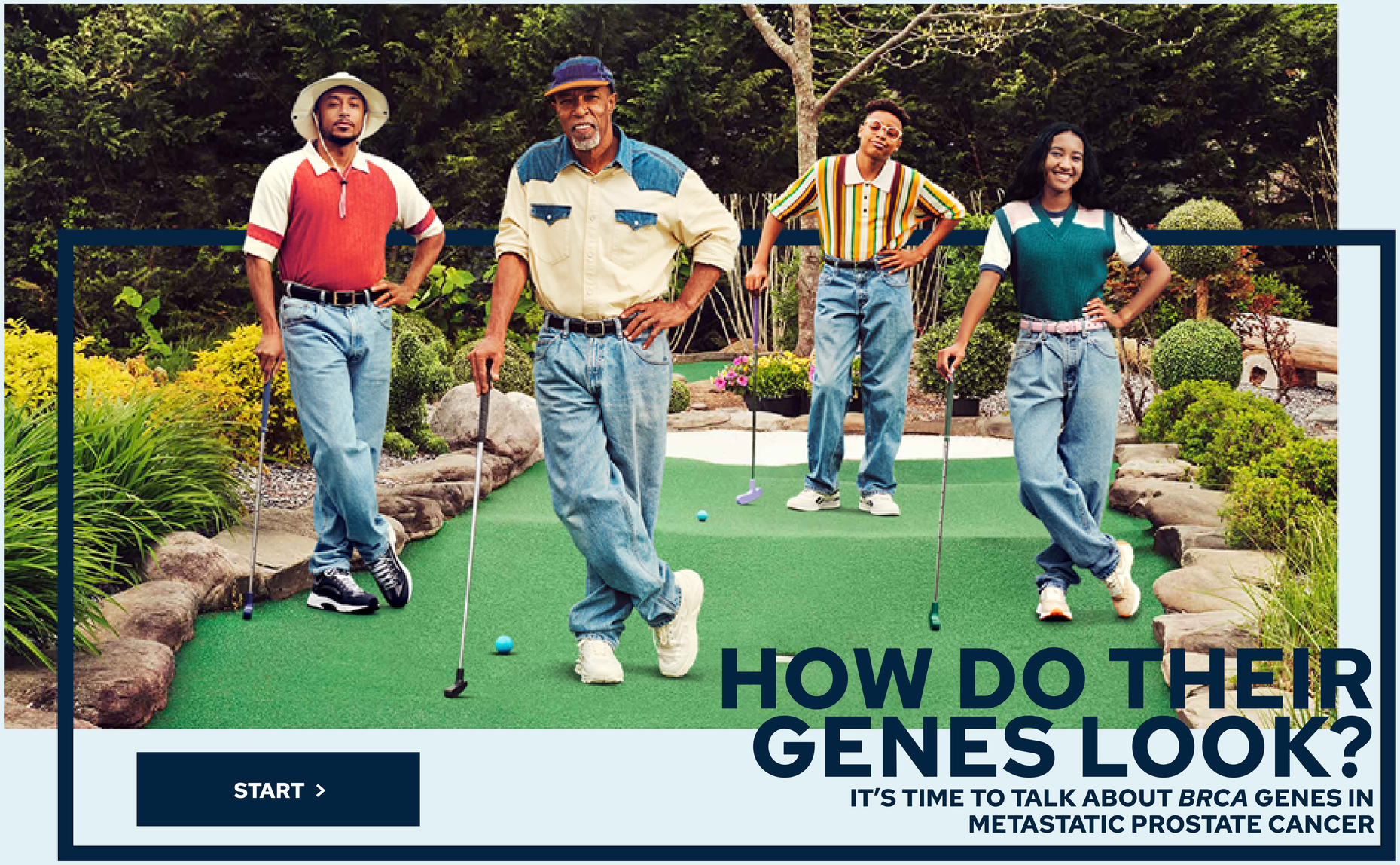
DAD GENES

Johnson & Johnson is committed to helping your patients learn about ***BRCA*** gene mutations and their impact on prostate cancer

Forward >



Some dad jeans are hard to miss. But other genes, like ***BRCA***, may go unnoticed because less than half of patients are tested for them.

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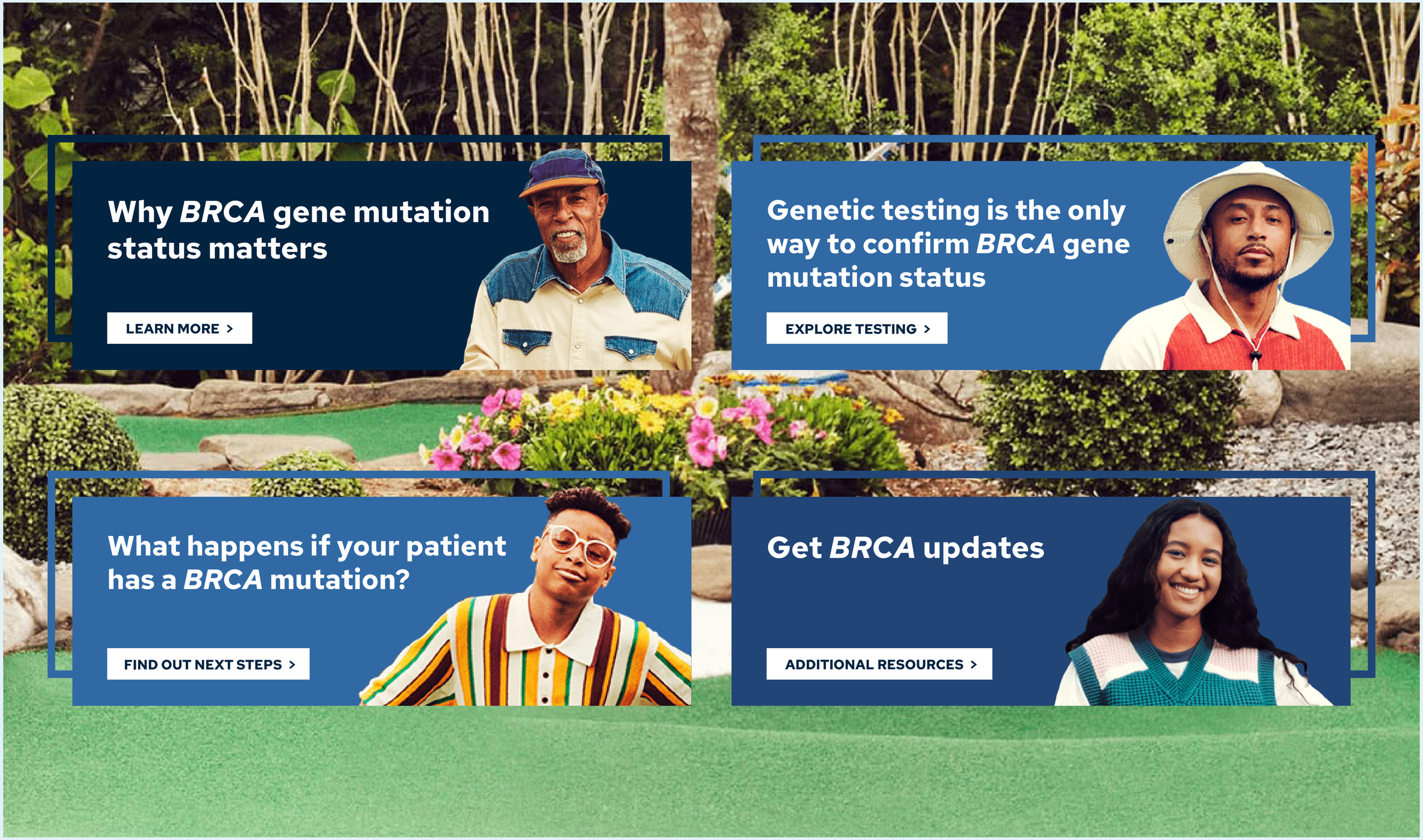
RESOURCES


Why *BRCA* gene mutation status matters
LEARN MORE >
Genetic testing is the only way to confirm *BRCA* gene mutation status
EXPLORE TESTING >
What happens if your patient has a *BRCA* mutation?
FIND OUT NEXT STEPS >
Get *BRCA* updates
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES >

Do your patients know that genetic mutations like *BRCA* can lead to more aggressive prostate cancer?

This is how *BRCA* mutations can be explained to your patients.

- A genetic mutation is an alteration in a cell's DNA, which may be harmful, beneficial, or have no effect on a person's health.
- Everyone has ***BRCA*** genes, but when they are mutated, they can cause health problems such as breast or prostate cancer.
- Understanding the ***BRCA*** status of your patients is not only important for their own health, but also for the health of their family.
- Testing for ***BRCA*** can provide valuable information for them and their family about the increased risk of developing various cancers and help guide treatment options.
- This knowledge can empower them to take control of their health by implementing preventative measures and regular monitoring.

About 10% of men with metastatic prostate cancer have a ***BRCA*** mutation.

Men with ***BRCA*** mutations may have **more aggressive forms of prostate cancer** that may not respond as well to traditional treatment options.

Men with a germline ***BRCA*** mutation have a **50% chance of passing the mutation** on to their children.

Genetic testing can help you and your patients understand their prostate cancer.

Help your patients understand the difference between germline and somatic mutations and get genetic testing to determine their ***BRCA*** mutation status.

A **germline mutation** exists in all cells even outside of the tumor, is present since birth, and can be hereditary.

WHO SHOULD TEST

Your patients are at higher risk for *BRCA* mutations if:

- They are of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry
- They have a family history of ***BRCA*** mutations or associated cancers
  - breast
  - ovarian
  - pancreatic
  - prostate
  - colorectal
  - endometrial
- Their prostate cancer has spread

HOW TO TEST

- Blood draw
- Saliva sample

  OR
- Cheek swab

WHEN TO TEST

- If your patients are **high risk** for ***BRCA***, they should be tested as soon as they are diagnosed with prostate cancer
- Everyone else should get germline testing once their prostate cancer becomes metastatic

Go to Somatic Mutation

Genetic testing can help you and your patients understand their prostate cancer.

Help your patients understand the difference between germline and somatic mutations and get genetic testing to determine their ***BRCA*** mutation status.

A **somatic mutation** can spontaneously develop in tumors over time and is not hereditary.

WHO SHOULD TEST

Anyone with metastatic prostate cancer should receive somatic testing

WHEN TO TEST

Once their prostate cancer becomes metastatic

HOW TO TEST

Testing can be performed using:

- Tumor tissue from a previous biopsy
- Tumor tissue from a new biopsy

OR

- Blood draw (with tumor DNA in it)

Go to Germline Mutation

If your patient is *BRCA*-positive, talk to them about targeted therapy

How does targeted therapy work?

TARGETED THERAPY

- Targets certain molecules or genes required for cancer growth
- Allows survival of healthy cells

CHEMOTHERAPY

- Broadly targets rapidly dividing cells, which includes most cancer cells
- Can also kill healthy cells

WHAT DO *BRCA* MUTATIONS MEAN FOR PATIENTS' CANCER TREATMENT?

- Targeted therapy is a type of treatment that can selectively kill cancer cells by targeting a certain molecule or gene.
- One of the advantages of targeted therapy is the selectivity that limits damage to healthy cells.

HOW CAN A TREATMENT FOR PROSTATE CANCER TARGETING *BRCA* MUTATIONS BE EXPLAINED?

- PARP (poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase) inhibitors are designed for the treatment of metastatic prostate cancer in patients with mutations like ***BRCA***.
- PARP inhibitors work by blocking tumor cells from repairing themselves, leading to tumor cell death.

Additional Resources

Next steps

brcainmen.com/brca-positive-now-what

Support your patients through a positive ***BRCA*** test by linking them to information about targeted therapies designed for ***BRCA*m** mCRPC.

Doctor discussion guide

brcainmen.com/documents/DoctorDiscussionGuide.pdf

Provide this guide to your patients to help them prepare for their next appointment.

Support and resources

brcainmen.com/support-resources

Discover additional resources for your patients to help them understand their disease, find a genetic counselor, or connect with patient advocacy groups.

Get updates

brcainmen.com/get-brca-updates

Help your patients sign up to stay updated about genetic testing and targeted treatment options for ***BRCA*** mutations in prostate cancer.