

Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in western women. The risk of a woman suffering from breast or ovarian cancer **increases considerably if she inherits a harmful mutation** in the genes BRCA1 or BRCA2.

Both genes are the most important ones related to hereditary breast and ovarian cancer.

**If one of these genes has a mutation or alteration** the risk of getting those or other related cancers, increases significantly.

**Oncodona is a complete genetic screening to analyze 21 genes related to breast and ovarian cancer.**

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WITH SCIENCE ON YOUR SIDE

[www.igenomix.com](http://www.igenomix.com)

# Oncodona

Breast and  
Ovarian Cancer  
**by Igenomix**

Early risk  
detection of  
hereditary  
breast and  
ovarian cancer



**Igenomix**<sup>®</sup>  
WITH SCIENCE ON YOUR SIDE

# What is the Igenomix Oncodona test?

It is an advanced genetic test for early identification of predisposition to inherited cancer.

Oncodona uses Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) to locate harmful mutations in a panel of 21 genes, including BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. A mutation in one of these genes assumes that the carrier has an increased risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer, or other related cancers.

# What genes are included in the Oncodona test?

Oncodona is a complete panel of 21 cancer-related genes.

BRCA1	BRCA2	CDH1	PTEN
TP53	PALB2	STK11	ATM
BARD1	BRIP1	CHEK2	MLH1
MSH2	MSH6	MRE11A	MUTYH
NBN	PMS2	PMS1	RAD51C
RAD50			

## What happens if I have a positive result?

A positive result can be used to **adopt follow-up and personalized early detection measures.**

- Carriers already diagnosed will be more likely to have another type of cancer. In these cases it is essential to perform intensive tests that can locate a cancer in its early stages, when the probability that it will be successfully treated is greater.
- In the case of people with mutations, there are several preventive options to deal with the cancer risk. These measures include intensified screening for early diagnosis.

## What are the implications for my family?

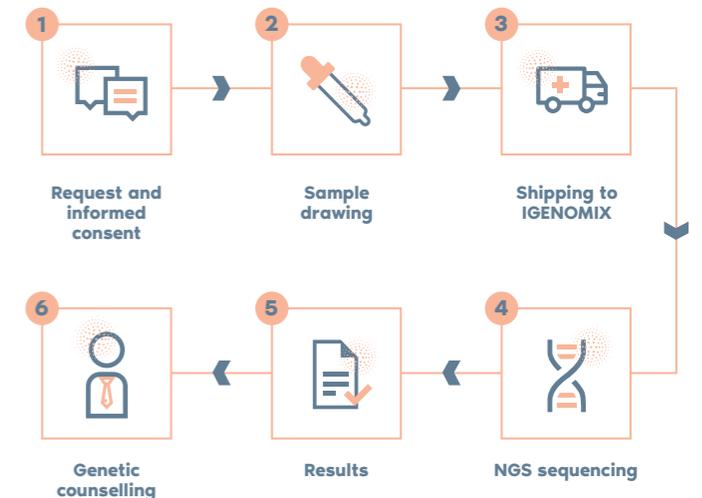
- People with harmful mutations can transmit them to their children with a 50% probability.
- If a person has inherited a harmful mutation, each of their brothers or sisters has a 50% chance of inheriting that mutation.

# Who should do the test?

Oncodona is suitable for women who want to have the maximum information about their personal risk of developing cancer.

- Women with breast cancer and BRCA1 and BRCA2 negative genetic test.
- Women with a family member diagnosed with breast and ovarian cancer.
- Women without known increased risk.

# How to perform the test?



Time of delivery of results: 30 days.