

S5. Table. Breast cancer population screening vs. identification of high-risk individuals: criteria for further risk evaluation

	National screening program	High risk individuals
Target-group	Population breast screening; 50-69 year old women with health insurance and no breast cancer at age 45–50 years; invitation every 2 years	An individual at any age with a known pathogenic/likely pathogenic variant in a cancer susceptibility gene within the family
Counselling	N/A	Counselling by medical geneticist
Management and surveillance	Breast awareness at age 20 years, breast self exam every month	Breast awareness at age 18y, breast self exam every month
	At age ≥40 clinical breast exam once a year with gynecologist examination	Clinical breast exam, every 6-12 months breast MRI (starting at 25y) and breast mammogram (starting at 30y)
	N/A	Every 6 months gynecologic checkup, transvaginal ultrasound, serum C1-125 and H4 onco markers screening (starting at age 35y)
		Follow-up by oncologist every 6 months
		Discuss option of risk-reducing mastectomy
	Discuss options for risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy when ≥35y	
	PSA analyse starting ≥ 50 y old men; ≥45 when at least 1 prostate cancer in the family	Prostate cancer screening for BRCA2 carriers starting at age 45y and clinical breast exam, every 12 months, starting at age 35y. Consider prostate cancer screening for BRCA1 carriers (considering family history)
Relatives	N/A	Recommend genetic counselling and consideration of genetic testing for close relatives