

breast cancer patients in Kashmir can be attributed to its socio-cultural structure. Lack of awareness, low income source and barrier to access healthcare services remains main reason behind delayed diagnosis of breast cancer in this region. (1)

BRCA1 and BRCA2-associated hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) is characterized by an increased risk for female and male breast cancer, ovarian cancer (including fallopian tube and primary peritoneal cancers), and to a lesser extent other cancers such as prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, and melanoma primarily in individuals with a BRCA2 pathogenic variant. The diagnosis of BRCA1- and BRCA2-associated HBOC is established in a proband by identification of a heterozygous germline pathogenic variant in BRCA1 or BRCA2 on molecular genetic testing. (2) Genetic testing of same BRCA gene variant in unaffected individuals is advised for segregation analysis and risk management.

**Pedigree:**

