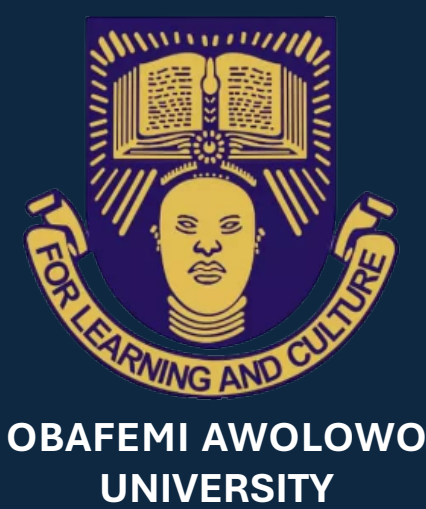




A pilot feasibility study to address global inequities in breast cancer genetic testing, counselling, and management among breast cancer patients in Nigeria

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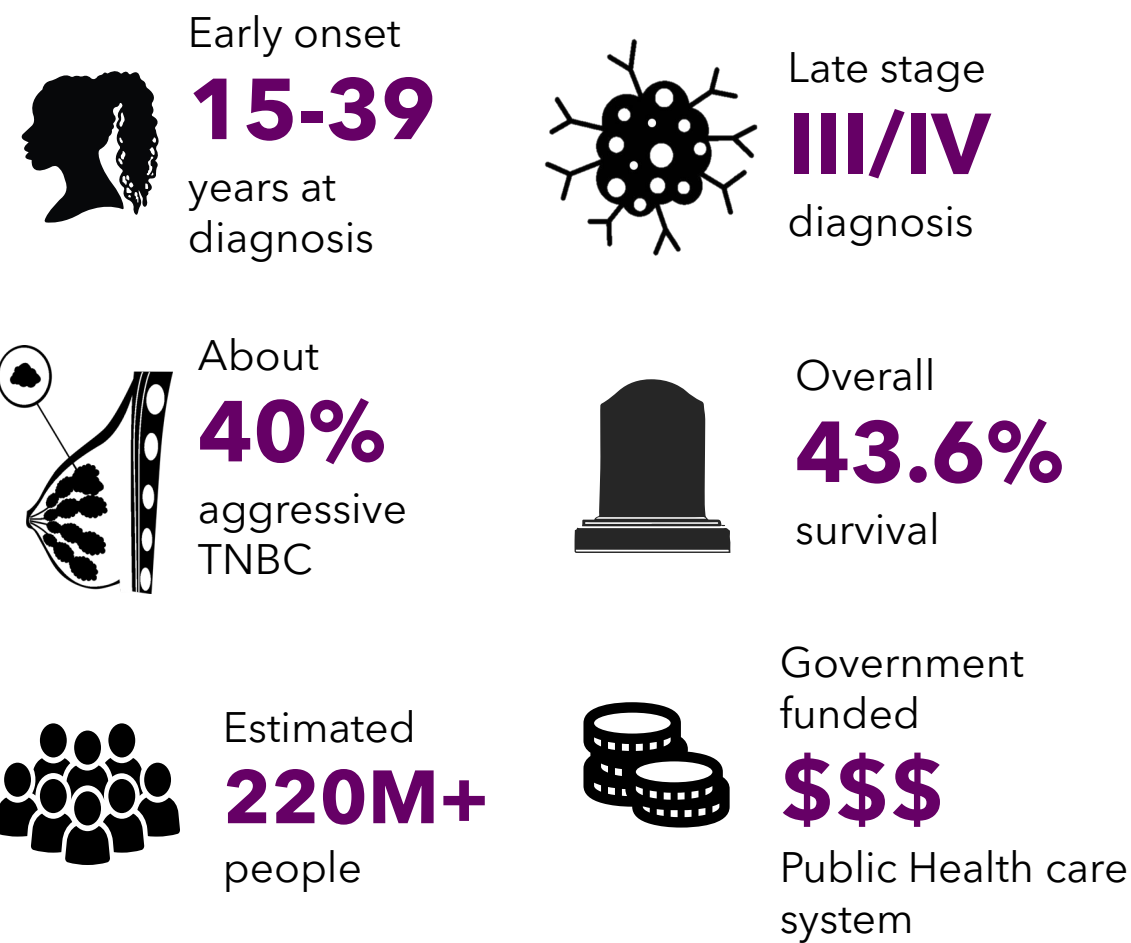
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Challenges of treating Breast cancer in Nigeria

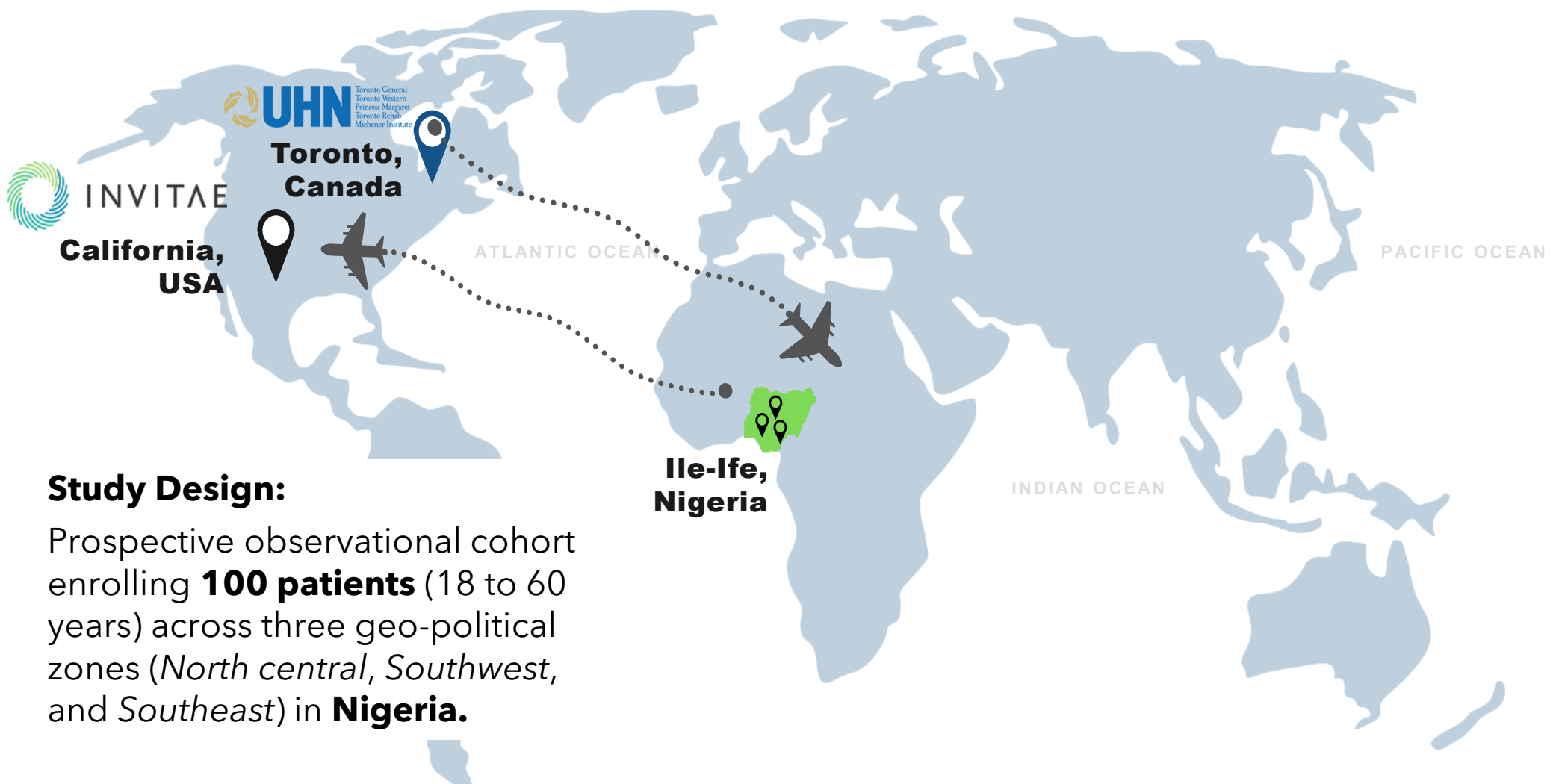
Background: Access to genetic testing and counselling remains limited in Nigeria due to insufficient infrastructure, referral systems, and lack of trained genetic counsellors.

- *BRCA1/2* pathogenic variants are the most common heritable risk factors for breast cancer, yet their prevalence and impact in Nigeria are not well characterized.
- A single institution case control study in Ibadan, reported *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* carrier rates as high as 7.0% and 4.1%, respectively.
- **While genetic testing and counseling are routinely available in high-income countries to guide cancer risk assessment and management, access in Nigeria remains extremely limited.**

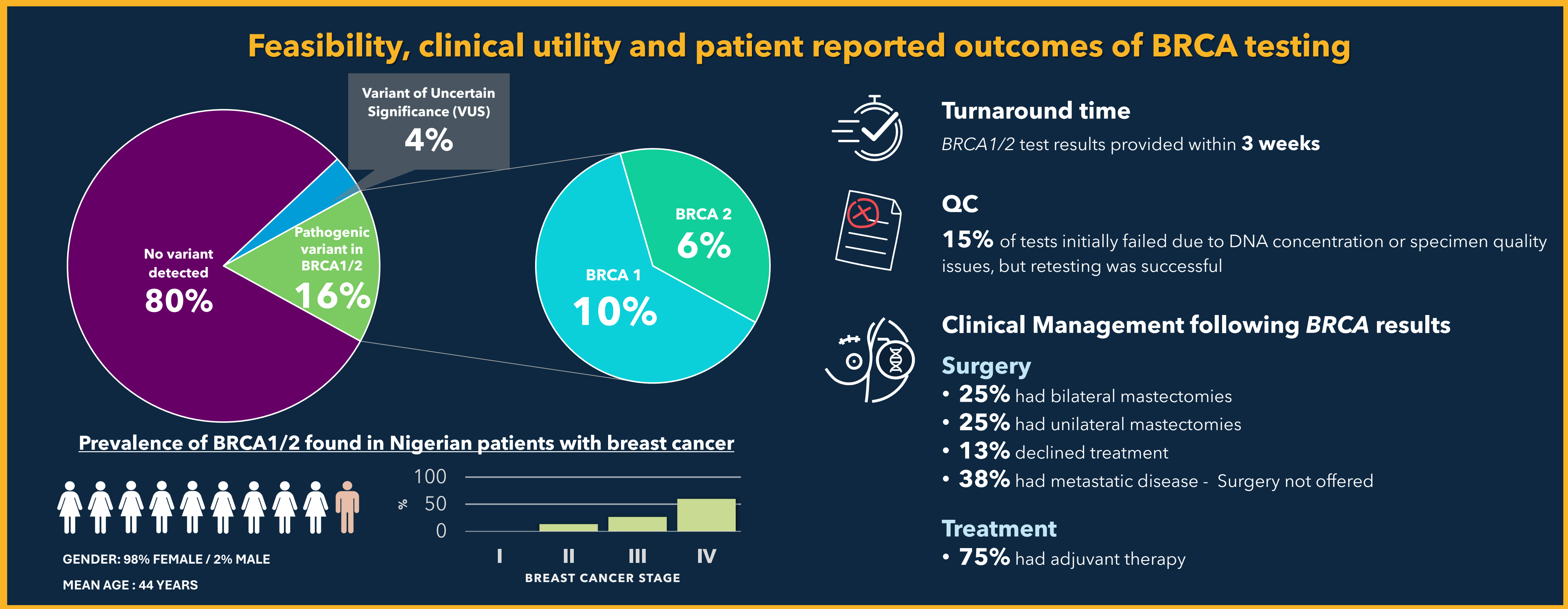
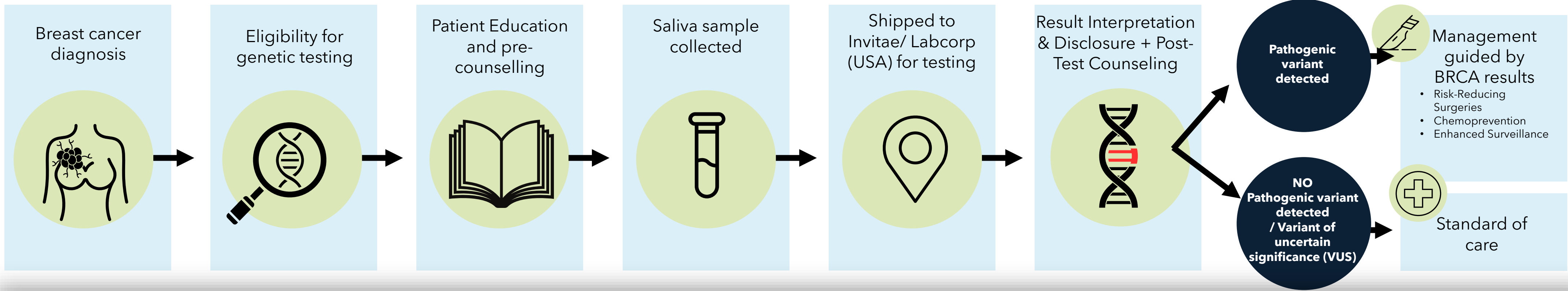


Aim

This pilot study aims to assess the feasibility of *BRCA1/2* genetic testing for Nigerian breast cancer patients



Methods



First study of its kind in Nigeria, offering genetic testing and yielding real-time results used in clinical decision making.

- Our data show that **16% of participants carried pathogenic *BRCA1/2* variants**, and half experienced a change in clinical management as a result of genetic testing.
- Ongoing qualitative studies aim to capture **patient perspectives** and the broader psychosocial impact of testing.
- These results lay the groundwork for **evidence-based policy development** in breast cancer care in Nigeria and highlight the **urgent need for global, multidisciplinary collaboration** to reduce inequities in cancer care

