**RAD51D gene**

**Associated Syndrome Name:** RAD51D-associated Cancer Risk (Women only)

**RAD51D Summary Cancer Risk Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANCER TYPE</th>
<th>AGE RANGE</th>
<th>CANCER RISK</th>
<th>RISK FOR GENERAL POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ovarian</td>
<td>To age 50 (^4)</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To age 80 (^1, 4)</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAD51D gene Overview**

RAD51D-associated Cancer Risk (Women only)\(^1, 2, 3, 4\)

- Women with \(RAD51D\) mutations have an increased risk for ovarian cancer.
- At this time, there are no known cancer risks for men due to mutations in \(RAD51D\).
- Although there are high cancer risks for patients with mutations in \(RAD51D\), there are interventions that may be effective at reducing these risks. Guidelines from the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) that may apply are listed below. Since information about the cancer risks associated with \(RAD51D\) mutations is relatively new, and there is still some uncertainty about the best ways to reduce these risks, it may be appropriate to interpret these results in consultation with cancer genetics experts in this emerging area of knowledge.

**RAD51D gene Cancer Risk Table**

**RAD51D Cancer Risk Management Table**

The overview of medical management options provided is a summary of professional society guidelines as of the last Myriad update shown on this page. The specific reference provided (e.g., NCCN guidelines) should be consulted for more details and up-to-date information before developing a treatment plan for a particular patient.

This overview is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute a recommendation. While the medical society guidelines summarized herein provide important and useful information, medical management decisions for any particular patient should be made in consultation between that patient and his or her healthcare provider and may differ from society guidelines based on a complete understanding of the patient's personal medical history, surgeries and other treatments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANCER TYPE</th>
<th>PROCEDURE</th>
<th>AGE TO BEGIN</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ovarian</td>
<td>Consider bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (BSO).⁶</td>
<td>45 to 50 years, or earlier if there is a family history of ovarian cancer at a younger age</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other than consideration of BSO, currently there are no specific medical management recommendations for ovarian cancer risk in mutation carriers. However, the increase in risk may warrant consideration of individualized ovarian cancer risk-reduction strategies using other currently available options, such as surveillance and the use of risk-reducing agents.⁶</td>
<td>Individualized</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information for Family Members**

The following information for Family Members will appear as part of the MMT for a patient found to have a mutation in the *RAD51D* gene.

A major potential benefit of myRisk genetic testing for hereditary cancer risk is the opportunity to prevent cancer in relatives of patients in whom clinically significant mutations are identified. Healthcare providers have an important role in making sure that patients with clinically significant mutations are informed about the risks to relatives, and ways in which genetic testing can guide lifesaving interventions.

At this time, there are no known cancer risks for men due to mutations in *RAD51D*.

**References**


Last Updated on 23-Jan-2018