

Media release: The Institute of Cancer Research, London

For immediate release

One thousand cancer patients have gene testing through efficient, affordable new process

A thousand breast and ovarian cancer patients have now benefited from a faster BRCA gene testing process that was developed in the UK and is being adopted around the globe.

The 1000th cancer patient has had 'mainstream' gene testing through an innovative process that offers affordable gene testing to cancer patients at their cancer clinic appointment.

The new approach was developed by researchers at The Institute of Cancer Research, London, through the Mainstreaming Cancer Genetics programme, funded by Wellcome.

Cancer patients could previously only access gene testing if referred to a genetics clinic. Referral criteria were complex and waiting lists for genetic appointments were long – many cancer patients did not get testing, even if they were eligible for it.

The Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) and The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust began an innovative pilot in 2013 to provide faster, more efficient and more patient-centred testing through routine cancer clinic appointments.

The pilot was quickly successful, and in 2014 mainstream gene testing of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes in eligible cancer patients became routine NHS care at The Royal Marsden.

In just the two years since, 1000 cancer patients have had gene testing using the new process.

Professor Nazneen Rahman, Head of Cancer Genetics at The Institute of Cancer Research, London, and The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, said: "There were two main problems with the traditional system for gene testing. Firstly, gene testing was slow and expensive, and secondly the process for accessing gene testing was slow and complex.

"We used new DNA sequencing technology to make a fast, accurate, affordable cancer gene test, which is now used across the UK. We then simplified test eligibility and brought testing to patients in the cancer clinic, rather than making them have another appointment, often in another hospital."

These two innovations have greatly increased the number of patients that can benefit from testing, without increasing costs.

The Royal Marsden now offers tests to three times as many patients a year as it used to. The new pathway is also much faster, with test results received within four weeks compared with 20 weeks in the old system.

The gene test result helps patients to get the best management for their cancer.

Miss Fiona MacNeill, Consultant Surgeon at The Royal Marsden and President of the Association of Breast Surgery, said: "Having the BRCA test result is very helpful when discussing the surgical options with breast cancer patients. Some women with a BRCA mutation choose to have bilateral mastectomy because their risk of getting a new cancer in either breast is increased. It has been great to be able to quickly and directly arrange for testing at the cancer clinic."

The results also provide information about whether hereditary causes of cancer are relevant for a patient's family members. All women found to have a BRCA mutation have an appointment with the genetics team who coordinate providing information to relatives.

Many relatives choose to have a test to see if they have inherited the mutation. This allows them to make more informed choices and gives opportunities to reduce cancers in women found to be at high risk.

The patient response has been overwhelmingly positive with more than 95% of cancer patients wanting testing.

A breast cancer patient at The Royal Marsden said: "I was very pleased to be offered the BRCA test by the cancer clinic. It was quick and simple, I just gave a blood test and a few weeks later I got the result. It has helped me make decisions and I have been advocating the test to others."

Professor Rahman added: "The main reason we wanted to change the system was because patients were telling us that they wanted to have better access to gene testing. We are delighted patients have found it so helpful and that it is more cost-effective for our cash-strapped NHS".

"Many other centres across the country and internationally are adopting mainstream gene testing. This will help many women with cancer and will prevent cancers in their relatives."

-ENDS-

For more information please contact Claire Hastings on 020 8722 5380 or claire.hastings@icr.ac.uk. For enquiries out of hours, please call 07595 963 613.

Notes to editors

About the Mainstreaming Cancer Genetics programme

The new process was developed and piloted by the Mainstreaming Cancer Genetics Programme funded by the Wellcome Trust and the Royal Marsden/ICR NIHR Biomedical Research Centre. Mainstream BRCA testing for eligible patients with breast or ovarian cancer is now part of routine care, funded by the NHS.

www.mcgprogramme.com

About the TGLclinical laboratory

The cancer gene testing is performed by the TGLclinical laboratory, at the ICR using the TruSight Cancer Panel test which was developed by the Rahman team in collaboration with Illumina (www.illumina.com).

The TGLclinical laboratory is an ISO15189 accredited clinical testing laboratory that was set-up with funding from The Royal Marsden Cancer Charity and the Institute of Cancer Research, London.

www.tglclinical.com

About The Institute of Cancer Research, London

[The Institute of Cancer Research](http://www.icr.ac.uk), London, is one of the world's most influential cancer research institutes.

Scientists and clinicians at The Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) are working every day to make a real impact on cancer patients' lives. Through its unique partnership with The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust and 'bench-to-bedside' approach, the ICR is able to create and deliver results in a way that other institutions cannot. Together the two organisations are rated in the top four cancer centres globally.

The ICR has an outstanding record of achievement dating back more than 100 years. It provided the first convincing evidence that DNA damage is the basic cause of cancer, laying the foundation for the now universally accepted idea that cancer is a genetic disease. Today it leads the world at isolating cancer-related genes and discovering new targeted drugs for personalised cancer treatment.

As a college of the University of London, the ICR provides postgraduate higher education of international distinction. It has charitable status and relies on support from partner organisations, charities and the general public.

The ICR's mission is to make the discoveries that defeat cancer www.icr.ac.uk

About The Royal Marsden

[The Royal Marsden](#) opened its doors in 1851 as the world's first hospital dedicated to cancer diagnosis, treatment, research and education.

Today, together with its academic partner, The Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), it is the largest and most comprehensive cancer centre in Europe treating over 50,000 patients every year. It is a centre of excellence with an international reputation for groundbreaking research and pioneering the very latest in cancer treatments and technologies. The Royal Marsden also provides community services in the London boroughs of Sutton and Merton and in June 2010, along with the ICR, the Trust launched a new academic partnership with Mount Vernon Cancer Centre in Middlesex.

Since 2004, the hospital's charity, The Royal Marsden Cancer Charity, has helped raise over £100 million to build theatres, diagnostic centres, and drug development units.

Prince William became President of The Royal Marsden in 2007, following a long royal connection with the hospital.

www.royalmarsden.nhs.uk

About Wellcome

Wellcome exists to improve health for everyone by helping great ideas to thrive. We're a global charitable foundation, both politically and financially independent. We support scientists and researchers, take on big problems, fuel imaginations and spark debate.

<https://wellcome.ac.uk/>