Title:

Epigenetics for Breast Cancer Prevention: A Family Case-Control Study

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Session Title:

Rising Stars of Nursing Invited Posters - Group 2

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 10:00 AM-10:30 AM

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 11:45 AM-1:00 PM

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 3:00 PM-3:30 PM

Keywords:

Breast cancer, Epigenetics and Health behaviors

References:

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http://www.who.int/cancer/detection/breastcancer/en/index1.html Womenshealth.gov. (2010). Minority Women's Health. Retrieved March 1, 2014, from http://womenshealth.gov/minority-health/african-americans/breast-cancer.html Yu, L., & Chen, J. (2012). Association of MHTFR Ala222Val (rs1801133) polymorphism and breast cancer susceptibility: An update meta-analysis based on 51 research studies. Diagnostic Pathology, 7, 171-181. doi: 10.1186/1746-1596-7-171. PMID: 23217001. Zhang, J., Beeghly-Fadiel, A., Long, J., & Zheng, W. (2011). Genetic variants associated with breast cancer risk: Comprehensive field synopsis, meta-analysis, and epidemiologic evidence. Lancet Oncology, 12(5), 477-488. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(11)70076-6 Zhang, J., Qiu, L.-X., Wang, Z.-H., Wu, X.-H., Liu, X.-J., Wang, B.-Y., & Hu, X.-C. (2010). MTHFR C677T polymorphism associated with breast cancer susceptibility: A meta-analysis involving 15,260 cases and 20,411 controls Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 123, 549-555. doi: 10.1007/s10549-010-0783-5

Learning Activity:

LEARNI NG OBJECTI VES	EXPAN DED CONTE NT OUTLIN E	TIME ALLOT TED	FACULTY/SPE AKER	TEACHING/LEA RNING METHOD	EVALUATION/FE EDBACK
Example	Example	Example	Example	Example	Example
Critique selected definition of the term, "curriculu m"	Definitions of "curriculum" Course of study Arrange ments of instructional materials The subject matter that is taught Cultural "training" Planned engagement of learners	20 minutes	Name, Credentials	Lecture PowerPoint presentation Participant feedback	Group discussion: What does cultural training mean to you?

1. Epigenetic c risk of factors: epigenetic risk factors gene variations cancer in women and their family potential health behavioral interventions and strategies for breast cancer control and prevention based on genome health.	At the end of the presentatio n, the learner will be able to:	Overview on epigeneti cs and breast cancer	minutes	Mildred Gonzales	Lecture presentation with powerpoint	Group discussion: What is the significance of epigenetics in relation to your health?
	Describe the epigenetic risk factors for breast cancer in women and their family members. 2. Identify potential health behavioral interventions and strategies for breast cancer control and prevention based on genome	c risk factors: MTHFR gene variations , health behaviors identified as folate, alcohol intake, and	of questions and	PhD doctoral	Discussion	perception of personalized health care based on genome

Abstract Text:

Background

Breast cancer (BC) is the most common malignancy and second leading cause of cancer death among women. Epidemiological studies have documented that environmental carcinogens and unhealthy behaviors increase the risk of BC. This area of epigenetic interactions warrants further examination as it may provide promising behavioral interventions to effectively improve health of families in various communities.

Purpose

The major purpose of this study is to provide foundation for evidence-based prevention strategies to enhance quality of care for women with BC and their families through examination of epigenetic pathways. This study will examine the epigenetic risks associated with BC identified as: a) BC gene variations specifically methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR); and b) health behaviors on folate, alcohol intakes, and smoking.

Methods

Using the family context, this is a case-control study of BC cases and their family members as controls. The stratified random sampling method will be used with inclusion criteria. Thirty BC cases and one of their family members (total of 60) will be recruited from four southern California counties around the University main campus. Contact information is being accessed from California Cancer Registry (CCR) databases. Participants will be interviewed for personal health, cancer-related family history using standardized instruments, and nutrient intake using Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ). Salivary and/or blood samples will be collected for MTHFR gene, folate, and metabolites' analyses. FFQ will be analyzed through Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center using standardized nutrition data system software. Results will be sent to participants as required by the California Bill of Rights for Human Subjects.

Results

Data collection is in progress.

Conclusions/Implications

Findings in this study will lay out the foundation for future development of effective behavioral intervention strategies and quality care for BC control and prevention based on personal genome variations and epigenetic risks. Thus, this study has potential impact for high quality healthcare with enhanced genome health awareness, competencies among healthcare professionals, and evolution of new targeted approach in diagnostics and treatment management for BC.