Use of a Point-of-Care Tool to Improve Nurse Practitioner BRCA Knowledge

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Objectives: This project was undertaken to increase NP knowledge about assessing women at risk for the BRCA mutation and determining whether such testing is appropriate. This was accomplished through a BRCA risk assessment tool developed as a mobile health technology (MHT) application using the Ontario Family History Assessment Tool, one of the tools recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force in its guidelines on BRCA-related cancer risk assessment, genetic counseling, and genetic testing to assist primary care providers in the assessment of women.

Methods: NPs attending an NP conference in the midwestern United States completed pre-test, post-test, and satisfaction surveys regarding use of the MHT application. The application included a point-of-care tool and educational information.

Findings: The participants demonstrated increased knowledge from pre- to post-test after use of the MHT application, with an overall positive evaluation.

Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women, with about one in eight (or 12%) of U.S. women developing invasive breast cancer during their lifetime (American Cancer Society [ACS], 2016). Of the women diagnosed with breast cancer each year, about 5%-10% of the cases are attributable to the BRCA gene (National Cancer Institute [NCI], 2016). Women with a BRCA mutation have a substantially increased risk of breast cancer; anywhere from 45%-65% of this population will be diagnosed with breast cancer by age 70 years (NCI, 2016). In addition, these women have an increased risk of ovarian cancer—anywhere from an 11%-39% risk of developing the disease by age 70 years (NCI, 2016). Women who have been identified with a BRCA mutation can benefit from a multidisciplinary, individualized medical evaluation that can lead to medical and surgical interventions to reduce their risk for disease (Nelson et al., 2013). Nurse practitioners (NPs), along with other providers, are essential members of the healthcare team and are instrumental in identifying women who are at increased risk for BRCA mutations (Pruthi, Gostout, & Lindor, 2010).

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) has recommended, with fair evidence, referral for genetic counseling and evaluation for BRCA testing in women whose family history indicates an increased risk for the BRCA mutation (Nelson et al., 2013). In addition, routine referral for genetic counseling or BRCA testing is not recommended if the family history does not indicate an increased risk (USPSTF, 2015). The USPSTF recommendations regarding risk assessment, genetic counseling, and genetic testing are available online (http://bit.ly/1Ei3ux). A systematic review found that nurses did not demonstrate adequate or appropriate levels of knowledge and skills in genetic competency areas (Skirton, O’Connor, & Humphreys, 2012),...