

Clinician Management Resource for *HOXB13*

This overview of clinical management guidelines is based on this patient's positive test result for a pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant in the *HOXB13* gene. Unless otherwise stated, medical management guidelines used here are limited to those issued by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®)¹ in the U.S. Please consult the referenced website link for complete details and further information.

Clinical correlation with the patient's past medical history, treatments, surgeries, and family history may lead to changes in clinical management decisions; therefore, other management recommendations may be considered. Genetic testing results and medical society guidelines help inform medical management decision but do not constitute formal recommendations. Discussions of medical management decisions and individualized treatment plans should be made in consultation between each patient and his or her healthcare provider and may change.

SURVEILLANCE CONSIDERATIONS ¹	AGE TO START	FREQUENCY
Prostate cancer		
Consider prostate cancer screening with PSA	40 years old	Every 12 months

1. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast, Ovarian, Pancreatic, and Prostate. v2.2026. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2025. All rights reserved. Accessed October 14, 2025. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

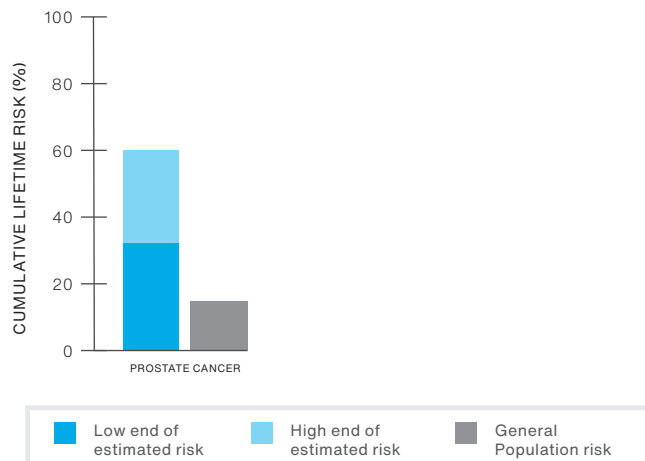
Understanding Your Positive *HOXB13* Genetic Test Result

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS WITH A PATHOGENIC OR LIKELY PATHOGENIC VARIANT

4 Things To Know

1	Result	Your testing shows that you have a pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant in the <i>HOXB13</i> gene.
2	Cancer risks	Males with a pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant in this gene have an increased chance to develop prostate cancer.
3	What you can do	Risk management decisions are very personal. There are options to detect cancer early or lower the risk to develop cancer. It is important to discuss these options with your doctor and decide on a plan that works for you.
4	Family	Family members may also be at risk – they can be tested for the pathogenic or likely pathogenic <i>HOXB13</i> variant that was identified in you. It is recommended that you share this information with your family members so they can learn more and discuss with their healthcare providers.

HOXB13 Cancer Risks*



HOXB13 in the Family

There is a 50/50 random chance to pass on the pathogenic or likely pathogenic *HOXB13* variant to each of your children.



* Absolute risk by age 80. Because risk estimates vary in different studies, only approximate risks are given. Cancer risks will differ based on individual and family history.

RESOURCES

- Us TOO International Prostate Cancer Education & Support Network ustoo.com
- National Society of Genetic Counselors nsgc.org
- Canadian Society of Genetic Counsellors cagc-accg.ca

Please discuss this information with your healthcare provider. The cancer genetics field is continuously evolving, so updates related to your *HOXB13* result, medical recommendations, and/or potential treatments may be available over time. This information is not meant to replace a discussion with a healthcare provider, and should not be considered or interpreted as medical advice.