Diagnosing Breast Cancer
Human Epidermal Growth Factor (HER2) Testing

HER2, or human epidermal growth factor 2, is a special protein on the surface of breast cells that controls the growth of cancer.

The levels of HER2 in your tumor help your doctor plan your treatment options.

WHEN IS HER2 TESTING DONE?
- You have been newly diagnosed with breast cancer
- You have breast cancer that has come back after treatment
- The breast cancer has spread to other parts of the body

HOW IS HER2 TESTING DONE?
- Immunohistochemistry (IHC) measures the levels of HER2 protein on the surface of the cancer cells.
- In-situ hybridization (ISH) measures the copies of the HER2 gene within 1 cancer cell.

HER2 TEST RESULTS CAN BE
- HER2 POSITIVE: High levels of the HER2 protein and/or many copies of the HER2 gene are found in your tumor sample.
  - TREATMENT OPTIONS: HER2-targeted therapy, such as trastuzumab (Herceptin, Ogivri), pertuzumab (Perjeta), ado-trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1; Kadcyla), and neratinib (Nerlynx).
- HER2 NEGATIVE: No or low levels of the HER2 protein and/or few copies of the HER2 gene are found in your tumor sample.
  - TREATMENT OPTIONS: HER2-targeted therapy is not recommended. Your doctor will suggest other treatment options.
- SOMETIMES, RETESTING IS NEEDED: The levels of the HER2 protein and/or the number of copies of the HER2 gene fall between the limits for HER2 positive and HER2 negative.
  - Testing may need to be done again, either on a different tumor sample or with a different test. Even then, results may not be conclusive. You and your doctor will discuss what this means for treatment.

Find more at www.cancer.net/breast or read the full guideline from ASCO and the College of American Pathologists at www.asco.org/breast-cancer-guidelines

RESOURCES: Understanding a Pathology Report (www.cancer.net/pathology), After a Biopsy: Making the Diagnosis (www.cancer.net/afterbiopsy)