### Key Features:

1. **Given a well woman with concerns** about breast disease, during a clinical encounter (annual or not):
   a) **Identify high-risk patients** by assessing modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors
   b) **Advise regarding screening** (mammography, breast self-examination) and its **limitations**.
   c) **Advise concerning the woman’s role in preventing or detecting** breast disease (breast self-examination, lifestyle changes).

**What you should study:**

- Breast Cancer Screening Guidelines CMAJ 2011
- Breast Cancer Screening and Prevention AIM 2016
- Women with Family Hx of Breast Ca CFP 2016
  Femmes ayant des antécédents familiales de cancer de sein MFC 2016

2. **Given a woman presenting with a breast lump** (i.e., clinical features):
   a) Use the **history, features of the lump, and the patient’s age** to determine (interpret) if aggressive work-up or watchful waiting is indicated.
   b) Ensure adequate support throughout investigation of the breast lump by availability of a contact resource.
   c) Use **diagnostic tools** (e.g., needle aspiration, imaging, core biopsy, referral) in an **appropriate manner** (i.e., avoid over- or under-investigation, misuse) for managing the breast lump.

**What you should study:**

- Common Breast Problems AAFP 2012
3. In a woman who presents with a malignant breast lump and knows the diagnosis:
   a) Recognize and manage immediate and long-term complications of breast cancer.
   b) Consider and diagnose metastatic disease in the follow-up care of a breast cancer patient by appropriate history and investigation.
   c) Appropriately direct (provide a link to) the patient to community resources able to provide adequate support (psychosocial support).

**What you should study:**

✓ Le cancer du sein MduQ 2015
✓ Breast Cancer Treatment AAFP 2010
✓ Breast cancer survivorship CFP 2015
✓ Breast ca follow up CFP 2016
   Suivi après le traitement du cancer du sein MFC 2016