The most decribed and important cancer in woman is breast cancer. Occupying a staggering second place of cancers with high incidences. The disease can be found more in women than in men, covering a 100 to 1 ratio (1,2). Historically breast cancer always was rate the second most common cancer in North America in comparison with lung cancer that has been rated as number one(3,4,5). According to Society AC. et al breast cancer outdistance lung cancer in order to be the most prominent cancer cancer(6). Meanwhile in South-Africa studies reported that the lifetime breast cancer risk for women is 1 in 28, with 0,7% of all deaths caused by breast cancer.

Previous reports suggested that the African-American population has an increased unequal weight of aggressive early-onset breast cancer in comparison to various population subgroups(8,9). Moreover, Sundquist M et al 2002 reported that 10-20% of the early-onset group( under 40 years) were carriers of a BCRA1/BCRA2 mutation(10). Additionally, multiple research groups on breast cancer susceptibility have focussed on variants in high penetrance genes such as BCRA1, BCRA2 and TP53. However, in this report the centre of attention shifted to {ATM, CHEK2, BRIP1, PALB2, RAD50, NBN and RB1} which are medium penetrance. The other low penetrance genes were PTEN, RAD51C, BARD1, STK11 and CDH1(11). These genes were selected based on study of genes that play major roles / most involved in cancer susceptibility. Neuhausen SL et al 2002. reported that different population groups can be influenced by altering variants(12).