If you care about breast cancer, care more about being a 1.7 than a 36B.

Know your breast cancer risk assessment number.

Know that NOLVADEX\textsuperscript{\textregistered} (tamoxifen citrate) could reduce your chances of getting breast cancer if you are at high risk.

This new risk assessment test is a simple set of questions your doctor will ask you. The results will give you a number that estimates your chances of developing breast cancer over the next 5 years. A score of 1.7 or above is considered high risk. Most likely you won’t be at high risk, but you owe it to yourself to find out.

Knowing your number gives you power and knowing about Nolvadex should give you hope. Because even if you are at high risk, Nolvadex has now been proven to significantly reduce the incidence of breast cancer in women at high risk.

The proof? In a landmark study of women 35 years or older and at high risk of breast cancer, women who took Nolvadex had fewer breast cancers than women taking sugar pills. Nolvadex decreases but does not eliminate the risk of breast cancer, and did not show an increase in survival.

Nolvadex is not for every woman at high risk. In the study, women taking Nolvadex were 2 to 3 times more likely to develop uterine cancer or blood clots in the lung and legs, although each of these occurred in less than 1\% of women. Women with a history of blood clots should not take Nolvadex. Stroke, cataracts, and cataract surgery were more common with Nolvadex. Most women experienced some level of hot flashes and vaginal discharge. Pregnant women or women planning to become pregnant should not take Nolvadex. You and your doctor must carefully discuss whether the potential benefit of Nolvadex will outweigh these potential side effects.

Call your doctor and ask for your Breast Cancer Risk Assessment test. For a free video, call 1 800 898-8423 to learn more about Nolvadex and the Breast Cancer Risk Assessment test.

Nolvadex TABLETS
TAMOXIFEN CITRATE

There is something you can do