

Background: Quality of life is assessed using patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs), but is rarely utilized in patients at high risk for breast cancer despite greater distress. We evaluated PROMs in this population. *Methods:* Participants completed the BREAST-Q, measuring Satisfaction with Breasts (SB), Physical Wellbeing (PhW), Psychosocial Wellbeing (PsyW), and Sexual Wellbeing (SW) from 08/2020-02/2025. Additional questions assessed worry. Responses were compared to published normative controls using descriptive statistics and two-sample t-tests. *Results:* 84 high-risk participants (average age 41 years \pm 10) reported significantly higher SB score ($p = 0.018$) and significantly lower PhW score ($p = 0.039$). There were no statistically significant differences for PsyW and SW. Most participants reported screenings increased their sense of control over breast cancer risk-reduction. *Conclusions:* Differences observed in SB and PhW suggest that high-risk screening may positively influence body image but negatively impacts PhW. Further work is needed to elucidate factors leading to these differences.