

# What to do when a patient has a family history of colorectal cancer

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# Plan for talk

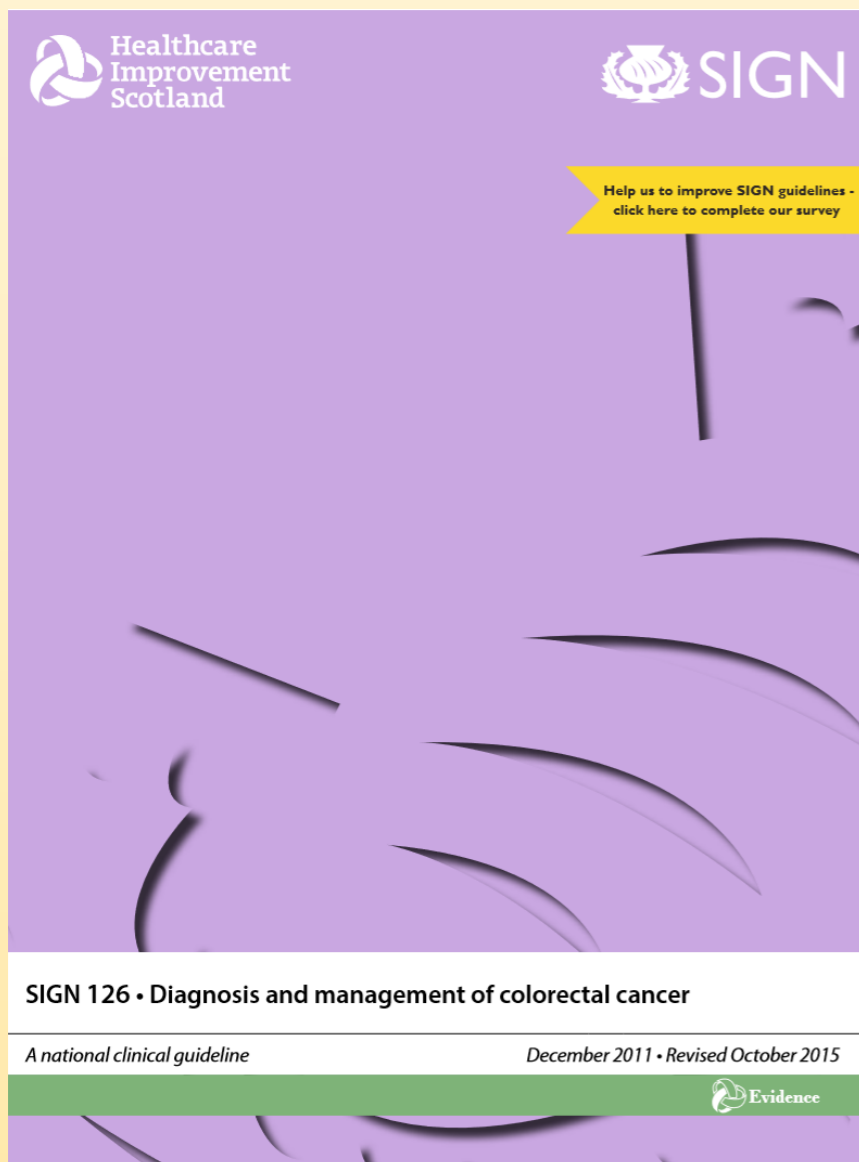
- Review current screening guidelines for individuals with a family history of colorectal cancer (ACPGBI, BSG, SIGN)
- Interpret family histories and assign screening guidelines
- Role of Clinical Genetics
  - When to refer and what to expect

# Guidelines for colorectal cancer screening and surveillance in moderate and high risk groups (update from 2002)

Stuart R Cairns, John H Scholefield, Robert J Steele, Malcolm G Dunlop, Huw J W Thomas, Gareth D Evans, Jayne A Eaden,

Matthew D Rutter, Wendy P Atkin, Brian P Saunders, Anneke Lucassen, Paul Jenkins, Peter D Fairclough,

Christopher R J Woodhouse *Gut* 2010 59: 666-689

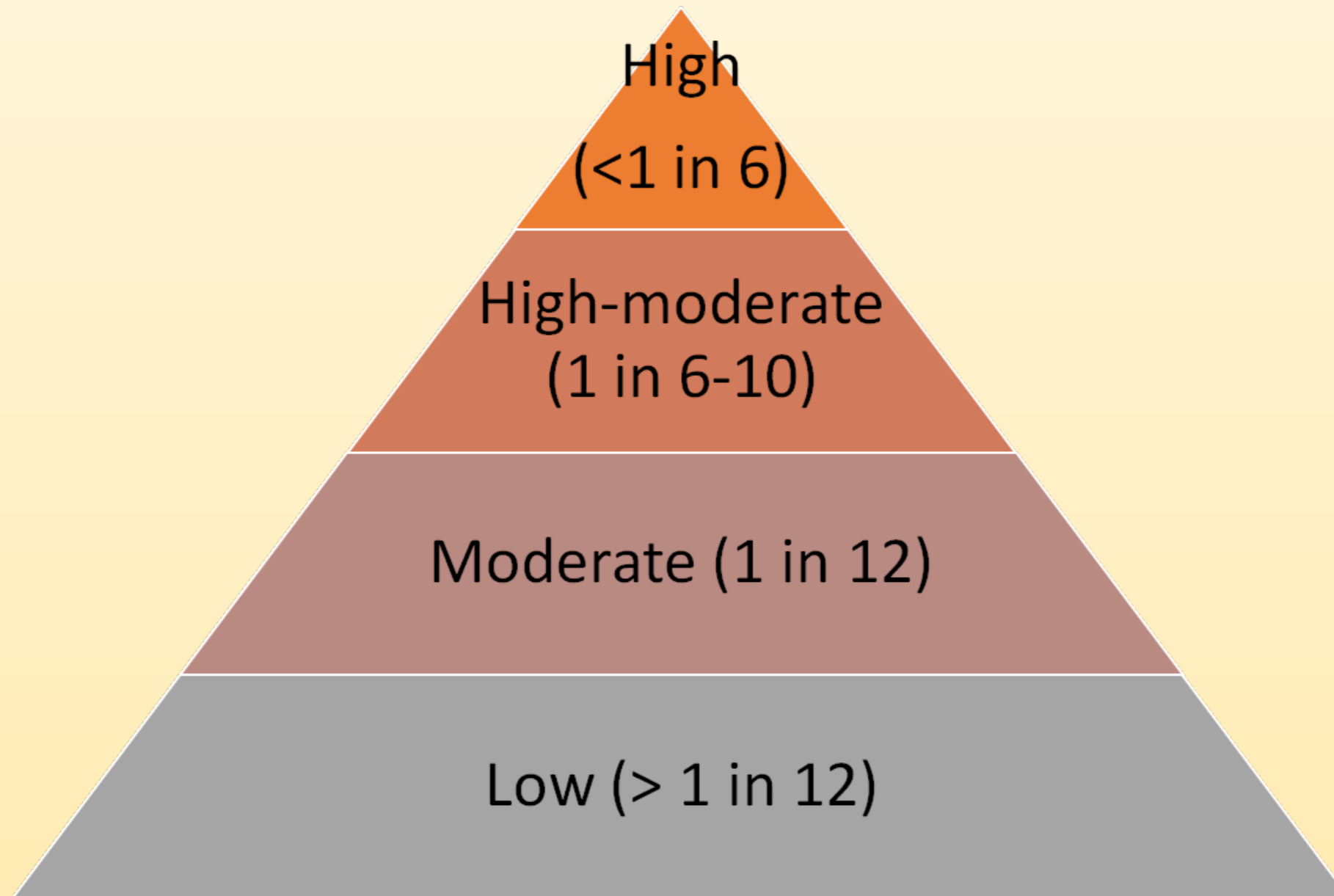


# Guidelines



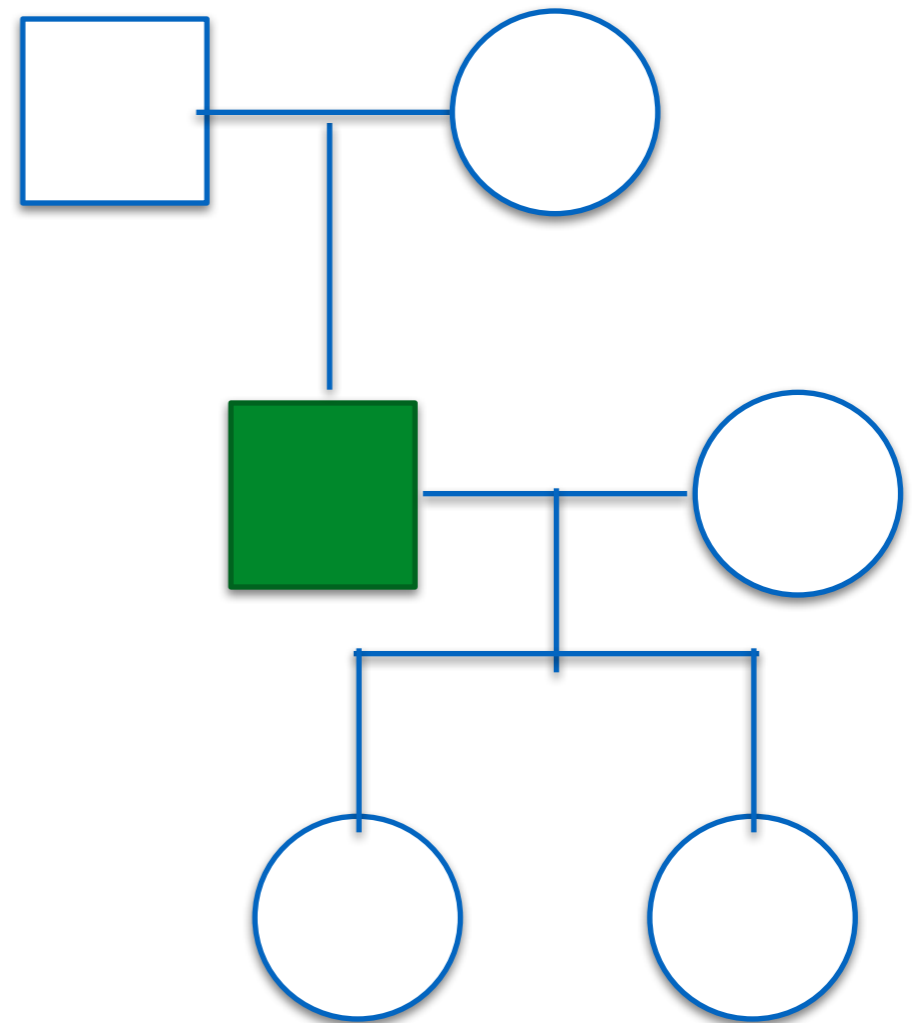
The Association of Coloproctology  
of Great Britain and Ireland

# Risk Categories



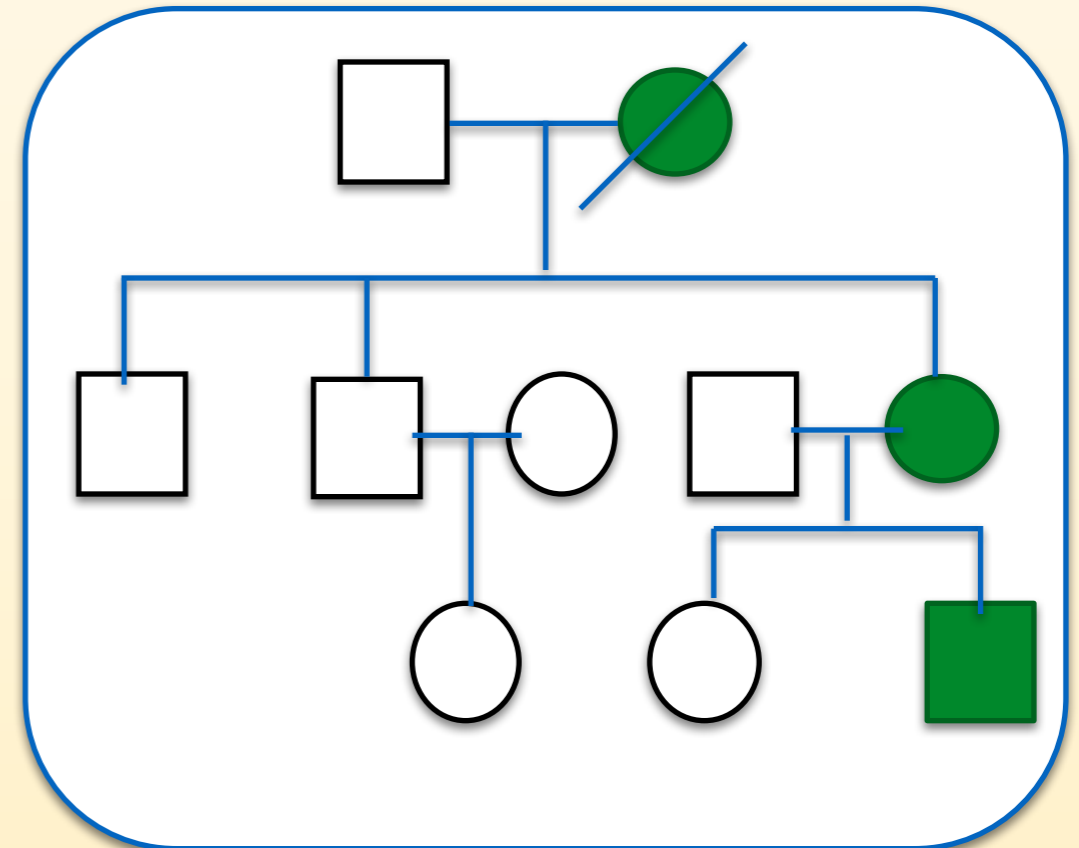
# Family Tree

- 3 generations
- Document age of onset of cancer
- Pathological confirmation helpful



# High Risk of developing CRC

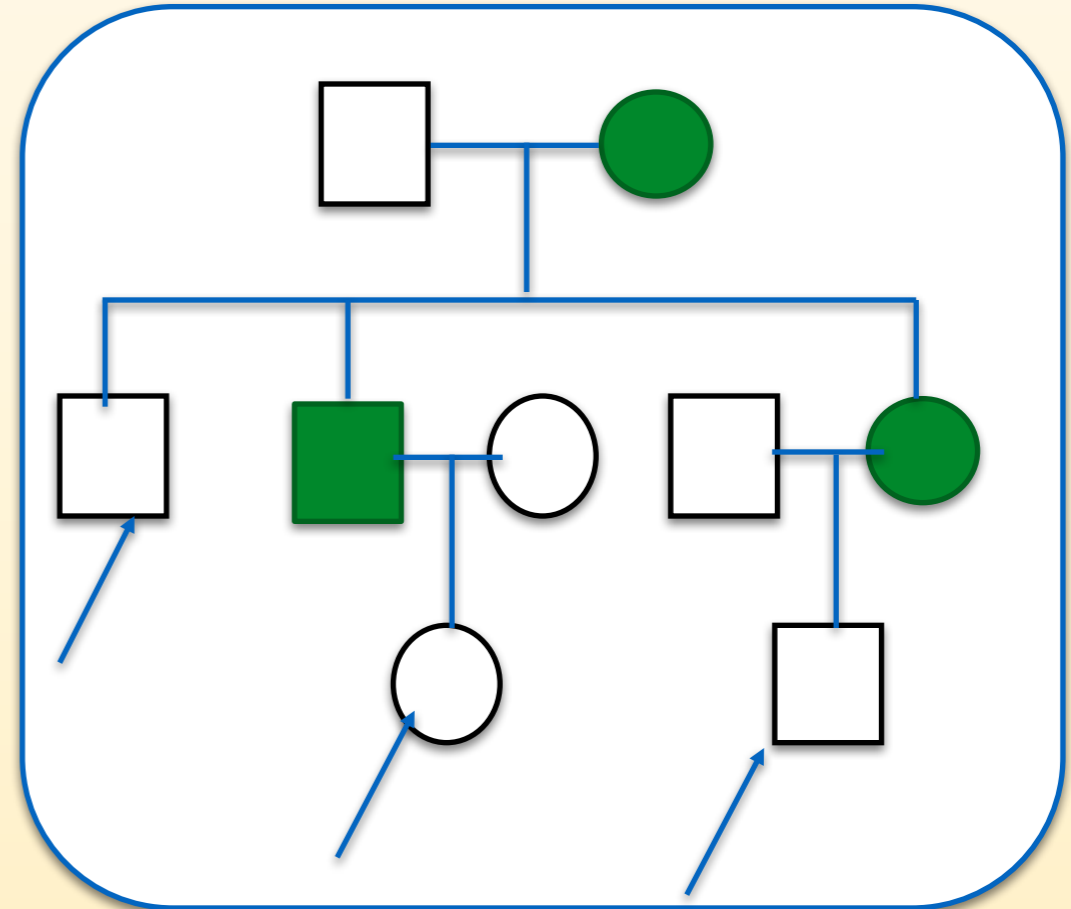
- 3 first degree relatives affected
- At least one under 50
- Refer to Clinical Genetics
- >1 in 6 risk of developing CRC



Consider DNA storage  
and tumour testing  
on affected relative

# High Moderate Risk

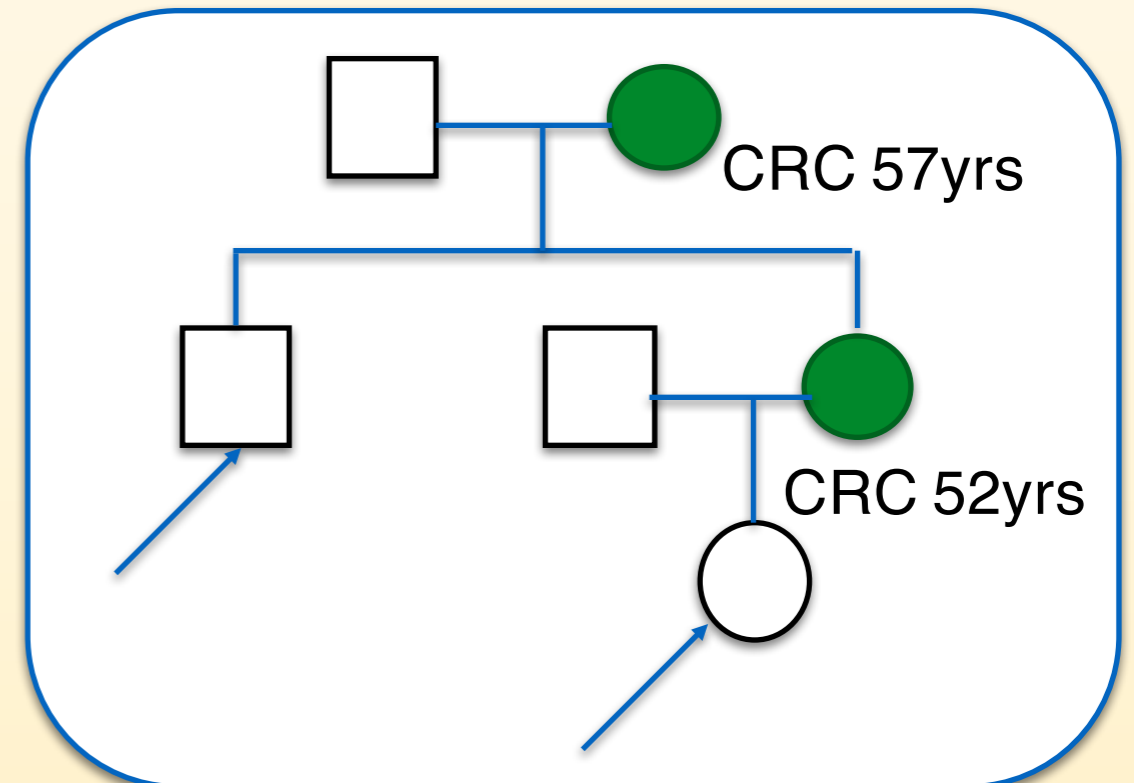
- 3 first degree relatives
- None over 50
- 5 yearly colonoscopy age 50-75yrs
- Refer to Clinical Genetics
- 1 in 6 to 1 in 10 lifetime risk



Consider DNA storage  
and tumour testing  
on affected relative

# High Moderate Risk

- 2 affected first degree relatives
- Mean age less than 60
- 5 yearly colonoscopy age 50-75yrs
- Refer to Clinical Genetics

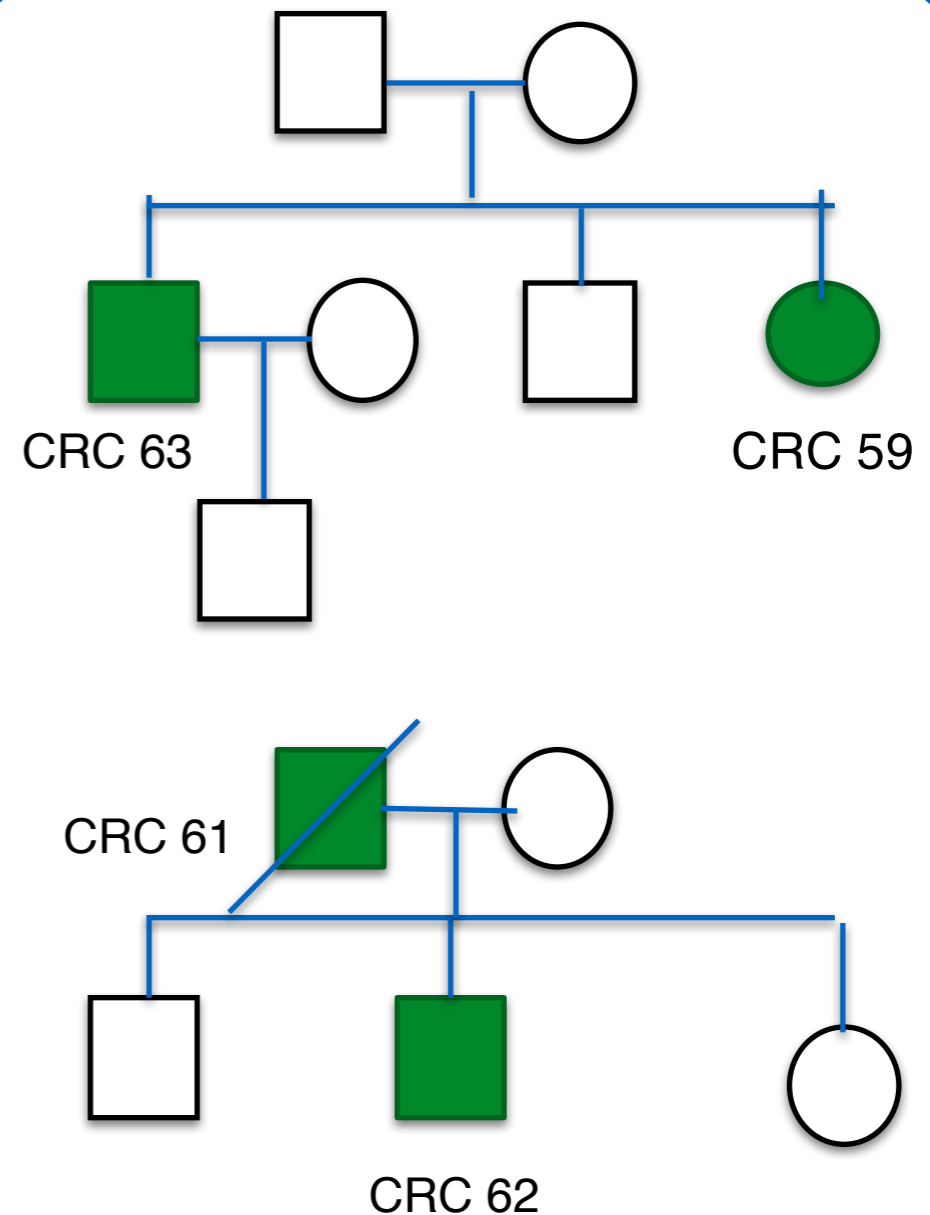


Consider DNA storage  
and tumour testing  
on affected relative



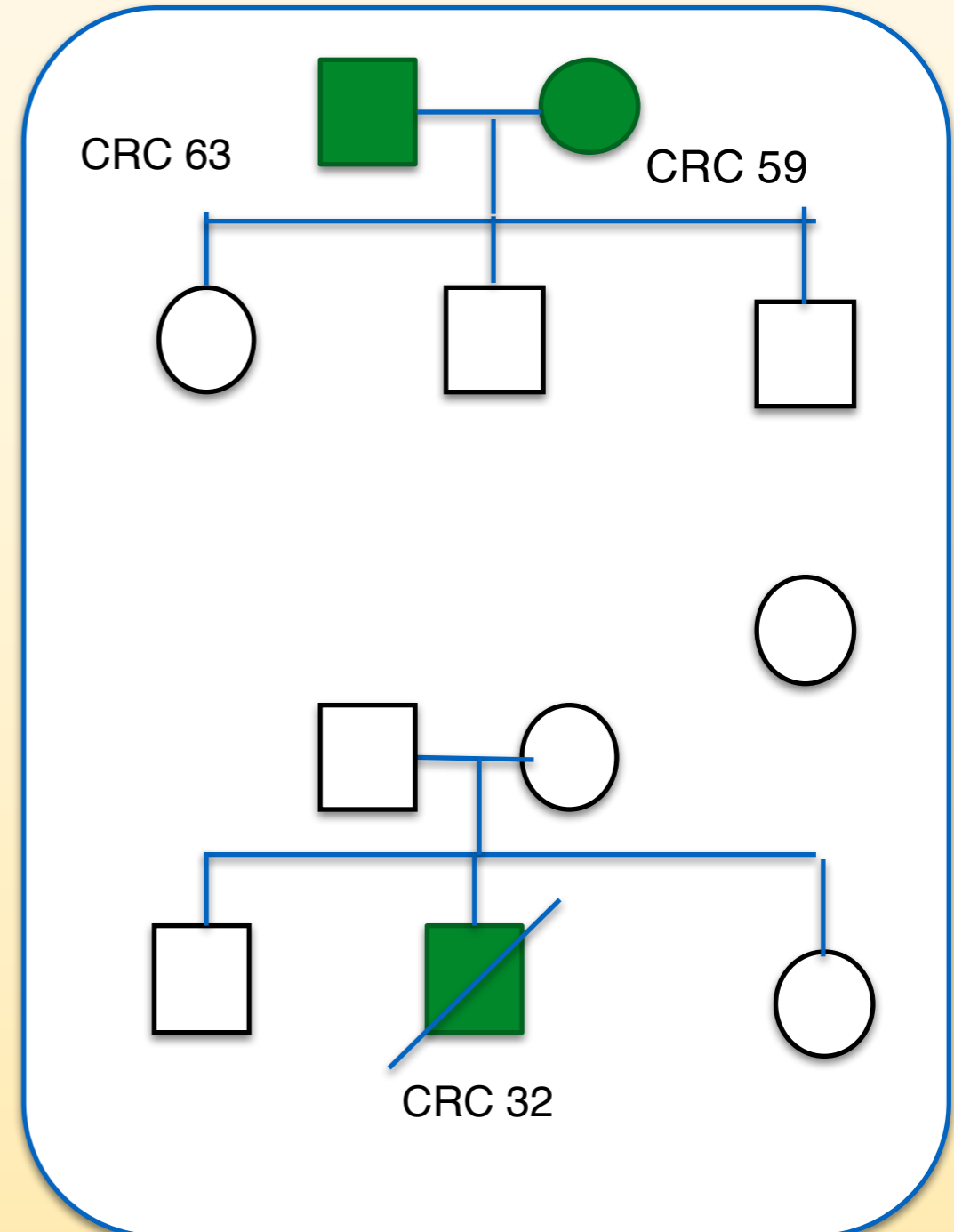
# Moderate Risk of developing CRC

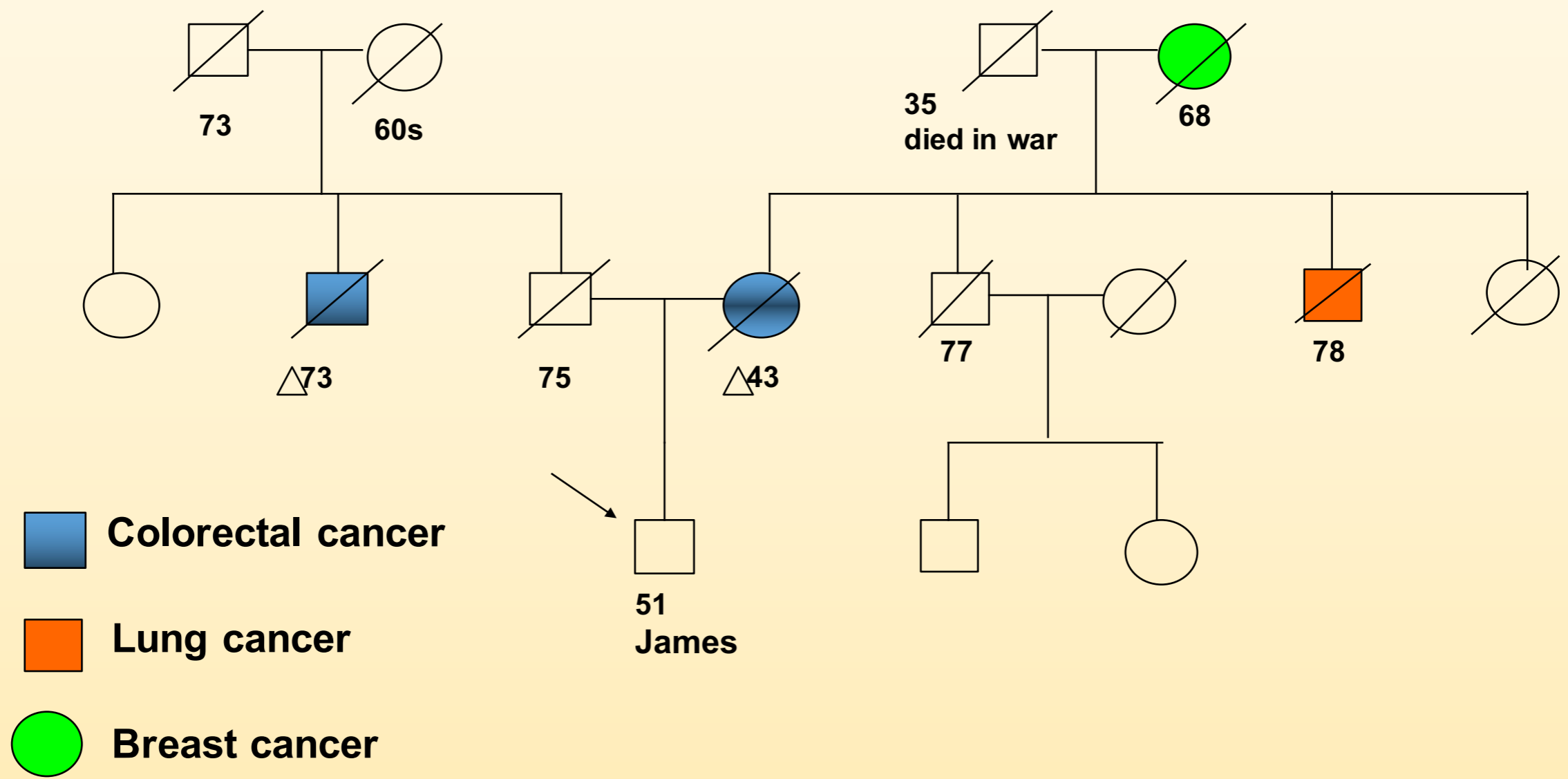
- 2 affected 1st degree relatives average age >60 years
- One off colonoscopy age 55yrs
- Risk of developing CRC around 1 in 12



# Moderate Risk of developing CRC

- Both parents affected >60yrs
- First degree relative affected under age 50
- One off colonoscopy age 55yrs
- Risk of developing CRC around 1 in 12



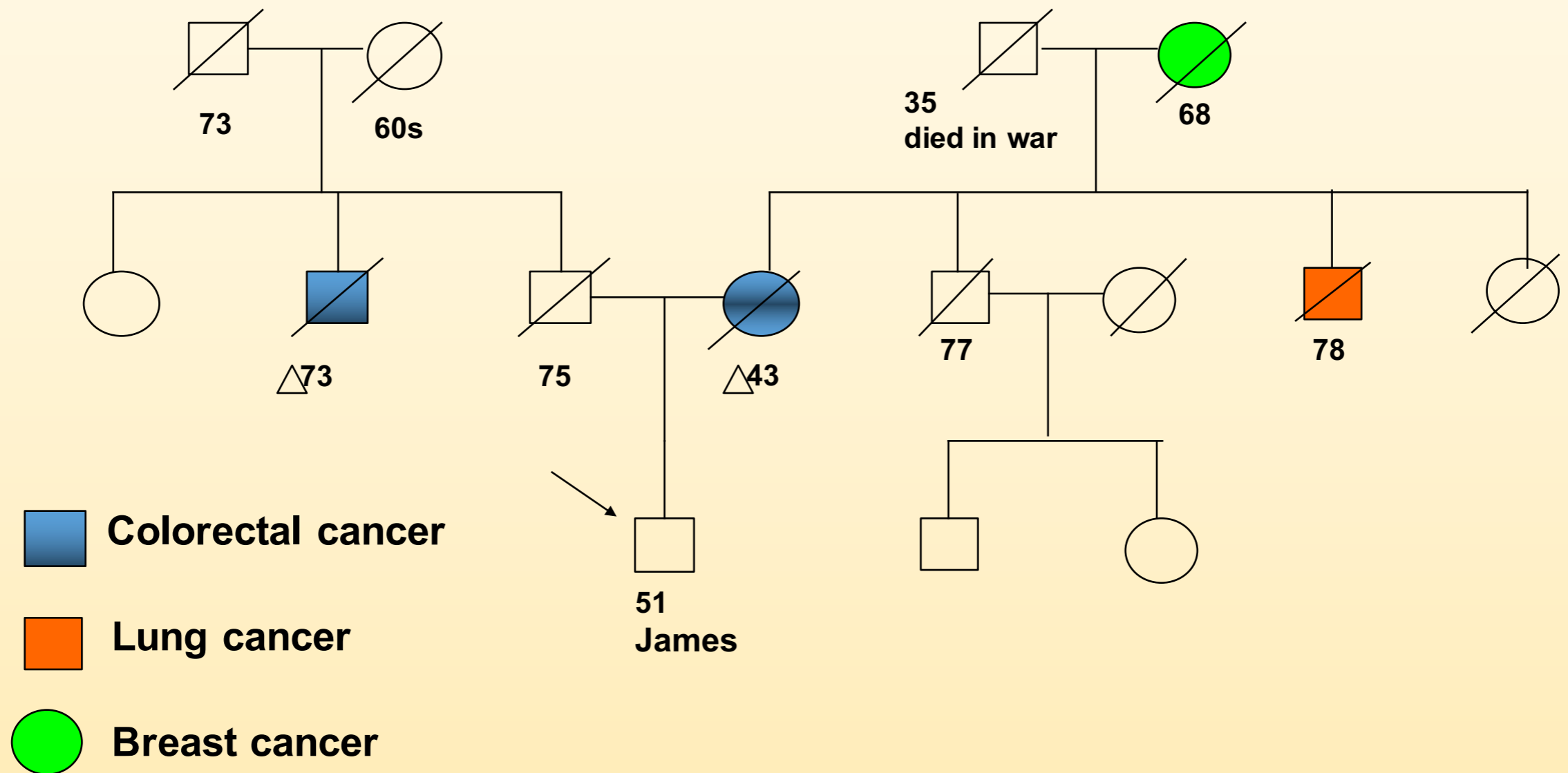


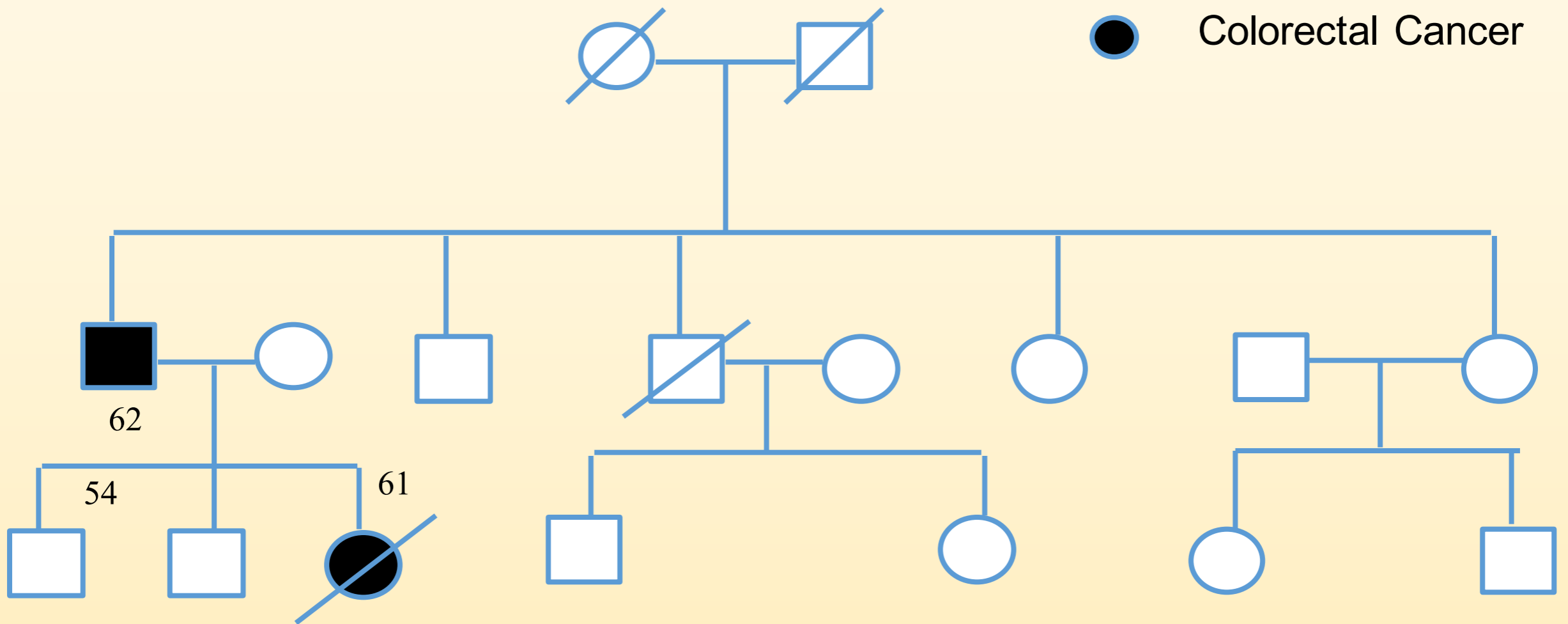
moderate risk

Early age of onset < 50yrs

Eligible one-off colonoscopy 55yrs

Tumour investigations

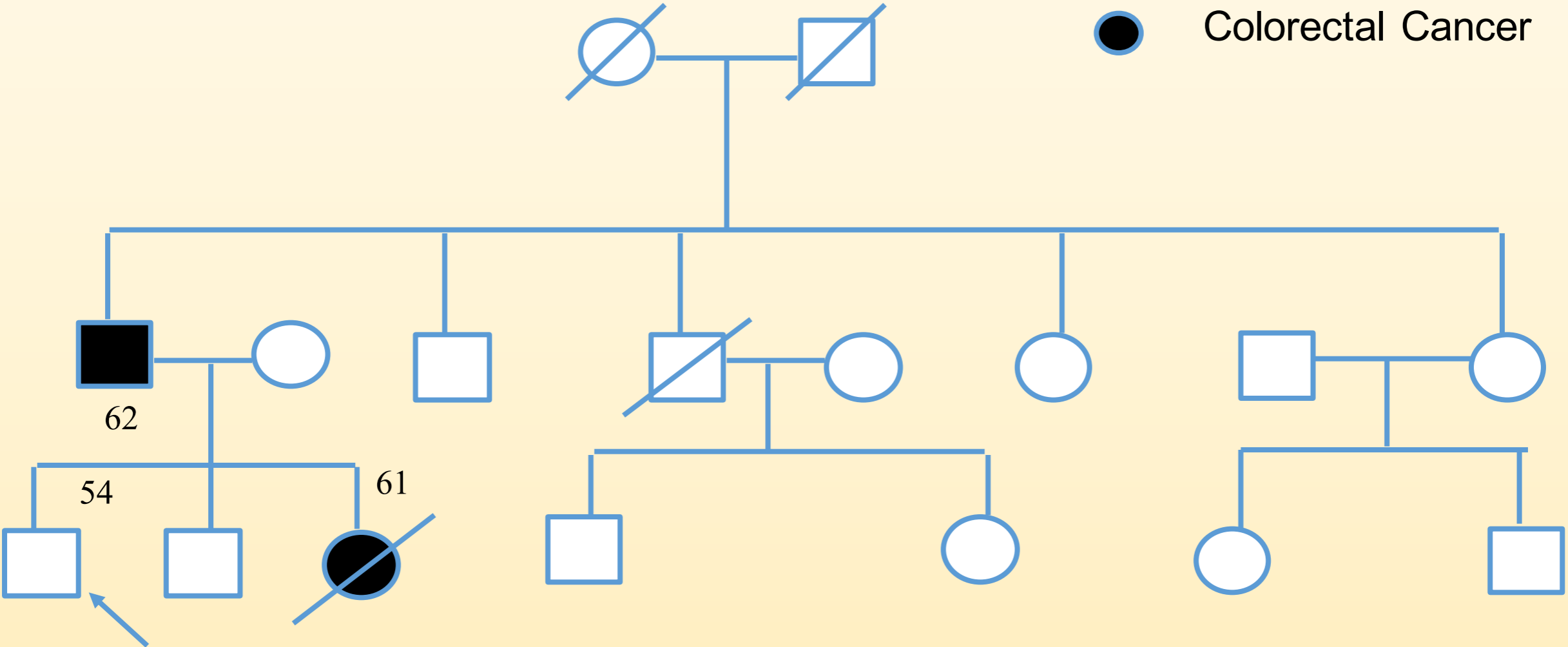


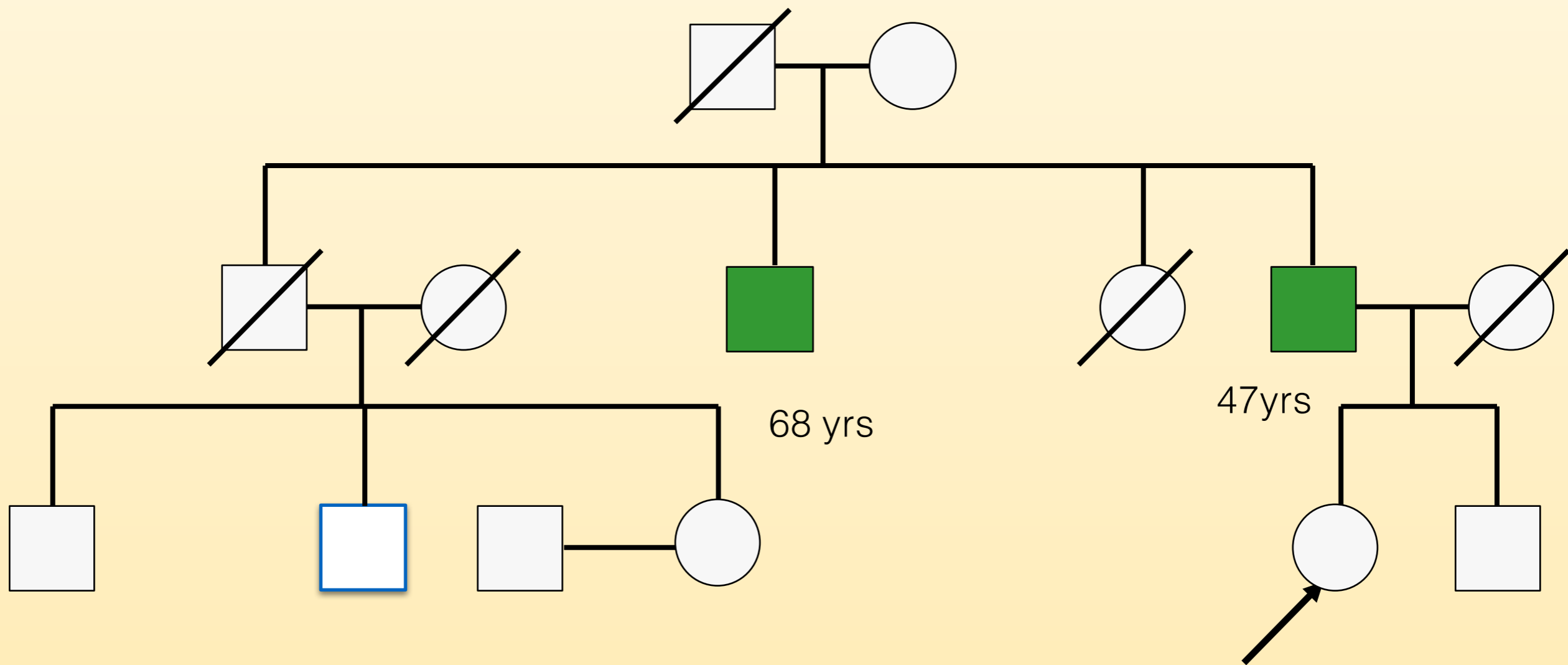


Moderate risk

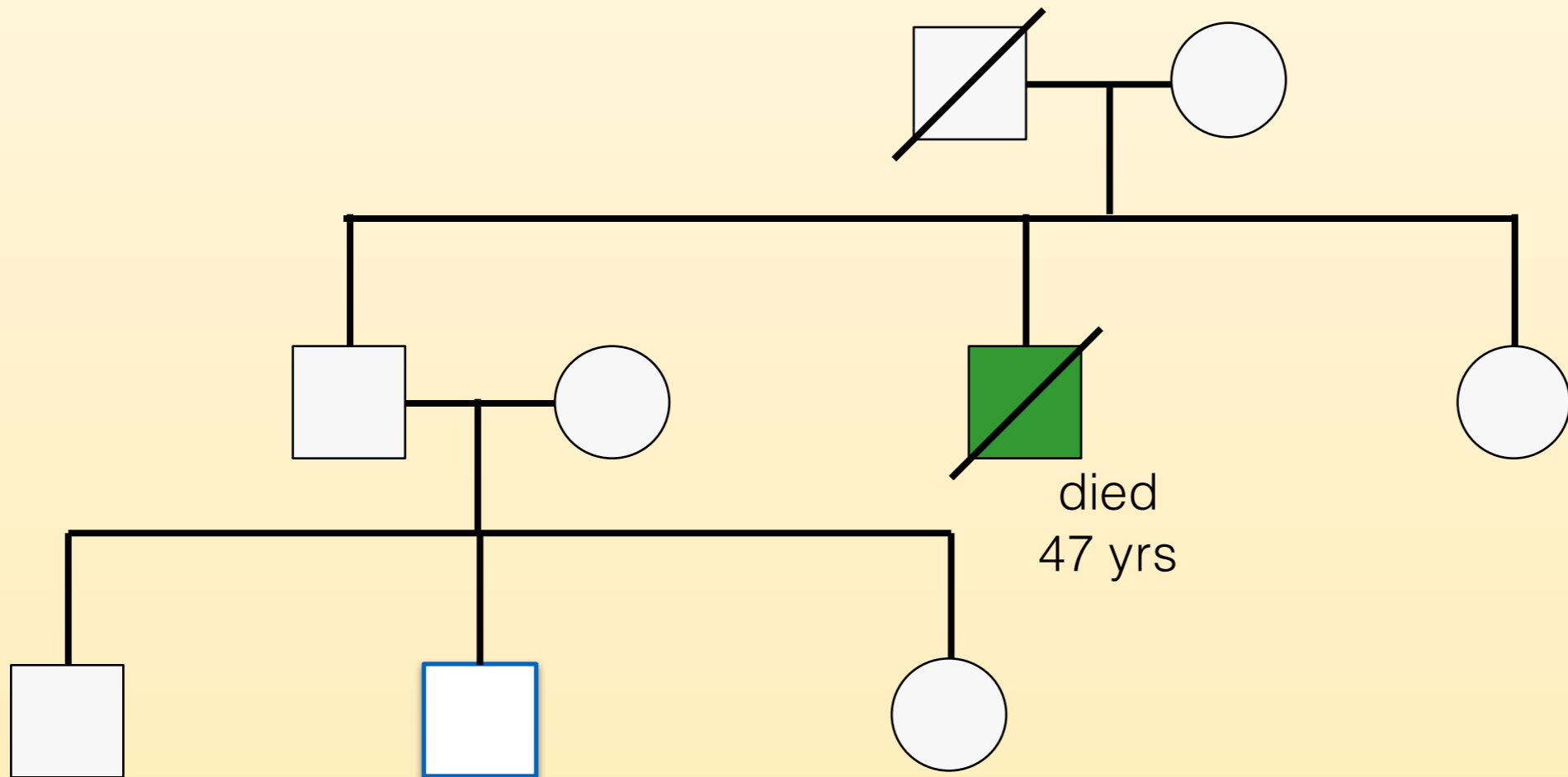
2 FDR diagnosed  $\geq 60$  yrs

One off colonoscopy at 55 yrs





 Colorectal cancer



 Colorectal cancer



# Genetic counselling Appointment

- 30-45 minute appointment
- Document detailed family history
- Confirmation of cancers - cancer registry, pathology reports, death certificates
- Risk assessment
  - Including identification of other family members at risk
- Discuss management options
  - Screening/prophylactic surgery

# Useful referral information

- Name , DOB, address, CHI number, (telephone number)
- Whatever family history available
- Name(s) of affected family members if seen by genetics
- Name(s) of other relatives known to have been seen in genetics

# Conclusions

- Discuss DNA storage
- Guidelines based on affected individuals on SAME side of the family
- First degree affected relative required to meet moderate risk criteria
- Refer high and high/moderate risk to clinical genetics