What is Lynch syndrome?

Lynch syndrome is a hereditary cancer syndrome due to mutations in certain mismatch/repair genes (MMR). It is associated with an increased risk of colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, pancreatic, and other cancers.

Lynch syndrome can cause polyps to become cancerous in 1-3 years instead of 8-10 years[1]

Patients with Lynch syndrome are recommended to have more frequent and expanded cancer screening[2]

REFERENCES: **1.** Strafford JC. Genetic testing for lynch syndrome, an inherited cancer of the bowel, endometrium, and ovary. Rev Obstet Gynecol. 2012;5(1):42–49. **2.** Referenced with permission from the NCCN: Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Colorectal Version 3.2019. ©National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2019.

Lynch syndrome is common and most people are unaware of their status!

Lynch syndrome occurs in approximately **1 in 279** people in the general population, which is more common than BRCA mutations[1]!

3-5% of all CRC diagnoses are due to Lynch syndrome[2].

It is estimated that over 750,000 people in the United States have Lynch syndrome but are unaware of their status[3].

Knowing your patient's Lynch syndrome status will help you provide quality care

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REFERENCES: **1.** Win AK, et al. Prevalence and penetrance of major genes and polygenes for colorectal cancer. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2017 Mar; 26(3):404-412. **2.** Strafford JC. Genetic testing for lynch syndrome, an inherited cancer of the bowel, endometrium, and ovary. Rev Obstet Gynecol. 2012;5(1):42–49. **3.** Kastrinos F, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2017;35(19):2165-2172.

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