HOW TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT LYNCH SYNDROME?

If you are concerned about your risk or your family's risk of colorectal cancer or other types of cancer, consider asking your doctor the following questions:

- What is my risk of developing colorectal cancer or other types of cancer?

- What can I do to reduce my risk of cancer?

- What are my options for cancer screening?
- Does my family history increase my risk of colorectal cancer or other types of cancer?

- Do I need to see a genetic counsellor?

- Is genetic testing necessary for me?

REFERRAL INFORMATION

CURIE Genetics (Novena)
Call 6259 5538 for a referral or an appointment.

CURIE Oncology (Farrer)
Call 6442 0160 for a referral or an appointment.

Mondays - Fridays: 8.30am to 5.30pm
Closed on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays

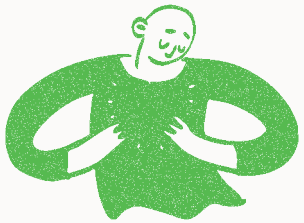
Visit our CURIE Genetics webpage at
www.curiegenetics.sg

LYNCH SYNDROME

CURIE GENETICS

BY CURIE ONCOLOGY

WHAT IS LYNCH SYNDROME?



Lynch syndrome is the most common form of hereditary colorectal cancer in Singapore. People who have Lynch syndrome have an increased risk of developing other cancer such as endometrial (uterine), stomach, breast and pancreas.

Lynch syndrome is among the most common hereditary cancer syndromes, and estimates suggest as many as 1 in every 300 people may be carriers of an alteration in a gene associated with Lynch syndrome.

Clues to whether there is Lynch syndrome in a family include diagnoses of colorectal and/or endometrial cancer in **multiple relatives on the same side of a family.** In addition, cancers associated with Lynch syndrome are more likely to be **diagnosed at a young age.**

IS MY FAMILY AT RISK FOR LYNCH SYNDROME?

The history of cancer in your close relatives gives hints for your family's chance of Lynch Syndrome.

Close relatives include children, brothers and sisters, parents, aunts, uncles, grandchildren and grandparents on one side of the family.

Lynch syndrome is more likely if one or more of the following features can be confirmed in your family:

- A person with colorectal cancer at age 50 or younger
- A person with colorectal cancer and another Lynch syndrome cancer with one diagnosed at age 50 or younger
- Two close family members with a Lynch syndrome cancer at age 50 or younger
- Three close family members (over more than one generation) with a Lynch syndrome cancer, including at least one case of colorectal cancer AND at least one cancer diagnosed at age 50 or younger
- Abnormal IHC or MSI result on tumor tissues (screening tests that are performed on tumor tissue to help determine if Lynch syndrome is likely).

GENETIC TESTING FOR LYNCH SYNDROME

Lynch syndrome genetic testing is a blood test when specific criteria are met. Genetic testing is complex; thus, it does not take place without genetic counselling and the process of informed consent. If your family history of cancer suggests Lynch syndrome, please talk to your doctor. A referral to Curie Genetics can help you find out more about Lynch syndrome and genetic testing.