

## Management Guidelines for PMS2 Mutation Carriers

| Male PMS2 approximate risks* |  |                             | Female <i>PMS2</i> approximate risks* |  |                             |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Cancer type                  | <i>PM</i> S2 mutation carrier (up to 80) | Population<br>lifetime risk | Cancer type                           | <i>PM</i> S2 mutation carrier (up to 80) | Population<br>lifetime risk |
| Colorectal                   | 13%                                      | 7%                          | Colorectal                            | 12%                                      | 6%                          |
| Endometrial                  | -  | -                           | Endometrial                           | 13%                                      | 3%                          |
| Ovarian                      | -  | -                           | Ovarian                               | Similar to population                    | 2%                          |
| Upper<br>gastrointestinal    | Similar to population                    | 5%                          | Upper<br>gastrointestinal             | Similar to population                    | 4%                          |
| Ureter/kidney                | Similar to population                    | 3%                          | Ureter/kidney                         | Similar to population                    | 2%                          |
| Urinary Bladder              | Similar to population                    | 2%                          | Urinary Bladder                       | Similar to population                    | <1%                         |
| Brain                        | Similar to population                    | <1%                         | Brain                                 | Similar to population                    | <1%                         |
| Prostate                     | Similar to population                    | 18%                         | Prostate                              | -  | -                           |

## Approximate *PMS2*– age-dependent cumulative cancer risks\*

| Current age | Male colorectal | Female colorectal | Endometrial |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 30          | <1%             | <1%               | <1%         |
| 40          | <1%             | <1%               | <1%         |
| 50          | 2%              | 2%                | 1%          |
| 60          | 4%              | 3%                | 4%          |
| 70          | 7%              | 6%                | 9%          |
| 80          | 13%             | 12%               | 13%         |

| Γ                        | Management recommendations*   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Screening                | • Colorectal screening: 2-yrly colonoscopy from age 35 to 75 -review at 75  |  |
|                          | Gastric screening: Helicobacter pylori one-off screening from age 25  |  |
|                          | Cervical screening: As part of the NHS cervical screening programme   |  |
|                          | <ul> <li>No additional cancer screening is currently recommended outside of a<br/>research setting; symptom awareness to be advised</li> </ul>                          |  |
| Risk-reducing<br>surgery | <ul> <li>Consider risk-reducing hysterectomy ALONE, once childbearing is complet<br/>no earlier than age of 45 (risks and benefits to be discussed)</li> </ul>          |  |
| Chemoprevention          | <ul> <li>Discuss pros and cons of aspirin chemoprevention from age 25 to 65 (GP t<br/>prescribe): 150mg OD if ≤70kg or 300mg OD if &gt;70kg (expert opinion)</li> </ul> |  |
| Research                 | • Research studies: e.g. EUROPAC (pancreatic cancer screening study   |  |
| Cancer management        | • <b>Targeted therapies</b> may be available as a treatment option for cert cancer types (immune checkpoint inhibitors e.g. pembrolizumab)                              |  |
| _                        | <ul> <li>Adjuvant 5-FU chemotherapy may not be appropriate for patients with<br/>Dukes' B colorectal cancers</li> </ul>   |  |
| Family matters           | Facilitate cascade testing in at-risk family members  |  |
|                          | Discuss reproductive options  |  |

\*See FAQ document for further information: for questions or comments contact: Bianca.DeSouza@gstt.nhs.uk

Cancer risks from Ten Broeke SW, van der Klift HM, Tops CMJ, et al. Cancer Risks for PMS2-Associated Lynch Syndrome. J Clin Oncol. 2018 Oct 10;36(29):2961-2968.