LYNCH SYNDROME AWARENESS

LYNCH SYNDROME RED FLAGS

Know the signs. Start the conversation.

Your mother's and father's family histories both matter.

- ☐ A blood relative with Lynch syndrome confirmed by genetic testing.
- ☐ Colorectal or uterine (endometrial) cancer diagnosed before age 50.
- ☐ Several blood relatives with colon, rectal, uterine lining (endometrial), or other cancers listed below—especially on the same side of the family.
- ☐ One person diagnosed with two or more separate cancers from the types listed below.
- ☐ A sebaceous adenoma or sebaceous carcinoma—a skin tumor that may be a clue to Lynch syndrome.
- ☐ A colorectal or endometrial tumor with abnormal mismatch repair (MMR) or microsatellite instability (MSI) testing.

WHICH CANCERS ARE LINKED TO LYNCH SYNDROME?

Lynch syndrome can increase the risk of colon, rectal, uterine lining (endometrial), ovarian, stomach, small intestine, urinary tract, pancreatic, bile duct, prostate, brain, and certain skin cancers.

CHECKED A BOX?

Ask your doctor or a genetic counselor about Lynch syndrome evaluation. Bring your family's cancer types, ages at diagnosis, and any genetic or tumor test results.

Abnormal tumor testing does not by itself confirm Lynch syndrome.
***No checked boxes?** This checklist does not rule out Lynch syndrome.*
Cancers can occur after age 50 or without a clear family history.

KNOW YOUR RISK. CHANGE YOUR STORY.

ONE TEST. ONE FAMILY. GENERATIONS OF IMPACT.

Need help finding genetic counseling or testing resources?

lynchsyndromeawareness.com

Sources: CDC • National Cancer Institute