Renal Cancer Panel

Features of Hereditary Renal Cancer

Genetic testing with the Renal Cancer Panel may be appropriate if your personal and/or family history is suggestive of a hereditary predisposition to renal (kidney) cancer. This includes:

- A personal or family history of renal cancer at a young age (i.e. ≤46 years)
- A personal or family history of bilateral renal cancer (disease in both kidneys) or multiple primary tumors in a single kidney
- Multiple renal cancers within a family
- A pattern of cancer in which the individuals with similar or related cancers (see table below) are on one side of the family spanning multiple generations

Genes Included on the Renal Cancer Panel are Listed in the Table Below

High-Risk Genes Well-studied • Greater than 4-fold risk of developing one or more cancers • Can cause a moderate risk for other cancers • National or expert opinion guidelines for screening and prevention are established

Newer-Risk Genes Not as well-studied • Precise lifetime risks and tumor spectrum not yet determined • Guidelines for screening and prevention are limited or not available

Lifetime Cancer and/or Tumor Risks

	Gene	Lifetime Cancer and/or Tumor Risks*
High-Risk Genes	*EPCAM***	Colorectal (69-75%), Endometrial (12-55%), Ovarian, Gastric, Pancreatic, Biliary tract, Urinary tract, Small bowel, Brain, Sebaceous tumors, Prostate
	FH	Renal (10-19%), Paraganglioma/Pheochromocytoma, Leiomyomas-skin and uterine
	FLCN	Renal cancer and tumors (6-41%)
	MLH1	Colorectal (22-80%), Endometrial (31-54%), Ovarian (13-20%), Gastric (6-20%), Urinary tract (1-3%), Pancreatic, Biliary tract, Small bowel, Brain, Sebaceous tumors, Prostate
	MSH2	Colorectal (22-80%), Endometrial (31-61%), Ovarian (10-24%), Urinary tract (8-20%), Gastric (<1-9%), Pancreatic, Biliary tract, Small bowel, Brain, Sebaceous tumors, Prostate
	*MSH6***	Colorectal (20-44%), Endometrial (16-71%), Ovarian (1-11%), Gastric, Pancreatic, Biliary tract, Urinary tract, Small bowel, Brain, Sebaceous tumors, Prostate
	*PMS2***	Colorectal (11-20%), Endometrial (12-15%), Ovarian, Gastric, Pancreatic, Biliary tract, Urinary tract, Small bowel, Brain, Sebaceous tumors, Prostate
	PTEN	Female breast (25-85%), Thyroid (3-38%), Endometrial (5-28%), Colorectal, Renal, Melanoma, Gastrointestinal polyps
	SDHB	Paraganglioma/Pheochromocytoma (77%), Renal, Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
	SDHD	Paraganglioma/Pheochromocytoma (up to 86%), Renal, Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
	TP53	Female breast (85%), Sarcoma-bone and soft tissue, Brain, Hematologic malignancies, Adrenocortical carcinoma, among others. Overall risk for cancer: up to 95% in females, 88% in males
	TSC1	Renal cancer (5%) and tumors, Benign central nervous system tumors, Hamartomatous tumors
	TSC2	Renal cancer (5%) and tumors, Benign central nervous system tumors, Hamartomatous tumors
	VHL	Renal (up to 69%), Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (up to 17%), Hemangioblastomas, Pheochromocytomas
Newer-Risk Genes	*BAP1*	Renal, Melanoma, Mesothelioma, Basal cell carcinoma
	MET	Renal
	MITF	Renal, Melanoma
	SDHC	Paraganglioma/Pheochromocytoma, Renal, Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)

*Most commonly associated cancer/tumors listed; lifetime risks provided when available. Risks relate to carriers of a single pathogenic variant.

**Tumor spectrum is representative of Lynch syndrome; data are limited with regard to the association of certain cancers with pathogenic variants in *MSH6*, *PMS2* and *EPCAM*.

Possible Outcomes of Genetic Testing

There are four possible outcomes of genetic testing: positive (pathogenic variant), likely pathogenic variant, variant of uncertain significance (VUS), and negative. Genetic counseling is recommended prior to genetic testing to understand the benefits and limitations of testing.

A **positive** result indicates a genetic variant (change) was identified in a specific gene and that variant is pathogenic (harmful). With a **positive** test result, the risk to develop a particular disease (in this case, cancer and/or tumors) is increased.

A **likely pathogenic variant** result indicates that there is a variant in a specific gene for which there is significant, but not conclusive, evidence of an increased risk to develop a particular disease (in this case, cancer and/or tumors).

A **variant of uncertain significance (VUS)** result means that a change in a specific gene was identified, however the effect of the variant cannot be clearly established. There may be conflicting or incomplete information in the medical literature about this variant and its association with an increased risk of cancers and/or tumors is unknown. In other words, it cannot be determined yet whether this variant is associated with an increased risk of cancer and/or tumors or it is a harmless (normal) variant.

A **negative** result means that no reportable variants were identified.

Medical Management Based on Genetic Test Results

Clinical guidelines may be available which provide options and recommendations for patients who have a **positive** (pathogenic variant) test result indicating an increased risk for cancer and/or tumors. Guidelines and recommendations for early detection and/or risk reduction are specific to the gene in which the pathogenic variant was found.

Recommendations may include:

- Clinical exams, such as dental, skin or eye exams
- Blood or urine analysis
- Imaging exams, such as a MRI, CT and/or ultrasound
- Screening procedures, such as a colonoscopy or endoscopy
- Risk-reducing surgery

If you have a **positive** or a **likely pathogenic variant** result, your test report will include additional information regarding available medical management options.

If you have a **negative** or a **variant of uncertain significance (VUS)** test result, medical management should be based upon your personal and/or family history of cancer and/or tumors.

Once your test results are available, a discussion with your healthcare provider is recommended to determine the most appropriate medical management options for you and your family.

Regardless of the test results, consider sharing them with your family members so that they may discuss the results with their healthcare providers. If you have a **positive** or a **likely pathogenic variant** result, family members are at risk to have the same variant and should consider genetic testing to best understand their chance of developing cancer and/or tumors.

Resources

General

American Cancer Society
www.cancer.org

GeneDx
www.genedx.com/oncology

National Cancer Institute
www.cancer.gov

Kidney Cancer

Kidney Cancer Association
www.kidneycancer.org

National Kidney Foundation
www.kidney.org

Find a Genetic Counselor

Canadian Association of Genetic Counsellors
www.cagc-accg.ca

National Society of Genetic Counselors
www.nsgc.org

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