Family history or personal history red flags for colon cancer genetic testing:

- Colorectal or uterine cancer <50yrs
- 10 or more polyps (adenomas) in one individual
- ≥2 cancers in one individual
- ≥2 people with colon, uterine, ovarian, small bowel, brain, pancreatic, or gastric cancer
- Meets Bethesda or Amsterdam criteria (NCCN)

→ Cancer gene panel:
APC, BMPR1A, CDH1, CHEK2, EPCAM, GREM1, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, PTEN, SMAD4, STK11 and TP53

Family member with positive genetic test results

→ Single site testing for the family mutation- need copy of relatives results

Abnormal IHC results
All CRC/endometrial tumors tested at IHC & HCI

→ Order genes that correspond to protein missing on tumor (NCCN chart)
If patient tests negative and is under 50 with colon cancer consider reflex to a gene panel

Personal history that strongly suggests Familial Adenomatous Polyposis syndrome (FAP, gardner syndrome). i.e. 100+ polyps

→ APC/MUTYH gene testing

CHRPE (especially bilateral or multifocal)

→ APC gene testing