

Clinician Management Resource for *EPCAM* (Lynch syndrome)

This overview of clinical management guidelines is based on this patient's positive test result for an *EPCAM* gene mutation. Unless otherwise stated, medical management guidelines used here are limited to those issued by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®)¹ in the U.S. Please consult the referenced guideline for complete details and further information.

Clinical correlation with the patient's past medical history, treatments, surgeries and family history may lead to changes in clinical management decisions; therefore, other management recommendations may be considered. Genetic testing results and medical society guidelines help inform medical management decisions but do not constitute formal recommendations. Discussions of medical management decisions and individualized treatment plans should be made in consultation between each patient and his or her healthcare provider, and may change over time.

SCREENING/SURGICAL CONSIDERATIONS	AGE TO START	FREQUENCY
Colorectal Cancer¹		
Colonoscopy	20-25 years old (or 2-5 years prior to the earliest colorectal cancer in the family, if it is diagnosed before 25 years)	Every 1-2 years
Endometrial and Ovarian Cancer¹		
Consider option of prophylactic hysterectomy	Individualized	N/A
Bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (BSO) for women who have completed childbearing	Individualized	N/A
Endometrial: encourage prompt response to symptoms (e.g. abnormal uterine bleeding, postmenopausal bleeding)	Individualized	Individualized
Ovarian: educate women on the symptoms associated with ovarian cancer (e.g. pelvic/abdominal pain, bloating, difficulty eating, increased abdominal girth, etc.).	Individualized	Individualized
Consider screening via endometrial biopsy	Clinician's discretion	Every 1-2 years
Transvaginal ultrasound and serum CA-125 may be considered. Data do not support routine ovarian screening.	Clinician's discretion	Clinician's discretion
Consider risk reduction agents	Individualized	Individualized
Gastric and Small Bowel Cancer¹		
Selected individuals/families or those of Asian descent may consider upper endoscopy with visualization of the duodenum. No clear evidence to support screening for gastric, duodenal, or small bowel cancer. Consider testing and treating <i>H. pylori</i> .	Beginning age 40	Every 3-5 years
Central Nervous System Cancer¹		
Consider physical/neurological examination	25-30 years old	Every 12 months
Urothelial Cancer¹		
Selected individuals such as with a family history of urothelial cancer may consider urinalysis. There is insufficient evidence to recommend a particular surveillance strategy.	30-35 years old	Every 12 months
Breast Cancer¹		
Not enough evidence to support increased screening above average-risk screening recommendations or based on personal and/or family history.	Clinician's discretion	Clinician's discretion
Prostate Cancer¹		
Insufficient evidence to recommend earlier or more frequent screening	Clinician's discretion	Clinician's discretion

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SCREENING/SURGICAL CONSIDERATIONS	AGE TO START	FREQUENCY
Pancreatic Cancer²		
For individuals with exocrine pancreatic cancer in >1 first- or second-degree relative on the same side of the family as the identified pathogenic/likely pathogenic germline variant, consider pancreatic cancer screening.*	50 years (or 10 years younger than the earliest exocrine pancreatic cancer diagnosis in the family)	Annually (with consideration of shorter intervals if worrisome abnormalities seen on screening)
Other¹		
Counsel for risk of autosomal recessive condition in offspring If both parents have a <i>EPCAM</i> mutation, each of their children have a 25% chance to have constitutional MMR deficiency (CMMRD) syndrome.	Individualized	N/A

* For individuals considering pancreatic cancer screening, the Guidelines recommends that screening be performed in experienced high-volume centers, ideally under research conditions. The Guidelines recommends that such screening only take place after an in-depth discussion about the potential limitations to screening, including cost, the high incidence of pancreatic abnormalities, and uncertainties about the potential benefits of pancreatic cancer screening.

The Guidelines recommends that screening be considered using annual contrast-enhanced MRI/MRCP and/or EUS, with consideration of shorter screening intervals for individuals found to have worrisome abnormalities on screening. The Guidelines emphasizes that most small cystic lesions found on screening will not warrant biopsy, surgical resection, or any other intervention.

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