

## Pancreatic Cancer Gene Panel (12 genes)

Everyone has two copies of each gene listed below. Normally, these genes help to protect us from getting cancer. If a person inherits a change, called a pathogenic variant (mutation) from one of their parents, their chance of getting cancer is increased.

GENES*	LIFETIME CANCER and/or TUMOUR RISK(S)
<b>ATM**</b>	Breast; Possible pancreatic, prostate and colon
<b>BRCA1</b>	Breast, ovarian/fallopian tube/primary peritoneal, prostate, male breast, pancreatic
<b>BRCA2</b>	Breast, ovarian/fallopian tube/primary peritoneal, prostate, male breast, pancreatic; Possible melanoma (form of skin cancer)
<b>CDKN2A</b>	Melanoma, pancreatic
<b>MLH1</b>	Colon, uterine, ovarian, stomach, small intestine, pancreas, prostate, urinary tract, bladder, hepatobiliary tract; Possible brain
<b>MSH2 EPCAM</b>	Colon, uterine, prostate, ovarian, bladder, urinary tract, stomach, small intestine; Possible pancreas and brain
<b>MSH6</b>	Colon, uterine, ovarian, urinary tract, prostate, stomach, small intestine, bladder; Possible hepatobiliary tract and pancreas
<b>PMS2</b>	Colon, uterine; Possible prostate, ovarian, urinary tract, stomach, small intestine, hepatobiliary tract, and brain
<b>PALB2</b>	Breast, pancreatic, male breast; Possible ovarian
<b>STK11</b>	Colon, breast, pancreatic, stomach, small intestine, ovarian tumours, lung, cervix, uterine, testicular tumours
<b>TP53</b>	Breast, sarcoma (bone and soft tissue), brain, adrenocortical, leukemia and others

\*Cancer syndromes connected to above genes: Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (BRCA1 and BRCA2), Familial atypical multiple mole melanoma (CDKN2A), Lynch syndrome (MLH1, MSH2, EPCAM, MSH6 and PMS2), MUTYH-associated polyposis (MUTYH), Peutz-Jeghers syndrome (STK11) and Li Fraumeni syndrome (TP53).

\*\* Risks may vary based on family history and/or specific gene mutation.

# Pancreatic Cancer Gene Panel (12 genes)

## Genetic Testing:

### Genetic Testing

Blood sample (or other DNA sample) is tested for mutations in the above gene(s).

- **Predictive:** Testing for the known mutation previously found in your family.
- **Comprehensive:** Full testing of the above 12 genes (cancer gene panel).

## Possible Genetic Test Results:

RESULTS	EXPLANATION
<b>Positive</b>	<p>Cancer Risk Increased</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mutation was found in one of the genes tested</li> <li>• Increased risk for cancer specific to the gene that has a mutation</li> <li>• Gene-specific cancer screening and prevention recommendations</li> <li>• Offering genetic testing to adult at-risk relatives for the specific mutation is recommended</li> </ul>
<b>Negative</b>	<p>Hereditary Cancer Risk Reduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No mutations were found in any of the genes tested</li> <li>• Cancer risk(s) are based on personal and family history</li> <li>• Cancer screening and prevention recommendations based on family history</li> <li>• There still may be mutations in genes that were not tested</li> <li>• There still may be mutations in other family members that you did not inherit</li> </ul>
<b>Uncertain</b>	<p>Hereditary Cancer Risk Not Fully Defined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A genetic change (called a variant of uncertain significance) was found however the cancer risk is unclear</li> <li>• Cancer risk(s) are based on personal and family history</li> <li>• Cancer screening and prevention recommendation based on family history</li> <li>• Keep in touch every two to three years, for updates on variant classification</li> </ul>