



	SKIN		GI TRACT						MALE GENITAL TRACT	FEMALE GENITAL TRACT				ENDOCRINE			NERVOUS SYSTEM		MUSCULOSKELETAL		URINARY TRACT		HAEMATOLOGICAL	
	SKIN	BREAST	COLORECTAL	GASTRIC	PANCREAS	LIVER	HEPATO-BILIARY TRACT	SMALL BOWEL	PROSTATE	ENDOMETRIUM	MYOMETRIUM	CERVIX	OVARY	PARATHYROID	THYROID	ADRENAL	EYE	BRAIN	SARCOMA	BENIGN	KIDNEY	UROTHELIAL	LYMPHO-PROLIFERATIVE	LEUKAEMIA
BRCA1		F 65% (range* 44-78%) to age 70 yr										F 39% (range* 18-54%) to age 70yr												
BRCA2	Melanoma	F 45% (CI* 31-56%) to age 70 yr; M -6% to age 70 yr						7.5% by age 70 yr					F 11% (CI* 2.4-19%) to age 70 yr											
HNPCC	Sebaceous tumours, keratoacanthomas		M 80%, F 40%	-5%	-2%		-1%	1% (jejunal & ileal)	50%			-4%						3% (astrocytomas > medulloblastoma)		1-2% RCCa	2-6% TCCa (renal pelvis and ureter)	2-3%		
FAP (APC)	Sebaceous cysts		nearly 100%	Fundic gland polyps	++	+ (hepatoblastoma in children)	++	++ (duodenal 3-4%)						++ papillary	+ (adrenocortical ca)		++ (medulloblastoma > astrocytoma)		Desmoid tumours, osteomata, odontomata					
PJS			29%					10%	9%	39%			SCTAT (usually benign) in 21%	36%							13%			
Hereditary gastric (ECAD)				+++ 70-80%																				
LFS		+++	++		++										+++ (cortex)		+++	+++		+++ (Wilm's)			+	
VHL															++ (phaeochromocytoma) 17%		+++ (cerebellar haemangioblastoma) 56%			+++ (RCCa) 25%				
Cowden		+++	Cowden's hamartomata						++	Fibroids				+++ (non-medullary)			Lhermitte-Duclos SOL in cerebellum	Lipomata, haemangiomas		++				
Gorlin	+++ BCCa																++ medulloblastoma in children							
RB	++ melanoma (7% of 2nd tumours)															+++ 90% (retinoblastoma)	++ (4.5% of 2nd tumours)	+++ (51% of 2nd tumours)						
MEN1					++ adenomas								+++				++ pituitary adenomas							
MEN2													++ (2A not 2B)	+++ FMTC	++ (phaeochromocytoma)									
NF2	Neurofibromata																++ schwannomas and meningiomas							
Fumarate carrier										Fibroids														
Mean age of diagnosis for this type of cancer in the UK with 25th and 75th quartiles	Melanoma M 60yr (49-74yr); F 58yr (44-74yr)	F 63yr (52-75 yr)	M 71yr (64-79 yr); F 73 yr (66-83yr)	M 72 yr (65-80yr); F 75yr (70-85yr)	M 70yr (63-79yr); F 74yr (67-83yr)			M 73yr (67-80yr)	F 67yr (59-76yr)			F 52yr (37-68yr)	F 65yr (55-76yr)				M 57yr (46-71yr); 59yr (48-74yr)			M 66yr (59-76yr); F 68yr (60-79yr)		NHL M 64yr (54-78yr); F 67yr (58-79yr)	M 63yr (55-82yr); F 66yr (57-82yr)	
Lifetime UK Population Risk (OPCS 1996) expressed as %	0.9% (Melanoma)	F 9-11%	M 5.5%, F 5.0%	M 2.3%, F 1.2%	1%	0.4%	0.08%	0.12%	7.3%	1.4%		F 0.9%	F 2.1%				0.7%			M 1.1%, F 0.6%	M 3.3%, F 0.6%	1.3%	0.9%	
Lifetime UK Population Risk (OPCS 1996) expressed as chance of diagnosis	1 in 117 (Melanoma)	1 in 9	M 1 in 18, F 1 in 20	M 1 in 45, F 1 in 90	1 in 100	1 in 250	1 in 1250	1 in 830	1 in 14	1 in 70		1 in 116	1 in 50				1 in 150			M 1 in 90, F 1 in 160	M 1 in 90, F 1 in 160	1 in 75	1 in 110	

\* - where there are multiple affected family members, the risk estimates from the upper end of these ranges are likely to be appropriate

Greatly increased risk +++  
 Moderately increased risk ++  
 Some increased risk +

+++  
++  
+

A chart giving the pattern of cancer in the UK. HNPCC, Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer; FAP, familial adenomatous polyposis; PJS, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome; LFS, Li-Fraumeni syndrome; VHL, von Hippel-Lindau; RB, retinoblastoma; MEN, multiple endocrine neoplasia; NF2, neurofibromatosis type 2; TCC, transitional cell carcinoma.

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References: www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/statsmisc/pdfs/cancerstats\_incidence.pdf

OPCS (Office of Population Censuses and Surveys) 1996