MUTYH-Associated Polyposis

MUTYH-associated polyposis (MAP) is the two gene hereditary colorectal cancer syndrome. It is caused by mutations in the MUTYH gene, which codes for a DNA glycosylase enzyme. Mutations in MUTYH result in colorectal adenomas and carcinomas. The risk of developing colorectal cancer is increased, and it is important to be aware that these individuals may have a higher risk of colorectal cancer than the general population.

To determine if a patient has a mutation in the MUTYH gene, a diagnostic test should be performed. The test involves collecting a sample of DNA from the patient, which is then analyzed using genetic testing techniques. If a mutation is found, the patient is at risk for developing colorectal cancer and may require additional monitoring and screening.

Lifestyle, family history, and other factors can also influence the risk of developing colorectal cancer. Individuals with a family history of colorectal cancer or those who have a personal history of colorectal polyps or cancer may be at a higher risk of developing colorectal cancer.

Learn more about MAP and colorectal cancer:

- Genetic Testing in Colon Cancer: Understanding the Benefits and Risks
- Colorectal Cancer: Causes, Symptoms, and Risk Factors
- Colon Cancer Prevention Strategies for High-Risk Groups