**MUTYH-Associated Polyposis**

MUTYH-associated polyposis (MAP) is a rare autosomal recessive disorder that affects the small bowel and colon, leading to an increased risk of developing colorectal cancer. People with MAP have a higher risk of developing polyps (benign growths on the inner lining of the colon) that can eventually become cancerous. MAP is caused by mutations in the MUTYH gene, which plays a role in the repair of damaged DNA.

**Variant detected**

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**How to Use This Test**

MUTYH-associated polyposis leads to increased risk of developing colorectal cancer. If you or a family member have been found to carry a MUTYH variant, it is recommended to follow these guidelines:

**Intended Use**

This test is intended to detect MUTYH variants associated with MUTYH-associated polyposis. It is not intended to be used for diagnostic purposes or to determine carrier status.

**Limitations**

- **Test performance:** This test has limitations due to the complexity of the MUTYH gene. Variants in MUTYH can be difficult to detect, especially in certain populations.
- **Medical decision:** The results of this test should be interpreted in conjunction with medical history and clinical findings.

**Important Considerations**

- **Carrier detection:** Family members who carry certain MUTYH variants can also be at risk for developing colorectal cancer. It is recommended to consider genetic counseling and testing for family members.
- **Follow-up care:** Regular follow-up with a healthcare provider is recommended to monitor for signs of colorectal cancer.

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**You have an increased risk of developing colorectal cancer based on your results.**

MUTYH variants are associated with an increased risk of developing colorectal cancer. It is recommended to follow up with a healthcare provider for further evaluation and management.

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**There are things you can do to reduce your risk for colorectal cancer.**

- **Healthy diet:** Eating a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains can help reduce the risk of colorectal cancer.
- **Regular exercise:** Regular physical activity can help lower your risk of colorectal cancer.
- **Normal weight:** Maintaining a healthy weight can reduce the risk of colorectal cancer.

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**About MUTYH-Associated Polyposis**

MUTYH-associated polyposis (MAP) is a rare genetic disorder that affects the small bowel and colon. People with MAP have an increased risk of developing colorectal cancer. The MUTYH gene plays a role in the repair of damaged DNA, and variants in this gene can disrupt this process, leading to an increased risk of cancer.

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**Real success: NaturalCare medical excellence**

It is important to discuss this result with a healthcare professional.

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**Visit the Mayo Clinic's Genetic Testing Information Page**

Learn more about genetic testing and how it can help you and your family.

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**About the MUTYH-Associated Polyposis Gene**

The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 6 and encodes for a protein that plays a role in the repair of damaged DNA. Variants in the MUTYH gene can lead to an increased risk of colorectal cancer.

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**References**


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**Additional Resources**

- **Genetic Testing Services:** Mayo Clinic. [Link](https://www.mayoclinic.org/services-genetics).
- **Genetic Counseling:** Mayo Clinic. [Link](https://www.mayoclinic.org/services-genetics).

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**Contact Information**

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact...

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**Disclaimer**

The information provided in this document is for educational purposes only and should not be used as a substitute for professional medical advice. It is recommended to consult with a healthcare provider for personalized advice.
MUTYH is mutated in the MUTYH gene.

You have two copies of a genetic variant associated with MUTYH.

**Summary Information**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>MUTYH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
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**Variant Information**

<table>
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<th>Variant</th>
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**Clinical Relevance**

- **Implications**: The variant is not expected to affect protein function.
- **Prevalence**: The variant is rare, with an estimated frequency of 0.02% in the general population.
- **Genetic Counseling**: Advised for patients with a family history of MUTYH-related conditions.

**References**

1. *Journal Name*, 2023. doi:10.1234/56789

**Cancer Screening and Prevention Guidelines**

- **Recommendations**:
  - The patient should undergo annual colorectal cancer screening from age 45.
  - Genetic counseling is recommended for the patient and any close relatives.