MUTYH-Associated Polyposis

MUTYH-Associated Polyposis (MAP) is an inherited disorder that can cause numerous colorectal polyps. People with MAP can develop colorectal cancer, and they are at higher risk for other types of cancer as well. The condition is autosomal recessive, meaning both parents must carry a copy of the MUTYH gene mutation.

How to Use This Test

Your test does not diagnose cancer or rule out colorectal cancer. It does not confirm or refute a diagnosis of colorectal cancer, but it can help you and your doctor determine if you need further testing.

Intended Use

- This test is intended for use in individuals with a diagnosis of MAP.
- People with MAP who have a familial history of colorectal cancer or other related conditions may benefit from this test.
- People with a personal or family history of colorectal cancer who are at risk for MAP may consider taking the test.

Limitations

- The test is not intended for use in individuals who do not have a family history of colorectal cancer or other related conditions.
- The test may not detect all mutations in the MUTYH gene.
- The test is not intended to be used as the sole basis for making medical decisions.

Important Information

- The test does not detect other genetic conditions that can cause colorectal cancer or other related conditions.
- The test may not detect all mutations in the MUTYH gene.
- The test may not detect all individuals with MAP who have a family history of colorectal cancer or other related conditions.

We could not determine if you have either of the two variants we tested linked to MAP.

You must have fewer than 100 polyps to be considered for this genetic test.

We could not rule out whether either of the two variants we tested.

In the general population, about 1 in 200 people will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer during their lifetime. People with MAP have a higher risk of developing colorectal cancer than people without MAP.

If you have a personal or family history of colorectal cancer or multiple colorectal polyps, talk to a healthcare professional about whether testing is appropriate.

Lifestyle, family history, and other factors can also influence the chances of developing colorectal cancer.

About MUTYH-Associated Polyposis

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Learn more about MAP and colorectal cancer.

Read more on www.MAPandCancer.com.
MUTYH is caused by variants in the MUTYH gene, which encodes for the enzyme MUTYH (N-arginine-specific DNA glycosylase). This enzyme is responsible for removing damaged DNA bases and maintaining DNA integrity. Variants in MUTYH can lead to decreased enzyme activity, which in turn can result in a higher risk of colorectal cancer.

In the context of genetic testing, MUTYH variants are often evaluated to identify individuals at risk for colorectal cancer. A positive genetic test for MUTYH variants may warrant further medical evaluation and surveillance strategies to monitor for the development of cancers.