## Patient Questionnaire

to identify the risk of a hereditary type of colorectal cancer

## Dear Patient,

You have been given this questionnaire because you were diagnosed with colorectal cancer.

Today, we know that genetic factors can also influence the risk of developing colorectal cancer. This questionnaire can help us to identify any signs that you may have a hereditary type of colorectal cancer.

## If you would like to find out, please answer the following questions:

1.	Were you or one of your parents, siblings or children diagnosed with <b>colorectal cancer</b> before the age of 50?	No □	Yes
2.	Were you or one of your relatives diagnosed with <b>multiple simultaneous or</b> <b>consecutive cancers</b> in one of the following organs? (cancer of the colon, small intestine, stomach, uterus (not cervix), ovaries, pancreas, biliary ducts, efferent urinary tract, brain or sebaceous glands)	No □	Yes □
3.	Besides your colorectal cancer, were <b>your parents, siblings or children</b> diagnosed with cancer in one of the following organs <b>before the age of 50</b> ? (colon, small intestine, stomach, uterus (not cervix), ovaries, pancreas, biliary ducts, efferent urinary tract, brain or sebaceous glands)	No □	Yes □
4.	Besides you, are there <b>at least 2 other members of your family</b> who have developed colorectal cancer or other types of cancer in one of the following organs? (cancer of the colon, small intestine, stomach, uterus (not cervix), ovaries, pancreas, biliary ducts, efferent urinary tract, brain or sebaceous glands)	No □	Yes □
5.	Have more than 10 polyps been found in your colon or in that of a relative or have you been diagnosed with "polyposis"?	No	Yes

► If you answered **'yes' to at least one of the questions**, it is possible that there may be a hereditary type of colorectal cancer in your family.

We recommend that you make an appointment for a genetics consultation to further explore the situation or that you ask your attending physicians about undergoing more comprehensive tests.

Where there is a suspected Lynch syndrome (specific type of hereditary colorectal cancer), it makes sense to follow the procedure recommended in the relevant guidelines in order to clarify the situation (<u>Link Guidelines</u>).

▶ If you have not answered 'yes' to any of the questions, the risk of developing colorectal cancer is still higher in your family than in the general population. This is because you were diagnosed with colorectal cancer. Your parents, siblings or children should, therefore, attend (early detection) tests sooner than is normally recommended. You should discuss which tests should be conducted and the intervals between them with your attending physician.

Questionnaire developed by the "Hereditary Colorectal Cancer" working group of the Institute of Human Genetics, University Hospital Bonn, version 22 March 2019