Diagnostic criteria for Lynch syndrome (Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, HNPCC)

- Revised Bethesda Diagnostic criteria

  - CRC diagnosed at younger than 50 years,
  - Presence of synchronous or metachronous CRC or other Lynch syndrome-associated tumors¹,
  - CRC with MSI-high pathologic-associated features (Crohn-like lymphocytic reaction, mucinous/signet cell differentiation, or medullary growth pattern) diagnosed in an individual younger than 60 years old,
  - Patient with CRC and CRC or Lynch syndrome-associated tumor¹ diagnosed in at least one first-degree relative younger than 50 years old,
  - Patient with CRC and CRC or Lynch syndrome-associated tumor¹ at any age in two first-degree or second-degree relatives.

 CRC, colorectal cancer
 MSI, microsatellite instability
 ¹ Lynch syndrome-associated tumors include tumor of the colorectum, endometrium, stomach, ovary, pancreas, ureter, renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain, small bowel, sebaceous glands, and keratoacanthomas.

Note
Additional useful reference discussing the use of the above diagnostic criteria:
Accessible at http://www.gastrojournal.org/article/S0016-5085%2814%2900448-X/fulltext
1. **Amsterdam I and Amsterdam II criteria**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amsterdam Criteria ¹</th>
<th>Amsterdam II Criteria ²</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three or more family members, one of whom is a first-degree relative of the other two, with a confirmed diagnosis of colorectal cancer</td>
<td>Three or more family members (one of whom is a first-degree relative of the other two) with HNPCC-related cancers</td>
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<td>Two successive affected generations</td>
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<td>One or more colon cancers diagnosed before age 50 years</td>
<td>One or more of the HNPCC-related cancers diagnosed before age 50 years</td>
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<td>Exclusion of familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)</td>
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