GECKO
Genetics Education Canada: Knowledge Organization
Centre d'éducation en génétique canadien: Connaissances organisées

POINT OF CARE TOOL

RED FLAGS TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS WITH RENAL TUMOURS MOST LIKELY TO BENEFIT FROM REFERRAL TO GENETICS

Reproduced and adapted with permission from the Canadian Urological Association. Reaume, et al., 2013. Canadian guideline on genetic screening for hereditary renal cell cancers. Can Urol Assoc J. 7(9-10):319-23

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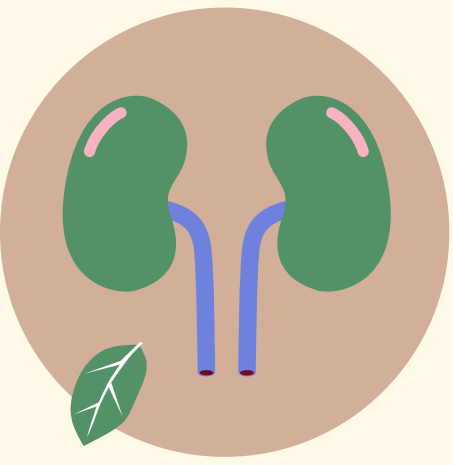


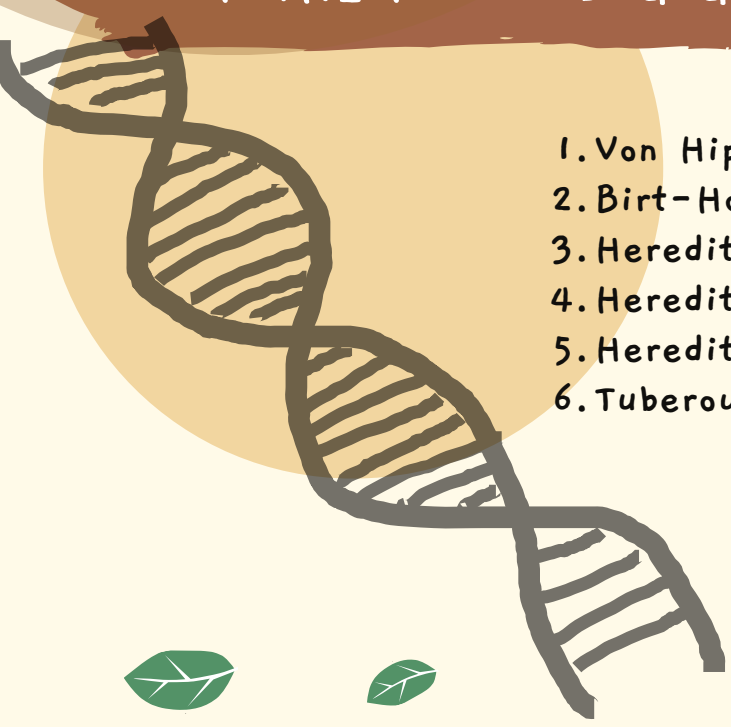
INDIVIDUALS WITH ANY RENAL TUMOUR (BENIGN OR MALIGNANT) AND ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. Bilaterality or multifocality
2. Early age of onset (⩽45 years of age)
3. 1st or 2nd degree relative with any renal tumour
4. A history of pneumothorax*
5. One of the following dermatologic findings:
    a. Skin leiomyomas*
    b. Skin fibrofolliculomas/trichodiscomas*
6. One of the following associated tumours:
    a. Pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma*
    b. Hemangioblastoma of the retina, brainstem, cerebellum or spinal cord*
    c. Early onset of multiple uterine fibroids (<30 years of age)*
7. Lymphangiomyomatosis*
8. Childhood seizure disorder*

*or 1st degree relative with same

INDIVIDUALS WITH NON-CLEAR CELL CARCINOMA WITH UNUSUAL ASSOCIATED FEATURES (E.G., CHROMOPHOBE, ONCOCYTIC OR HYBRID TUMOURS)

INDIVIDUALS, UNAFFECTED OR AFFECTED, WHO REPORT ANY FAMILY MEMBER WITH A KNOWN CLINICAL OR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GENETIC CONDITIONS:



1. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome
2. Birt-Hogg-Dubé syndrome
3. Hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell cancer
4. Hereditary papillary renal cell cancer
5. Hereditary paraganglioma/ pheochromocytoma
6. Tuberous sclerosis