Identification of Lynch Syndrome Among Patients With Colorectal Cancer

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C OLORECTAL CANCER (CRC) is the third most common cancer worldwide and the second leading cause of cancer-related death. Lynch syndrome, also known as hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC), is the most common form of hereditary CRC, accounting for 1% to 3% of all these tumors. It is an autosomal-dominant disorder caused by germ-line mutations in DNA mismatch repair (MMR) genes (ie, MSH2, MLH1, MSH6, and PMS2). The

Context Lynch syndrome is the most common form of hereditary colorectal cancer (CRC) and is caused by germline mutations in DNA mismatch repair (MMR) genes. Identification of gene carriers currently relies on germline analysis in patients with MMR-deficient tumors, but criteria to select individuals in whom tumor MMR testing should be performed are unclear.

Objective To establish a highly sensitive and efficient strategy for the identification of MMR gene mutation carriers among CRC probands.

Design, Setting, and Patients Pooled-data analysis of 4 large cohorts of newly diagnosed CRC probands recruited between 1994 and 2010 (n = 10206) from the Colon Cancer Family Registry, the EPICOLON project, the Ohio State University, and the University of Helsinki examining personal, tumor-related, and family characteristics, as well as microsatellite instability, tumor MMR immunostaining, and germline MMR mutational status data.

Main Outcome Measures Performance characteristics of selected strategies (Bethesda guidelines, Jerusalem recommendations, and those derived from a bivariate/multivariate analysis of variables associated with Lynch syndrome) were compared with tumor MMR testing of all CRC patients (universal screening).

Results Of 10206 informative, unrelated CRC probands, 312 (3.1%) were MMR gene mutation carriers. In the population-based cohorts (n = 3671 probands), the universal screening approach (sensitivity, 100%; 95% CI, 99.3%-100%; specificity, 93.0%; 95% CI, 92.0%-93.7%; diagnostic yield, 2.2%; 95% CI, 1.7%-2.7%) was superior to the use of Bethesda guidelines (sensitivity, 87.8%; 95% CI, 78.9%-93.2%; specificity, 97.5%; 95% CI, 96.9%-98.0%; diagnostic yield, 2.0%; 95% CI, 1.5%-2.4%; P < .001), Jerusalem recommendations (sensitivity, 85.4%; 95% CI, 77.1%-93.6%; specificity, 96.7%; 95% CI, 96.0%-97.2%; diagnostic yield, 1.9%; 95% CI, 1.4%-2.3%; P < .001), and a selective strategy based on tumor MMR testing of cases with CRC diagnosed at age 70 years or younger and in older patients fulfilling the Bethesda guidelines (sensitivity, 95.1%; 95% CI, 89.8%-99.0%; specificity, 95.5%; 95% CI, 94.7%-96.1%; diagnostic yield, 2.1%; 95% CI, 1.6%-2.6%; P < .001). This selective strategy missed 4.9% of Lynch syndrome cases but resulted in 34.8% fewer cases requiring tumor MMR testing and 28.6% fewer cases undergoing germline mutational analysis than the universal approach.

Conclusion Universal tumor MMR testing among CRC probands had a greater sensitivity for the identification of Lynch syndrome compared with multiple alternative strategies, although the increase in the diagnostic yield was modest.

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LYNCH SYNDROME AND COLORECTAL CANCER

abnormal function of these genes leads to accumulation of errors during DNA replication, especially in repetitive sequences known as microsatellites. As a result, tumors of patients with Lynch syndrome characterize-
dically demonstrate MMR deficiency, defined as the presence of microsatellite instability (MSI) or loss of the MMR protein expression, which is the hallmark of this disorder.3,4

Identification of patients with Lynch syndrome needs to be improved be-
cause, unless there is strong clinical suspicion, the majority of cases re-
main undetected, leading to the lack of implementation of highly effective pre-
ventive measures. Indeed, intensive CRC screening by colonoscopy and prophylactic gynecological surgery have been demonstrated to reduce both the incidence and mortality of these tu-
nors.5

In 1991, the International Collaborative Group on HNPCC proposed the Amsterdam criteria and subsequently the extended Amsterdam II criteria,6 the first clinical definition of the syndrome and as a means to identify the genes responsible. However, these cri-
tera were limited in clinical practice be-
cause of their low sensitivity. Conse-
quently, the National Cancer Institute proposed the Bethesda guidelines, and more recently the revised Bethesda guidelines,7 for identifying those individuals who should undergo tumor MSI testing. Although this strategy has been demonstrated to be both effective and cost-effective,8 it is not fully accepted because some MMR gene mutation car-
ters do not fulfill these criteria and be-
cause they are difficult to apply in clini
cal practice.9 Virtually all Lynch syndrome–associated CRC display MMR deficiency, so universal tumor MMR screening has been proposed using MSI testing or immunostaining of all CRC patients.2,4 Recently, it was suggested that tumor MMR screening should be performed in, at a mini-
mum, all CRC occurring in individu-
als younger than 70 years (ie, Jerusa-
lem recommendations).10 Nevertheless, while this strategy overcomes the limi-
tations of using any selection based on clinical criteria, it might not represent the most effective approach.

The controversy reflects that, at present, tumor MMR testing is the cor-
nerstone for identification of Lynch syn-
drome. However, it is still under de-
bate which CRC patients should undergo these analyses. Most sets of recom-
mendations are not empirically based11,12 or derived from series in which patients were selected on the basis of their personal or family history.13-15 To overcome these limitations, a pooled-
data analysis of population-based se-
ries with fully integrated, comprehen-
sive, and reliable data seems the most appropriate approach to outline a highly sensitive, efficient, and widely ac-
cepted strategy for the identification of MMR gene mutation carriers among CRC probands.

METHODS

The study sample came from the Colon Cancer Family Registry (CFR), the EPICOLON project,9 the Clinical Cancer Genetics Program of the Ohio State University,4,9 and the Department of Medical Genetics of the University of Helsinki, Finland15,16 (FIGURE 1 and FIGURE 2). Overall, cases were recruited between 1994 and 2010. The Colon CFR, an international resource for studies on the etiology of CRC described in detail elsewhere,17 recruited families through 6 administrative centers.18 The EPICOLON, Ohio, and Helsinki cohorts are population based and represent the core of the comparative analyses of diagnostic strategies for identification of Lynch syndrome (Figure 2). The Colon CFR recruited from both population-
based cancer registries and through can-
cer family and high-risk clinics and used an upper age limit of 75 years (except for the Australian site, which did not recruit participants older than 60 years).17 Therefore, Colon CFR pro-
hands were used only in the analysis of variables associated with the presence of germline MMR gene mutations and not in ascertaining the performance characteristics of selected strategies for Lynch syndrome identification.

Exclusion criteria were polyposis syndromes and personal history of in-
flammatory bowel disease. Written in-
formed consent was obtained from all study participants, and the study pro-
tocol was approved at each participat-
ing center.

Personal, tumor-related, and famil-
ial characteristics of probands were pooled from each series. Tumor MSI testing and immunostaining for the 4 MMR proteins were performed as previously described.4,9,15-17 MSI testing was done at each center using dif-
ferent panels of microsatellite markers, and patients were classified as MSI-
high or MSI-low/microsatellite stable according to previously described cri-
teria.20 Overall, tumors were deemed MSI-high if instability was seen at 30% or more markers or instability was present at monomorphic mononucleo-
tide markers. Tumors were consid-
ered MMR deficient if they were MSI-
high, exhibited loss of MMR protein expression, or both.

Germline MMR gene testing was performed by both multiple ligation probe amplification analysis and direct sequencing at each participat-
ing center. Whereas MSH2, MLH1, and MSH6 genes were evaluated in all cohorts, evaluation of the PMS2 gene was not included in the study design of the cohorts of EPICOLON, Hel-
sinki, and the University of Southern California Consortium (part of the Colon CFR). Deletions, insertions, duplications, nonsense, and frame-
shift mutations were considered dele-
terious; missense mutations were considered deleterious based on pub-
lished data and existing mutation databases. Tumor MMR status was not used to classify any variant of unknown significance. Germline MMR mutational analysis was usually driven by demonstration of tumor MMR deficiency, although in a subset of 187 patients (1.8%), direct ger-
line MMR gene testing was performed without assessment of MMR status (Figure 1). These patients were used in the analysis of variables associated with presence of MMR gene mutation.
but not in ascertaining the performance characteristics of selected strategies for Lynch syndrome identification. Similarly, in a subset of 1395 Colon CFR probands, germline gene testing was done although they had an MMR-proficient tumor. On the other hand, germline MMR gene testing was not performed in 318 patients (3.1%) in spite of having an MMR-deficient tumor (Figure 1), and consequently, they were excluded from all analyses.

**Statistical Analysis**

The focus of the analysis was to establish, primarily, the most sensitive strategy and, secondarily, the most efficient one for identification of MMR gene mutation carriers among CRC patients. The presence of a germline mutation was considered the gold standard. Efficiency was defined as the capacity to detect a germline mutation with the minimum amount of diagnostic resources (ie, tumor MMR testing and germline MMR gene analysis).

Age at diagnosis was treated as a continuous variable. In probands diagnosed with the same type of cancer more than once, the age at diagnosis of cancer at which they were first identified as having Lynch syndrome was considered. In relatives diagnosed with the same type of cancer more than once, the age at diagnosis was defined as the earliest one. The number of relatives with CRC or other Lynch syndrome-related tumors were also treated as continuous variables. All other evaluated variables were considered dichotomous.

Logistic regression analysis was performed, adjusted by age, sex, and participating center, to identify individual variables associated with the presence of germline MMR gene mutations. Multivariate models based on regression tree analysis were explored to establish the most discriminative combination of variables to identify MMR gene mutation carriers. Recursive partitioning programs build classification or regression models of a very general structure using a 2-stage procedure; the resulting models can be represented as binary trees. Because the proportion of carriers was low, a high cost for misclassification was used to prime sensitivity over specificity. These analyses were limited to probands with information on the mutational status of MMR genes. Results were expressed as odds ratios (ORs) with 95% CI.

Performance characteristics (ie, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values, positive and negative likelihood ratio, diagnostic yield, and false-positive yield) of selected strategies for Lynch syndrome identification were calculated with respect to the presence of germline MMR gene mutations.

**Figure 1.** Flowchart of the Study for the Overall Series

![Flowchart](https://jama.jamanetwork.com/content/308/15/1557/F1.large.jpg)

A patient is assumed to not have Lynch syndrome if the tumor is mismatch repair (MMR) proficient; germline MMR gene analysis was not performed for most of these individuals. CRC indicates colorectal cancer.

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mutations in the population-based cohorts. Selected strategies included germline testing of probands with an MMR-deficient lesion (1) after tumor testing of any CRC (ie, universal screening strategy); (2) after tumor testing of patients fulfilling the revised Bethesda guidelines; (3) after tumor testing of patients fulfilling the Jerusalem recommendations; or (4) after tumor testing of patients fulfilling the model derived from the multivariate analysis. These analyses were performed overall (ie, mutation in any MMR gene) and for each specific MMR gene. Comparison among strategies was made using the Matthews correlation coefficient and its 95% CI, which appropriately weights sensitivity and specificity values, as a measure of the quality of binary classifications.

All calculations were performed with SPSS version 18.0 (SPSS) and R package rpart version 3.1-50. All tests were 2-sided, and a P value of less than .05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS
A total of 13,151 unrelated CRC probands from the 4 cohorts were included (Figure 1). Of these, 2945 cases were excluded due to lack of reliable information on tumor MMR or germline MMR mutational status. Therefore, 10,206 informative, unrelated CRC probands constituted the basis of this pooled-data analysis. Demographic, clinical, and tumor-related characteristics of the patients are summarized in Table 1.

Tumor MMR testing was performed in 10,019 probands (98.1%), whereas in 187 patients (1.8%), germline MMR gene analysis was done without previous tumor MMR testing (Figure 1). The number of cases that were tested by MSI only was 2150; by immunostaining only, 2278; and by both MSI and immunostaining, 5591. In this latter group, concordance between MSI and immunostaining was 97.5% (94 cases [1.7%] showed MSI with retained protein expression and 49 [0.8%] exhibited loss of expression with microsatellite stability). A total of 1386 cases (13.8%) exhibited tumor MMR deficiency. Germline MMR mutational analysis was completed in 2650 probands and identified 312 gene mutation carriers in MSH2 (n = 129), MLH1 (n = 114), MSH6 (n = 40), or PMS2 (n = 29), representing 3.1% of the whole series (individual data available from the authors on request).

Among the 312 probands diagnosed with Lynch syndrome, mean (SD) age at CRC diagnosis was 48.1 (2.9) years; 131 (42.5%) had 1 or more first-degree relatives with CRC; 41 (14.0%) and 85 (27.2%) fulfilled Amsterdam I and II criteria, respectively; and 214 (68.6%) fulfilled at least 1 criterion of the revised Bethesda guidelines (eTable 1, available at http://www.jama.com). Moreover, 289 probands (92.6%) exhibited tumor MMR deficiency, whereas 12 (3.8%) (ie, 5 MLH1, 3 MSH2, 3 MSH6, and 1 PMS2 gene carriers) showed MMR proficiency. Of those, 5 cases had a tumor retaining protein expression (MSI analysis not...
performed), 4 cases exhibited microsatellite stability (immunostaining not performed), and 3 cases retained protein expression and showed microsatellite stability. In the remaining 11 probands (3.5%), tumor MMR testing was not performed (eTable 1).

**MMR Gene Mutation Carriers**

To identify variables associated with Lynch syndrome, a bivariate analysis was performed in those probands with information regarding germline MMR mutational status (n = 2650) (Table 2). This analysis identified CRC diagnosed at age 70 years or younger (OR, 4.0; 95% CI, 2.2-7.1) and fulfillment of at least 1 criterion of the revised Bethesda guidelines as variables with the highest sensitivity (94.2% and 88.1%, respectively) and negative predictive value (97.0% and 97.3%, respectively). All other evaluated characteristics showed sensitivities lower than 95% (Table 2). Distribution of germline MMR gene mutations according to the age at CRC diagnosis is shown in eTable 2.

In the multivariate analysis, based on regression trees, the highest discrimination was achieved when MMR testing was done for probands with any of the following characteristics: CRC diagnosed at 60 years or younger, presence of at least 1 first-degree relative with CRC diagnosed at 50 years or younger, or personal history of metastatic Lynch syndrome–related tumors diagnosed at 50 years or younger (OR, 11.3; 95% CI, 6.7-19.0). The sensitivity of this model was 90.1%, with a negative predictive value of 97.9%.

**Performance of Selected Strategies**

Strategies based on tumor MMR testing of probands fulfilling at least 1 criterion of the revised Bethesda guidelines, Jerusalem recommendations, or the model resulting from the multivariate analysis (ie, CRC diagnosis at ≤70 years and fulfillment of at least 1 criterion of the revised Bethesda guidelines, henceforth “selective strategy”), or the model resulting from the multivariate analysis, followed by germline MMR testing of individuals with an MMR-deficient tumor, were compared with the universal screening approach in which tumor MMR testing was performed in all CRC patients (Table 3 and Table 4). As expected, only the universal screening strategy achieved 100% sensitivity (95% CI, 99.3%-100%) and negative predictive value (95% CI, 99.9%-100%) in the identification of patients with Lynch syndrome, when the analysis was limited to population-based cohorts (n = 3671) (Figure 2).

Universal tumor testing (sensitivity, 93.0%; 95% CI, 92.0%-93.7%; diagnostic yield, 2.2%; 95% CI, 1.7%-2.7%) was superior to the selective strategy (sensitivity, 95.1%; 95% CI, 89.8%-99.0%; specificity, 95.5%; 95% CI, 94.7%-96.1%; diagnostic yield, 2.1%; 95% CI, 1.6%-2.6%; Matthews correlation coefficient, 0.54; P <.001), Bethesda guidelines (sensitivity, 87.8%; 95% CI, 78.9%-93.2%; specificity, 97.5%; 95% CI, 96.9%-98.0%; diagnostic yield, 2.0%; 95% CI, 1.5%-2.4%; Matthews correlation coefficient, 0.61; P <.001), and Jerusalem recommendations (sensitivity, 85.4%; 95% CI, 77.1%-93.6%; specificity, 96.7%; 95% CI, 96.0%-97.2%; diagnostic yield, 1.9%; 95% CI, 1.4%-2.3%; Matthews correlation coefficient, 0.55; P <.001) (Table 3 and Table 4). However, differences in diagnostic yield from the universal approach were small, with a difference between universal screening and the next less intensive strategy (ie, selective strategy) of only 0.11% (Table 3 and Table 4) and accompanied by an increase in false-positive yield of 2.5%. Indeed, the selective strategy resulted in a 34.8% fewer CRC patients requiring tumor MMR testing and an additional 28.6% fewer cases undergoing germline MMR mutational analysis in comparison with universal screening (Table 3 and Table 4). All these results were similar to those obtained in the overall series (eTable 3).
When the analysis was conducted for each specific MMR gene, the selective strategy resulted in identical sensitivity and negative predictive value to those achieved with the universal tumor MMR testing approach but only for the identification of MLH1 and MSH2 gene carriers, in a similar manner as the fulfillment of Bethesda guidelines for the identification of MLH1 gene carriers (TABLE 5). Again, these results were similar to those obtained in the whole series (eTable 4).

COMMENT

Results of this international, multi-center, pooled-data analysis demonstrate that unless a universal screening approach consisting of tumor MMR testing in all CRC patients is performed, a clinically meaningful proportion of MMR gene mutation carriers will remain undiagnosed. Specifically, use of the revised Bethesda guidelines will miss approximately 12%, use of the Jerusalem recommendations will miss approximately 15%, and use of a selective criteria (performing tumor MMR testing of CRC probands diagnosed at 70 years or younger or fulfilling criterion of the revised Bethesda guidelines) will miss approximately 5%. Conversely, the specificity for these

### Table 2. Analyses of Variables Associated With Presence of a Germline Mismatch Repair Gene Mutation (Bivariate Analysis)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Evaluable Probands, No.</th>
<th>MMR Gene Carriers Fulfiling the Condition, No./Total No.</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
<th>PPV</th>
<th>NPV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proximal CRC&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>130/208</td>
<td>2.5 (1.7-3.7)</td>
<td>62.3 (55.6-69.3)</td>
<td>51.4 (48.7-53.9)</td>
<td>15.6 (13.1-18.2)</td>
<td>90.4 (88.3-92.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mucinous CRC</td>
<td>1492</td>
<td>52/201</td>
<td>1.7 (1.2-2.4)</td>
<td>67.8 (61.7-73.8)</td>
<td>25.5 (16.7-34.2)</td>
<td>85.0 (83.0-90.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poorly differentiated CRC</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>24/104</td>
<td>2.0 (1.1-3.7)</td>
<td>58.8 (56.6-80.8)</td>
<td>27.5 (20.2-34.7)</td>
<td>86.1 (80.5-94.6)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crohn-like lymphocytic reaction</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>44/64</td>
<td>3.2 (1.7-5.9)</td>
<td>68.8 (56.6-80.8)</td>
<td>24.1 (15.1-34.2)</td>
<td>85.3 (83.7-90.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronous or metachronous CRC</td>
<td>2160</td>
<td>50/244</td>
<td>5.0 (3.3-7.8)</td>
<td>20.7 (15.4-26.0)</td>
<td>94.3 (93.2-95.3)</td>
<td>31.4 (23.9-38.9)</td>
<td>90.5 (89.1-91.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metachronous Lynch syndrome–related tumor&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>53/311</td>
<td>5.1 (3.4-7.7)</td>
<td>17.0 (12.7-21.3)</td>
<td>95.7 (94.8-96.5)</td>
<td>34.6 (26.7-42.5)</td>
<td>89.6 (88.4-90.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC excluded</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>21/311</td>
<td>4.7 (2.6-8.4)</td>
<td>6.7 (3.8-9.7)</td>
<td>97.6 (97.0-98.2)</td>
<td>27.6 (16.9-38.3)</td>
<td>88.7 (87.4-89.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed ≤50 y</td>
<td>2649</td>
<td>36/310</td>
<td>6.2 (3.7-10.4)</td>
<td>11.6 (7.8-15.3)</td>
<td>98.4 (97.8-98.9)</td>
<td>48.6 (36.5-60.7)</td>
<td>89.3 (88.1-90.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC excluded (diagnosed ≤50 y)</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>12/311</td>
<td>4.2 (1.9-9.2)</td>
<td>3.8 (1.5-6.1)</td>
<td>99.1 (98.7-99.5)</td>
<td>37.5 (19.1-55.8)</td>
<td>88.5 (87.5-89.8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDR with CRC ≥1</td>
<td>2644</td>
<td>131/308</td>
<td>3.0 (2.3-4.1)</td>
<td>42.5 (37.0-48.4)</td>
<td>81.9 (80.3-83.5)</td>
<td>23.7 (20.1-27.4)</td>
<td>91.5 (90.3-92.7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>≥2</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>56/306</td>
<td>5.0 (3.3-7.6)</td>
<td>18.3 (13.8-22.9)</td>
<td>96.0 (95.1-96.8)</td>
<td>37.3 (29.2-45.4)</td>
<td>90.0 (88.7-91.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDR with CRC diagnosed ≤50 y ≥1</td>
<td>2610</td>
<td>79/289</td>
<td>8.0 (5.5-11.8)</td>
<td>27.3 (22.2-32.9)</td>
<td>96.3 (95.4-97.0)</td>
<td>47.6 (40.0-55.7)</td>
<td>91.5 (90.2-92.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2</td>
<td>2633</td>
<td>22/297</td>
<td>11.9 (5.4-26.0)</td>
<td>7.4 (4.2-10.5)</td>
<td>99.5 (99.1-99.8)</td>
<td>64.7 (47.1-82.2)</td>
<td>89.4 (88.2-90.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDR with Lynch syndrome–related tumor&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt; ≥1</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>154/303</td>
<td>2.8 (2.1-3.7)</td>
<td>50.8 (45.0-56.6)</td>
<td>74.0 (71.2-75.7)</td>
<td>20.2 (17.2-23.1)</td>
<td>92.1 (90.8-93.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2</td>
<td>2648</td>
<td>88/310</td>
<td>4.5 (3.1-6.4)</td>
<td>28.4 (23.1-33.5)</td>
<td>93.2 (92.1-94.2)</td>
<td>35.9 (29.3-41.6)</td>
<td>90.8 (89.5-91.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDR with Lynch syndrome–related tumor diagnosed ≤50 y ≥1</td>
<td>2589</td>
<td>95/281</td>
<td>5.7 (4.1-8.0)</td>
<td>33.8 (28.1-39.5)</td>
<td>92.9 (91.8-94.0)</td>
<td>36.8 (30.7-42.9)</td>
<td>92.0 (90.9-93.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>≥2</td>
<td>2619</td>
<td>32/283</td>
<td>12.4 (6.6-23.0)</td>
<td>11.3 (7.9-15.8)</td>
<td>99.1 (98.7-99.5)</td>
<td>61.5 (49.1-76.7)</td>
<td>90.3 (89.0-91.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC diagnosed ≤70 y (Jerusalem recommendations)</td>
<td>2112</td>
<td>226/240</td>
<td>4.0 (2.2-7.1)</td>
<td>94.2 (90.4-97.0)</td>
<td>26.3 (24.4-28.3)</td>
<td>13.4 (11.7-15.0)</td>
<td>97.0 (94.7-98.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulfillment of Amsterdam criteria</td>
<td>2627</td>
<td>41/291</td>
<td>9.6 (5.7-16.2)</td>
<td>13.7 (9.5-17.7)</td>
<td>98.6 (98.1-99.1)</td>
<td>55.6 (43.3-67.7)</td>
<td>90.2 (88.9-91.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>85/312</td>
<td>11.4 (7.3-17.7)</td>
<td>27.2 (22.1-32.3)</td>
<td>97.9 (97.3-98.5)</td>
<td>63.4 (54.9-71.9)</td>
<td>91.0 (89.7-92.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfillment of ≥1 criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>2128</td>
<td>214/243</td>
<td>7.3 (4.6-11.0)</td>
<td>88.1 (83.7-92.3)</td>
<td>54.4 (52.1-56.6)</td>
<td>19.9 (17.4-22.3)</td>
<td>97.3 (95.2-98.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CRC, colorectal cancer; FDR, first-degree relative; MMR, mismatch repair; NPV, negative predictive value; OR, odds ratio; PPV, positive predictive value.

<sup>a</sup>This analysis was limited to patients with information on the germline mutational status of MMR genes and without considering the result of tumor MMR testing.

<sup>b</sup>Probands in whom the corresponding variable could be assessed.

<sup>c</sup>MMR gene carriers fulfilling the condition with respect to those MMR gene carriers in whom the corresponding variable could be evaluated.

<sup>d</sup>Adjusted by age, sex, and participating center.

<sup>e</sup>With respect to the splenic flexure.

<sup>f</sup>Lynch syndrome-related tumors: colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, gastric, hepatobiliary, small bowel, urinary tract, pancreatic, and brain cancer.
strategies ranged from 93.0% for the universal tumor MMR testing approach to 97.5% for the Bethesda guidelines. These data may be useful to more empirically inform discussions on the most efficient approaches for the identification of Lynch syndrome among CRC probands.

This study has several strengths. First, this is the largest series published so far in which fully characterized CRC patients were evaluated to ascertain the most effective and efficient strategy for the identification of Lynch syndrome, using personal and family history, tumor MMR testing, and germline MMR mutational data. This comprehensive approach overcomes previous attempts—Amsterdam criteria,6, 23 Bethesda guidelines,7 and Jerusalem recommendations10—in which strategies were not empirical or were based on expert consensus. Second, this analysis was based on

### Table 3. Performance Characteristics of Selected Strategies for the Identification of Patients With Lynch Syndrome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumor MMR Testing</th>
<th>Germline MMR Gene Mutation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. (%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sensitivity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No./Total No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRC patients fulfilling a condition</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivariate model</td>
<td>2125 (57.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations 8</td>
<td>992 (27.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1 Criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>2394 (65.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations 8 or ≥1 criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>3671 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations:** CRC, colorectal cancer; MMR, mismatch repair.

8This analysis was limited to population-based cohorts (n=3671 probands).

9Probands requiring tumor MMR testing because of the demonstration of tumor MMR deficiency in each strategy, with respect to those in whom it could be assessed.

10Defined as fulfillment of ≥1 of the following characteristics: CRC diagnosed at ≤60 years, ≥1 first-degree relative with CRC diagnosed at ≤50 years, or personal history of metachronous Lynch syndrome-related tumors diagnosed at ≤50 years.

11Age at CRC diagnosis ≤70 years.

### Table 4. Diagnostic and False-Positive Yields of Selected Strategies for the Identification of Patients With Lynch Syndrome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumor MMR Testing</th>
<th>Diagnostic Yield</th>
<th>Incremental Diagnostic Yield, %</th>
<th>False-Positive Yield</th>
<th>No./Total No.</th>
<th>% (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No./Total No.</strong></td>
<td>% (95% CI)</td>
<td><strong>P Value</strong></td>
<td><strong>No./Total No.</strong></td>
<td>% (95% CI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRC patients fulfilling a condition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivariate model</td>
<td>67/3671</td>
<td>1.8 (1.3-2.2)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>61/3671</td>
<td>1.7 (1.2-2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations 8</td>
<td>70/3671</td>
<td>1.9 (1.4-2.3)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>119/3671</td>
<td>3.2 (2.6-3.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1 Criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>72/3671</td>
<td>2.0 (1.5-2.4)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>90/3671</td>
<td>2.5 (2.0-2.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations 8 or ≥1 criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>78/3671</td>
<td>2.1 (1.6-2.6)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>161/3671</td>
<td>4.4 (3.7-5.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any CRC patient (universal strategy)</td>
<td>82/3671</td>
<td>2.2 (1.7-2.7)</td>
<td>[Reference]</td>
<td>253/3671</td>
<td>6.9 (6.0-7.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations:** CRC, colorectal cancer; MMR, mismatch repair.

8This analysis was limited to population-based cohorts (n=3671 probands).

9Diagnostic yield refers to probands requiring germline MMR gene analysis in whom a mutation was found.

10Matthews correlation coefficient comparison of diagnostic yield with respect to the universal strategy.

11Defined as fulfillment of ≥1 of the following characteristics: CRC diagnosed at ≤60 years, ≥1 first-degree relative with CRC diagnosed at ≤50 years, or personal history of metachronous Lynch syndrome-related tumors diagnosed at ≤50 years.

12Age at CRC diagnosis ≤70 years.

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Table 5. Performance Characteristics of Selected Strategies for the Identification of Patients With Lynch Syndrome, According to the Mismatch Repair Gene Mutated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumor MMR Testing</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
<th>Positive Predictive Value</th>
<th>Negative Predictive Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No./Total No.</td>
<td>% (95% CI)</td>
<td>No./Total No.</td>
<td>% (95% CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MLH1</strong> (n = 3589)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC patients fulfilling a condition ≥1 Criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>34/34</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3481/3555</td>
<td>97.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations</td>
<td>32/34</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>(84.7-100)</td>
<td>3464/3555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations</td>
<td>34/34</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(98.5-100)</td>
<td>3424/3555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivariate model</td>
<td>28/34</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>(68.9-96.6)</td>
<td>3513/3555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MSH2</strong> (n = 3422)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC patients fulfilling a condition ≥1 Criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>31/33</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>(84.2-100)</td>
<td>3366/3389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations</td>
<td>29/33</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>(75.2-100)</td>
<td>3361/3389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations</td>
<td>33/33</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(98.4-100)</td>
<td>3353/3389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivariate model</td>
<td>31/33</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>(84.2-100)</td>
<td>3370/3389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MSH6</strong> (n = 3391)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC patients fulfilling a condition ≥1 criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>3/9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>(6.8-96.0)</td>
<td>3362/3382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations</td>
<td>6/9</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>(30.3-100)</td>
<td>3359/3382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations</td>
<td>7/9</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>(45.0-100)</td>
<td>3350/3382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivariate model</td>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>(17.5-93.5)</td>
<td>3365/3382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any CRC patient</td>
<td>9/9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(94.4-100)</td>
<td>3362/3382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PMS2</strong> (n = 3351)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC patients fulfilling a condition ≥1 criterion of revised Bethesda guidelines</td>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>(20.6-100)</td>
<td>3342/3345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>(1.6-98.3)</td>
<td>3340/3345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem recommendations</td>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>(20.6-100)</td>
<td>3339/3345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivariate model</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>(1.6-98.3)</td>
<td>3341/3345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any CRC patient</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(91.6-100)</td>
<td>3336/3336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CRC, colorectal cancer; MMR, mismatch repair.

a This analysis was limited to population-based cohorts.

b With respect to universal strategy (Matthews correlation coefficient comparison).

c Proband in whom strategies for the identification of germline mutations for each specific MMR gene could be assessed.

d Age at CRC diagnosis ≥70 years.

e Defined as fulfillment of ≥1 of the following characteristics: CRC diagnosed at ≤60 years, ≥1 first-degree relative with CRC diagnosed at ≤50 years, or personal history of metachronous Lynch syndrome–related tumors diagnosed at ≤50 years.

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population-based cohorts, its results being applicable to an unremarkable newly diagnosed CRC patient rather than in the subset of individuals usually referred to genetic counseling because of a high suspicion of an inherited disorder. Third, the methodological approach, which included an exploratory analysis of the most discriminative variables associated with presence of germline MMR mutations and evaluation of the performance characteristics of comprehensive strategies, allowed us not only to establish their accuracy for the identification of Lynch syndrome, but also to estimate the molecular resources needed.

We are aware of some limitations of the study. First, the results of this investigation have not been replicated in an independent set of CRC patients because the prevalence of Lynch syndrome is relatively low and, accordingly, it is difficult to find 2 database sets adequate for such analyses. Second, all probands were diagnosed with CRC, thus precluding our ability to extrapolate our results to patients presenting with other Lynch syndrome-related tumors. Nevertheless, CRC represents the most prevalent neoplasm in such patients, and in fact, it is the most common “red flag” to drive the subsequent molecular confirmation. Third, germline MMR mutational analysis was not performed in all probands, although it was done in the vast majority of patients with MMR-deficient tumors and also in a notable proportion of those with proficient lesions. In that sense, it is important to note that 12 mutation carriers had an MMR-proficient neoplasm, thus indicating that a reduced number of patients with Lynch syndrome will remain undiagnosed if screening relies on tumor MMR testing. To overcome this limitation, sequencing all genes of concern in all CRC patients would represent the most sensitive approach. When high-throughput technology becomes more affordable, cost-effectiveness analysis of this approach will be warranted.

Fourth, no information was available regarding either tumor BRAF V600E mutation or tumor MLH1 gene promoter methylation. Both molecular techniques are helpful in excluding epigenetically driven inactivation of the MLH1 gene among patients with MLH1-deficient tumors. This fact may explain the lower specificity of all evaluated strategies for the identification of MLH1 gene carriers with respect to the other 3 MMR genes, but it does not affect their sensitivity, which is the main goal of our analysis. Finally, in contrast to the other 3 MMR genes, the PMS2 gene was not systematically analyzed in all evaluated cohorts. This limitation, however, has been addressed by analyzing the results separately for each specific gene.

Our analysis demonstrates that, although the revised Bethesda guidelines have been considered as the mainstay for selecting patients to undergo tumor MMR testing so far, they have a low sensitivity for the identification of Lynch syndrome. The lack of sensitivity is mainly due to its poor performance in identifying MSH6 gene carriers and, to less extent, PMS2 and MSH2 gene carriers. On the other hand, the use of age at CRC diagnoses as a criterion to select patients requiring tumor MMR testing, as was suggested in the Lynch syndrome conference held in Jerusalem, is also limited by a low sensitivity, because 15% of patients were older than 70 years at the diagnosis of Lynch syndrome.

Universal tumor screening has, as expected, the highest sensitivity. Although it is not sufficient to just consider sensitivity when comparing different strategies, this is the most important parameter clinically (ie, to minimize the number of patients with undiagnosed Lynch syndrome). Indeed, it is accepted that the whole Lynch syndrome screening process is cost-effective when the benefits to immediate relatives of identified patients are considered; accordingly, the more patients who are diagnosed, the more at-risk relatives can undergo genetic evaluation and receive appropriate cancer surveillance and other preventive interventions.

On the other hand, any policy recommendation needs to consider the economic and psychosocial harms of false-positive results obtained in each strategy. It is notable that the selective strategy of performing tumor MMR testing of CRC probands diagnosed at 70 years or younger, and in older probands fulfilling at least 1 criterion of the revised Bethesda guidelines, achieved a similar diagnostic yield to the universal strategy, while reducing by about 35% and 30% the number of patients requiring tumor and germline MMR testing, respectively. Therefore, if resources are limited, this selective strategy may represent an alternative approach to universal tumor screening for the identification of Lynch syndrome, although it remains to be demonstrated that this strategy can be implemented consistently in a clinical setting. Whereas recent data suggest that universal tumor testing may yield substantial benefits at acceptable costs, further studies assessing cost-effectiveness of those strategies evaluated in this study are still needed.

In addition to the pragmatic approach proposed in this study, a more precise characterization of probands exhibiting MLH1-deficient tumors is needed. Because tumor MMR deficiency in the vast majority of such patients is due to epigenetic MLH1 inactivation, performance of tumor BRAF V600E mutation analysis, or even better, methylation analysis of MLH1 gene promoter, may contribute to increasing the specificity of this strategy for the identification of MLH1 gene carriers and consequently to further decreasing the cost associated with germline testing.

The strategies evaluated in this study rely heavily on tumor testing. However, they should not be in conflict with available mathematical algorithms to predict MMR gene mutation carriers based on personal and family history. Indeed, both approaches must be viewed as complementary because it is not always feasible to obtain tumor tis-
sue. 36,39 More importantly, these models may also encompass individuals affected by other non-CRC Lynch syndrome–related tumors. 11-14,36-38 In addition, it would be interesting to explore whether the use of predictive algorithms may contribute to identifying gene mutation carriers among patients with MMR-proficient tumors.

Finally, it is important to note that significant differences were observed among the 3 population-based cohorts evaluated in this study. Indeed, in the EPICOLON cohort, the prevalence of Lynch syndrome, as well as the rate of tumor MMR deficiency, was roughly half that observed in the Ohio and Helsinki series. This finding, rather than being considered as a drawback of our analysis, should be regarded as an opportunity to generalize its results broadly. The geographical variation in Lynch syndrome genotypic and phenotypic characteristics 8,9.15-17 may reflect some specific gene-environment interactions and therefore deserves further investigation.

In conclusion, identification of patients with Lynch syndrome is critical to drive presymptomatic diagnosis of relatives at risk, as well as subsequent preventive measures for decreasing morbidity and mortality. Universal tumor MMR testing followed by germline testing offers the highest sensitivity and a somewhat lower specificity than alternative screening strategies for this purpose, although the increase in the diagnostic yield is modest. The empirical data from this large multinational study may help inform clinical recommendations for individuals diagnosed with CRC.

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Drafting of the manuscript: Moreira, Balaguer, Lindor, Hopper, Jenkins, Rustgi, Castells.

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Additional, technical, or material support: Lindor, Hampil, Aaltonen, Hopper, Le Marchand, Gallinger, Newcomb, Haile, Thibodeau, Gunawardena, Jenkins, Buchanan, Potter, Ahnen, Andreu, Ponz de Leon, Rustgi.

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Obtained funding: Hopper, Gallinger, Newcomb, Haile, Jenkins, Buchanan, Rustgi.

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REFERENCES


LYNCH SYNDROME AND COLORECTAL CANCER


