Are you discussing colorectal cancer risk with all of your patients?

GeneType for Colorectal Cancer takes risk assessment to the next level by incorporating polygenic risk factors with traditional clinical factors.

The most significant factors that impact an individual’s risk of developing colorectal cancer are:

**Polygenic Risk**
GeneType for Colorectal Cancer analyzes your patient’s DNA for 40+ single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) that have been clinically validated for their association with colorectal cancer. In sporadic cancer, no single gene mutation is causal of disease. Rather, many individual SNPs contribute a small, but measurable risk of developing disease. The risks associated with each of the SNPs are combined into a single polygenic risk score (PRS) for your patient.

**Family History**
Although 70% percent of patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer do not have a family history of the disease, it is still an important part of a sporadic colorectal cancer risk assessment. GeneType for Colorectal Cancer incorporates first degree relatives with colorectal cancer into your patient’s risk score.

**Additional clinical factors incorporated into GeneType for Colorectal Cancer:**
• Sex
• Age
• Ethnicity**

** Did you know...**

1 In 3 adults are not receiving recommended screening*

Colorectal cancer is the 3rd most commonly diagnosed cancer in the US, yet 1 in 3 adults are not receiving the appropriate colorectal cancer screening for their age. Additionally, rates of colorectal cancer among 20-49-year-olds is steadily increasing.

Identifying patients who are at higher risk for colorectal cancer can lead to enhanced screening protocols and better outcomes.


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** GeneType for Colorectal Cancer is validated for Caucasian men and women. We will provide updates as we continuously improve our test and add fully validated models for additional ethnicities.
Developing a Personalized Plan for Your Patient
GeneType for Colorectal Cancer’s comprehensive risk stratification will help you understand the likelihood your patient will develop colorectal cancer over a five year period, ten year period, and in their lifetime. While guidelines for screening and prevention vary between medical bodies, GeneType for Colorectal Cancer can help you and your patient develop a personalized colorectal health plan.

Increased Screening
GeneType for Colorectal Cancer helps identify patients that could benefit from early or more frequent screening.

Risk Reducing Medications
Risk reducing medications have been shown to reduce risk of colorectal cancer mortality by a third.\(^*\)
\(^*\) See clinical evidence reviewed by USPSTF risk reduction guidelines for comprehensive review of aspirin use.

Referral to Specialists
Cancer prevention specialists\(^**\) can be a valuable resource for both physician support and patient referral.
\(^**\) Please note that not all high-risk clinics are designed to support patients at increased risk of sporadic colorectal cancer. If you or your patient have trouble communicating with your local high-risk clinic, please contact us for additional support.

Quick Reference Guide:
Appropriate candidates for GeneType for Colorectal Cancer will pass this quick quiz:

- Patient is Caucasian, aged 30 or older
- Patient has not previously been diagnosed with colorectal cancer
- Patient has not met diagnostic criteria for a rare hereditary form of colorectal cancer or does not carry a pathogenic germline variant in a colorectal cancer susceptibility gene\(^***\)

\(^***\) GeneType for Colorectal Cancer is not appropriate for patients who have a clinical diagnosis of Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer (HNPCC, also called Lynch syndrome) or Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP), or have a mutation in the MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, PMS2 or APC gene.

Take colorectal cancer risk assessment to the next level with GeneType for Colorectal Cancer. A product of Genetic Technologies Limited.