

Question 5 – Week of August 2

A 45-year-old patient with a family history of colon cancer is found to have three 5 mm sigmoid and descending hyperplastic colon polyps, and two 10mm sessile serrated adenomas. Which of the following is not true of this patient?

- A. This patient has a 33% lifetime risk of colon cancer.
- B. Serrated adenomas in this syndrome can be microsatellite high (MSI-H) or low (MSI-L), depending on which genes have undergone mutations resulting in methylation (mismatch repair genes or tumor suppressor genes respectively).
- C. This syndrome has been termed hyperplastic polyposis syndrome.
- D. A follow up colonoscopy in 3 years is warranted for this patient.
- E. This syndrome results from a germ-line BRAF mutation.

Answer: D

Patients with hyperplastic polyposis syndrome are at high lifetime risk for colon cancer. Patients with this syndrome with two large (>1cm) sessile serrated adenomas would warrant follow up close colonoscopic follow 1 year after polypectomy, however overall screening guidelines remain to be established.