

Li-Fraumeni Syndrome Screening Guidelines

Type of Cancer	Toronto Protocol	NCCN Guidelines	Australia
Adreno-cortical Carcinoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdominal ultrasound every 3 to 4 months from birth to 40 years of age Biochemistry (17-OH-progesterone, total testosterone, DHEAS, androstenedione) every 3 to 4 months from birth to 40 years of age 24 hour urine cortisol, if feasible 	No screening described	Abdominal ultrasound every 3 to 4 months from birth to 10 years of age
Breast Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast self examination monthly from 18 years of age Clinical breast examination every 6 months: from 20–25 years of age, or 5–10 years before earliest case of breast cancer in family Annual mammography and breast MRI: from age 20–75 years of age, or 5–10 years before earliest case of breast cancer in family Breast MRI alternates with whole body MRI Breast US with mammography as indicated by breast density Consider risk-reducing bilateral mastectomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast awareness from 18 years of age Clinical breast examination every 6–12 months from 20–25 years of age 20–29 years of age: breast MRI with contrast annually case of breast cancer in family (or mammogram if unavailable) 30–75 years of age: breast MRI with contrast and mammogram annually 75 years or older: individual recommendations Continue screening breast cancer survivors with mammogram and breast MRI Discuss risk-reducing mastectomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast self examination from 18 years of age Clinical breast examination every 6–12 months from 20–25 years old Breast MRI annually from 20/25–50 years of age Consider annual mammogram ± ultrasound if not possible Discuss risk-reducing bilateral mastectomy
Brain Tumor	Annual brain MRI from birth	The brain may be examined as part of whole body MRI or as a separate exam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brain MRI included in annual whole body MRI potentially from childhood Annual neurologic exam Prompt reporting of new neurologic symptoms
Sarcoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual rapid whole body MRI from birth Abdominal ultrasound every 3–4 months from 18 years of age 	Annual whole body MRI (or equivalent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual whole body MRI Annual comprehensive physical exam Awareness of new symptoms
Hematopoietic (Blood, bone marrow, lymph cancers)	Complete blood count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, lactate dehydrogenase every 3–4 months from birth	No screening described	Annual complete blood count from 18 years of age
Colorectal Carcinoma	Colonoscopy every 2 years from age 25 or 10 years before earliest onset of CRC in family	Consider colonoscopy every 2–5 years from age 25 or 5 years before earliest known colon cancer in family	Colonoscopy every 2–5 years from age 25 or 10 years before earliest onset of CRC in family
Gastric Cancer	No screening described		Endoscopy every 2–5 years from age 25 or 10 years before earliest onset gastric cancer in family
Skin Cancer	Annual dermatologic exam from 18 years of age	Annual dermatologic exam	No screening described
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete physical exam every 3–4 months, including comprehensive neurologic exam and anthropometric measurements in children Prompt assessment with primary care physician for any medical concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual comprehensive physical exam, including neurologic exam Education regarding signs and symptoms of cancer. Apprise pediatricians of childhood cancer risk Additional surveillance based on family history of cancer Therapeutic radiation therapy should be avoided when possible 	