Childhood cancer:
Indication for genetic counselling?

surname, name ……

date of birth ……

1. Family history of the child with cancer (three-generation pedigree of the index patient)

O ≥2 malignancies occurred in family members before < 18th birthday, including index patient
O parent or sibling with cancer < 45th birthday
O ≥2 second degree relatives in the same parental lineage with cancer < 45th birthday
O the parents of the child with cancer are consanguineous

2. One of the following neoplasms was diagnosed

O adrenocortical carcinoma / adenoma
O ALL (low hypodiploid)
O ALL relapse (*TP53*-mutated)
O ALL with i(9), dic(9), r(21) or rob(15;21)
O AML (monosomy 7)
O basal cell carcinoma
O botryoid rhabdomyosarcoma (urogen., fusion-negative)
O chondromesenchymal harmatoma
O chordoma
O choroid plexus carcinoma
O colorectal carcinoma
O desmoid-type fibromatosis (*CTNNB1* wild type)
O CNS sarcoma
O cystic nephroma/cystic nephroblastoma
O endolymphatic sack tumor
O fetal rhabdomyoma
O gastrointestinal stromal tumor
O glioma of the optic pathway (with signs of NF1)
O gonadoblastoma
O hemangioblastoma
O hepatoblastoma (*CTNNB1* wildtype)
O hepatocellular carcinoma
O high-grade glioma with giant cell feature
O infantile myofibromatosis
O juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia
O keratocystic odontogenic tumor
O large cell calcifying Sertoli-cell-tumor
O lymphoma, <1 year of age
O malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
O medulloblastoma (SHH-activated)
O medulloblastoma (WNT-activated, *CTNNB1* wildtype)
O medulloepithelioma
O melanoma / uveal melanoma
O meningioma
O mesenchymal hamartoma of the liver
O myelodysplastic syndrome
O myxoma
O nephroblastomatosis / epithelial nephroblastoma
O neuroblastoma (*ALK*-mutated)
O neuroendocrine tumor (≠ appendix carcinoid)
O osteosarcoma
O paraganglioma / pheochromocytoma
O parathyroid carcinoma / adenoma
O perivascular epitheloid cell tumor / PECOma
O pineoblastoma
O pituitary adenoma / tumor
O pituitary blastoma
O pleuropulmonary blastoma
O renal cell carcinoma, renal sarcoma
O retinoblastoma
O rhabdoid tumor
O rhabdomyosarcoma (anaplastic)
O rhabdomyosarcoma (non-alveolar, < 3rd birthday
O schwannoma/ schwannomatosis
O Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor
O sex cord stromal tumor with annular tubules
O small cell carcin. of the ovary, hypercalcemic type
O squamous cell carcinoma
O subependymal giant cell astrocytoma
O thyroid carcinoma
O transient myeloproliferative disease

O other rare cancers or cancers that typically occur in adults, unusually early manifestation age

3. Genetic tumor analysis reveals alteration suggesting a germline predisposition

O ……

4. A patient with ≥2 malignancies (e.g. secondary, bilateral, multifocal, metachronous)

O ……

5. A child with cancer and congenital or other anomalies

O congenital anomalies
O facial dysmorphism
O mental retardation, developmental delay
O abnormal growth
O skin anomalies
O hematological abnormalities
O immunodeficiency
O endocrine anomalies

6. The patient suffers from excessive toxicity of cancer therapy

O ……

Criteria	**If ≥1 criteria fulfilled → evaluation with with expert in cancer predisposition**	**Referral, Human Genetics**
		.....
O none	O **no** counseling/genetic testing, since: ……..	date, signature
O ≥1 fulfilled	O **referral, human geneticist**	**Result**
	O **genetic testing requested**	……
	……..	……
	……..	……
.....	.....	.....
date, signature	date, signature	date, signature

Update 2021, adapted questionaire based on Ripperger *et al.* AJMG Part A 2017 and Jongmans *et al.* Eur J Med Genet 2016