About Mutations in the PTEN Gene

This information explains how having a mutation in the *PTEN* gene may affect you and your family.

In this resource, the word “family” means family members related to you by blood. They are not related to you through marriage or adoption.

Your *PTEN* gene normally helps prevent cancers. A mutation in this gene causes it to stop working like it should. This increases your risk for certain types of cancers.

**What is my cancer risk if I have a *PTEN* mutation?**

If you have a mutation in the *PTEN* gene, this means you have a condition called Cowden syndrome. Cowden syndrome increases your risk for certain types of cancers, including:

- Breast cancer
- Uterine (endometrial) cancer
- Thyroid cancer
- Colorectal (colon and rectal) cancer and colon polyps
- Kidney cancer

As we learn more about these mutations, we may learn they increase the risk for other types of cancers. Your genetic counselor will give you more information about your cancer risk if you have a mutation.

For more information, read *Hereditary Breast Cancer* - [www.mskcc.org/genetics/breast-cancer](http://www.mskcc.org/genetics/breast-cancer) and *Hereditary Colon Cancer and Polyposis*.
What can I do about my cancer risk if I have a \textit{PTEN} mutation?

If you have a mutation, your genetic counselor will review your results and your personal and family history of cancer and give you cancer screening recommendations.

They may recommend you start having cancer screenings at a younger age, have them more often than most people, or get specialized screenings to help find cancer as early as possible.

Some examples of these cancer screenings include:

- Having breast magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans and mammograms (x-rays of your breast) starting at an earlier age.
- Having colonoscopies starting an earlier age and more often than most people.
- Having ultrasounds or computerized tomography (CT) scans.

They may also talk with you about having surgery to remove your uterus to prevent endometrial cancer. If you decide to have surgery, talk with your genetic counselor about the right time to have it. Surgery to remove the uterus affects fertility (ability to have biological children). If you plan to have biological children, your genetic counselor can talk with you about your options.

Your genetic counselor will also talk with you about whether there are any other screening or prevention options that may be right for you.
What happens if I don’t have a \textit{PTEN} mutation?

If you don’t have a mutation, your genetic counselor will review your personal and family history and talk with you about the general cancer screening guidelines you should follow.

What does a \textit{PTEN} mutation mean for my blood relatives?

If you have a mutation, your biological parents, siblings, and children each have a 50% chance of having the same mutation. This means there’s an equal chance they will or won’t have the mutation. Your distant family members may also be at risk for having the same mutation.

Males and females have an equal chance of passing down a mutation in their family. You only need to inherit a mutation from one parent to have an increased risk for cancer.

Your genetic counselor will review your family history and talk with you about whether they recommend genetic testing for your blood relatives.

Contact Information

If you have any questions or concerns, talk with a genetic counselor in the Clinical Genetics Service. You can reach them Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM at 646-888-4050.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.