

Familial Cancer Syndromes with Dermatologic Manifestations

Alina Goldenberg, MD, Antoine Amado, MD & Sharon E. Jacob, MD (Updated July 2015*)

| DISORDER | INHERITANCE | GENE DEFECT | CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS | NEOPLASMS |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba | AD | PTEN | Pigmented macules on glans penis, macrocephaly, hemangiomas, hamartomas, lipomas | Non-medullary thyroid carcinoma |
| Bazex-Dupré-Christol Syndrome | XLD | Unknown | Follicular atrophoderma, hypohidrosis, hypotrichosis | BCC |
| Beckwith-Widemann Syndrome | Imprinting/Sporadic | IGF2, p57 (KIP2) | Hemangiomas, facial nevus flammeus, ear lobe indentation, posterior helical ear pit, macroglossia | Hepatoblastoma, neuroblastoma, Wilms tumor, rhabdomyosarcoma |
| Birt-Hogg-Dube Syndrome | AD | FLCN (folliculin)/BHD | Fibrofolliculomas, trichodiscomas, acrochordons, lipomas, intestinal polyposis | Renal cell carcinoma (oncocytoma and papillary), medullary carcinoma of the thyroid |
| Brooke-Fordyce Syndrome | AD | CYLD1 | Trichoepitheliomas, cylindromas of | Cylindrocarcinoma, adenocarcinoma of salivary gland, trichoepitheliomas may degenerate into BCC |
| (Epithelioma Adenoides Cystica) | AD | CYLD | Poncet-Spiegler, surface telangiectasias | |
| Brooke Spiegler Syndrome | | | Spiradenomas, trichoepitheliomas, cylindromas | Benign tumors rarely become malignant, increased risk of salivary gland tumors (benign and malignant) |
| Carney Complex (NAME & LAMB Syndromes) | AD | PRKAR 1A, CNC | NAME: <u>nevi</u> , atrial myxoma, myxoid neurofibromas, <u>ephelides</u> ; LAMB: <u>lentiginos</u> , <u>atrial myxomas</u> , <u>blue nevi</u> ; pigmented nodular adrenocortical disease, psammomatous melanotic schwannomas | Testicular tumors (Sertoli, Leydig tumors), pituitary growth Hormone secreting-tumors, thyroid tumors |
| Costello Syndrome (Faciocutaneouskeletal syndrome) | AD | HRAS/PTEN | Coarse facial features, curly/fine hair, loose/soft skin, palmo-plantar creases, perinasal/perianal papillomata | Rhabdomyosarcoma, neuroblastoma, transitional cell carcinoma of bladder |
| Cowden Disease (Multiple Hamartoma Syndrome) | AD | PTEN/Killin | Acral keratosis, trichilemmomas, oral papillomas, sclerotic fibromas, intestinal polyposis | Breast carcinoma, follicular thyroid carcinoma, colon hamartomas |
| Dyskeratosis Congenita | AD | TERC, TERT, TINF2 | | SCC of the oral mucosa & rectum |
| (Zinsser-Engman-Cole Syndrome) | XLR (most common) | DKC1 (dyskerin) | Atrophy & reticular pigmentation of skin, nail dystrophy, leukoplakia, aplastic anemia | Cervical cancer |
| Gardner Syndrome | AD | APC | Epidermal inclusion cysts (EIC), fibromas, GI polyps, pilomatricomas, desmoids, CHRPE | Colorectal carcinoma |
| Gorlin Syndrome (Nevoid BCC Syndrome) | AD | PTCH 1 (patched-1) | Nevi (achrochordon-like), palmar and plantar pits, jaw cysts, bifid ribs, calcification of falx cerebri | BCC, ovarian fibromas medulloblastomas, fibrosarcomas |
| HLRCC Syndrome | AD | LRCC, FH | Cutaneous & uterine leiomyomas | Leiomyosarcoma, papillary RCC |
| Howel Evans Syndrome (Tylosis with esophageal cancer) | AD | TOC (envoplakin), RHBDP2 | Palmpoplantar keratoderma (PPK) | Esophageal carcinoma |
| Huriez Syndrome | AD | TYZ, HRZ | Scleroatrophy, keratoderma of palms and soles, nail hypoplasia | Cutaneous SCC |
| KID Syndrome (Keratitis, Ichthyosis, Deafness) | AD | Connexin 26 (GJB2) | Ichthyosis, vascularized keratitis, stippled PPK, deafness | Malignant fibrous histiocytoma |
| Legius Syndrome | AD | SPRED1 | Same as NF1 | Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia |
| Maffucci Syndrome (Multiple enchondromatosis) | sporadic | PTHrP | Hemangiomas, subcutaneous calcifications, dyschondrodysplasia, enchondromas, Olliers syndrome | Chondrosarcoma, angiosarcoma |
| MEN I Syndrome (Wermer Syndrome) | AD | MEN I (menin) | Facial angiofibromas, collagenomas, CALMs, migratory necrolytic erythema (secondary to glucagonoma), lipomas | Carcinoid tumors, meningioma, ependymoma, pancreatic islet cell tumors, parathyroid cancer, pituitary adenoma, adrenocortical adenomas, insulinomas |
| MEN IIa Syndrome (Sipple Syndrome) | AD | RET | Cutaneous macular or lichen amyloidosis | Medullary thyroid carcinoma, parathyroid hyperplasia, pheochromocytoma |
| MEN IIb/III | AD | RET | CALMs, marfanoid habitus, mucosal neuromas, GI, ganglioneuromatosis (megacolon) | Medullary thyroid carcinoma, pheochromocytoma |
| Muir-Torre Syndrome | AD | hMSH2, MLH1 | Sebaceous adenomas, keratoacanthomas | Colorectal carcinoma, sebaceous carcinoma, GU cancer (transitional cell) |
| Nail-patella syndrome | AD | LMX1B | Triangular lunulae, absent or hypoplastic patella; glaucoma/Lester iris | Rare reported colorectal carcinoma |
| Neuroblastoma | AD | KIF1B | CALMs | NMSC, neuroblastoma |
| Neurofibromatosis I (Von Recklinghausen Disease) | AD | NF1 | CALMs, axillary freckling, sphenoid wing dysplasia, plexiform fibromas, hamartomas (Lisch nodules) | Neurofibrosarcoma, astrocytomas, carcinoid pheochromocytoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, NF + JXG assoc w/ CML |

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| Neurofibromatosis II | AD | NF2 (merlin) | CALM, peripheral schwannomas, neurofibromas, posterior subcapsular lenticular opacity/cataracts | Meningiomas, spinal schwannomas, multiple gliomas |
| Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome | AD | STK11/ LKB1 | Lentiginos, melanoplakia, GI polyps, risk intussusception | Small bowel carcinomas > colon > stomach; ovarian, breast carcinomas |
| Tuberous Sclerosis | AD | TSC1 (hamartin), TSC2 (tuberin) | Poliosis, adenoma sebaceum, shagreen patch, periungual fibromas (Koenen tumors), "ash-leaf" spots, confetti macules, Shagreen patches, seizures, retinal phakomas, enamel pits | Renal carcinoma, cardiac rhabdomyomas, molluscum fibrosum pendulum, pulmonary lymphangiomyoma (PLAM), angiomyolipomas, renal cysts and RCC |
| Acrodermatitis Enteropathica | AR | SCL3qA4, ZIP4 | Paronychia, photophobia, periorificial eczema | Sarcomas |
| Ataxia Telangiectasia (Louis-Barr Disease) | AR | ATM | Cerebellar ataxia, telangiectasia, CALM, sinopulmonary infections, progeroid, athymia | Leukemias, Lymphomas, breast carcinoma |
| Bloom Syndrome | AR | BLM, RECQ3 SCX_ | Facial telangiectasia, CALM, photosensitivity, short stature, infertility | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, carcinoma of the colon > esophagus |
| Chediak-Higashi Syndrome | AR | LYST, CHS1 | Incomplete albinism, oral ulcers, staphylococcal infections, silver hair | Lymphoma-like acceleration phase |
| Cockayne Syndrome | AR | CSA/ ERCC8, CSB/ ERCC6 | hotodermatitis, optic atrophy, mental retardation, "salt & pepper" retinitis pigmentosa, cachectic dwarfism | Skin cancer ONLY with XP-CS complex |
| Fanconi Anemia | AR | FANCD1 | Hyper/hypopigmentation, CALM, hypoplastic anemia, mental retardation, | Myelomonocytic leukemia, SCC of the skin, Breast cancer (FA-D1=BRCA2) |
| Rothmund-Thompson Syndrome (Poikiloderma Congenitale) | AR | RECQL4 | Poikiloderma, keratoses, nail dystrophy, cataracts, photosensitivity, EPS | Osteosarcomas, nonmelanoma skin cancer |
| Werner Syndrome (Adult Progeria) | AR | WRN, RECQ3 | Premature aging, scleroderma-like skin, hyperkeratosis, telangiectasia, atherosclerosis, cataracts, high pitched voice | Thyroid carcinoma, fibrosarcoma, osteosarcomas, meningioma, melanoma |
| Xeroderma Pigmentosum | AR | XP-A to XP-G and XPV | Dermatoheliosis, lentiginos, AKs, keratoacanthomas, photosensitivity, MR | BCC, SCC, melanomas, leukemia, 10-20X risk of internal malignancy: sarcoma, GI/ lung CA |
| Familial Melanoma (Dysplastic Nevus) | Polygenic | CDKN2A and CDK4 | Atypical moles, GI tumors | Pancreatic carcinoma, melanoma |
| Schimmelpenning Syndrome (Epidermal Syndrome) | Sporadic AD | Unknown | CALM, sebaceous epithelioma, cutaneous hemangioma, coloboma, CNS abnormalities, conjunctival lipodermoids | Wilms tumor, nephroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, astrocytoma |
| Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome | XLR | WASP CD43 sialoporphin | Atopy (eczema), thrombocytopenia (purpura), and recurrent pyogenic infections (impetigo, cellulitis, abscesses). | Lymphoma, leukemia |
| X-linked dyskeratosis congenital | XLR | DKC1 | Nail dystrophy, mucosal leukoplakia, pigmented changes | Head /neck/cutaneous SCC, gastrointestinal and hematologic malignancies |
| X-linked agammaglobulinemia | XLR | BTK | Cellulitis/impetigo, atopic dermatitis, dermatomyositis-like syndrome | Colorectal adenocarcinoma |

Abbreviations:

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|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| APC: adenomatous polyposis coli | BCC: basal cell carcinoma | CALM: café au lait macules |
| CHRPE: congenital hypertrophied retinal pigmented epithelium | CX26: connexin 26 | ERCC: excision-repair cross-complementing |
| FH: fumarate hydratase | EPS: elastosis perforans serpiginosa | DKC1: dyskerin |
| GU: genitourinary | FLCL: folliculin | GI: gastrointestinal |
| LYST: lysosomal trafficking regulator | GJB2: gap junction protein B2 | HLRCC: hereditary leiomyomatosis & renal cell cancer |
| MEN: multiple endocrine neoplasia | PTC: patched gene | PTHr 1: parathyroid hormone-related protein |
| SCC: squamous cell carcinoma | SCX_: sister chromatid exchange | TERC: telomerase RNA component |
| XP-CS: Xeroderma pigmentosum-cockayne syndrome | ZIP4: zinc transporter | |

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Note: In the course of creating this chart, the authors have used reliable, up-to-date sources. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information periodically, however, as some variables evolve over time.