**COLON CANCER, FAMILIAL NON-POLYPOSIS**

*Williams Candy Biology 1408*

Hereditary Non-polyposis Colorectal Cancer (HNPCC) is an inherited colorectal cancer syndrome that is responsible for 5 percent of all cases of colorectal cancer.

**Symptoms** - Some of the symptoms of HNPCC consist of rectal bleeding, a change in bowel habits (constipation or diarrhea), change in stool size (possible obstruction), significant weight loss, and sometimes colon polyps. ("Cleveland Clinic", n.d., p. xx-xx)

**History** - the Cleveland Clinic states that "Colorectal cancer can be passed from parent to child and makes it "hereditary." The term "non-polyposis" means "without polyps"—contrasting HNPCC to another inherited condition called familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), which is characterized by hundreds to thousands of polyps that develop in the colon." ("Cleveland Clinic", n.d., p. xx-xx)

**Cause** - the Cleveland Clinic states “HNPCC is caused by an inherited mutation or abnormality in a gene that normally repairs our body’s DNA. There are at least five genes that have been found to cause HNPCC. They are called Mismatch Repair Genes. If part of the DNA is not matched properly, cancer can occur.” ("Cleveland Clinic", n.d., p. xx-xx)

**Test and diagnosis** - the test and diagnosis that can be used to discover HNPCC is genetic testing, colon examinations, and taking a look into family history. ("Cleveland Clinic", n.d., p. xx-xx)

**Treatment** - the treatment for Hereditary Non-polyposis Colorectal Cancer is surgical removal of the entire colon, Total colectomy and ileorectal anastomosis, Restorative proctocolectomy, and Proctocolectomy and Ileostomy. ("Cleveland Clinic", n.d., p. xx-xx)