

Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC)

Genetic Risk

When and what should be tested?

- Upon or before presentation
- Peripheral blood, saliva or buccal mucosa swab

Who should be tested?

Genetic testing is recommended for those with a hereditary renal cell carcinoma syndrome based on any of the following:

- Individual with a close blood relative with a known pathogenic/likely pathogenic variant in a cancer susceptibility gene
- 1st or 2nd degree relative with RCC diagnosis
- Diagnosed ≤ 46 years old
- Bilateral or multifocal tumors
- Multifocal papillary histology
- HLRCC-associated RCC, RCC with Fumarate hydratase (FH) deficiency
- BHDS related histology (multiple chromophobe, oncocytoma, oncocytic hybrid)
- Angiomyolipomas of the kidney and one TSC criterion in same person
- Succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) deficient RCC histology
- Personal or family history of mesothelioma or uveal melanoma

FDA/NCCN Approved

- BAP1
- FLCN
- FH
- MET
- SDHA/B/C/D
- TSC1, TSC2
- VHL

Emerging

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Metastatic Disease

When and what should be tested?

- At initial presentation of metastatic disease

Who should be tested?

- Patients with advanced/metastatic disease

FDA/NCCN Approved

- BRAF V600E
- NTRK 1/2/3
- RET
- TMB
- dMMR
- HER2

Emerging

- MRD
- KIM-1