*I. Diagnosis Associated With Syndromes by Organ*

*Breast*

*Breast Carcinoma, Female*

*Breast Carcinoma, Male*

*Breast Table*

***Blood and Bone Marrow***

*Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma*

*Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndrome*

*Blood and Bone Marrow Table*

***Bone and Soft Tissue***

*Chondrosarcoma*

*Chordoma*

*Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor*

*Osteosarcoma*

*Rhabdomyosarcoma*

*Schwannoma*

*Bone and Soft Tissue Table*

***Head and Neck***

*Endolymphatic Sac Tumor*

*Squamous Cell Carcinoma*

*Head and Neck Table*

*Salivary Glands Table*

***Endocrine***

*Adrenal Cortex*

*Adrenal Cortical Adenoma*

*Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma*

*Adrenal Cortical Neoplasms in Children*

*Primary Pigmented Nodular Adrenocortical Disease*

*Adrenal Cortex Table*

*Adrenal Medulla and Paraganglia*

*Adrenal Medullary Hyperplasia*

*Neuroblastoma*

*Pheochromocytoma and Paraganglioma*

*Adrenal Medulla and Paraganglia Table*

*Pancreas*

*Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasms*

*Pancreas Table*

*Parathyroid*

*Parathyroid Adenoma*

*Parathyroid Carcinoma*

*Parathyroid Hyperplasia*

*Parathyroid Table*

*Pituitary*

*Pituitary Adenoma*

*Pituitary Hyperplasia*

*Pituitary Table*

*Thyroid, Medullary*

*C-Cell Hyperplasia*

*Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma*

*Thyroid, Medullary Table*

*Thyroid, Nonmedullary*

*Familial Thyroid Carcinoma*

*Follicular Thyroid Carcinoma*

*Thyroid, Nonmedullary Table*

***Gastrointestinal***

*Tubular Gut*

*Colon Adenoma*

*Esophageal Adenocarcinoma*

*Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma*

*Gastric Adenocarcinoma*

*Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor*

*Hamartomatous Polyps of GI Tract*

*Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma*

*Colon/Rectum Table*

*Esophagus/Stomach/Small Bowel Table*

*Tubular Gut Table*

*Hepatobiliary and Pancreas*

*Biliary Tract Neoplasia*

*Hepatoblastoma*

*Hepatocellular Carcinoma*

*Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma*

*Biliary Tract/Liver/Pancreas Table*

*Hepatobiliary and Pancreas Table*

***Genitourinary***

*Bladder*

*Bladder Table*

*Kidney*

*Angiomyolipoma*

*Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma*

*HLRCC Syndrome-Associated Renal Cell Carcinoma*

*Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma*

*Renal Oncocytoma, Chromophobe, and Hybrid Tumors*

*Wilms Tumor*

*Kidney Table*

*Prostate*

*Prostate Table*

*Renal Pelvis and Ureter*

*Renal Pelvis and Ureter Table*

*Testicle*

*Germ Cell Tumor*

*Sertoli Cell Neoplasms*

*Testicle Table*

***Gynecology***

*Cervical Tumors*

*Fallopian Tube Tumors*

*Ovarian Tumors*

*Uterine Tumors*

*Cervix*

*Endometrium*

*Fallopian Tube*

*Ovary*

***Nervous System***

*Central Nervous System*

*Eye*

*Peripheral Nervous System*

***Pulmonary***

*Adenocarcinoma, Lung*

*Adenocarcinoma With Lepidic (Bronchioloalveolar) Predominant Pattern*

*Lymphangioleiomyomatosis*

*Neuroendocrine Carcinoma, Lung*

*Pleuropulmonary Blastoma*

*Lung Table*

***Skin***

*BAP1-Inactivated Melanocytic Tumor*

*Basal Cell Carcinoma*

*Cutaneous Melanoma*

*Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma*

*Sebaceous Carcinoma*

*Skin Table*

***II. Overview of Syndromes***

***Introduction***

*Pathology of Familial Tumor Syndromes*

*Clinical Diagnosis and Management of Familial/Hereditary Tumor Syndromes*

*Molecular Aspects of Familial/Hereditary Tumor Syndromes*

***Syndromes***

*Ataxia Telangiectasia*

*BAP1 Tumor Predisposition Syndrome*

*Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome/Gorlin Syndrome*

*Beckwith-Wiedemann Syndrome*

*Birt-Hogg-Dubé Syndrome*

*Bloom Syndrome*

*Brooke-Spiegler Syndrome*

*Carney Complex*

*Costello Syndrome*

*Cystic Nephroma Syndrome*

*Denys-Drash Syndrome*

*Diamond-Blackfan Anemia*

*DICER1 Syndrome*

*Down Syndrome*

*Dyskeratosis Congenita*

*Familial Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndrome*

*Familial Adenomatous Polyposis*

*Familial Chordoma*

*Familial Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor*

*Familial Infantile Myofibromatosis*

*Familial Isolated Hyperparathyroidism*

*Familial Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma*

*Familial Nonmedullary Thyroid Carcinoma*

*Familial Paraganglioma-Pheochromocytoma Syndrome*

*Familial Testicular Tumor*

*Familial Uveal Melanoma*

*Familial Wilms Tumor*

*Fanconi Anemia*

*GATA2 Spectrum Disorders*

*Glucagon Cell Hyperplasia and Neoplasia*

*Hereditary Breast/Ovarian Cancer Syndrome: BRCA1*

*Hereditary Breast/Ovarian Cancer Syndrome: BRCA2*

*Hereditary Diffuse Gastric Cancer*

*Hereditary Leiomyomatosis and Renal Cell Carcinoma Syndrome (HLRCC)*

*Hereditary Multiple Exostosis*

*Hereditary Neuroblastoma*

*Hereditary Pancreatic Cancer Syndrome*

*Hereditary Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma*

*Hereditary Paraganglioma/Pheochromocytoma Syndromes*

*Hereditary Prostate Cancer*

*Hereditary Renal Epithelial Tumors, Others*

*Hereditary Retinoblastoma*

*Hereditary SWI/SNF Complex Deficiency Syndromes*

*Heritable Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors Syndromes*

*Howel-Evans Syndrome/Keratosis Palmares and Plantares With Esophageal Cancer*

*Hyperparathyroidism-Jaw Tumor Syndrome*

*Juvenile Polyposis Syndrome*

*Li-Fraumeni Syndrome/Li-Fraumeni-Like Syndrome*

*Lynch Syndrome*

*McCune-Albright Syndrome*

*Melanoma/Pancreatic Carcinoma Syndrome*

*Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1 (MEN1)*

*Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 2 (MEN2)*

*Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 4 (MEN4)*

*MYH-Associated Polyposis*

*Neurofibromatosis Type 1*

*Neurofibromatosis Type 2*

*Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome*

*Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumor Syndromes*

**PDGFRA*-Mutant Syndrome*

*Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome*

*PTEN Hamartoma Tumor Syndromes*

*RASopathies: Noonan Syndrome*

*Rhabdoid Predisposition Syndrome*

*Schwannomatosis*

*Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome*

*Steatocystoma Multiplex*

*Succinate Dehydrogenase (SDH)-Deficient Renal Cell Carcinoma*

*Tuberous Sclerosis Complex*

*Tumor Syndromes Predisposing to Osteosarcoma*

*von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome*

*Werner Syndrome/Progeria*

*Wilms Tumor-Associated Syndrome*

*Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome*

*Xeroderma Pigmentosum*

***Reference***

*Molecular Factors*

*Molecular Factors Index*