

Supplementary Online Content

Nicolosi P, Ledet E, Yang S, et al. Prevalence of germline variants in prostate cancer and implications for current genetic testing guidelines. Published online February 7, 2019. *JAMA Oncol*. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2018.6760

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This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable 1. Demographic Information for 3607 Patients with a Personal History of Prostate Cancer Who Underwent Germline Genetic Testing Between 2013 and 2018

	Total Cohort (n = 3607)	Patients with a Positive Finding (n = 620)	Patients with a Positive Finding (% of Total)
<u>Age at Testing (Years)</u>			
<50	134	20	13.4
50–59	629	111	15.7
60–69	1308	237	16.9
70–79	1214	189	14.5
80–89	297	58	18.2
>90	24	5	20.8
<u>Ancestry/Ethnicity</u>			
White/white	2594	462	17.8
Ashkenazi Jewish	234	52	22.2
Black/ African American	227	23	10.1
Hispanic	78	5	6.4
Asian	73	11	15.1
Other	401	67	16.7
<u>Family History (Cancer)</u>			
Prostate	1547	256	16.6
Breast	1450	262	18.1

	Total Cohort (n = 3607)	Patients with a Positive Finding (n = 620)	Patients with a Positive Finding (% of Total)
<u>Family History (Cancer)</u>			
Ovarian	355	81	22.8
Colon	659	107	16.2
Pancreatic	402	78	19.4
Other	548	96	17.5
<u>Gleason Score</u>			
3	2	0	0
4	5	0	0
5	2	0	0
6	139	21	15.1
7	691	110	15.9
8	246	44	17.9
9	393	62	15.8
10	60	10	16.7
Unknown	2069	374	18.0

eTable 2. Distribution by Ethnicity of Pathogenic/Likely Pathogenic/Risk Allele Variants Detected in Men with Prostate Cancer

Gene	White (n = 2594)	Ashkenazi Jewish (n = 234)	Black/African American (n = 227)	Hispanic (n = 78)	Asian (n = 73)	Other (n = 401)	Total
<i>APC</i>	9	16	0	0	0	5	30
<i>ATM</i>	48	7	2	0	2	6	65
<i>BLM</i>	3	2	0	0	0	1	6
<i>BMPR1A</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>BRCA1</i>	29	7	3	0	2	2	43
<i>BRCA2</i>	119	13	6	3	3	20	164
<i>BRIP1</i>	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
<i>CDH1</i>	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>CDKN1B</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>CDKN1C</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>CDKN2A</i>	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>CFTR</i>	3	1	1	1	0	0	6
<i>CHEK2</i>	74	8	1	0	0	12	95
<i>EPCAM</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>F5</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>FANCA</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>FANCC</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>FANCL</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>HFE</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>HOXB13</i>	24	0	3	0	0	3	30
<i>MITF</i>	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
<i>MLH1</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>MSH2</i>	19	1	0	0	0	3	23
<i>MSH6</i>	9	3	0	1	1	1	15

Gene	White (n = 2594)	Ashkenazi Jewish (n = 234)	Black/African American (n = 227)	Hispanic (n = 78)	Asian (n = 73)	Other (n = 401)	Total
<i>MUTYH</i>	49	1	2	0	0	3	55
<i>MYH7</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>NBN</i>	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
<i>NF1</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>PALB2</i>	13	0	2	0	1	1	17
<i>PMS2</i>	10	1	1	0	1	5	18
<i>PTCH1</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>RAD50</i>	5	0	0	0	0	2	7
<i>RAD51C</i>	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
<i>RAD51D</i>	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
<i>RECQL4</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>RET</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>SDHA</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>SDHB</i>	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>SMAD4</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>SPINK1</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>TINF2</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>TMEM127</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>TP53</i>	19	0	0	0	0	3	22
<i>TSC2</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>VHL</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>WRN</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

eTable 3. Pathogenic/Likely Pathogenic/Risk Allele (Positive Variants) and Variants of Unknown Significance Detected in This Study

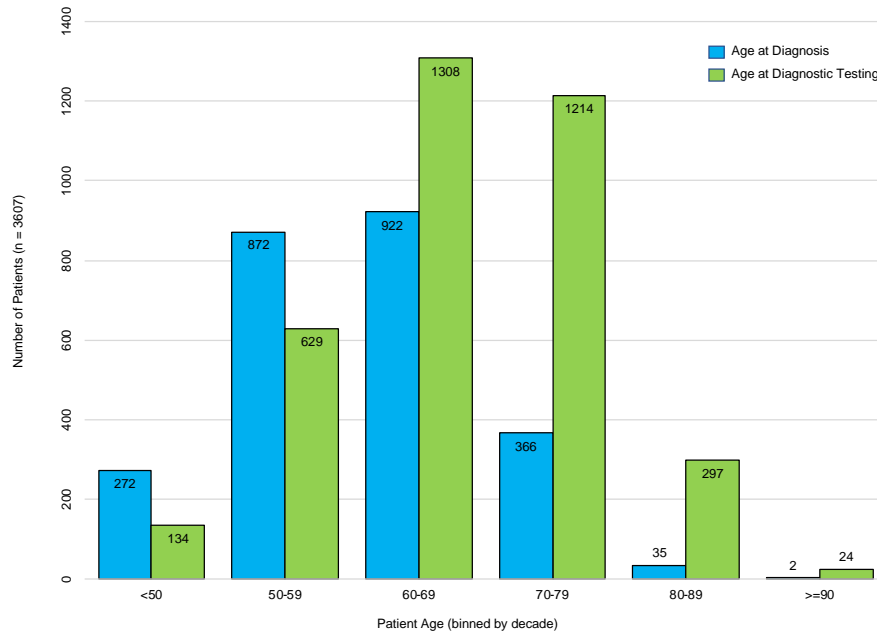
Gene	Number of Requisitions	Number of Positive Variants Detected	Number of Variants of Uncertain Significance Detected
<i>BRCA2</i>	3459	164	75
<i>BRCA1</i>	3436	43	38
<i>MSH2</i>	3350	23	48
<i>MSH6</i>	3346	15	75
<i>PMS2</i>	3345	18	50
<i>MLH1</i>	3343	2	25
<i>EPCAM</i>	3331	1	5
<i>TP53</i>	3329	22	30
<i>CHEK2</i>	3300	95	71
<i>ATM</i>	3207	65	160
<i>NBN</i>	3145	10	41
<i>PALB2</i>	3014	17	42
<i>RAD51D</i>	2689	4	12
<i>HOXB13</i>	2667	30	0
<i>PTEN</i>	2641	0	4
<i>STK11</i>	2622	0	9
<i>CDH1</i>	2504	3	28
<i>BRIP1</i>	2461	7	36
<i>RAD51C</i>	2438	5	21
<i>NF1</i>	2347	2	35
<i>APC</i>	2345	30	76
<i>BARD1</i>	2336	0	29
<i>MUTYH</i>	2322	55	27
<i>SMAD4</i>	2282	1	4

eTable 4. Comparison of Frequency of Mutations among Tested Patients From This Data Set Compared with Those in the Pritchard et al⁵ Metastatic Series.

Gene	This Study (%)	Pritchard et al., 2016 (%)	Difference (%)	95% CI	P Value
<i>APC</i>	1.28	NT			
<i>ATM</i>	2.03	1.59	0.44	(-0.8683 to 1.3292)	0.4480
<i>BRCA1</i>	1.25	0.87	0.38	(-0.6822 to 1.0169)	0.3997
<i>BRCA2</i>	4.74	5.35	0.61	(-1.0213 to 2.6557)	0.4950
<i>BRIP1</i>	0.28	0.18	0.10	(-0.7383 to 0.4345)	0.6756
<i>CDKN2</i>	0.13	NT			
<i>CDH1</i>	0.12	NT			
<i>CHEK2</i>	2.88	1.87	1.01	(-0.6140 to 2.0679)	0.1847
<i>HOXB13</i>	1.12	NT			
<i>MLH1</i>	0.06	0.00			
<i>MSH2</i>	0.69	0.14	0.55	(-0.1547 to 0.9113)	0.0870
<i>MSH6</i>	0.45	0.14	0.31	(-0.3794 to 0.6227)	0.2378
<i>MUTYH</i>	2.37	NT			
<i>NBN</i>	0.32	0.29	0.03	(-0.7430 to 0.3698)	0.8985
<i>NF1</i>	0.09	NT			
<i>PALB2</i>	0.56	0.43	0.13	(-0.7278 to 0.5705)	0.6727
<i>PMS2</i>	0.54	0.29	0.25	(-0.5345 to 0.6257)	0.3947
<i>RAD50</i>	0.32	NT			
<i>RAD51C</i>	0.21	0.14	0.07	(-0.6070 to 0.3694)	0.7123
<i>RAD51D</i>	0.15	0.43	0.28	(-0.0880 to 1.1166)	0.1487
<i>TP53</i>	0.66	NT			

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; NT, not tested.

eFigure 1. Age at Diagnosis Compared With Age at Testing in Men with a Personal History of Prostate Cancer. A distinctive rightward shift was identified and indicated a lag between the initial diagnosis of prostate cancer and referral for germline genetic testing.



eFigure 2. Distribution of Genes in Which Pathogenic, Likely Pathogenic, and Increased Risk Allele Variants Were Detected in This Study. The number of positive findings detected in each gene is listed above the histogram. A small number of genes had several positive findings, whereas there was a long tail of genes in which only one positive finding was detected.

