

**Test Description**

MSI testing is used for Hereditary Cancer screening (Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer -HNPCC or Lynch syndrome); As a biomarker (Prognostic and predictive biomarker for the response of Immunotherapy)

**Clinician**

Clinician Name: Dr Randeep Singh  
Medical Facility: Artemis Hospital  
Pathologist: Not Provided

**Patient Demographic**

Name: Ms Shashi Bala  
Sex: Female  
Date of Birth/Age: 60 years  
Disease: Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma

**Specimen**

Site: Lung  
Sample Type: FFPE block MBCL 134(T)  
Date of Collection: 30-03-2019  
Date of Booking: 31-03-2019

# iMSI Rapid™ Assay

## Result

## Microsatellite status - Stable

**BIOMARKER FINDINGS**

ACVR2A	No mutation detected
BTBD7	No mutation detected
DIDO1	No mutation detected
MRE11	No mutation detected
RYR3	No mutation detected
SEC13A	No mutation detected
SULF2	No mutation detected

**INTERPRETATION****Mutations are not detected in any of the 7 markers**

\*MSS <2 of the 7 markers demonstrate instability

#MSI-H ≥2 of the 7 markers demonstrate instability

\*Microsatellite stable

# Microsatellite Instability-High

*For valid batch test results specific controls are being run with every batch.*

**METHODOLOGY**

Multiplex detection of seven mononucleotide repeats using molecular beacon probe-based polymerase chain reaction followed by high resolution melt-curve analysis. The assay uses seven novel biomarkers *ACVR2A*, *BTBD7*, *DIDO1*, *MRE11*, *RYR3*, *SEC31A* and *SULF2* as this set of biomarkers is stable over different cancer types and ethnicities and show high performance than other known assays like *Bethesda Panel*. This test is carried out on Idylla platform using the MSI/1.0 Cartridge based kit which is CE IVD approved.

**REFERENCES**

Zhao et al. (2014) eLife 3: e02725, 1-26.  
De Craene B. et al. (2018) ASCO Abstract #e15639.  
Zhao et al. (2018) ASCO Abstract #e15654



March 28 2019

Dr Gulshan Yadav, MD, Consultant Pathology

Date