

**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 Manish Singhal  
Medical Facility: Apollo Hospital  
Pathologist: Not Provided

**Patient Demographic**

Name: Shilpi Gupta  
Sex: Female  
Date of Birth/Age: 36 years  
Disease: Pancreatic cancer with Liver metastasis

**Specimen**

Site: Pancreas  
Sample Type: FFPE block S-11611/18 2A  
Date of Collection: 22-04-2019  
Date of Booking: 23-04-2019

# 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
RYS3	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, RYS3, 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



April 23, 2019

Dr Gulshan Yadav, MD, Consultant Pathology

Date