

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)

Patient Demographic

Name: Raj Narayan Singh Sex: Male Date of Birth/Age: 69 years Disease: Metastatic Peri-ampullary Carcinoma PATIENTREPORT DATEBOOKING IDRaj Narayan Singh25 September 2019011908230019

Clinician

Clinician Name: Dr Amit Verma Medical Facility: Max Hospital Pathologist: Not Provided

Specimen

Site: Liver biopsy Sample Type: FFPE bock 7378/19 Date of Collection: 24-09-2019 Date of Booking: 23-08-2019

iMSI Rapid[™] Assay

Result

Microsatellite status - Stable

INTERPRETATION

BIOMARKER FINDINGS

ACVR2A	No mutation detected
BTBD7	No mutation detected
DID01	No mutation detected
MRE11	No mutation detected
RYR3	No mutation detected
SEC13A	No mutation detected
SULF2	No mutation detected

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*, *DID01*, *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

September 25, 2019

Dr Gulshan Yadav, MD, Consultant Pathology

Date