

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 Archit Pandit
 Medical Facility: Max Hospital
 Pathologist: Not Provided

Patient Demographic

Name: Ms Kusum Lata
Sex: Female
Date of Birth/Age: 50 years
Disease: Metastatic Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma in Lung

Specimen

Site: Lung Mass
Sample Type: FFPE bock SB-3665A/19
Date of Collection: 26-10-2019
Date of Booking: 26-10-2019

iMSI Rapid™ Assay

Result

Microsatellite status - Stable

BIOMARKER FINDINGS

<i>ACVR2A</i>	No mutation detected
<i>BTBD7</i>	No mutation detected
<i>DIDO1</i>	No mutation detected
<i>MRE11</i>	No mutation detected
<i>RYR3</i>	No mutation detected
<i>SEC13A</i>	No mutation detected
<i>SULF2</i>	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



October 29, 2019

Dr Gulshan Yadav, MD, Consultant Pathology

Date