

### **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: Dalip Singh Sex: Male Date of Birth/Age: 75 years Disease: Carcinoma Rectosigmoid PATIENTREPORT DATEBOOKING IDDalip Singh29 February 202001202280036

#### Clinician

Clinician Name: Dr Sandeep Batra Medical Facility: Max Hospital Pathologist: Not Provided

### Specimen

Site: Distal Doughnut Sample Type: FFPE block S 1244/20 Date of Collection: 28-02-2020 Date of Booking: 28-02-2020

### **iMSI** Rapid<sup>™</sup> 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   | $\geq$ 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

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Date