

MGM1623 : Tumour HRR (Homologous Recombination Repair) Pathway Genes Analysis By NGS

Report Details

Sample ID / Order ID: 9061884 / 1253329
 Collection Date: NA
 Date Received: 5th April 2025
 Report Date & Time: 23rd Apr 2025 17:13 PM

Specimen Information

Specimen Site: Lymph Node
 Specimen Received: FFPE Tissue Blocks [1]
 Specimen Tested: 660/24
 Tumor Content (%): 90

Ordering Clinician

Clinician: Dr. Mahendra Perera
 Affiliation: Aegle Omics Private Limited
 Serviced By: 18718
 Report Status: Final

Clinical Summary: Right side supraclavicular lymph node: Adeno-neuroendocrine carcinoma, most likely metastatic from the cervix.

TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) Results

NEGATIVE

Gene	Findings	Gene	Findings
ATM	Not Detected	BARD1	Not Detected
BRCA1	Not Detected	BRCA2	Not Detected
BRIP1	Not Detected	CDK12	Not Detected
CHEK1	Not Detected	CHEK2	Not Detected
FANCL	Not Detected	PALB2	Not Detected
PPP2R2A	Not Detected	RAD51B	Not Detected
RAD51C	Not Detected	RAD51D	Not Detected
RAD54L	Not Detected		

Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) Test Result

Result - NEGATIVE

NO CLINICALLY RELEVANT VARIANT/S DETECTED

AMP Classification [^]	CDS variant details	Interpretation	Treatment Recommendations	Treatment Response ^{\$}
No significant variants detected				

* Clinically Significant term in this report refers to the mutation that has potential to alter the medical intervention.

[^] Refer to AMP-ASCO-CAP classification criteria section for the AMP classification criteria details.

Note: Decisions regarding treatment action plan should not be solely based on this test results. These findings are highly recommended to be correlated with the patient's clinical, pathological, and family history for decisions on diagnosis, prognosis or therapeutics.

ADDITIONAL BIOMARKERS DETECTED

This section provides information about variants that do not have any therapeutic value. However, these variants may or may not have a likely oncogenic effect.

No other biomarkers that warrants to be reported was detected.

DISCLAIMER

- **Decisions regarding treatment action plan should not be solely based on these test results. These findings are highly recommended to be correlated with the patient's clinical, pathological, radiological and family history for decisions on diagnosis, prognosis, or therapeutics.**
- The therapy information provided in this report is based on FDA approved drugs data, NCCN guidelines, peer-reviewed published literature, standard clinical databases, and strength of biomarker results till date. These therapies may or may not be suitable/beneficial to a particular patient. This clinical report summarizes potentially effective medications, potentially ineffective medications, and medications that may pose a higher risk of adverse reactions by mapping the patient's genetic alterations to the biomedical reference information. The report may also provide prognostic and diagnostic biomarkers detected or shown for the given disease context.
- The clinical trials information provided in this report is compiled from www.clinicaltrials.gov as per currently available data, however, completeness of information provided herein cannot be guaranteed. This information should only be used as a guide and specific eligibility criteria should be reviewed thoroughly for the concerned patient. MedGenome Labs does not guarantee or promise an enrolment in any clinical trials.
- The identification of a genomic biomarker does not necessarily imply pharmacological effectiveness or ineffectiveness. The medications identified by the treating physician may or may not be suitable for use on a particular patient. Thus, the clinical report does not guarantee that any particular agent will be effective in the treatment of any particular condition. Also, the absence of a treatment option does not determine the effectiveness or predict an ineffective or safety-relevant effect of a medication selected by the treating physician.
- The classification and clinically relevant information for the reported variants is based on peer-reviewed publications, public clinical databases, medical guidelines (WHO, NCCN, ASCO, AMP) or other publicly available information and it has been ensured that the information provided is up to date at the time of report generated, however continuous updates may happen in public domains. Also, the classification of variants can change based on the updated literature evidence. Re-analysis of the results can be requested at additional cost.
- This test is performed on the patient's tumour sample without a paired blood sample; therefore, it may include variations which may be of germline origin. However, this test is designed and validated for the detection and reporting of somatic genomic variants only and does not discriminate between germline and somatic variants. If clinically warranted, appropriate germline testing and genetic counselling for the patient should be considered for further evaluation.
- Due to poor quality of FFPE tissue blocks, the QC parameters from extracted DNA may not pass to proceed further with the testing, therefore there is a possibility of assay failure at various steps (DNA QC, Library Qc, Bioinformatics QC) or compromised results that include low gene coverage and low variant depth. However, sample status in such scenarios shall be sent through mail to the ordering clinician.

- The test has been validated at MedGenome Labs and the limit of detection (LOD) of allele fraction for SNVs and InDels is 5%. However, the report may include, at the discretion of laboratory director, the variants with lower allele burden (3-5%) having strong or potential clinical significance or those have been reported earlier in the patient. Variants with <1% allele fraction and variants of uncertain significance with <5% allele fraction are not routinely reported. However, possibility of false negative or false positive variants are not detected in this assay.
- Large deletions and copy number variations and deep intronic variations are beyond the scope of this test.
- **Additional case specific disclaimer: Due to low quality of the data, the *BRCA2* and *ATM* genes were not well covered, and the possibility of false negative results cannot be ruled out. Kindly correlate clinically.**

AMP-ASCO-CAP CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Genetic test results are reported based on the somatic variant classification recommendations of College of American Pathologists (CAP) / American Society for Clinical Oncology (ASCO) / Association of Molecular Pathologists (AMP) [PMID: 27993330] as described in the table below:

Tier	Criteria
Tier I	Variants of strong clinical significance.
Tier II	Variants of potential clinical significance.
Tier III	Variants of unknown clinical significance.
Tier IV	Benign or likely benign variants.

TEST DESCRIPTION

The MedGenome's Homologous Recombination Repair (HRR) gene panel is a high throughput next-generation sequencing based single assay that covers complete coding regions and splice boundaries of 15 HRR genes mentioned in the table below to detect single nucleotide variations (SNVs), small insertions and deletions (InDels) and splice variants. The test is performed on genomic DNA extracted from the tumor biopsy FFPE block/curls which enables detection of somatic and germline variations that may provide treatment benefit to the patients. The positive cases are recommended to be screened for germline predisposition through blood genetic testing followed by genetic counselling.

TEST METHODOLOGY

Sample type: FFPE Specimen; A histopathologic review is performed to determine the tumor content in the FFPE block/curls.

Extraction and Library Preparation: Tumor nucleic acid is extracted from FFPE (Formalin fixed) tissue block and used to perform targeted gene capture using a custom hybrid capture kit for HRR genes (complete coding region).

Sequencing: The QC-passed libraries are sequenced to a minimum depth of 250X (post UMI collapse) on a validated Illumina sequencing platform.

Data Analysis: The sequences are processed using a customized and validated UMI-based analysis pipeline designed to accurately detect all classes of genomic alterations (SNVs and InDels).

Variant Annotation and Reporting: The variants are annotated using our in-house annotation pipeline. Reportable genomic alterations are prioritized, classified, and reported based on AMP-ASCO-CAP guidelines [PMID:27993330] and NCCN guidelines.

Limit of Detection (LOD): The LOD for SNVs and InDels is 5% Variant Allele Frequency (VAF).

This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by MedGenome

#The transcript used for clinical reporting generally represents the canonical transcript (according to Ensembl release 99 human gene model), which is usually the longest coding transcript with strong/multiple supporting evidence. However, clinically relevant variants annotated in alternate complete coding transcripts could also be reported. Variants annotated on incomplete and nonsense mediated decay transcripts will

not be reported.

GENES ANALYSED

SNVs/InDels							
ATM	BARD1	BRCA1	BRCA2	BRIP1	CDK12	CHEK1	CHEK2
FANCL	PALB2	PPP2R2A	RAD51B	RAD51C	RAD51D	RAD54L	

CLINICAL TRIALS

The following trials are potentially best suited for your patient's indication, considering all reported treatment recommendations. See <https://clinicaltrials.gov> (clinical trials from NCT) or <https://trialsearch.who.int> (clinical trials from other registries) for more information.

Clinical trials in total : 0 Trial countries : IN-India, US-United States

S.No	Title	Phase and ID	Intervention	Disease	Age & Sex
No Clinical Trials.					




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END OF REPORT