«TableStart:Samples»

Sample: «sample» Name: «patient» DOB: «dob» URN: «urn»

**COLORECTAL CANCER MUTATION ANALYSIS** «isdraft»

**SPECIMEN**

extref

**PATHOLOGY**

Histological typing: ...........................

The sample was reviewed by a pathologist and was considered to have ....% tumour cells within the area selected for analysis. Please note: This is not a formal pathology review and is based solely on an H&E of the tissue provided and not on ancillary clinical or pathology information that may be available elsewhere.

**RESULT**

**FAILED SAMPLE**

**TEST DESCRIPTION**

Tumour DNA was tested in duplicate for mutations in exons 2, 3 and 4 of the KRAS gene, exons 2, 3 and 4 of the NRAS gene, and exon 15 of the BRAF gene using massively parallel sequencing. This test detects single nucleotide variants and indels in the target exons only. At 1000x coverage, the limit of detection of this assay has been determined to be X%. At 500x coverage the limit of detection has been determined to be X%. The sample was sequenced to an average «ampReads» aligned reads per amplicon with «ampPct»% uniformity. Regions with less than 100x coverage have not been analysed. These are listed below.

**INTERPRETATION**

This sample failed to meet predetermined measures of quality/quantity for this assay. DNA has been scheduled for re-analysis by an alternative method. These results will follow.

**COMMENTS**

Activating RAS mutations are common in colorectal cancer and occur most frequently at codons 12, 13 and 61 of KRAS and NRAS. RAS mutations cause constitutive activation resulting in a continual proliferative signal downstream of EGFR (1). Mutant RAS colorectal cancer is therefore insensitive to anti-EGFR therapies (2). In RAS wild type colorectal cancer, RAF mutations are associated with a poorer therapeutic response (3). RAS/RAF mutation status should be determined for colorectal cancer patients prior to the administration of anti-EGFR therapies.

Note: Testing of tissue treated with chemo and/or radiotherapy reduces the cellularity of the neoplastic element and reduces the sensitivity of the assay. Where possible tissue derived from untreated tumour should be tested.

**REFERENCES**

1. Karapetis, C.S., et al., K-ras Mutations and Benefit from Cetuximab in Advanced Colorectal Cancer. N Engl J Med, 2008. 359(17): p. 1757-1765.

2. Douillard, J.Y., et al., Panitumumab-FOLFOX4 treatment and RAS mutations in colorectal cancer. N Engl J Med, 2013. 369(11): p. 1023-34.

3. Di Nicolantonio, F., et al., Wild-type BRAF is required for response to panitumumab or cetuximab in metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol, 2008. 26(35): p. 5705-12.

Low coverage amplicons:

«lowAmps»

Assay region of interest coverage:

«rois»

*«TableEnd:Samples»*