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| **Patient** **PATIENT\_IN**  **URN** URN\_IN  **DOB** DOB\_IN  **Sex** SEX\_IN | **Lab No** LAB\_NO\_IN  **Ext Ref** EXT\_REF\_IN  **Collected** COLLECTED\_IN  **Received** RECEIVED\_IN  **Specimen** SPECIMEN\_IN | **Requester** REQUESTER\_IN  **Referral Lab** REFERRAL\_LAB\_IN |

**Clinical Indication** CLINICAL\_INDICATION\_IN

**Specimen Details** SPECIMEN\_DETAILS\_IN

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| **HAEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY GENE PANEL REPORT** |

**Test Description** Somatic variant analysis of 56 genes with clinical significance in haematological malignancy. Refer to Panel Summary for gene list.

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| **Result Summary RESULTS\_SUMMARY1\_IN** **See Reportable Variants table below for details.** RESULTS\_SUMMARY2\_IN See comment below regarding the test limitations of cell free DNA analysis.  **Clinical Interpretation** CLINICAL\_INTERPRETATION1\_IN  CLINICAL\_INTERPRETATION2\_IN  CLINICAL\_INTERPRETATION3\_IN |

**Test Results**

**Reportable Variants** Please note, variant origin (somatic or germline) cannot be determined by this assay. Variant origin is assumed here based on ancillary information (e.g. population databases, literature, variant read frequency) for the purpose of clinical interpretation however testing of a germline sample may be recommended in some circumstances.

VRF – variant read frequency

**Test Methodology**

DNA is analysed by targeted gene sequencing of coding regions and flanking splice sites (within 2 bp) of the genes listed below. Libraries are prepared using a custom QIAGEN QIAseq single primer extension-based panel (Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre AllHaem v1) and sequenced on an Illumina NextSeq500 with 150 bp paired end reads. A customised CLC bioinformatics pipeline including QIAGEN CLC enterprise solutions is used to generate aligned reads and call variants (single nucleotide variants and short insertions or deletions) against the hg19 human reference genome. Variants are analysed using PathOS software (Peter Mac) and described according to HGVS nomenclature version 19.01 (http://varnomen.hgvs.org/) with minor differences in accordance with Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre Molecular Pathology departmental policy. The following population variation and cancer or genetic disease databases are commonly used in addition to literature review to assist with variant interpretation: the Genome Aggregation Database (gnomAD; gnomad.broadinstitute.org), the Catalogue of Somatic Mutations in Cancer (COSMIC; cancer.sanger.ac.uk), ClinVar (ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar) and the IARC TP53 Database (p53.iarc.fr). Variant origin (i.e. somatic or germline) is assumed based on ancillary information (e.g. population databases, literature, variant read frequency) for the purpose of clinical interpretation. All assumed somatic variants are reported (and generally considered clinically significant). Variants of uncertain origin are also reported, as are likely benign germline polymorphisms if sufficiently rare and otherwise undescribed. Testing of a non-haematological specimen may be recommended to evaluate variant origin. Recurrent population variants are not reported. **Somatic variant categorisation (modified from AMP/ASCO/CAP guidelines1) –** Variants are curated and categorised according to the clinical context of the patient and categorised as **DIAGNOSTIC** (the variant either defines a diagnostic category or is sufficiently specific for the clinical context to contribute to diagnostic subcategorisation), **PROGNOSTIC** (the variant has been associated in large trials/series with inferior or superior outcomes in either the context of a specific therapy or independent of therapy. Note this does not take into account interaction between prognostic variants present in the individual patient. Relevant pairwise interactions are presented in the clinical summary), **DRUG TARGET** (the variant or variant class is specifically targeted by a therapeutic agent, this category only includes therapeutic agents that are clinically advanced and generally available through either reimbursement or clinical trials [i.e. not early stage investigational agents]), **DRUG RESISTANCE** (the variant is specifically associated with resistance to a targeted agent [i.e. does not include non-specific resistance to non-targeted therapies]), **MRD MARKER** (the variant is an established biomarker for which assessment at MRD sensitivity after therapy is accepted practice). If the variant is not categorised into any of the above categories it is assigned **CLONAL MARKER** indicating its utility in defining the presence of a clonal haematopoietic process in the specimen. These categorisations are general in nature and may not be applicable to the specific clinicopathological context of the patient.

**Test Limitations**

The detection limit of this assay for specimens sequenced to the target read depth of 500x is a variant allele frequency (VAF) of approximately 2% with the exception of CEBPA (detection limit ~ 10%) and ASXL1 c.1934dup;p.Gly646Trpfs\*12 (detection limit ~ 5%). This assay is primarily qualitative however, the variant read frequency (VRF) is provided to assist with variant interpretation and is assumed to approximate VAF in most instances (noting that the VAF of some insertions/deletions may be underrepresented due to assay-based allele bias). The measurement of uncertainty provided as a percentage relative standard uncertainty (i.e. CV%) for variants with VAFs of 5%, 10%-20%, 30%-40% and 50% are on average, 10.2%, 10.4%, 3.5% and 4.4%, respectively. Copy number variations, loss of heterozygosity, structural rearrangements or aneuploidies are not reported. Insertions or deletions (particularly those > 25 bp in length), including FLT3-ITDs, are not reliably detected by this assay. Genes are analysed using the reference transcripts listed below; coding exons found in alternative transcripts are not assessed by this assay. This assay does not distinguish between somatic and germline variants. In addition, the clonal origin of somatic variants (i.e. disease compartment or cell lineage) cannot be determined. Synonymous variants are not routinely reported. Please note Peter Mac assumes sample identification, family relationships, and clinical diagnoses are as stated on the request. Our clinical recommendations may be based on evidence from third-party data sources and should be interpreted in the context of all other clinical and laboratory information for this patient.

**Please note the quantity of tumour derived cell free DNA within this sample is unknown. In addition, the profile of mutations present within the cell free DNA compartment may differ from that in any given individually assessed tumour sample. Therefore a negative result, or the absence of detection of a particular mutation does not imply its absence from all tumour sites in the patient2. In addition, the sensitivity of this assay for variant detection is not appropriate for monitoring or minimal residual detection but rather for determining mutation profile at diagnosis/relapse.**

**Panel Summary**

Gene coverage in this sample is as follows

\* Please note FLT3-ITDs are not detected with this assay ^Partial coverage of region

Please note variants may not be optimally detected in genes with less than 100% coverage. The gene coverage above is considered acceptable given the available information about the clinical context, however please contact the laboratory for further advice should specific genes covered at less than 100% require full coverage. A list of regions with suboptimal coverage is available upon request.

Please contact the laboratory on 03 8559 7284 if you wish to discuss this report further.

**Reported by REPORTED\_BY1\_IN**

**REPORTED\_BY2\_IN**

**Authorised by AUTHORISED\_BY\_IN**

**Reported 10-Jan-2023**

**References**

1. Li MM, Datto M, Duncavage EJ, et al. Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation and Reporting of Sequence Variants in Cancer: A Joint Consensus Recommendation of the Association for Molecular Pathology, American Society of Clinical Oncology, and College of American Pathologists. *J Mol Diagn* 2017; **19**(1): 4-23.

2. Blombery PA, Ryland GL, Markham J, et al. Detection of clinically relevant early genomic lesions in B-cell malignancies from circulating tumour DNA using a single hybridisation-based next generation sequencing assay. *Br J Haematol* 2018; **183**(1): 146-9.

**CLINICAL\_CONTEXT\_IN**