

The Agentic Tumor Board: Democratizing Precision Oncology via Hybrid Multi-Agent Orchestration

Virtual Tumor Board Initiative

January 2026

Summary: Multidisciplinary tumor boards (MTBs) are the gold standard for cancer care but are structurally inaccessible to 77% of patients in India. We present the **Agentic Virtual Tumor Board (V8)**, a hybrid system moving beyond "Chatbot Oncology" to rigorous **Agentic Orchestration**. By fusing **MARC-v1** reliability loops (for verified data extraction), **MAI-DxO** adversarial debate (for safety), and **MedGemma** multimodal grounding (for pixel-level evidence), we achieve a 92% success rate in proposing financially viable, guideline-compliant treatment plans for complex cases. Code: github.com/inventcures/virtual-tumor-board.

1 INTRODUCTION

The complexity of modern oncology has outpaced human cognitive bandwidth. A single patient now generates terabytes of data: whole-slide pathology images, NGS variants, volumetric radiology, and longitudinal EMR history. Synthesizing this into a coherent plan requires a "hive mind"—the Multidisciplinary Tumor Board (MDT).

In high-resource settings, an MDT spends 47 minutes per complex case. In India, with an oncologist-to-patient ratio of 1:2,000, this is a luxury good. The result is ****fragmented care****: treatment plans decided by a single overworked clinician, often missing rare genomic targets or ignoring financial toxicity.

We argue that ****Gen 1 AI (Chatbots)**** failed to solve this because they optimized for *plausibility*, not *correctness*. An LLM will happily hallucinate "HER2 Positive" to complete a sentence. To solve oncology, we need ****Gen 2 (Agentic AI)****: systems that can *reason*, *verify*, and *debate*.

Roche Diagnostics. "NAVIFY Clinical Hub." 2024.

2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The V8 architecture creates a "Virtual Lab" where agents are not peers, but functionaries with distinct, often conflicting roles. The design decouples *Ingestion* (getting the facts right) from *Deliberation* (getting the decision right).

2.1 Phase 1: Agentic Data Ingestion (MARC-v1)

Garbage In, Garbage Out. Before any clinical opinion is formed, we must establish ground truth. We employ the ****Evaluator-Optimizer**** pattern from Penn-RAIL.

Penn-RAIL. "MARC-v1: Multi-Agent Reasoning." 2026.

1. **Extraction:** An agent parses the PDF.
2. **Evaluation:** A second agent checks the extraction against the source text.
3. **Loop:** If confidence < 95%, the extractor retries.

This simple loop prevents the single most common failure mode of medical AI: reading "No evidence of malignancy" as "Malignancy." As seen in Figure 2, discrete biomarkers like ER, PR, and HER2 are extracted and verified before downstream agents can access them.

Virtual Tumor Board
AI-Powered Multi-Agent Oncology MDT

7 Specialists | 256 Guidelines | Online

RK Rajesh Kumar
58 years, Male | ECOG 1

Stage IIIA
cT2bN2M0

Patient Information

Comorbidities	Type 2 Diabetes (controlled), Hypertension (controlled)
Smoking History	30 pack-years, quit 5 years ago
Insurance	AYUSHMAN BHARAT
Location	MH

Diagnosis

Cancer Type	LUNG NSCLC
Histology	Adenocarcinoma
Primary Site	Right upper lobe
Staging System	AJCC8

Biomarkers

EGFR Negative	ALK Negative
ROS1 Negative	PD-L1 60%
KRAS G12C Positive	

Genomics

KRAS G12C	ACTIONABLE
TP53 R248W	
TMB: 8 mut/Mb	MSI: MSS

Clinical Question for Tumor Board

58-year-old male with Stage IIIA NSCLC (cT2bN2M0), adenocarcinoma. KRAS G12C positive, PD-L1 60%. Is this patient a candidate for definitive chemoradiotherapy vs. surgery? Should we consider KRAS G12C targeted therapy or immunotherapy consolidation?

Start AI Tumor Board Deliberation

7 Specialist Agents
Surgical, Medical, Radiation Oncology, Palliative Care, Radiology, Pathology, and Genetics specialists deliberate on your case.

Evidence-Based
Grounded in NCCN, ESMO, ASTRO, ACR, CAP guidelines with real-time retrieval and citation.

Indian Context
Considers drug availability, cost, PMJAY coverage, and resource constraints in Indian healthcare settings.

Figure 1: **System Entry Point.** The "Human-in-the-Loop" upload interface guides users to provide heterogeneous data (PDFs, DICOMs, Images).

2.2 Phase 2: Adversarial Deliberation (MAI-DxO)

Consensus is dangerous. In "Round Robin" chats, agents often succumb to sycophancy, agreeing with the first speaker. We enforce conflict via **Role-Based Prompting**:

Peng, D., et al. "SycEval-EM." 2026.

- **Proposers** (Surg/Med/Rad): Generate standard-of-care plans.
- **Dr. Tark (Critic)**: A "Red Team" agent. It scans for contraindications (e.g., "Creatinine 2.5 precludes Cisplatin").
- **Dr. Samata (Steward)**: The "Financial Conscience." It asks: "Is the 2-month survival benefit of Immunotherapy worth bankrupting this uninsured family?"

Figure 3 demonstrates this dynamic in real-time.

2.3 Phase 3: Multimodal Grounding (MedGemma)

Text reports are lossy compressions of visual reality. Our system integrates **MedGemma 27B** to analyze uploaded imaging (DICOM/Photos). The "Dr. Chitran" agent reconciles pixel-level findings with the text report. If the report says "2cm lesion" but

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Figure 2: **Verified Extraction.** Biomarkers are only committed to the database after passing the MARC-v1 evaluator loop. Note the specific extraction of "PD-L1: 60%" which drives immunotherapy eligibility.

the AI measures 5cm, a flag is raised. This "Latent Grounding" ensures the debate is anchored in the physical reality of the tumor.

3 CASE STUDY: MULTI-SITE VALIDATION

We stress-tested V8 against synthetic cases representing common Indian oncology scenarios.

3.1 Case 1: Lung NSCLC (Genomic Complexity)

Profile: 58M, Stage IIIA Adenocarcinoma, KRAS G12C+, PD-L1 60%. **Outcome:** The system correctly identified the *KRAS G12C* mutation as actionable but noted that targeted therapy (Sotorasib) is second-line after failure of first-line Chemo-Immunotherapy, aligning perfectly with NCCN 2025 guidelines.

3.2 Case 10: Breast Cancer (Financial Complexity)

Profile: 52F, Rural, Stage III, HER2 Equivocal. **Outcome:**

3

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Figure 3: **The Chain of Debate.** Dr. Shalya proposes surgery; Dr. Tark vets it against NCCN guidelines. The interface clearly separates "Patient Information" from "Diagnosis" and "Deliberation."

- **Correction:** The Evaluator caught the "Equivocal" status, blocking immediate Herceptin prescription.
- **Stewardship:** Once FISH confirmed positivity, Dr. Samata explicitly recommended a *Biosimilar* Trastuzumab, reducing monthly cost from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 15,000.

4 DISCUSSION: THE "VIRTUAL LAB" PARADIGM

Our transition from V1 to V8 reflects the broader shift in AI from "Chat" to "Lab." By treating the tumor board not as a conversation but as a **scientific simulation**, we achieve:

1. **Reduced Hallucination:** The MARC-v1 loops prevent the system from inventing patient data.
2. **Safety First:** The Adversarial structure ensures that dangerous drug interactions are caught by the Critic agent.

3. **Economic Reality:** The Stewardship agent brings the "India Context" (out-of-pocket costs) into the clinical algorithm.

4.1 Global Health Implications

Most medical AI is trained on Western data where insurance is assumed. In the Global South, financial toxicity is a clinical toxicity. A plan that bankrupts a patient is a failed plan. V8's "Stewardship" module is a first step towards *context-aware AI* that respects the economic realities of the patient.

5 CONCLUSION

The V8 Agentic Tumor Board demonstrates that "AI Safety" in medicine isn't just about preventing toxic speech—it's about architectural rigor. By decoupling **Ingestion** (Reliability) from **Reasoning** (Adversarial Debate), we build systems that can be trusted with life-or-death decisions.