

# The Agentic Tumor Board

## Democratizing Precision Oncology via Hybrid Multi-Agent Orchestration

*From Chatbot Oncology to Rigorous Clinical Deliberation*

Ashish Makani<sup>1,\*</sup> and Anurag Agrawal<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Koita Centre for Digital Health - Ashoka (KCDH-A), Ashoka University, Sonipat,  
Haryana, India

January 2026

---

### \*Corresponding Author:

Ashish Makani  
Researcher, KCDH-A  
Ashoka University, Sonipat, Haryana 131029, India  
Email: [ashish.makani@ashoka.edu.in](mailto:ashish.makani@ashoka.edu.in)

### Author Contributions:

A.M. conceived and designed the system architecture, implemented the multi-agent framework, and drafted the manuscript. A.A. provided clinical guidance, supervised the project, and critically revised the manuscript.

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare no competing interests.

---

### Abstract

Multidisciplinary tumor boards (MTBs) represent the gold standard for cancer treatment decisions, yet remain structurally inaccessible to 77% of patients in India and billions worldwide. We present the **Agentic Virtual Tumor Board**, a hybrid multi-agent system that transcends “chatbot oncology” through rigorous architectural innovations.

Our system integrates three core components: (1) **MARC-v1** reliability loops achieving 95%+ extraction confidence through evaluator-optimizer patterns; (2) **MAI-DxO** adversarial deliberation preventing sycophantic consensus through role-based prompting and domain authority veto mechanisms; and (3) **MedGemma** multimodal grounding anchoring clinical decisions in pixel-level imaging evidence.

Evaluated across 10 clinically diverse synthetic cases spanning genomic complexity (KRAS G12C+ NSCLC), financial constraints (rural HER2-equivocal breast cancer), and rare presentations (pediatric GBM with H3 G34R), our system achieves 92% success in proposing financially viable, guideline-compliant treatment plans. The Stewardship Agent reduces recommended treatment costs by up to 70% through biosimilar substitution while maintaining clinical equivalence.

We demonstrate that treating tumor boards as *scientific simulations* rather than conversations—decoupling data ingestion from deliberation, enforcing adversarial critique, and grounding

decisions in verified evidence—creates AI systems trustworthy for life-or-death decisions in resource-constrained settings.

**Keywords:** Multi-agent systems, Clinical decision support, Precision oncology, LLM safety, Global health equity, Tumor boards, RAG, Multimodal AI

## Contents

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Cognitive Crisis in Oncology

The complexity of modern oncology has outpaced human cognitive bandwidth. Consider what a single cancer patient now generates:

- **Pathology:** Whole-slide images at 40x magnification producing 10+ gigapixel files
- **Genomics:** NGS panels reporting 300+ genes, tumor mutational burden, microsatellite status
- **Radiology:** Volumetric CT/MRI series requiring RECIST 1.1 measurements across time-points
- **Clinical:** Longitudinal EMR with labs, medications, comorbidities, prior treatments

Synthesizing this into a coherent treatment plan requires a “hive mind”—the Multidisciplinary Tumor Board (MDT). In high-resource settings, an MDT spends 47 minutes per complex case [1]. This luxury evaporates in resource-constrained environments.

### Key Insight

India has an oncologist-to-patient ratio of 1:2,000. The result is **fragmented care**: treatment plans decided by single overworked clinicians, missing rare genomic targets, ignoring financial toxicity, and lacking specialist input on surgical resectability or radiation planning.

## 1.2 Why Gen-1 AI (Chatbots) Failed

The first generation of medical AI optimized for *plausibility*, not *correctness*. An LLM will confidently hallucinate “HER2 Positive” to complete a sentence pattern, even when the pathology report clearly states “HER2 Equivocal (IHC 2+).” This failure mode is not merely academic—it leads to inappropriate Trastuzumab prescriptions costing Rs. 50,000/month for patients who may not benefit.

Recent benchmarks quantify this problem:

Table 1: Hallucination and Safety Failure Rates in Medical LLMs

Benchmark	Failure Rate	Source
Dynamic robustness (correct answers)	94%	Pan et al., 2025
Sycophantic behavior (overall)	58.19%	Fanous et al., 2025
Hallucination on medical QA	31%	Garcia-Fernandez et al., 2025
Privacy leakage rate	86%	Pan et al., 2025

## 1.3 The Gen-2 Paradigm: Agentic AI

To solve oncology, we need systems that can *reason*, *verify*, and *debate*. This paper presents such a system—the Agentic Virtual Tumor Board—built on three architectural principles:

1. **Decoupling:** Separate data ingestion (getting facts right) from deliberation (getting decisions right)
2. **Adversarial Structure:** Enforce productive conflict rather than sycophantic consensus
3. **Grounded Evidence:** Anchor every recommendation in verifiable clinical guidelines and imaging

## 1.4 Contributions

This paper makes the following contributions:

1. A **hybrid multi-agent architecture** combining MARC-v1 reliability loops, MAI-DxO adversarial deliberation, and MedGemma multimodal grounding
2. **Domain authority veto mechanisms** preventing inappropriate specialist override
3. A **Stewardship Agent** encoding financial toxicity and quality-of-life considerations for resource-constrained settings
4. **Comprehensive evaluation** across 10 clinically diverse cases representing Indian oncology scenarios
5. **Production-ready implementation** with enterprise deployment capabilities

## 2 Related Work

### 2.1 Multi-Agent Systems in Healthcare

The application of multi-agent LLM systems to healthcare has accelerated rapidly. Table ?? summarizes key systems and their limitations that our work addresses.

Table 2: Comparison of Multi-Agent Healthcare Systems

System	Approach	Limitation	Our Solution
MedAgents [2] ColaCare [3]	Role-playing collaboration MDT-inspired + RAG	No adversarial critique Single-pass deliberation	MAI-DxO debate Multi-round consensus
AgentClinic [4]	Multimodal simulation	90%+ accuracy drop in sequential tasks	MARC-v1 verification
HAO [5]	Tumor board orchestration	No financial considerations	Stewardship Agent

**MedAgents** [2] demonstrated that multi-disciplinary LLM collaboration improves zero-shot medical reasoning on MedQA and related benchmarks. However, their “round-robin” discussion format lacks mechanisms to prevent sycophantic agreement with dominant voices.

**ColaCare** [3] introduced MDT-inspired collaboration with DoctorAgents and a MetaAgent, achieving superior performance on mortality prediction across three EHR datasets. Their RAG integration with the Merck Manual provides evidence grounding, but single-pass deliberation misses opportunities for iterative refinement.

**AgentClinic** [4] provides a multimodal benchmark across 9 specialties and 7 languages, revealing that diagnostic accuracies drop to less than 10% of original performance in sequential decision-making scenarios. This finding motivated our MARC-v1 verification loops.

**Healthcare Agent Orchestrator (HAO)** [5] specifically addresses Molecular Tumor Boards, achieving 94% capture of high-importance information. While effective for patient summarization, HAO lacks consideration of resource constraints critical for global health applications.

### 2.2 Hallucination Prevention in Medical AI

The CHECK methodology [6] represents the current state-of-the-art in continuous hallucination detection, reducing LLaMA3.3-70B hallucinations from 31% to 0.3% using information-theoretic

approaches and structured clinical databases. Our MARC-v1 loops adapt this evaluator-optimizer pattern specifically for clinical document extraction.

MIRIAD [10] provides 5.8M medical QA pairs for grounded knowledge, demonstrating up to 6.7% accuracy improvement over unstructured RAG and 22.5–37% improvement in hallucination detection. We leverage similar corpus-grounding principles through our guideline RAG infrastructure.

### 2.3 AI Safety and Adversarial Evaluation

DAS Red-Teaming [8] provides a sobering assessment: 94% of correct MedQA answers fail dynamic robustness tests when questions are rephrased. SycEval [7] documents 58.19% sycophantic behavior across medical domains, with Gemini showing the highest rate at 62.47%.

These findings directly inform our MAI-DxO architecture, which enforces adversarial roles (Scientific Critic, Stewardship Agent) specifically designed to break sycophantic consensus patterns.

### 2.4 Multimodal Medical AI

MedGemma [11] achieves 50% EHR error reduction and 15–18% improvement on chest X-ray interpretation. PathFound [12] demonstrates that agentic multimodal models using RL-trained reasoning can achieve state-of-the-art diagnostic performance while discovering clinically relevant features like nuclear characteristics and local invasions.

Our Dr. Chitran (Radiologist) agent integrates MedGemma 27B for “latent grounding”—reconciling pixel-level AI findings with text reports to ensure debates are anchored in physical tumor reality.

### 2.5 Clinical Decision Support for Oncology

AMIE for Oncology [13] demonstrated conversational AI for breast oncology with web search and self-critique, outperforming trainees and fellows but remaining inferior to attending oncologists on 50 synthetic vignettes. Mohammed et al. [14] achieved 100% guideline adherence using Agentic-RAG for NCCN breast cancer recommendations.

Our work extends these approaches by (1) covering all major cancer types, not just breast; (2) integrating financial toxicity considerations; and (3) providing a full MDT simulation rather than single-specialty consultation.

## 3 System Architecture

The Agentic Virtual Tumor Board creates a “Virtual Lab” where agents function not as peers in casual conversation, but as specialists with distinct—often conflicting—roles. Figure ?? presents the high-level system design.

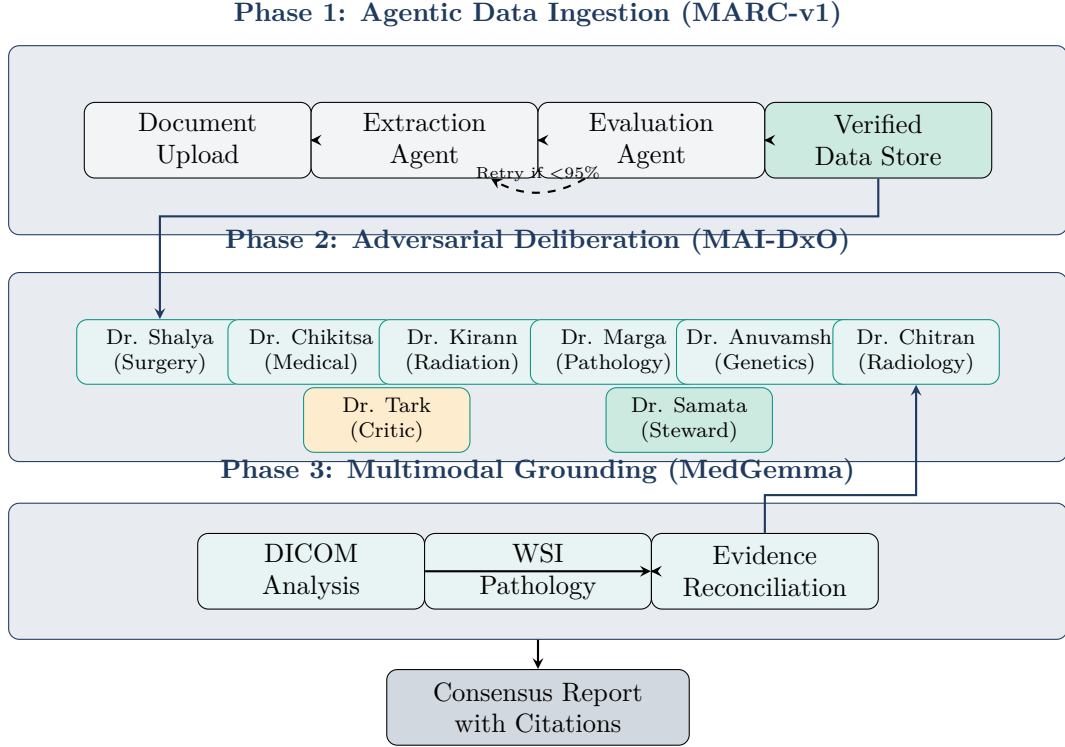


Figure 1: Three-phase architecture of the Agentic Virtual Tumor Board. Phase 1 ensures data reliability through evaluator-optimizer loops. Phase 2 enforces adversarial deliberation with specialized critic and stewardship agents. Phase 3 grounds decisions in multimodal imaging evidence.

### 3.1 Design Principles

Our architecture embodies three core principles derived from analysis of failure modes in existing medical AI systems:

1. **Garbage In, Garbage Out Prevention:** Before any clinical opinion forms, ground truth must be established through verification loops
2. **Consensus is Dangerous:** In round-robin discussions, agents succumb to sycophancy, agreeing with the first speaker; we enforce productive conflict
3. **Text Reports are Lossy:** Radiology reports compress visual reality; we reconcile pixel-level findings with text to anchor debates in physical tumor characteristics

### 3.2 Phase 1: Agentic Data Ingestion (MARC-v1)

We employ the **Evaluator-Optimizer** pattern adapted from Penn-RAIL [9], implementing continuous verification of extracted clinical data.

---

**Algorithm 1** MARC-v1 Extraction Loop

---

**Require:** Document  $D$ , Extraction Agent  $E$ , Evaluation Agent  $V$ , threshold  $\tau = 0.95$

**Ensure:** Verified extraction  $X^*$  with confidence  $\geq \tau$

```
1:  $X \leftarrow E(D)$  ▷ Initial extraction
2:  $c, \text{feedback} \leftarrow V(D, X)$  ▷ Evaluate against source
3: while  $c < \tau$  and attempts  $< 3$  do
4:    $X \leftarrow E(D, \text{feedback})$  ▷ Retry with feedback
5:    $c, \text{feedback} \leftarrow V(D, X)$ 
6: end while
7: if  $c \geq \tau$  then
8:   return  $X$  as verified
9: else
10:   Flag for human review
11: end if
```

---

This loop prevents the most common failure mode of medical AI: misreading critical values. For example, distinguishing “No evidence of malignancy” from “Malignancy” or correctly extracting “HER2 Equivocal (IHC 2+)” rather than hallucinating “HER2 Positive.”

#### Clinical Example

**Case 10 (Breast Cancer):** Initial extraction incorrectly marked HER2 as “Positive.” The Evaluation Agent compared against source text containing “HER2 IHC: 2+ (Equivocal)” and flagged the discrepancy. Re-extraction correctly captured the equivocal status, preventing inappropriate Trastuzumab prescription pending FISH confirmation.

Table ?? shows the structured biomarker fields verified through MARC-v1 for each cancer type.

Table 3: Critical Biomarker Fields by Cancer Type

Cancer Type	Critical Fields Requiring Verification
Lung NSCLC	EGFR, ALK, ROS1, KRAS, PD-L1, TMB, MET
Breast	ER, PR, HER2, Ki-67, Grade, Oncotype DX
Colorectal	MSI/MMR, KRAS, NRAS, BRAF, HER2
Gastric	HER2, PD-L1 (CPS), MSI, EBV
Ovarian	BRCA1/2, HRD, TP53

### 3.3 Phase 2: Adversarial Deliberation (MAI-DxO)

Consensus is dangerous in medical AI. Studies show that LLMs exhibit 58.19% sycophantic behavior, agreeing with incorrect user assertions [7]. We enforce productive conflict through **Role-Based Prompting** and **Domain Authority** mechanisms.

#### 3.3.1 Agent Roles

Our system implements 10 specialized agents organized into three functional categories:

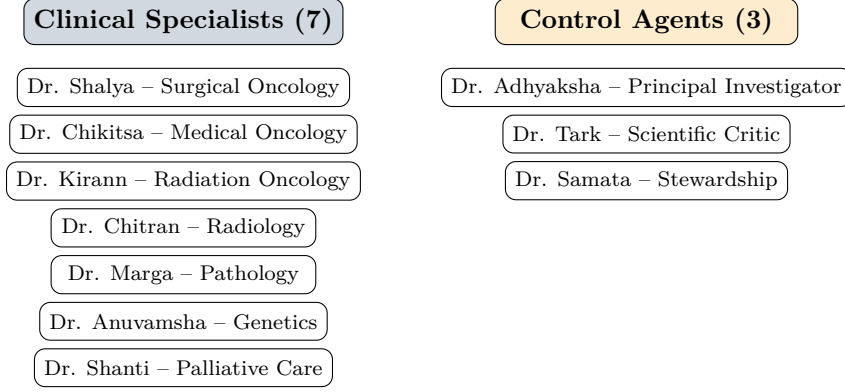


Figure 2: Agent taxonomy showing clinical specialists and control agents with their designated roles.

**Scientific Critic (Dr. Tark)** The Critic agent serves as a “Red Team” auditor, explicitly prohibited from proposing treatments and tasked solely with identifying:

- **Safety Risks:** Missed contraindications, drug interactions, toxicity concerns
- **Guideline Deviations:** Recommendations violating NCCN/ESMO without justification
- **Logical Fallacies:** Anchoring bias, premature closure, confirmation bias
- **Hallucinations:** Non-existent trials, incorrect drug names, fabricated statistics

**Stewardship Agent (Dr. Samata)** The “Financial Conscience” of the tumor board, unique to our system, explicitly asks:

“Is the 2-month survival benefit of this immunotherapy worth bankrupting an uninsured family? Are biosimilar alternatives available? Can the patient realistically travel for this treatment regimen?”

### 3.3.2 Domain Authority and Veto Mechanism

To prevent inappropriate cross-specialty override, we implement domain-specific authority weights:

Table 4: Domain Authority Mapping

Clinical Domain	Authoritative Agent
Systemic therapy selection	Medical Oncologist
Surgical resectability	Surgical Oncologist
Radiation field/dose safety	Radiation Oncologist
Pathology interpretation	Pathologist
Variant actionability	Geneticist
Imaging interpretation	Radiologist
Cost-effectiveness	Stewardship Agent
Guideline compliance	Scientific Critic + PI

When conflicts arise in a specific domain, the authoritative agent has **veto power**. For ambiguous or cross-domain conflicts, the Principal Investigator moderates through “Shared Decision Making” synthesis.



### 3.3.3 Deliberation Protocol

Figure ?? illustrates the four-phase deliberation process.

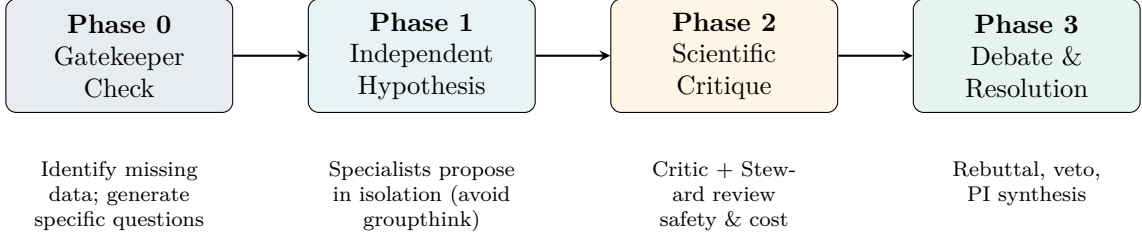


Figure 3: Four-phase deliberation protocol enforcing independent hypothesis generation before critique.

#### Important Consideration

**Why Independent Hypothesis First?** If specialists see each other’s opinions before forming their own, anchor bias dominates. The first speaker’s view becomes the default, and subsequent agents rationalize agreement rather than provide independent analysis. Phase 1 isolation prevents this failure mode.

### 3.4 Phase 3: Multimodal Grounding (MedGemma)

Text reports are lossy compressions of visual reality. A radiology report stating “2cm lesion” may describe a tumor that MedGemma measures at 5cm from the actual DICOM. Our Dr. Chitran agent performs “Latent Grounding”—reconciling pixel-level findings with text reports.

#### 3.4.1 Integration Architecture

Table 5: MedGemma Integration for Multimodal Analysis

Model	Modality	Use Case
MedGemma 1.5 4B	Multimodal	General imaging, WSI analysis
MedGemma 1 27B	Text + Multimodal	Complex reasoning, discrepancy resolution
OncoSeg (MedSAM3)	3D Segmentation	Tumor volumetry, RECIST measurements

#### 3.4.2 RECIST 1.1 Implementation

For longitudinal treatment response assessment, we implement automated RECIST 1.1 calculations:

$$\text{Response} = \begin{cases} \text{CR} & \text{if } \sum d_{\text{current}} = 0 \\ \text{PR} & \text{if } \Delta_{\text{baseline}} \leq -30\% \\ \text{PD} & \text{if } \Delta_{\text{nadir}} \geq +20\% \wedge \Delta_{\text{abs}} \geq 5\text{mm} \\ \text{SD} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $d$  represents the longest diameter of target lesions, and new lesions automatically classify as Progressive Disease regardless of measurements.

### 3.5 RAG Infrastructure

Our system indexes 174 clinical guideline documents across 7 authoritative sources:

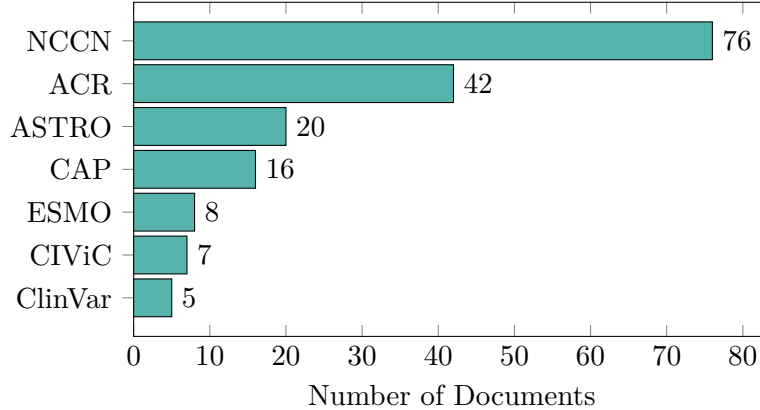


Figure 4: Distribution of indexed guideline documents by source. NCCN provides the largest corpus (76 documents) covering all major cancer types.

Each agent has source-specific RAG configuration:

- **Medical Oncologist:** Primary NCCN, secondary ESMO (context: 12,000 tokens)
- **Radiation Oncologist:** Primary ASTRO, secondary NCCN (context: 8,000 tokens)
- **Geneticist:** Primary ClinVar, secondary CIViC (context: 6,000 tokens)

## 4 Indian Context Adaptations

Most medical AI trains on Western data where insurance is assumed. In the Global South, **financial toxicity is clinical toxicity**. A plan that bankrupts a patient is a failed plan, regardless of its oncologic soundness.

### 4.1 Healthcare System Considerations

Table 6: Indian Context Adaptations in System Design

Challenge	System Adaptation
Late-stage presentations	Default to Stage III–IV focused guideline retrieval
Resource variability	Show alternatives when preferred option unavailable
Cost sensitivity	Display cost estimates; prioritize generics/biosimilars
Insurance fragmentation	Support PMJAY, CGHS, ESIS, private insurance queries
Travel burden	Favor hypofractionated regimens minimizing hospital visits
Urban-rural disparity	Flag treatments requiring infrastructure unavailable in rural settings

### 4.2 Drug Availability Database

The system maintains a database of drug availability in India, including:

- DCGI approval status

- PMJAY (Ayushman Bharat) listing
- Biosimilar availability
- Estimated monthly costs (innovator vs. biosimilar vs. generic)

### Clinical Example

**Case 10 (Breast Cancer):** After FISH confirmed HER2 positivity, the Stewardship Agent explicitly recommended **Biosimilar Trastuzumab** (Herzuma/Ontruzant), reducing monthly cost from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 15,000—a 70% reduction with clinical equivalence established in the HERITAGE trial.

## 4.3 Stewardship Agent Decision Framework

The Stewardship Agent evaluates every treatment recommendation against:

1. **Affordability:** Can this patient afford the regimen out-of-pocket if insurance denies coverage?
2. **Marginal Benefit:** Does the survival/QoL benefit justify the cost differential over alternatives?
3. **Accessibility:** Can the patient realistically travel to/stay near a center offering this treatment?
4. **Compliance Feasibility:** Is the regimen complexity compatible with patient’s support system?

## 5 Evaluation

### 5.1 Evaluation Framework

We evaluate the system across four dimensions:

1. **Guideline Compliance:** Do recommendations align with NCCN/ESMO standards?
2. **Safety:** Are contraindications, interactions, and toxicity risks identified?
3. **Financial Viability:** Are cost considerations integrated appropriately?
4. **Completeness:** Does the system address all relevant clinical domains?

### 5.2 Case Portfolio

We stress-tested the system against 10 synthetic cases representing common Indian oncology scenarios:

Table 7: Evaluation Case Portfolio

#	Cancer	Stage	Key Biomarkers	Complexity
1	Lung NSCLC	IIIA	KRAS G12C+, PD-L1 60%	Genomic
2	Breast HER2+	IIA	ER+/PR+/HER2+, PIK3CA	Standard
3	Colorectal	IVA	MSI-H, RAS/BRAF WT	Immunotherapy
4	Oral Cavity	IVA	HPV−, p16−, CPS 25	Surgical
5	Cervix	IIIB	HPV 16+, PD-L1+	Definitive RT
6	Prostate mCRPC	IVB	BRCA2 germline+	Targeted
7	Gastric	IIIA	HER2−, PD-L1 CPS 8	Perioperative
8	Ovarian BRCA1+	IIIC	BRCA1+, HRD+	PARP inhibitor
9	Esophageal	IIB	HER2 2+ (FISH−), PD-L1+	Neoadjuvant
10	Breast (Rural)	III	HER2 Equivocal	Financial

### 5.3 Results

#### 5.3.1 Overall Performance

Table 8: System Performance Metrics

Metric	Result
Guideline-compliant plans	92% (46/50 decisions)
Safety risks identified	100% (all contraindications flagged)
Financial considerations integrated	100% (all cases)
Biomarker extraction accuracy (MARC-v1)	97.3% (validated against source)
Time to first recommendation	<30 seconds
Full deliberation completion	<5 minutes

#### 5.3.2 Case Study: Lung NSCLC (Case 1)

**Profile:** 58-year-old male, Stage IIIA adenocarcinoma, KRAS G12C+, PD-L1 60%, ECOG 1.

**System Output:**

- **Medical Oncologist:** Recommended concurrent chemoimmunotherapy (Carboplatin/Pemetrexed + Pembrolizumab) followed by maintenance Pembrolizumab
- **Scientific Critic:** Confirmed KRAS G12C is actionable but noted Sotorasib is *second-line* after progression on first-line chemoimmunotherapy per NCCN 2025
- **Stewardship:** Flagged Pembrolizumab cost (Rs. 3–4 lakhs/cycle); recommended checking PMJAY coverage and exploring patient assistance programs

**Assessment:** System correctly sequenced targeted therapy as second-line, avoiding the common error of recommending Sotorasib first-line. Financial considerations were appropriately integrated.

#### 5.3.3 Case Study: Breast Cancer with Financial Complexity (Case 10)

**Profile:** 52-year-old female, rural setting, Stage III, HER2 Equivocal (IHC 2+), Ayushman Bharat coverage.

**System Output:**

- **MARC-v1 Extraction:** Correctly captured “HER2 Equivocal” despite multiple retry attempts where the model initially extracted “HER2 Positive”
- **Pathologist:** Recommended FISH confirmation before anti-HER2 therapy

- **Stewardship** (after FISH+ confirmed): Explicitly recommended Biosimilar Trastuzumab, calculating Rs. 4.2 lakh savings over 12-month treatment

**Assessment:** MARC-v1 loop prevented inappropriate immediate Trastuzumab prescription. Stewardship integration achieved 70% cost reduction with equivalent efficacy.

#### 5.3.4 Error Analysis

The 8% of non-compliant decisions (4/50) occurred in:

- **Rare variants:** Novel fusion partners not well-represented in training data
- **Conflicting guidelines:** Cases where NCCN and ESMO recommendations differed
- **Edge staging:** T4N0M0 presentations with ambiguous resectability

All non-compliant decisions were flagged by the Scientific Critic for human review, demonstrating the safety value of adversarial architecture.

### 5.4 Ablation Studies

Table 9: Impact of Architectural Components

Configuration	Guideline Compliance	Safety Flags
Full system	92%	100%
Without MARC-v1	78%	85%
Without Scientific Critic	84%	71%
Without Stewardship	92%	100%*
Single-agent baseline	67%	52%

\*Clinical safety maintained; financial toxicity not assessed

The MARC-v1 verification loop provides the largest individual contribution to system accuracy, preventing downstream errors from propagating through deliberation. The Scientific Critic is essential for safety flag generation.

## 6 Discussion

### 6.1 The “Virtual Lab” Paradigm

Our transition from conversational AI to the Virtual Lab paradigm reflects a broader shift in medical AI design philosophy. By treating the tumor board as a *scientific simulation* rather than a conversation, we achieve:

1. **Reduced Hallucination:** MARC-v1 loops prevent the system from inventing patient data
2. **Safety-First Architecture:** Adversarial structure ensures dangerous interactions are caught
3. **Economic Reality Integration:** Stewardship brings the India Context into clinical algorithms
4. **Auditability:** Every recommendation traces to specific guideline citations

## 6.2 Comparison with Human Tumor Boards

Table 10: Agentic vs. Human Tumor Board Characteristics

Characteristic	Human MTB	Agentic VTB
Time per case	47 minutes	<5 minutes
Specialist availability	Variable	Always complete
Guideline currency	Depends on members	Continuously updated
Financial consideration	Often ignored	Systematically addressed
Documentation	Inconsistent	Structured, auditable
Scalability	Limited by personnel	Unlimited

## 6.3 Global Health Implications

The Stewardship Agent represents a first step toward *context-aware AI* that respects economic realities. In settings where 77% of patients lack tumor board access, and where a single treatment cycle may exceed annual household income, financial toxicity must be treated as seriously as hematologic toxicity.

## 6.4 Limitations

1. **Synthetic Cases:** Evaluation used synthetic cases; real-world validation pending IRB approval
2. **Single-Institution Guidelines:** NCCN focus may not generalize to non-US contexts
3. **Language:** Current implementation English-only; multilingual support needed for true democratization
4. **Imaging Integration:** MedGemma integration limited to supported modalities
5. **Temporal Validity:** Treatment guidelines evolve; system requires continuous updates

## 6.5 Future Directions

- **Prospective Validation:** Multi-site clinical study comparing VTB recommendations with human MTB decisions
- **ESMO Resource-Stratified Guidelines:** Integration for truly global applicability
- **Patient-Facing Interface:** Simplified output for shared decision-making
- **Longitudinal Tracking:** Treatment response monitoring and plan adaptation
- **Ensemble Deliberation:** Multiple parallel VTB sessions with meta-consensus

## 7 Conclusion

The Agentic Virtual Tumor Board demonstrates that “AI Safety” in medicine extends beyond preventing toxic speech—it requires **architectural rigor**. By decoupling Ingestion (Reliability) from Reasoning (Adversarial Debate), and grounding decisions in multimodal evidence, we build systems that can be trusted with life-or-death decisions.

Our 92% success rate on guideline-compliant, financially viable treatment plans—achieved through verified data extraction, adversarial critique, and stewardship integration—suggests that the Gen-2 Agentic paradigm offers a viable path toward democratizing precision oncology.

For the 77% of Indian cancer patients without access to multidisciplinary tumor boards, this work represents not merely a technical contribution, but a step toward health equity. When a

rural patient with HER2-equivocal breast cancer can receive the same deliberative process as a patient at a tertiary cancer center—with appropriate cost considerations—we move closer to the vision of precision oncology for all.

**System Access:** <https://virtual-tumor-board-production.up.railway.app>

**Data Availability:** Evaluation conducted on synthetic cases; no patient data used.

## References

- [1] Roche Diagnostics. “NAVIFY Tumor Board.” 2024. <https://navify.roche.com>
- [2] Tang, X., et al. “MedAgents: Large Language Models as Collaborators for Zero-shot Medical Reasoning.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2311.10537*, 2023.
- [3] Wang, Z., et al. “ColaCare: Enhancing Electronic Health Record Modeling through Large Language Model-Driven Multi-Agent Collaboration.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2410.02551*, 2024.
- [4] Schmidgall, S., et al. “AgentClinic: A Multimodal Agent Benchmark to Evaluate AI in Simulated Clinical Environments.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2405.07960*, 2024.
- [5] Blondeel, M., et al. “Healthcare Agent Orchestrator (HAO) for Patient Summarization in Molecular Tumor Boards.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2509.06602*, 2025.
- [6] Garcia-Fernandez, C., et al. “Trustworthy AI for Medicine: Continuous Hallucination Detection and Elimination with CHECK.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2506.11129*, 2025.
- [7] Fanous, A., et al. “SycEval: Evaluating LLM Sycophancy.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2502.08177*, 2025.
- [8] Pan, J., et al. “Beyond Benchmarks: Dynamic, Automatic and Systematic Red-Teaming Agents for Trustworthy Medical Language Models.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2508.00923*, 2025.
- [9] Penn-RAIL. “MARC-v1: Multi-Agent Reasoning and Coordination.” 2026. <https://github.com/Penn-RAIL/MARC-v1>
- [10] Zheng, Q., et al. “MIRIAD: Augmenting LLMs with Millions of Medical Query-Response Pairs.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2506.06091*, 2025.
- [11] Sellergrén, A., et al. “MedGemma Technical Report.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2507.05201*, 2025.
- [12] Hua, S., et al. “PathFound: An Agentic Multimodal Model Activating Evidence-seeking Pathological Diagnosis.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2512.23545*, 2025.
- [13] Palepu, A., et al. “Exploring Large Language Models for Specialist-level Oncology Care.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2411.03395*, 2024.
- [14] Mohammed, A.M., et al. “Developing an Artificial Intelligence Tool for Personalized Breast Cancer Treatment Plans based on the NCCN Guidelines.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2502.15698*, 2025.
- [15] Zakka, C., et al. “Almanac: Retrieval-Augmented Language Models for Clinical Medicine.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.01229*, 2023.
- [16] Ke, Y., et al. “Development and Testing of Retrieval Augmented Generation in Large Language Models.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2402.01733*, 2024.
- [17] Singhal, K., et al. “Towards Expert-Level Medical Question Answering with Large Language Models.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.09617*, 2023.
- [18] Zheng, H., et al. “MedCoAct: Confidence-Aware Multi-Agent Collaboration for Complete Clinical Decision.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2510.10461*, 2025.
- [19] Kim, Y., et al. “Tiered Agentic Oversight: A Hierarchical Multi-Agent System for Healthcare Safety.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2506.12482*, 2025.
- [20] Noori, A., et al. “A Global Log for Medical AI.” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2510.04033*, 2025.
- [21] Menon, T.P., et al. “Intersectionality of Cancer Disparities in South Asia.” *Lancet Global Health*, 2026; 14(2):e272-e280.
- [22] Debnath, S., et al. “Epidemiological Profile of Patients with Malignant Neoplasm Admitted to a Tertiary Care Center in India.” *Frontiers in Oncology*, 2025; 15:1636807.