

Accession ID:	1XXXXXX0
Sample Type:	Blood
Patient's Name:	PQRS
Gender/Age:	Female/59 Years



COMMON HEREDITARY CANCER NGS PANEL

Data Uploaded On:	17/11/2024	Report Generated On:	19/11/2024
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CLINICAL INDICATIONS / PHENOTYPE:

Breast carcinoma

RESULTS:

GENE	VARIANT	ZYGOSITY	DISEASE	INHERITANCE	INTERPRETATION
BRCA2 (NM_000059.4)	Exon 11 c.2830A>T (p.Lys944*)	Heterozygous	Wilms tumor 1 (OMIM# 194070) Glioma susceptibility 3 (OMIM# 613029) Breast-ovarian cancer, familial, susceptibility to, 2 (OMIM# 612555) Medulloblastoma (OMIM# 155255) Pancreatic cancer, susceptibility to, 2 (OMIM# 613347) Hereditary breast carcinoma (OMIM# 114480) Fanconi anemia complementation group D1 (OMIM# 605724)	AD, AR, N/A, SMu	Pathogenic

*Genetic test results are reported based on the recommendations of American College of Medical Genetics.

**Sanger validation is recommended for the above listed variants.

***The significance/classification of the variant(s) may change based on genetic testing in the parents and other family members.

****Data revaluation performed upon the up gradation of databases used and results may vary in accordance.

INTERPRETATION:

BRCA2;c.2830A>T(p.Lys944*)

Frequency: The variant is rare, observed in 6 alleles out of 1,613,668 (0%) in the gnomAD reference population dataset.

Clinical evidence: This variant has previously been described in ClinVar (VCV51355) with the following classifications: P (33).

Genomic location: chr13:32337185 A>T

Variant type: Stop Gain

Depth: total 685; alt 334 (49%);

Frequency: The variant is rare, observed in 6 alleles out of 1,613,668 (0%) in the gnomAD reference population dataset.

Clinical evidence: This variant has previously been described in ClinVar (VCV51355) with the following classifications: P (33).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Genetic counseling is advised for interpretation on the consequences of the variant(s).
- If results obtained do not match the clinical findings, additional testing should be considered as per referring clinician's recommendation.
- Sanger validation is recommended to ascertain the false calls (highly recommended for low sequencing depth variants).
- Variant segregation can be analyzed by assaying for the specific mutation detected in all first-degree relatives. This may be helpful for individualized monitoring and surveillance recommendations for relatives as well as for future pre-implantation/prenatal applications, if desired

METHODOLOGY:

The Genes2Me Common hereditary cancer NGS panel was used for sequencing that screens for 83 clinically relevant genes (coding regions of the genome) for diseases associated with genetic mutations. It covers all major mutations like SNV, InDels & CNV adding up to a target size of ~235Kb with hybridization-based target capture technique.

After raw data generation, we follow the GATK best practices framework for identification of variants in the sample, starting with raw data quality check using the FastQC followed by BWA read aligner for mapping/aligning to human reference genome GRCh38.

After the alignment, GATK HaplotypeCaller algorithm is used for variant calling. Annotation of the variants is performed using open-source available software SnpEff. Further, clinically relevant mutations are annotated using published variants in literature and set of diseases databases – ClinVar, OMIM and HPO. The 1000Genome, gnomAD, dbSNP and 100K Genome Asia databases are used for annotation of variants for their minor allele frequency. The dbNSFP database is used for annotation and functional prediction of all potential non-synonymous variants.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

Variant	Depth (Total)	Ref	Alt	Variant quality	Mapping quality
BRCA2;c.2830A>T	685	A	T	8729.64	60.0

VARIANT CLASSIFICATION AS PER “ACMG GUIDELINES”:

Variant is a permanent change in the sequence of DNA that makes up a gene that could be pathogenic – causing a disease or benign – not causing a disease.

1. Pathogenic Variant

The variant is responsible for causing disease with ample scientific research to support the disease – gene – variant association. These variants are often referred to as mutations.

2. Likely Pathogenic Variant

The variant is very likely responsible to contribute to the development of disease with insufficient scientific evidences to prove the association. Additional evidences and testing is expected to confirm this assertion of pathogenicity.

3. Variant of Uncertain Significance

The variant whose impact is difficult to classify based on current available scientific evidences. Further testing of the patient or family members is recommended.

LIMITATIONS:

- Genetic testing is an important part of the diagnostic process however it may not always give a definitive answer. In some cases, a genetic variant may be missed due to the limitations in existing medical knowledge and testing technology. Accurate interpretation of test results is dependent on the availability of biological & medical information (clinical history) of the family, failing to this may lead to incorrect result interpretation and diagnosis.

- Test results are interpreted in the context of clinical findings, available scientific evidences, family history and other laboratory data. The variation(s) which is/are potentially relevant – significant related to the patient's provided medical history is/are reported.
- Genetic testing is highly accurate but rarely inaccurate results may occur for various reasons like mislabeling of samples, inaccurate clinical/medical family history, rare technical errors or unusual circumstances such as bone marrow transplantation, blood transfusion or the presence of change(s) in such a small percentage of cells that may not be detectable(mosaicism).

DISCLAIMER:

- The interpretation of variants in this report is performed to the best knowledge of the scientific & medical information available at the time of reporting. The classification of variants is based on ACMG (American College of Medical Guidelines) guidelines.
- As of the inherent technological limitations of the sequencing assay, some of the coding regions can't be properly sequenced, so, variations in these regions may not be identified & interpreted. It is possible that variants not identified by the assay may be associated with the provided phenotypes of the patient.
- It is possible due to insufficient phenotypic information, a gene – variant may be present in data but not selected for analysis and interpretation.
- The mutations have not been confirmed by Sanger sequencing.
- Genes2Me clarify that the generated report(s) doesn't provide any kind of diagnosis or opinion or recommendation for any disease and its cure in any manner. It is therefore recommended that the patient and/or the guardian(s) of the patient must take the consultation of the clinician or a certified physician or doctor for further course of action.
- If the provided material quality and/or quantity not up to the desired level so, in that case, test(s) result(s) may be misleading or even wrong. Therefore, Genes2Me hereby disclaims all liability arising in this connection with the test(s) and report(s).
- The analysis pipeline is developed in-house and the performance characteristics of this analysis are determined by Genes2Me only.
- This test result should be used as a reference by the healthcare provider for diagnosis and development of treatment plan.

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***For any further technical queries please contact at contact@genes2me.com**