## Pancreatic Cancer: Deletion/Duplication Panel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Code:</th>
<th>MD402</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnaround time:</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPT Codes:</td>
<td>81203 x1, 81294 x1, 81297 x1, 81300 x1, 81403 x1, 81404 x1, 81164 x1</td>
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</tbody>
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### Condition Description

The American Cancer Society estimates 46,420 people (23,530 men and 22,890 women) will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in 2014. The lifetime risk of developing pancreatic cancer is about 1 in 78 (1.47%). Pancreatic tumors arise from either the exocrine cells or endocrine cells of the pancreas. Exocrine tumors are the most common type of pancreatic cancer. An adenocarcinoma is a cancer that starts in gland cells. About 95% of cancers of the exocrine pancreas are adenocarcinomas. These cancers usually begin in the ducts of the pancreas, but they sometimes develop from the cells that make the pancreatic enzymes (acinar cell carcinomas). Less common types of cancers of the exocrine pancreas include adenosquamous carcinomas, squamous cell carcinomas, signet ring cell carcinomas, undifferentiated carcinomas, undifferentiated carcinomas with giant cells, and solid pseudopapillary neoplasms of the pancreas.

Tumors of the endocrine pancreas are uncommon. As a group, they are known as pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (NETs), or sometimes as islet cell tumors. There are several subtypes of islet cell tumors.

Reference:

### Genes

- APC, ATM, BRCA1, BRCA2, CDKN2A, EPCAM, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PALB2, PRSS1, STK11, TP53, VHL

### Indications

The test is indicated for:

- Individuals with a clinical or suspected diagnosis of pancreatic cancer.

### Methodology

#### Deletion/Duplication Analysis:
DNA isolated from peripheral blood is hybridized to a gene-targeted CGH array to detect deletions and duplications. The targeted CGH array has overlapping probes that cover the entire genomic region.

#### Detection

Deletion/Duplication Analysis: Detection is limited to duplications and deletions. The CGH array will not detect point or intronic mutations. Results of molecular analysis must be interpreted in the context of the patient's clinical and/or biochemical phenotype.

### Specimen Requirements

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

#### Type: Whole Blood (EDTA)

**Specimen Requirements:**
- EDTA (Purple Top)
- Infants and Young Children (2 years of age to 10 years old): 3-5 ml
- Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml
- Autopsy: 2-3 ml unclotted cord or cardiac blood

**Specimen Collection and Shipping:**
Ship sample at room temperature for receipt at EGL within 72 hours of collection. Do not freeze.

#### Type: DNA, Isolated

**Specimen Requirements:**
- Microtainer
- 3µg
- Isolation using the Perkin Elmer™Chemagen™ Chemagen™ Automated Extraction method or Qiagen™ Puregene kit for DNA extraction is recommended.

**Specimen Collection and Shipping:**
Refrigerate until time of shipment in 100 ng/µL in TE buffer. Ship sample at room temperature with overnight delivery.

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Special Instructions

This test is for germline mutation analysis. DNA isolated from FFPE tumor samples is not suitable for this test.

Related Tests

- Hereditary Cancer Syndrome: Sequencing Panel.
- Pancreatic Cancer: Sequencing Panel.