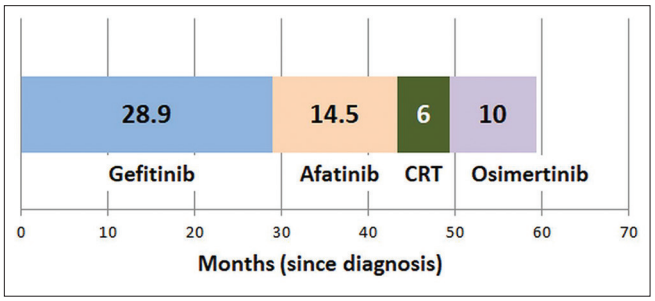

Figure 1: Representative overall survival in patients with adenocarcinoma lung with epidermal growth factor receptor mutation (del19).

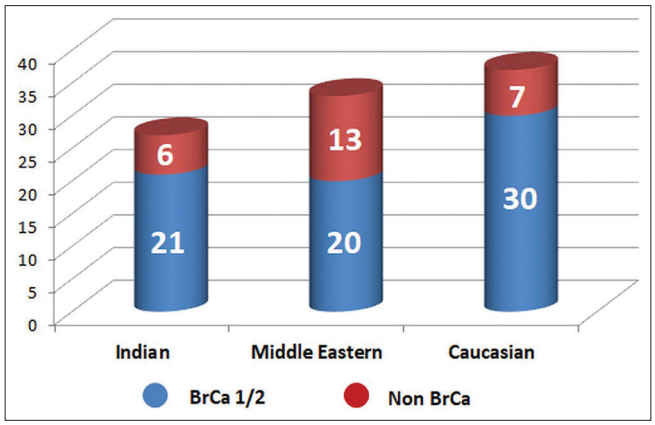

Figure 2: Ethnic comparison of pathogenic mutations (%) in patients with hereditary cancers.

Table 1: Ethnic comparison of genes involved in hereditary pathogenic mutations.

Mutation involving	Indian	Middle Eastern	Caucasian
BrCa1	5	3	9
BrCa2	1	1	3
TP53 and ATM	3	0	0
NEN and BR1P1	0	2	0
CDH1	0	1	0
Totalw	9	7	12

or more (10%) such mutations. Moreover, the incidence of such VUS identification increases as better NGS methods are used or multigene panels become more extensive. Assigning the right certainty (either way – pathogenic or non-pathogenic) requires a careful correlation with clinical outcome IN THE SAME ETHNIC GROUP. Figure 3 shows the location of specific BrCa1 mutations amongst three ethnic groups, highlighting the differences.

The same is the case when we use molecular testing, protein expression, immunohistochemistry, or other biomarkers for assigning risk, commonly called as predictors of outcome.[13,14] We, therefore, strongly urge all academically inclined oncology

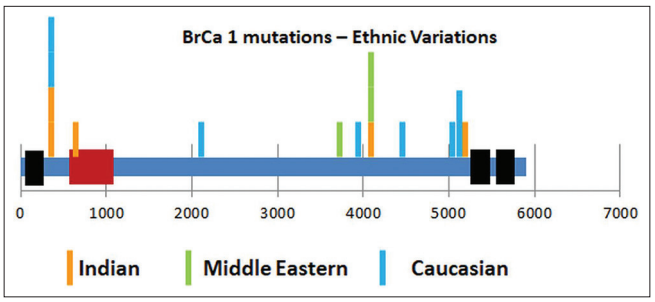

Figure 3: Ethnic comparison of location of pathogenic mutations in BrCa1 gene.

colleagues to join hands in pooling data from Indian patients and help make our own data more robust, reduce the redundance of VUS, and help patients be assigned to the right personalized cancer management pathway.

Declaration of patient consent

Patient's consent not required as there are no patients in this study.

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Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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