

Person with cancer— molecular pathology test results, (other) code X[X(19)]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Molecular test results description
Synonymous names:	Molecular pathology; Molecular profiling
METEOR identifier:	450360
Registration status:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health, Standard 08/05/2014
Definition:	The results of a molecular pathology test for genetic and molecular abnormalities in a person with cancer, as represented by text.
Data Element Concept:	Person with cancer—molecular pathology test results

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code
Data type:	String
Format:	X[X(19)]
Maximum character length:	20

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: Record the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (HGNC) assigned, unique gene symbol (or gene abbreviation, short gene name) corresponding to each genetic or molecular abnormality detected. The symbol is available from their curated online repository at <http://www.genenames.org>.

Gene symbols are designated by upper-case Latin letters or by a combination of upper-case letters and Arabic numerals, with the exception of the # symbol. They do not contain punctuation except for the HLA, immunoglobulin and T cell receptor gene symbols, which may be hyphenated. Generally, gene symbols will be no longer than six characters.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Cancer Australia

Reference documents: Wain HM, Bruford EA, Lovering RC, Lush MJ, Wright MW, Povey S 2002. Guidelines for Human Gene Nomenclature. *Genomics* 79(4):464-470

HGNC Database, HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (HGNC), EMBL Outstation - Hinxton, European Bioinformatics Institute, Wellcome Trust Genome Campus, Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, CB10 1SD, UK. Viewed 21 June 2011, <http://www.genenames.org>

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: Record results of a [molecular pathology](#) test for genetic and molecular abnormalities in a person with cancer in text.

Molecular testing is usually performed for cancer when the result may influence treatment.

This should be collected for people with cancer where pathology data is available.

Collection methods: This information should be sought from the patient's pathology report.

Comments: The presence of genetic or molecular abnormalities may be of clinical significance and influence treatment decisions.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Cancer Australia

Reference documents: Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia 2010. Lung cancer structured reporting protocol. 1st Edition (Version 1.0). Surry Hills, NSW: Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia

Harris TJR & McCormick F 2010. The molecular pathology of cancer. *Nat. Rev. Clin. Oncol.* 7:251-265

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: See also [Person with cancer—lung cancer molecular pathology test results, code N\[N\]](#)

- [Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014

See also [Person with cancer—molecular pathology indicator, yes/no/unknown code N](#)

- [Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014

See also [Person with cancer—molecular pathology test date, DDMMYYYY](#)

- [Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

[Lung cancer \(clinical\) DSS Health](#), Superseded 14/05/2015

Conditional obligation:

Conditional on molecular pathology test results being coded as CODE 88 Other.

[Lung cancer \(clinical\) NBPDS Health](#), Standard 14/05/2015

Conditional obligation:

Conditional on molecular pathology test results being coded as CODE 88 Other.

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