**BACKGROUND**

- **Somatic mutations of isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1) result** in the formation of 2-HG.
- **Advantages** of IDH1 mutation detection in plasma include: ease of sampling, cost-effectiveness, and non-invasive nature.
- **Disadvantages** of IDH1 mutation detection include: interference with 2-HG assay results and need for additional methods.

**OBJECTIVES**

- **Longitudinal assessment**: To determine the concordance of IDH1 mutation detection in plasma vs. formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue.
- **Baseline assessment**: To determine the concordance of IDH1 mutation detection in plasma vs. FFPE tissue.

**METHODS**

- **Longitudinal assessment**: Two patients were selected for IDH1 mutation detection in plasma and tissue. The samples were collected at baseline and at follow-up visits.
- **Baseline assessment**: IDH1 mutation detection was performed in plasma and tissue samples from 100 patients. The samples were divided into two categories: low VAF (≤ 1.53) and high VAF (> 1.53).

**RESULTS**

- **Baseline assessment**: The concordance rate between plasma and tissue was 92%.
- **Longitudinal assessment**: The concordance rate between plasma and tissue was 90%.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- The results of this study highlight the potential of IDH1 mutation detection in plasma as a minimally invasive and cost-effective method for monitoring the response of patients with IDH1-mutated tumors to treatment.