

PROSTATE CANCER AT A GLANCE

Prostate cancer is a very common diagnosis, in fact it's estimated to be the second most common cancer diagnosis¹ and the third leading cause of cancer death in American men.²



248,530
ESTIMATED NEW
CASES, 2021



34,130
ESTIMATED
DEATHS, 2021



1 in 9
MEN WILL
BE DIAGNOSED

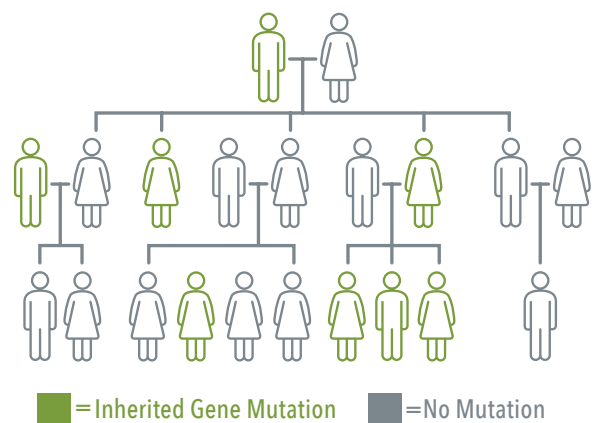
RISK FACTORS

A risk factor is anything that could increase the likelihood of getting cancer.

Race/Ethnicity: African American and Caribbean men of African ancestry are at higher risk³

Family History: Men with first degree relatives that have a history of prostate, breast, ovarian, pancreatic cancers

Genetic Changes: Men with inherited gene mutations in *BRAC1*, *BRAC2*, or Lynch Syndrome genes³



SCREENING

Early detection offers the greatest chance of living cancer free or reduced treatment.



PSA test: A blood test that can raise suspicion of cancer



Digital Rectal Exam: Feeling the prostate for hard, lumpy, or abnormal areas



Prostate Biopsy: Examining removed prostate tissue for cancer

KNOW YOUR GENES AND TAKE CONTROL

Prostate Tumor Testing

- Explains the behavior of your specific cancer
- Determines if you are appropriate for active surveillance or one or more forms of treatment

Myriad Genetic Testing

- Qualify for life-sustaining therapies
- Provides your risk of developing additional cancers and your family member's risk of developing cancer in the future

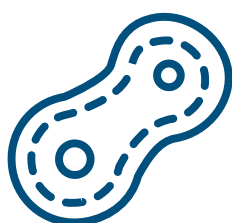
1. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/about/key-statistics.html>
 2. <https://zerocancer.org/learn/about-prostate-cancer/facts-statistics/>
 3. <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html>



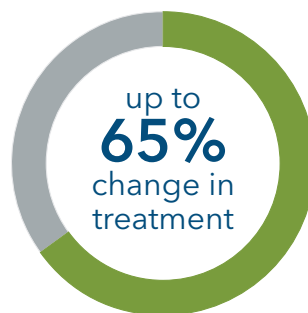
KNOW YOUR GENES, TAKE CONTROL OF YOUR HEALTH

Understanding your unique genetic information gives you confidence to choose the right prostate cancer treatment.

PROLARIS EXPLAINS CANCER BEHAVIOR



Tumor testing measures how quickly your individual tumor is growing, helping you decide on active surveillance or treatment.



Physicians who ordered Prolaris changed how they treated their patients **65% of the time.**^{1,2}

YOUR PROSTATE CANCER COULD BE HEREDITARY

Up to 1 in 6 prostate cancers are attributed to faulty genetic information that has been inherited or passed down from a biological parent. If you have a hereditary form of prostate cancer, you are at a higher risk for worse outcomes.

Knowing if You Have Hereditary Cancer Can Impact Your Treatment⁴



19%

DIE FROM THEIR DISEASE WITHIN 5 YEARS; 6X THE GENERAL POPULATION



23%

DEVELOP METASTATIC DISEASE WITHIN 5 YEARS; 4X THE GENERAL POPULATION



7 YEARS

LIVE 7 YEARS LESS ON AVERAGE

Which test is right for me?

1. Crawford ED, Scholz MC, Kar AJ, et al. Cell Cycle Progression Score and Treatment Decisions in Prostate Cancer: Results From an Ongoing Registry. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2014; 1-7.
2. Shore, N D., et al. Impact of the cell cycle progression test of physician and patient treatment selection for localized prostate cancer. *The Journal of Urology* 2016;195(3),612-618.
3. Nicolosi P, Ledet E, Yang S et al. Prevalence of germline variants in prostate cancer and implications for current genetic testing guidelines. *JAMA Oncol*. Published online February 7, 2019.
4. Castro E. et al. Germline BRCA mutations are associated with higher risk of nodal involvement, distant metastasis, and poor survival outcomes in prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2013 May 10;31(14):1748-57.



BRACAnalysisCDx[®]

MYRIAD myRisk[®]
Hereditary Cancer

