



Helping you make better-informed decisions¹⁻⁵

The only test that provides an accurate assessment
of prostate cancer aggressiveness



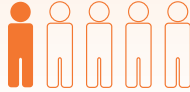
A prognostic medicine product for prostate cancer.



MYRIAD[®]

A common diagnosis

Prostate Cancer is now recognized as one of the most important medical problems facing men. An estimated 900,000 men were diagnosed with prostate cancer across the world in 2008.⁶ About 1 in 5 men in Europe receive a diagnosis of prostate cancer in their lifetime.⁷



Prostate cancer is currently the third most common cause of cancer death in men.⁸ However, most prostate cancers are slow growing; only 3% of men diagnosed with prostate cancer will die from it.⁷ Unfortunately, a portion of men will have an aggressive type of prostate cancer and have a significant risk that the prostate cancer will spread.

There's nothing common about your cancer

While a diagnosis of prostate cancer can be alarming, it is important to know that all prostate cancers are not the same.

For many men, prostate cancer is indolent and grows very slowly. In these cases, it might be appropriate to pursue conservative management strategies such as watchful waiting or active surveillance. Your physician will monitor your tumor through regular follow-ups without definitive treatment such as surgery or radiation therapy. Surgery and radiation therapy may result in complications such as erectile dysfunction or urinary incontinence.

For some men, the prostate cancer grows very fast and definitive treatment is essential.

Therefore, it is important to assess the aggressiveness of the tumor as accurately as possible to determine the most appropriate treatment strategy.

The Prolaris® test provides specific information on the likelihood of prostate cancer progression.

With the Prolaris test you have the ability to learn more about the aggressiveness of your specific tumor, so you and your doctor can make a more informed decision about your treatment.

Your PSA and Gleason score may not reveal the whole picture

You most likely know your prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level and your Gleason score. These tests provide important information to your doctor regarding how advanced your cancer is, but not necessarily the “aggressiveness” of your disease. Since cancer is the uncontrolled rapid growth of abnormal cells, an aggressive prostate tumor carries the potential risk of growing and spreading rapidly to other parts of your body.

Prolaris provides a new measure

The Prolaris test gives your doctor a critical piece of additional information. Prolaris provides a measure of aggressiveness¹⁻⁵ of your individual prostate cancer. Getting a Prolaris Score™ will give you and your doctor additional information about the true nature of your cancer that no other test can. Prolaris is the first prognostic test that reveals the molecular biology of prostate cancer.

What is Prolaris?

Prolaris is a genomic test that can help your physician to predict prostate cancer aggressiveness, especially when used in combination with the usual clinical features, such as Gleason score and PSA level.

Prolaris measures the activity of genes involved with tumor growth to predict disease outcome.

Low activity is associated with a lower risk of disease progression and high activity is associated with a higher risk of disease progression.

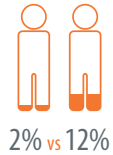
The Prolaris test is performed on existing tissue samples. Tumor tissue samples can either be obtained from your previous tumor biopsies or from post-surgical tissue.

- In patients diagnosed with prostate cancer, a Prolaris test on biopsy tissue can help identify those patients with less aggressive disease who may be candidates for less aggressive, or limited, treatment. In addition, the Prolaris test can identify patients who appear clinically low-risk but have a more aggressive disease that may require more definitive treatment.
- In patients in whom the prostate was removed (prostatectomy), the Prolaris test can help to better estimate the likelihood that the disease may return. This information may change the level of monitoring or therapy recommended by your physician.

Prolaris is a measure of how fast your tumor is growing.

Prolaris clarifies risk

Two patients with the same PSA and Gleason scores may have a very different estimate of mortality risk or disease progression when their Prolaris Score is included in their evaluation.



Your cancer... Your treatment decision

Prolaris provides unique additional information about your prognosis and may be used with other clinical factors to help your doctor recommend the treatment you need.

For example, ***if you have low-risk clinical features and a low Prolaris Score, you and your doctor may choose to delay treatment and just monitor the cancer closely.***

This is called active surveillance. On the other hand, ***if your Prolaris Score reveals a more aggressive cancer, an equally aggressive therapy may be appropriate.***

If you had a prostatectomy or primary EBRT (External Beam Radiation Therapy), Prolaris can help to better estimate the likelihood that the disease may return. This information may change the level of monitoring or therapy recommended by your physician.

After you receive the results of your test, you and your doctor will decide your course of treatment.

Clinical studies confirm benefits of the test¹⁻⁵

The clinical benefit of the Prolaris test has been demonstrated in several clinical studies involving over 1,400 men with prostate cancer. Prolaris has been proven to predict progression of the tumor both before and after treatment:

- Two studies involving over 600 men showed that Prolaris predicted the prostate cancer specific mortality risk after 10 years of active surveillance.^{1,2}
- Two studies involving over 700 men showed that Prolaris predicted the prostate cancer recurrence rate after surgical removal of the prostate (radical prostatectomy).^{1,3}
- One study of 141 men showed that Prolaris predicted the prostate cancer recurrence rate after EBRT.⁴

The results of the studies also showed that Prolaris could predict tumor aggressiveness better than currently used clinical features. When the Prolaris score is combined with other clinical features, it provides the most accurate prediction of a patient's cancer aggressiveness and, therefore, disease progression.

Prolaris® helps to make better-informed decisions

- Provides information no other test can
- Helps in determining your course of treatment
- Gives you and your doctor more confidence in your treatment decision

References:

1. Cuzick J, et al; Transatlantic Prostate Group. Prognostic value of a cell cycle progression signature for prostate cancer death in a conservatively managed needle biopsy cohort. *Br J Cancer*. 2012;106(6):1-5
2. Cuzick J, et al; Prognostic value of an RNA expression signature derived from cell cycle proliferation genes in patients with prostate cancer: a retrospective study. *Lancet Oncol* 2011; 12:245-55
3. Cooperberg et al. Validation of a Cell-Cycle Progression Gene Panel to Improve Risk Stratification in a Contemporary Prostatectomy Cohort. *JCO* Apr 10, 2013;1428-1434;
4. Freedland et al. Prognostic utility of cell cycle progression score in men with prostate cancer after primary external beam radiation therapy. *Int J Oncol Biol Phys*. 4 June 2013. Epub ahead of print.
5. Data on file. Salt Lake City, UT: Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.; 2011.
6. *Cancer Stats Worldwide Report jointly prepared by Cancer Research UK and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) September 2011*
http://publications.cancerresearchuk.org/downloads/ProductCS_CS_WORLD.pdf
7. *EAU Guidelines on Prostate Cancer, Update March 2013*
http://www.uroweb.org/gls/pdf/09_Prostate_Cancer_LR.pdf
8. Bray F, Lortet-Tieulent J, Ferlay J et al. Prostate cancer incidence and mortality trends in 37 European countries: an overview. *Eur J Cancer* 2010; 46: 3040–3052.



A prognostic medicine product for prostate cancer.

Prolaris testing assesses the prostate cancer aggressiveness in conjunction with other clinical parameters. Prolaris measures the expression level of genes involved with cell cycle progression (CCP) in tumor specimens to predict disease outcome.



MYRIAD®

Myriad Genetics GmbH
Leutschenbachstrasse 95
8050 Zurich
Switzerland

www.myriad.com