Prostate cancer is overtreated

Prostate cancer is a better predictor of oncologic endpoints & decreases overtreatment

Reduced intervention lowers associated morbidities

Without increasing mortality

Driving cost and medical resource savings

Most men treat their prostate cancer with definitive treatment

About 1 in 7 men receive a diagnosis of prostate cancer in their lifetime

~90% of localized prostate cancer patients receive definitive treatment

Treatment occurs despite the high risk of side effects and the fact that the vast majority of prostate cancers do not cause death even when initial management is conservative

Visit myriad.com/managed-care to offer Prolaris to your members

References
14. Health Advances analysis.
Active surveillance is underutilized\textsuperscript{6,7}

Typical standard of care
Diagnosis: Localized prostate cancer

Standard of care with Prolaris
Diagnosis: Localized prostate cancer

Prolaris reports aggressiveness of tumor growth and 10-year disease-specific mortality

- Slow-growing disease
- More aggressive disease

Treatment: Definitive, such as surgery or radiation
Treatment: Active surveillance

$\sim$1.32 billion could be saved annually in the U.S. by avoiding unnecessary treatment\textsuperscript{8}

Prolaris identifies more men who can safely pursue active surveillance

Prolaris Score™
Prolaris combines RNA expression levels of 31 genes involved in cell cycle progression and 15 housekeeping genes to generate a Prolaris Score, a powerful predictor of prostate cancer outcomes

Risk of Mortality
Patient’s 10-year prostate cancer-specific mortality is reported and shown graphically, guiding active surveillance or definitive treatment

Prolaris improves outcomes for localized prostate cancer

1. Drives optimal treatment decisions
2. Identifies patients who can safely choose active surveillance
3. Reduces morbidities associated with unneeded interventions
4. Produces an overall cost savings to the healthcare system\textsuperscript{9}

Most predictive variable for 10-year prostate cancer-specific mortality\textsuperscript{10,11}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
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Prolaris more than doubled the amount of prognostic information provided by PSA level and Gleason score when predicting death from disease

Prospective, real-world studies prove behavior change\textsuperscript{12,13}

Crawford, et al.
150 investigators - 305 patients

Shore, et al.
124 investigators - 1,206 patients

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**Most predictive variable for 10-year prostate cancer-specific mortality**

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**Prolaris identifies more men who can safely pursue active surveillance**

**Prospective, real-world studies prove behavior change**

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- 50% Reduction
- 30% Reduction

Shore, et al. 124 investigators - 1,206 patients

- 34% Reduction
- 39% Reduction

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Prolaris enhances the treatment paradigm

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References
14. Health Advances analysis.

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