BRACAnalysis CDx

BRCA1 or BRCA2 Mutations Drive Treatment Decisions for Patients with Ovarian Cancer.

FDA-approval of a PARP inhibitor (Lynparza™) offers patients with ovarian cancer and BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations a new treatment option.

Approximately 10% of women with ovarian cancer carry a mutation in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes, which may have been inherited from either their mother or their father. BRACAnalysis CDx is a new FDA-approved blood test that determines a patient’s BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation status. Knowledge of BRCA1/2 status provides powerful information that may help drive treatment decisions for patients with ovarian cancer.

Knowing whether you have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation can help you and your doctor make better, more informed decisions about your treatment plan. If you are a woman with ovarian cancer, you should talk to your doctor about BRACAnalysis CDx testing to enable your physician to personalize your treatment plan.

How it Works

If your BRCA1 or BRCA2 status has been previously determined, talk to your physician about whether you should be retested. Factors that may influence your physician’s decision to retest include whether your previous BRCA1 or BRCA2 test consisted of both full sequencing and large rearrangement testing.

If you and your doctor decide that testing is right for you, your healthcare provider will take a small blood sample and send it to the laboratory for analysis. Test results will be available for your doctor to share with you, typically within two weeks.

Your results will indicate whether or not you are positive for a deleterious mutation, negative for a deleterious mutation, or if there was a change detected that is of uncertain significance.

BRACAnalysis CDx is broadly covered by the vast majority of health plans. In fact, most appropriate patients pay $0.

...for the future
Understanding Your Results

Positive:

- A mutation was detected in either the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene (also called “Deleterious” or “Suspected Deleterious”).
- Based on treatment indications, you may be eligible for treatment with a PARP inhibitor. Lynparza™ (olaparib) is a FDA-approved PARP inhibitor available to patients. Only your doctor can determine if treatment with Lynparza is right for you.

Negative:

- A mutation was NOT detected in either the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene (also called “No Mutation Detected”, “Polymorphism” or “Suspected Polymorphism”).
- Based on treatment indications, you are not eligible for treatment with Lynparza. Talk to your doctor about other treatment options that may be right for you.

Uncertain:

- A genetic change was detected in either the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene, however it is uncertain whether it is deleterious (positive) or a polymorphism (negative). This is also called a Genetic Variant of Uncertain Significance. It is considered an inconclusive result.
- Based on treatment indications, you are not eligible for treatment with Lynparza. Talk to your doctor about other treatment options that may be right for you.
- Efforts to gather more information about your genetic change are ongoing at Myriad. Myriad will notify your healthcare provider when we are able to gather enough information to reclassify your genetic change as Positive or Negative.

Next Steps

Pursue Testing with BRACAnalysis CDx
Schedule a follow-up appointment to discuss results
Talk to your provider about treatment options available to you

Best-in-class support

- Financial Support
- Provider Support
- Patient Support

BRACnow.com