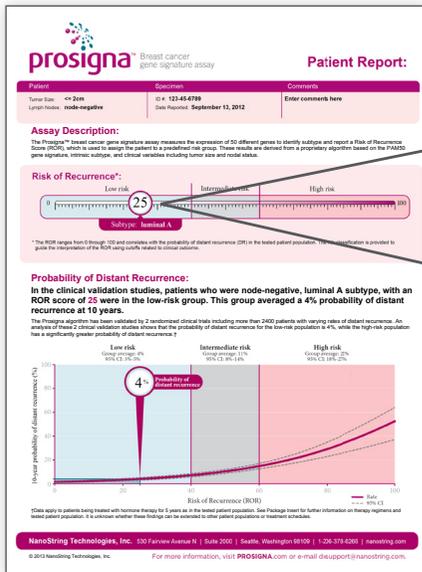


## Begin with an accurate assessment of risk

A Prosigna report is delivered directly to your oncologist and includes three important results:

- **Your Intrinsic Subtype**, which assigns your cancer to one of four molecular classes: Luminal A, Luminal B, HER2 enriched or Basal-like. Subtypes provide additional information about how your tumour might behave.<sup>3,4</sup>
- **Your Prosigna Score**, which is a numerical value on a 0 to 100 scale. A lower number indicates your cancer is less likely to return. A higher number indicates your cancer is more likely to return.
- **Your Risk Category**, (Low, Intermediate, or High) indicates how likely it is that your cancer will return within 10 years. Your risk status in combination with other aspects, such as your age, other health issues, the size and grade of your tumour, and hormone receptors present in your breast cancer will help you and your oncologist make the best treatment decision for you.



Sample Patient Report: Luminal A/ Low Risk of Recurrence



### REFERENCES:

1. Gnant M. Ann Oncol 2013 doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdt494
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4. Parker JS, Mullins M, Cheang, Mc, et al. Supervised risk predictor of breast cancer based on intrinsic subtypes. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27(8):1160-1167

For more information visit [www.lifelabsgenetics.com](http://www.lifelabsgenetics.com) or [www.prosigna.com](http://www.prosigna.com) or email [Ask.Genetics@lifelabs.com](mailto:Ask.Genetics@lifelabs.com)

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# If I could visualize my breast cancer in 10 years, would I make different choices today?



Make informed decisions precisely suited for you.

BROUGHT TO YOU BY:

**LifeLabs Genetics**

**prosigna**  
Breast cancer gene signature assay

Proceed with confidence.

PR0004 | V.1 | JUN 2015 | PATIENT PAMPHLET



## Unlock information unique to you

The decisions you make about your breast cancer treatment takes careful consideration. When first diagnosed with breast cancer, a lot of testing is done. Usually, tests will report results that your healthcare provider can physically see, such as the size of the tumour, what the cancer cells look like, and if the cancer has spread. These results fit together to help determine your treatment plan.

The Prosigna® Breast Cancer Gene Signature Assay measures information at a deeper biological level that your healthcare provider can't see. It looks at 50 genes in your cancer cells to see if they are present, absent, or too active. Each woman's breast cancer has unique traits that reveal how your cancer might behave.

## Look ahead to make decisions today

Prosigna is a genomic test which identifies the likelihood that your cancer may return over the next 10 years. This is known as distant recurrence. By assessing your risk, Prosigna can provide a more complete understanding of your breast cancer.

Prosigna utilizes the PAM50 gene signature to find the unique genetic fingerprint of your tumour, also referred to as intrinsic subtype. Using an automated process, your subtype is combined with other factors including tumour size and number of involved lymph nodes to help determine your risk of distant recurrence. Looking ahead 10 years may help you and your healthcare provider make different choices today.

## Personalize decisions about your breast cancer

Historically, most breast cancers that were hormone receptor positive would receive both hormonal therapy and chemotherapy to lower the chance of the cancer returning. Advancement in science has shown that some types of breast cancer have a low risk of recurrence, and may be sufficiently treated with hormone therapy alone.<sup>1</sup> Conversely, we know that tumours with a high risk of recurrence will likely require more intense systemic intervention. Understanding your risk of recurrence will help identify a more personalized approach for treatment of your cancer.

Prosigna provides your healthcare provider additional information to help accurately assess your risk category.

## Understanding stages of breast cancer evaluation

	<b>Screening</b> Am I at risk for cancer?	<b>Diagnosis</b> I have a lump. What is it? Is it serious?	<b>Treatment Planning</b> I had surgery to remove my cancer. What more should I do?
<b>What your healthcare provider wants to understand</b>	Do you have family members with breast cancer?  Do you have genes or other factors that might increase your risk?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it cancer or not?</li> <li>• Is it early stage disease?</li> <li>• Is it fast or slow growing?</li> <li>• What are other traits of the tumour?</li> </ul>	What type of treatment is most likely to work for you?  What is the chance your cancer will come back within 10 years?
<b>Examples of tools and data your healthcare provider might use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical exam</li> <li>• Mammogram</li> <li>• Ultrasound/ MRI</li> <li>• Genetic counselling</li> <li>• Genetic testing BRCA1, BRCA2</li> </ul>	Using tissue from surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tumour size</li> <li>• Lymph node involvement</li> <li>• Degree of hormone and protein receptors present or absent such as ER, PR, ki67, and HER2 status</li> </ul>	 <p>prosigna® Breast cancer gene signature assay</p>
<b>Your potential decisions, in consultation with your healthcare provider</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of screening</li> <li>• Frequency of screening</li> <li>• Preventative surgery (mastectomy)</li> </ul>	Will I need to do more than remove my tumour to treat and manage my cancer?	Which treatment is right for me, based on the likelihood my cancer will return? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hormonal therapy</li> <li>• Biologic therapy</li> <li>• Chemotherapy</li> <li>• Radiation</li> <li>• A combination of two or more</li> </ul>

## Use of a genomic breast cancer test is suited for these characteristics:

- ✓ Newly diagnosed, early stage invasive breast cancer treated with endocrine therapy
- ✓ Hormone receptor positive (ER or PR)
- ✓ Lymph node-negative or Lymph node-positive