

What is **genomic testing** for cancer?

A cancer genomic test looks for changes in a tumor that drive its growth and can help guide treatment decisions.



There are many kinds of cancer genomic tests available today.

TARGETED

IHC, RT-PCR, FISH, targeted DNA or RNA sequencing



Single Biomarker

These tests look for a single genomic alterations of interest. They are often used to screen or confirm eligibility for a specific drug.

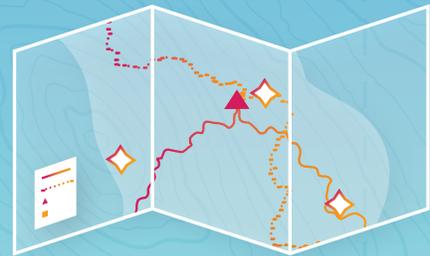


Biomarker Panel

Panels look for multiple known genomic alterations at a time. They may be used to screen for the most common alterations in your tumor type.

COMPREHENSIVE

DNA or RNA sequencing



Whole genome, Exome, or Transcriptome Sequencing

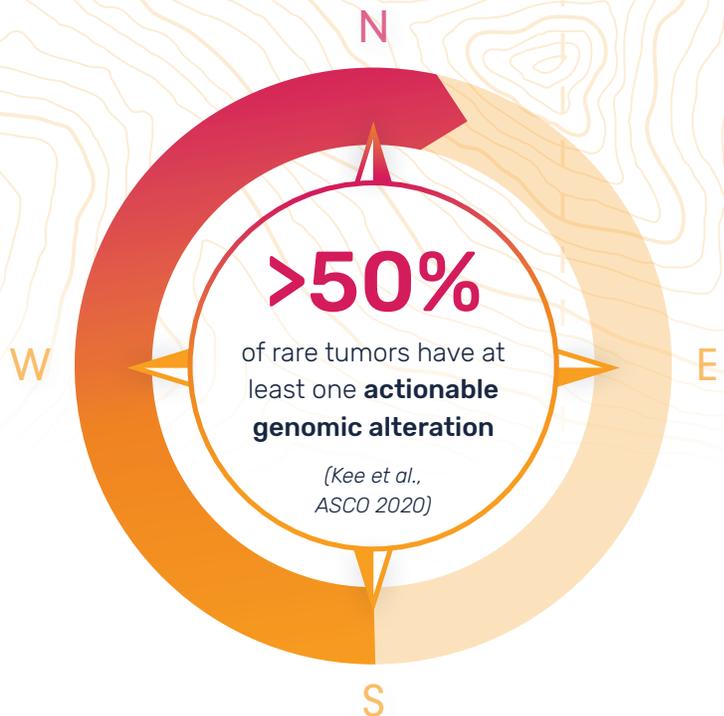
These tests identify all genomic alterations in a tumor's DNA or RNA. This can include novel alterations that may not have been previously identified.

Genomic test results guide **precision therapy choices.**

Approved therapy options are available today for alterations in genes such as EGFR, BRAF, HER2, KRAS, MET, ROS1, PI3K, and PDGFR, and gene fusions involving ALK, NTRK, RET, or ROS1, among others.

Clinical trials provide opportunities to access additional investigational therapies.

Genomic testing of your tumor is the only way to find out if you are eligible for these therapies.



Steps to getting your tumor tested

Test Selection

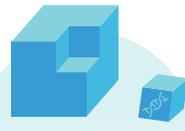


The first step is for you to discuss your genomic testing options with your doctor and choose the type of test that is most appropriate for your personal treatment journey.

Biopsy

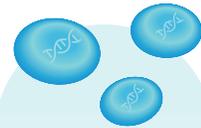


Once you and your doctor have agreed on the right test for you, your doctor will take a sample of cancer cells for examination. This is called a biopsy, and there are two common types used for genomic tests:



Solid Tissue Biopsy

A small piece of the tumor is taken. This may be during surgical resection for eligible tumors, or through a minimally invasive procedure in your doctor's office.



Liquid Biopsy:

Cancer cells or genomic material from cancer cells can enter the bloodstream. A sample of blood is sufficient for some types of tests.

Testing



Your doctor will order the test and send your biopsy to a laboratory for analysis. Your cancer's DNA or RNA will be scanned for genomic alterations depending on the type of test that you and your doctor have chosen.

Data Analysis



All genomic alterations found are reviewed by a team of experts for accuracy and availability of matched treatment options. These may include approved targeted therapies or immunotherapies, or eligibility for a clinical trial.

Report Delivery



The results of your test will be shared with your doctor, who will use the information to identify and discuss your treatment with you.

Illuminate
your path
forward with
genomic
testing

Gain **clarity** on treatment opportunities as well as therapies that are unlikely to provide benefit

Empower your doctor to better **target** treatments to your unique tumor

Bring **confidence** to the treatment journey for you and your care team