

ANSWERING PRESSING QUESTIONS ABOUT PROSTATE CANCER

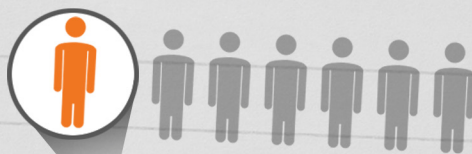


BEFORE DIAGNOSIS

What's My Risk of Prostate Cancer? ¹

Risk factors that increase the chance of getting prostate cancer:

- **Age** – About 6 in 10 cases of prostate cancer are found in men over age 65.
- **Race/Ethnicity** – Prostate cancer occurs more often in African-American men, who are also more likely to be diagnosed at an advanced stage.
- **Nationality** – Prostate cancer is most common in North America, northwestern Europe, Australia and the Caribbean islands.
- **Family History** – Having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles a man's risk of developing the disease. Having several affected relatives – especially if those relatives were young when the cancer was found – also increases risk.



1 in 7 men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in his lifetime.

Do I Have Prostate Cancer? ¹

If a man has an elevated **prostate-specific antigen (PSA)** blood test or abnormal **digital rectal exam (DRE)**, his doctor may recommend a biopsy to get samples of prostate tissue for examination under a microscope to see if they contain cancer cells.

AFTER DIAGNOSIS

Is My Prostate Cancer Aggressive?

Most prostate tumors are slow-growing. However, **10-15% of men diagnosed with prostate cancer have fast-growing, life-threatening prostate tumors.**²



Traditional indicators such as PSA level and Gleason score are used to determine how far a prostate cancer has spread, a process called staging.

However, staging does not provide information on whether a man's specific prostate tumor is aggressive, or fast-growing.

Prolaris[®], a genetic test, helps men and their doctors **determine the aggressiveness of a man's specific prostate tumor** to predict the likelihood of:³

- Death from prostate cancer within 10 years
- Prostate cancer progression or recurrence

Consult your doctor for a more detailed discussion.

Am I Going to Live? ¹

More than **2.5 million** men in the U.S. who have been diagnosed with prostate cancer at some point in their lives are still alive today.



Most men diagnosed with prostate cancer die of other causes. About **1 in 36** men with prostate cancer die from it.

What Therapy is Best?

Depending on the situation, prostate cancer treatment options may include:¹

- Conservative management, often referred to as active surveillance, careful monitoring with periodic PSA tests, DREs, ultrasounds and possible prostate biopsies to see if the cancer is becoming more aggressive
- More aggressive treatment, such as:
 - Surgery to remove the prostate
 - Radiation therapy
 - Hormone therapy
 - Chemotherapy

GETTING ANSWERS

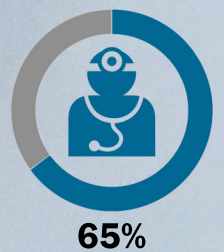
Prostate cancer is a complex disease. Men and their doctors may struggle over whether more aggressive treatment is needed, or whether active surveillance is appropriate. And, different doctors may differ in their opinions on the best treatment options.¹

Currently, the **National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines** on prostate cancer **include the use of the Prolaris test for all appropriate patients with localized prostate cancer** to help them and their doctors:⁴

- Better understand the aggressiveness of the disease
- Inform treatment decisions based on a more accurate, individualized assessment of risk

Information from the Prolaris test can lead to changes in treatment decisions:

65% of treatment plans for men with prostate cancer changed based on results from the Prolaris test.⁵



For more information, talk to your doctor or visit www.myriad.com/prolaris.