What is the Genomic **Prostate Score test?**

procedures. GPS is a genomic test performed on tissue from your biopsy looks at tumor DNA to see how the cancer is behaving.

Is the GPS test right for you?

- ✓ Cancer contained to the prostate

Will your insurance cover GPS?

Mdxhealth will work directly with your insurance provider to coordinate coverage. Most patients are responsible for \$0 through Medicare and less than \$250 through private insurance. All patients are eligible for our financial assistance program.

For questions about insurance, contact our Patient Advocate Team.

866-259-7001

patientfirst@mdxhealth.com

mdxhealth ×pert one

Xpert One Support is founded on personal attention, responsiveness, and commitment to customer satisfaction

Our Patient First Promise ensures mdxhealth tests are accessible and affordable for all patients. If you're facing financial challenges, contact an Xpert One Support patient advocate to find the right assistance options for you.



866-259-7001 Monday - Friday, 5:00AM - 5:00PM PT

patientfirst@mdxhealth.com

References

¹ Knezevic et al. BMC Genomics. 2013 ² Klein et al. Eur Urol. 2014 ³ Gearman et al. j Urol. 2018 ⁴ Ellis et al. Ther Adv Urol. 2022 ⁵ NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology, Prostate Cancer. Version 1.2023.

Mdxhealth is regulated under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) and the College of American Pathologists (CAP) as an accredited laboratory to perform high complexity clinical testing. This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by Mdxhealth. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. The

CLIA# 05D2033858; CAP# 8015399

IR-BROC-0172-R02



Genomic Prostate Score[®] for Localized Prostate Cancer

Navigating your prostate cancer journey

The Genomic Prostate Score test provides personalized results to help identify your risk of aggressive cancer and optimize your treatment selection.



www.mdxhealth.com

Why did my doctor order the Genomic Prostate Score test?

You recently underwent a prostate biopsy, and results indicated the presence of cancer cells within your prostate. Your doctor ordered the GPS test to gather more information and examine your tumor's DNA to help identify the right treatment for you.^{1,2}

Due to the complexity of prostate cancer, 1 in 4 patients can have more aggressive disease at surgery when compared to their prostate biopsies.^{3,4} Which are you?

Studies have shown that 20% to 30% of patients have more aggressive cancer at prostate surgery than their prostate biopsies^{3,4} GPS can help us identify which patients are at a lower risk or a greater risk of more aggressive cancer, to help make treatment decisions.

Understanding your results

With the GPS test results, we can use DNA to help predict how aggressive THIS tumor is. Higher results mean more aggressive disease. It also provides risk assessments for other long-term outcomes before starting treatment. The more information you have, the more informed your shared decision making can be.

What are my treatment options?

There are different treatment options for prostate cancer. As you discuss your options with your doctor, it is important to consider treatment side effects, your lifestyle, and the impact on your quality of life.



Why does genomics matter?

Consider Bob and Joe. Based on PSA, imaging, and biopsy, both men have low aggressive disease and would be candidates for conservative treatment, such as active surveillance. Upon GPS test results their genomic results tell a different story. Bob has an aggressive tumor biology and may not be a good candidate for active surveillance.

	Bob	Joe
Age	68	68
PSA	6	7
MRI Results	PIRADS 3	PIRADS 3
Gleason Score	GG1: 3+3	GG1: 3+3
Genomic Prostate Score	42	12
Treatment Plan	More aggressive	Less aggressive

What will my test report tell me?

The Genomic Prostate Score helps you understand how aggressive the cancer is, and provides personalized risk assessments compared to prostate cancer patients with similar factors.

- How likely you are to die from prostate cancer within 10 years.
- How likely your cancer is to spread outside of the prostae within 10 years.
- How likely are you to find more aggressive cancer if you undergo surgery.