



Benefits of our test

Individualized survivorship prediction is calculated using tumor size, patient demographics and genetic status of the tumor. Survivorship prediction is reported as a percentage for years 1 through 10 after diagnosis compared to an age/gender matched control group.

Disomy 3 example

The patient's tumor shows disomy 3. *GNAQ* sequencing confirms tumor was studied. When combined with the provided clinical and histomorphological data, multivariate analysis predicts the following:

Survival	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
Control*	97%	94%	85%
Patient	95%	87%	76%

* Age and sex matched general population control group.

Monosomy 3 example

The patient's tumor shows chromosome 3 loss, 6p gain, 6q loss, 8p loss and 8p gain. When combined with the provided clinical and histomorphological data, multivariate analysis predicts the following:

Survival	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
Control*	95%	91%	78%
Patient	68%	57%	25%

* Age and sex matched general population control group.

Single gene mutation analysis (*SF3B1*, *EIF1AX*, *GNAQ*, *GNA11*).

Genetic testing can be deferred until you are ready. There is only one chance to get a tumor sample, however some patients are unsure if they would like to know their risk for metastasis at the time of treatment. Samples can be sent and held indefinitely at no cost and analyzed in the future.

Genetic counseling services for US customers. The genetic counselor will lead you through a discussion of your Impact Genetics Uveal Melanoma Prognostic Genetic Test results by telephone. This service is free of charge.

impactgenetics.com



877. 624. 9769

impactgenetics@dynacare.ca
impactgenetics.com

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Uveal Melanoma

Benefits of Prognostic Genetic Testing





What is Uveal Melanoma?

Uveal melanoma (UM) is a melanoma (type of cancer) of the eye, involving the iris, ciliary body or choroid (collectively referred to as the uvea). These malignant (cancerous) tumors arise from the pigmented cells (melanocytes) within the uvea.

Genetics

Approximately 50% of patients diagnosed with UM will develop metastases within 10 years of treatment of the primary intraocular tumor. Multiple factors contribute to the survival prognosis of a patient with uveal melanoma including genetics of the tumor, histologic grade, size and clinical stage of the tumor [Damato, B. et al. *Progress in Retinal and Eye Research*, 2011].

One of the most important indicators of poor prognosis in UM is loss of chromosome 3 (monosomy 3). Metastatic disease develops almost exclusively in patients with this genetic abnormality. Other genetic factors contributing to the survival prognosis include copy number variation of chromosomes 1, 6 and 8 [Damato, B. et al. *Arch Ophthalmol*. 2009].

The prevalence of monosomy 3 in small tumors (basal diameter <10 mm) is as high as 35% [Damato, B. et al. *Arch Ophthalmol*. 2009]. For this reason, it is important to analyze the genetics of the tumor in addition to other factors such as size.

For more information about uveal melanoma, visit impactgenetics.com.

Benefits of Uveal Melanoma Prognostic Genetic Testing

1 Know your risks

Take control of your life and your treatment. The risk of metastases after initial treatment can be estimated.

Genetic testing results can estimate the chance of developing metastasis. Patients and their doctors can use this information to tailor their surveillance and treatment plans.

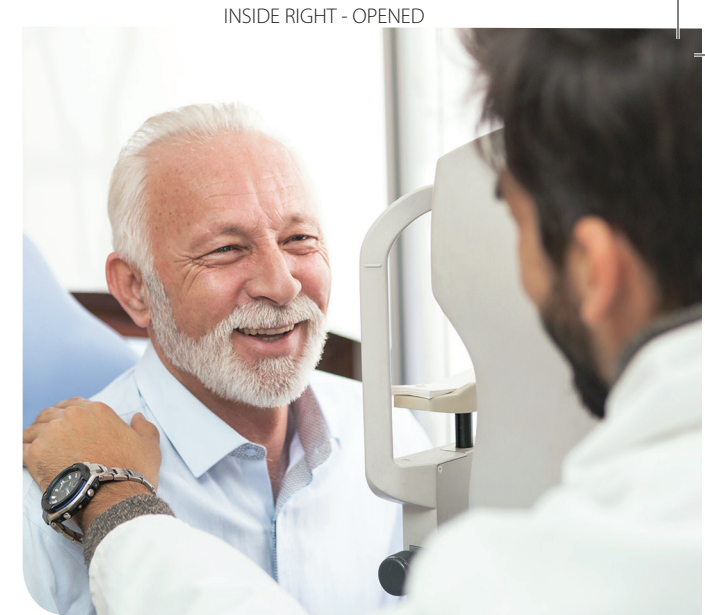
Studies have shown that patients are able to cope well with a poor prognosis. Patients feel that they have greater control, are able to plan more effectively and can make more informed medical choices.

2 Impact Genetics test methods

With sufficient tumor sample, Impact Genetics' Uveal Melanoma (UM) Prognostic Genetic Test can accurately identify genetic alterations directly within cancer cells. The UM genetic test used by Impact Genetics is the most comprehensive test available. Multiple methods of testing are used to detect specific genetic abnormalities in eye tumor cells (isodisomy, monosomy and trisomy); which can indicate the chance that the cancer will spread to other parts of the body.

3 Dependable results

Each individual finding is reported clearly with appropriate individualized interpretation. To reduce the risk that a good news result is incorrect (false negative) additional test are performed to confirm that tumor tissue was analyzed. This confirmation is unique to the Impact Genetics UM test.



4 When to test

Test is performed on tumor cells obtained from the affected eye. Biopsy of the tumor can be performed prior to proton beam radiotherapy, at the time of plaque therapy or from a removed (enucleated) eye. Patients who have had radiotherapy previously can still benefit from Impact Genetics UM testing if enough tumor is present. Patients can choose to obtain a tumor sample at the time of treatment and hold testing until a later date at no charge.

5 Future testing

With consent, Impact Genetics will bank any remaining DNA at no additional cost. When new tests are developed, Impact Genetics will identify which patients may benefit from additional testing and inform their specialist.

6 Cost effective

Preauthorization support is provided by LabCorp for patients who wish to utilize 3rd party insurance. Coverage is communicated directly to the patient prior to initiation of testing.