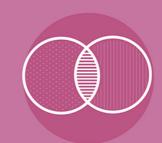
More **comprehensive information** for better **treatment decisions.**





Provides more accurate prognosis which is the foundation of treatment recommendations¹.



Prosigna® combines
tumour gene expression
and clinico-pathological
factors in a single 10-year
Risk of distant Recurrence
(ROR) score^{2,3}.



The only breast cancer prognostic test identifying the **four PAM50 molecular subtypes**.



Easy access to local testing with **faster turnaround times**.

- 1. Sestak I, Buus R, Cuzick J, et al. JAMA Oncol. 2018; 4(4):545-553
- 2. Kos et al. Breast Cancer Res, 2014, 16:103
- 3 Alexandre et al. Cancer Manag Res. 2019: 11: 10353-1037







2nd generation test that more comprehensively informs treatment decisions.

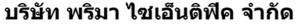


More Accurate
Prognostic
Score

Intrinsic Subtype Identified Clinicopathological Factors Integrated







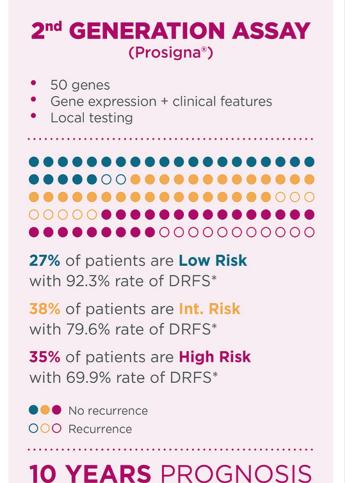
147/170-171 ถ.บรมราชนนี อรุณอมรินทร์ บางกอกน้อย กรุงเทพฯ 10700 Tel: (02) 435-7434 434-3771 433-2081 Fax: (

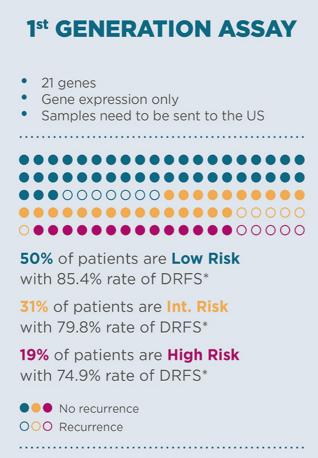
Tel: (02) 435-7434, 434-3771, 433-2081 Fax: (02) 884-6441 E-mail: primasci@primasci.com; Website: www.prima-sci.com





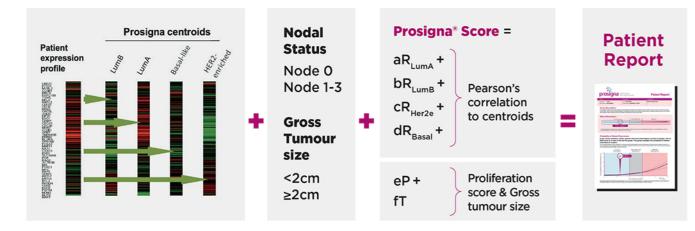
Prosigna® more accurately identifies the low-risk group with better outcomes and the high-risk group with worse outcomes¹.





5 YEARS PROGNOSIS

Clinically Validated Algorithm Generates a Prosigna® Score for Each Patient.

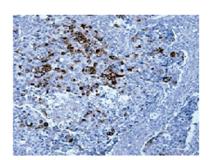


*DRFS: Distant Recurrence Free Survival.

The probability of developing recurrence were obtained from a bespoke data analysis of the TransATAC study (Sestak I, Dowsett M, Cuzick J. NICE Request – TransATAC Data Analysis –2017. Illustration adapted from Harnan S, et al. Tumour profiling tests to guide adjuvant chemotherapy decisions in early breast cancer Health Technol Assess. 2019 Jun;23(30):1-328.

How does the Prosigna® Assay work?

Extract RNA from FFPE* tumour sample



Test RNA using
Prosigna® Assay
on the nCounter
Analysis System





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Capture expression profile of patient's tumour





Patient Report

- Intrinsic Subtype identified
- Risk of Recurence (ROR) within
 10 years
- Risk of Recurence (ROR) 5-10 years (late relapse)
- Clinicopathological factors like tumour size and nodal status incorporated in the score

