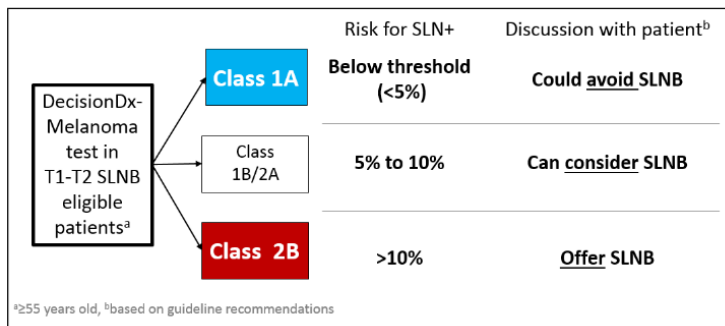


What is the latest data on DecisionDx-Melanoma and how can I use the test?

DecisionDx-Melanoma is a gene expression test that determines a patient's individual risk for recurrence or melanoma related death that is supported by a robust body of literature¹⁻¹⁸. The test classifies patients into four risk groups with increasing probability of recurrence and/or metastasis within 5 years of diagnosis: low (Class 1A), intermediate (Class 1B or 2A), high (Class 2B) risk¹. It is performed on tumor tissue specimens of a patient's primary melanoma tumor. Published evidence includes:

- Eighteen peer-reviewed scientific publications, including analytical/clinical validation and clinical utility studies¹⁻¹⁸.
- Three multicenter, prospectively designed archival tissue validation studies (n= 690 patients)¹⁻⁴.
- Four prospective studies, three of them independent (n=788 patients)⁵⁻⁸.
- A meta-analysis across four validation study cohorts involving 1,479 patients.
- A prospectively tested cohort of 1,421 patients demonstrating that the test identifies patients with low risk of a positive sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB)⁹.

As shown in the figure below, use of the test to predict SLNB positivity can help avoid unnecessary surgical procedures in low-risk patients, enabling resources to be focused on patients at high risk for recurrence, increasing yield from the SLNB procedure and reducing healthcare costs.

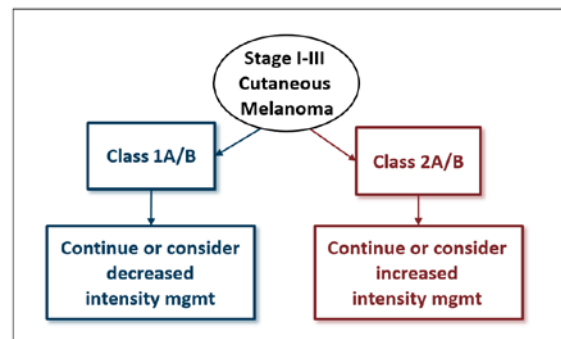


DecisionDx-Melanoma can be used in your melanoma patients as follows:

- Add prognostic information to inform SLNB conversation/decision
- Identify high-risk patients missed by traditional prognostic tools
- Add confidence to management decisions for patients staged as low-risk by traditional prognostic tools.
- Refine risk for patients who decide not to undergo SLNB
- Identify truly low-risk patients

Clinical decision impact has been evaluated in several retrospective and prospective studies which show that the test informs management decisions in 47-53% of patients who are tested¹⁰⁻¹⁴.

With more than 2,900 patients studied to date, DecisionDx-Melanoma has been shown to be an accurate predictor of metastatic risk that provides information in addition to the standard, traditional clinical and pathologic factors.



The accurate risk classification provided by DecisionDx-Melanoma, along with current prognostic factors, can be used to better estimate an individual's risk for recurrence and therefore aid in determining the most appropriate management, including surveillance methodology and frequency, specialty referral and frequency of follow up.

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