

Summary of Results

PATIENT NAME: **Last Name, First Name**

DOB: **10-Jan-1961**

GENDER: Female
SPECIMEN ID: MRN 123456
PATIENT/MRN: 945839302
CUSTOMER REF: 123456789

ORDERED BY: Dr. Doe, John
ACCOUNT: John Doe Hospital
1234 Main St.
Irvine CA 92618 USA

REQUISITION #: 1234567
SPECIMEN TYPE: FFPE, Core
SPECIMEN SOURCE: Left Breast
COLLECTED DATE: 18-Feb-2017
RECEIVED DATE: 19-Feb-2017
REPORTED DATE: 21-Feb-2017

Summary of Results: **LOW RISK LUMINAL-TYPE (A)**

MammaPrint 70-Gene Risk of Recurrence

BluePrint 80-Gene Molecular Subtype

LOW RISK

LUMINAL-TYPE

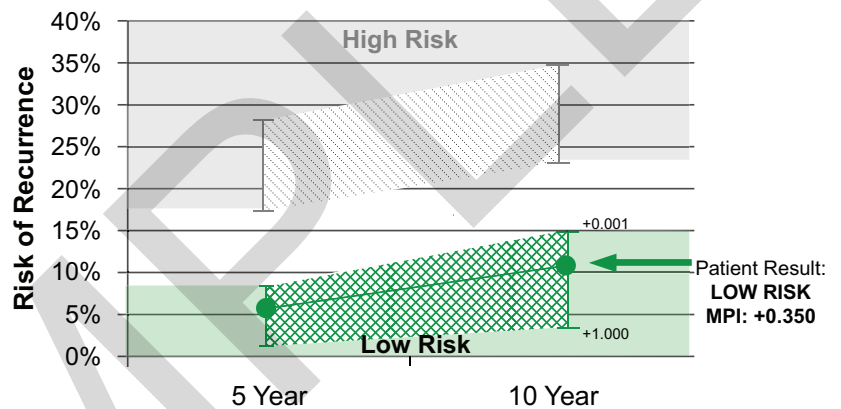
Patient's MammaPrint Result: LOW RISK

Average 10-year Risk of Recurrence Untreated¹: **10%**

Patient's MammaPrint Index: (MPI) **+0.350**

MPI Low Risk Reference Range: +0.001 → +1.000

Predicted Risk of Recurrence WITHOUT ADJUVANT SYSTEMIC TREATMENT After Diagnosis



Expected Values^s

Predicted Prognosis for MammaPrint LOW RISK²

Observed Population: ER positive, HER2 negative, Lymph Node negative patients (ER+/HER2-/LN0) from the MINDACT trial

97.8%*

97.8% of LOW RISK MammaPrint patients who were treated with hormonal therapy alone (Tamoxifen/Aromatase Inhibitor) are living without distant recurrence of breast cancer at 5-years (DMFI*).

***Distant Metastasis Free Interval (DMFI):**

Freedom from distant recurrence or deaths due to breast cancer at 5-years

***Treatment:** Hormonal Therapy Alone

Predicted Benefit of Treatment at 5-Years²



MammaPrint LOW RISK: No Potential Significant Chemotherapy Benefit

Note: This information is provided for general information purposes. It is not part of any official diagnostic report. Please refer to individual MammaPrint and Blueprint reports for comments, assay information, disclaimer and references.

Predicted Benefit of Treatment Based on Clinical and Genomic Risk at 5-Years²

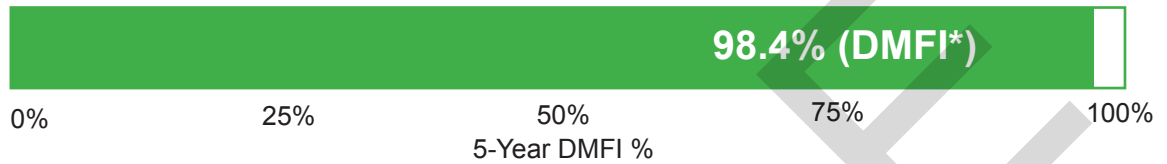
The integration of clinical risk assessment with MammaPrint results can help refine an individual's prognosis to help better guide the most appropriate treatment strategy. The following outcomes; % of patients without distant recurrence or death at 5-years (DMFI) were observed in the MINDACT trial. (Clinical risk can be determined by utilizing the clinical risk algorithm on Page 3.)

Clinical LOW RISK / MammaPrint LOW RISK

Observed Population: ER positive, HER2 negative, Lymph Node negative patients (ER+/HER2-/LN0)

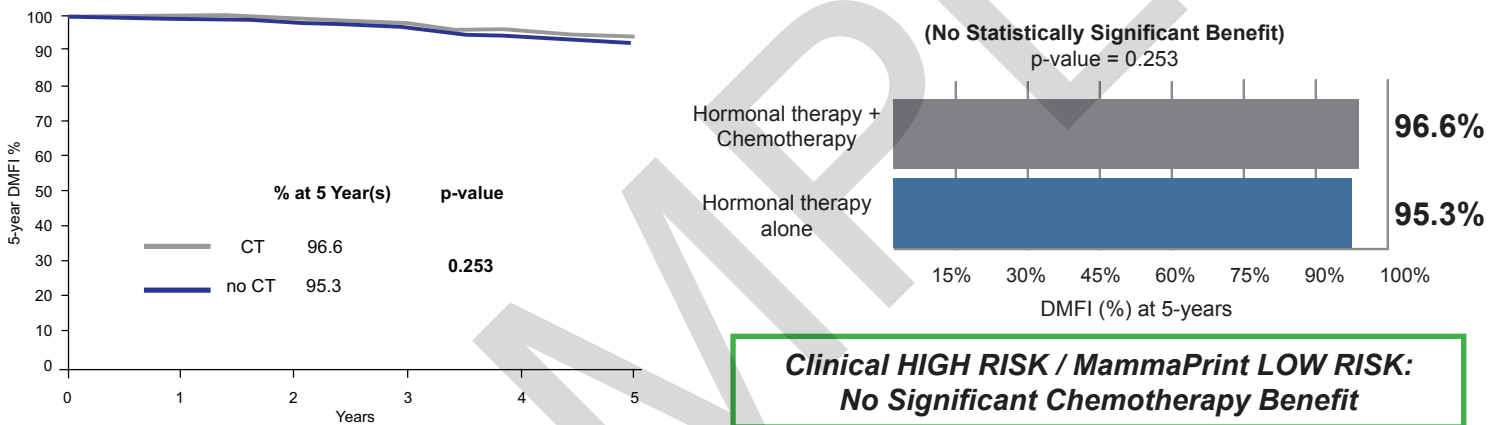
Treatment:

Hormonal Therapy Alone



Clinical HIGH RISK / MammaPrint LOW RISK

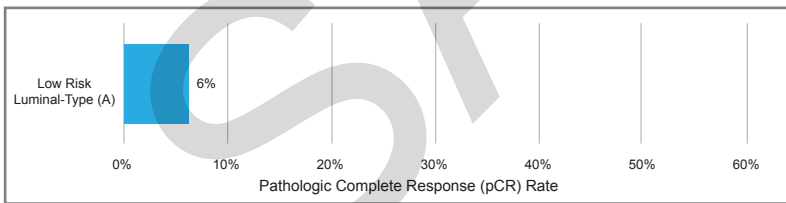
Observed Population: Clinically high risk patients including Lymph Node positive (LN+ 1-3)



**Clinical HIGH RISK / MammaPrint LOW RISK:
No Significant Chemotherapy Benefit**

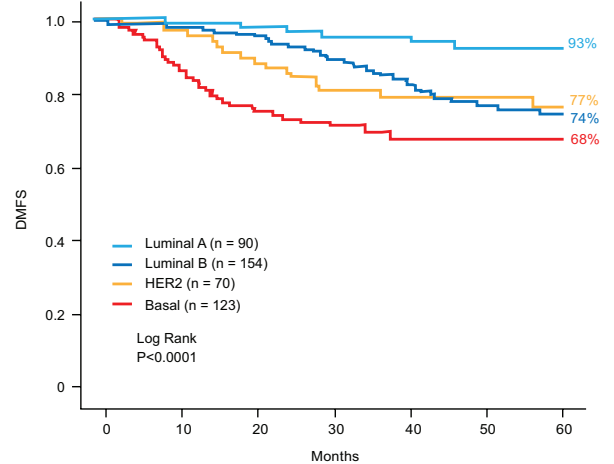
Neoadjuvant Response to Therapy According to Molecular Subtyping³

Low Risk Luminal-Type (A) Neoadjuvant Chemosensitivity



Subtype Results	Chemosensitivity Relevance
Low Risk Luminal-Type (A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low likelihood of pCR No expected benefit from chemotherapy Endocrine therapy further reduces risk

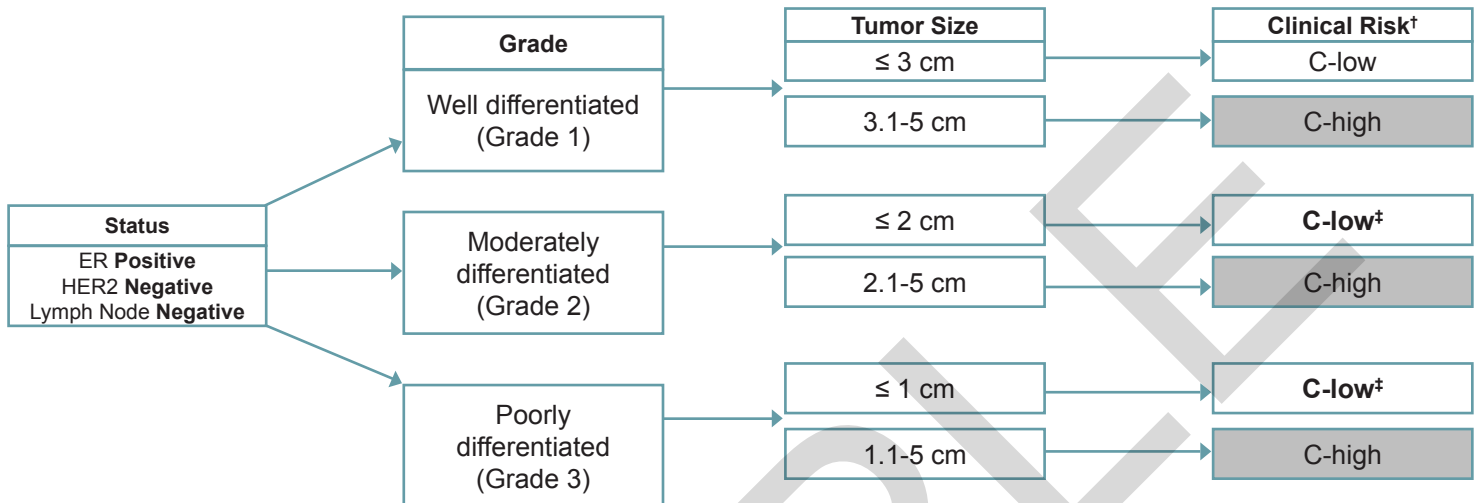
Distant Metastasis-Free Survival (DMFS) by Molecular Subtype



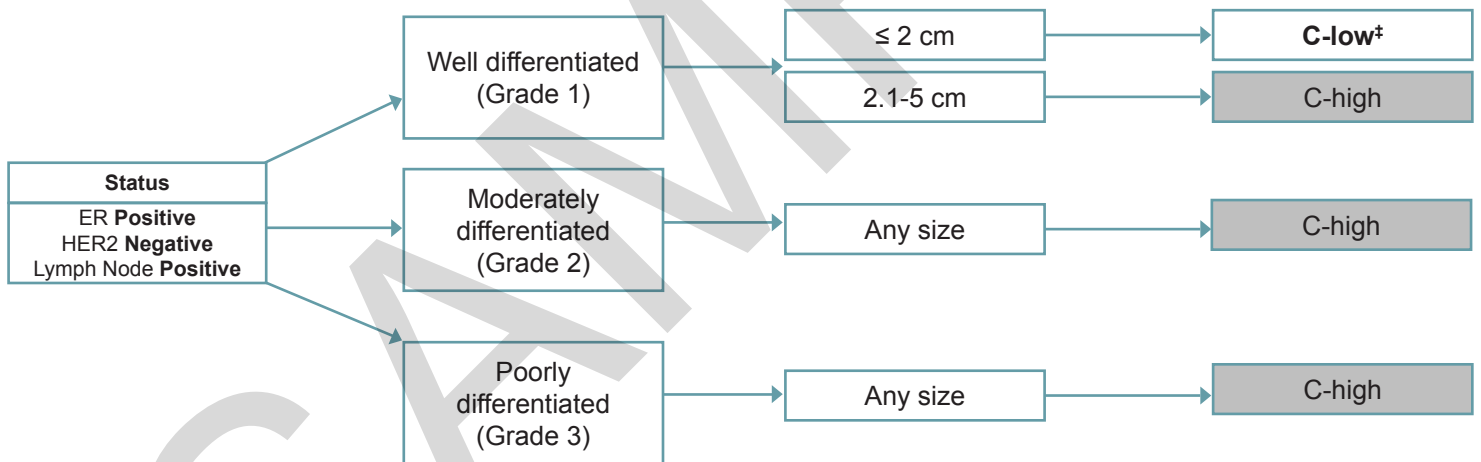
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Clinical Risk Assessment in the MINDACT Trial²

Hormone Receptor Positive, HER2 Negative, Lymph Node Negative (HR+, HER2-, LN0):



Hormone Receptor Positive, HER2 Negative, Lymph Node Positive (HR+, HER2-, LN+ 1-3):



[†] Clinical Low Risk was defined using Adjuvant!Online (modified version 8.0, including HER2) as greater than 88% breast cancer specific survival capability at 10-years, without systemic therapy to account for the average absolute benefit of adjuvant endocrine therapy for ER+ patients.

[‡] Comprehensive Consensus Guidelines may differ and categorize a patient with these clinical factors as high risk.

[§]**Expected Values:** Expected values for prognosis are based on a patient population average as observed in the MINDACT trial²

References:

1. Buyse M, et al. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2006 Sep 6;98(17):1183-92.
2. Cardoso F, et al. N Engl J Med. 2016 Aug 25;375(8):717-29.
3. Glück S, et al. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2013 Jun;139(3):759-67.

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