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Non-invasive blood tests for early detection and accurate management of cancer
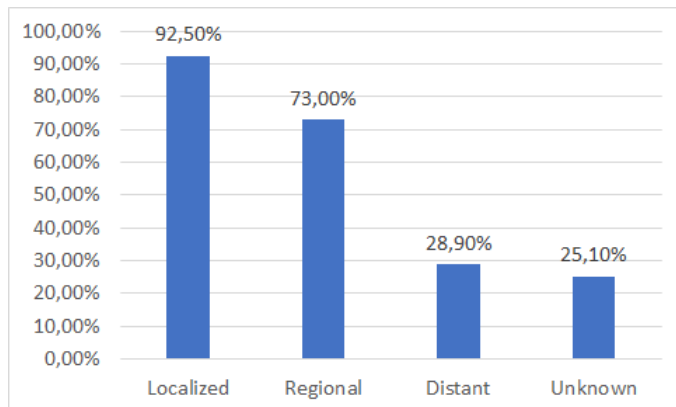
Authorized laboratory:

OncoOVARIAN Dx

Non-invasive blood and urine test to help in differential diagnosis of women with suspicious adnexal masses, reducing inappropriate diagnostic tests, unnecessary invasive tissue biopsies, days of hospitalization and morbidity.

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CE

WHAT IS ONCOOVARIAN DX?

- Innovative: Multiple Biomarkers Disease Activity Algorithm (MBDAA) developed with an Artificial Intelligence (AI) software.

- Non-invasive: First test based on a simple blood and urine test that analyses a panel consisting of several serum tumor markers with other general biochemistry values.

- Accurate: Very high capabilities to confirm or discard previous suspicious imagen findings.

- Effective: Solution to help in Differential Diagnosis for Ovarian Cancer —as an adjunct to suspicious image findings—, in order to reduce turnaround time (TAT) for diagnosis confirmation as well as the number of unnecessary tissue biopsies.

- More complete: If cancer, it also determines Epithelial Tumors (differentiating between Serous and Mucinous), Germ Cell Tumors or Sex Cords-Stromal Tumors.

- Already validated: CE Declaration of Conformity reached (According to Annex VII of Medical Device Directive 93/42/EEC).

USES AND PURPOSES

- Confirm or discard Ovarian Cancer from suspicious images.

FOR WHOM IS IT INTENDED?

- Women with inconclusive results in IOTA's Simple Rules test.

- Women with adnexal masses suspicious of Ovarian Cancer that must undergo a laparotomy or a laparoscopy surgery to confirm or discard malignancy.

LEARN MORE

- Ask more information to your doctor or visit our website to learn all about OncoOVARIAN Dx.

OVARIAN CANCER PROGNOSIS

Survival in Ovarian Cancer is strongly associated with tumor stage: when the cancer is detected at early stages —localized—, the 5-year survival rate (percentage of people who live at least 5 years after being diagnosed), is the highest (92.50%).

However, the lack specific symptoms makes it also known as the "silent murderer" because 75% of patients arrive at an advanced stage — distant—, without having had previous symptoms, where survival rates are the lowest (28.90%), therefore an early diagnosis saves lives.

Survival rate at 5 years according to SEER 18 (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results program based on stage distribution between 2007-2013)

In this sense, when pathology is suspected, a physical examination is performed and then is followed —if palpation enlarged ovary or fluid in the abdomen (ascites)—, by different diagnostic procedures —such as Ultrasound (US)—. Then, if an adnexal mass is found, it should be removed to confirm or discard malignancy.

However, in a similar way to what happens in Lung Cancer, most cases are not cancerous (in the United States each year are removed close to 300,000 of these ovarian masses, most of them unnecessary).