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

Non-invasive blood and urine test to help in differential diagnosis in men with suspected malignancy in the prostate, as well as rule-in high-risk men who may be harbouring undetected cancer in a previous negative biopsy result.
WHAT IS ONCOPROSTATE 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 findings.
- Effective: Solution to help in Differential Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer —as an adjunct to suspicious findings—, in order to reduce turnaround time (TAT) for diagnosis confirmation as well as the number of unnecessary tissue biopsies.

USES AND PURPOSES

- Confirm or discard Prostate Cancer from suspicious findings.

FOR WHOM IS IT INTENDED?

- Men older than 40, 45 or 50 years (according to each patient's risk), with PSA blood levels higher than 4 ng/mL or abnormal findings in DRE.
- Men with previous image findings suspicious of Prostate Cancer that should be biopsied to confirm or discard malignancy.
- Men with negative tissue biopsy result that may be harbouring undetected cancer (False Positive result).

LEARN MORE

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

PROSTATE CANCER PROGNOSIS

For Prostate Cancer in stages I and II —localized— (where there is no sign that the cancer has spread outside of the prostate), as well as those in stage III and IV —regional— (where cancer has spread from the prostate to nearby areas), the 5-year survival rate (percentage of people who live at least 5 years after being diagnosed), is nearly 100%. However, once cancer has spread to lymph nodes, bones, or other organs —distant—, the chances to survive in the next 5 years decreases drastically to only 28%, 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)

However, despite all screening programs recommending annual PSA Test and Digital Rectum Exam (DRE) beginning at age 40, 45 or 50 (according to each patient’s risk), Prostate Cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in men in the United States.

Besides, prostate biopsy (a test where a thin needle is inserted through the rectum —transrectal biopsy—, through the urethra, or through the area between the anus and scrotum —perineum—), to remove small samples of prostate tissue to look for cancer cells, several times men may be harbouring undetected cancer —False Positive (FP) result—.