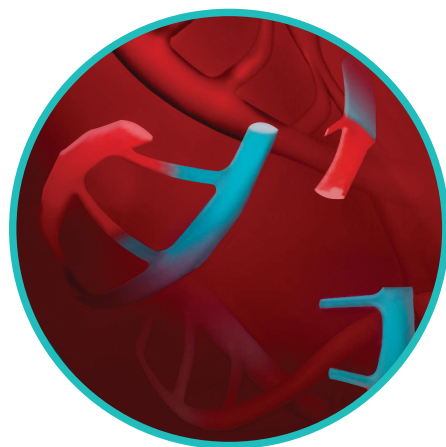


In the management of HPV-driven OPSCC Surveillance

Let their **blood TTMV[®] score** help achieve a new standard of care.

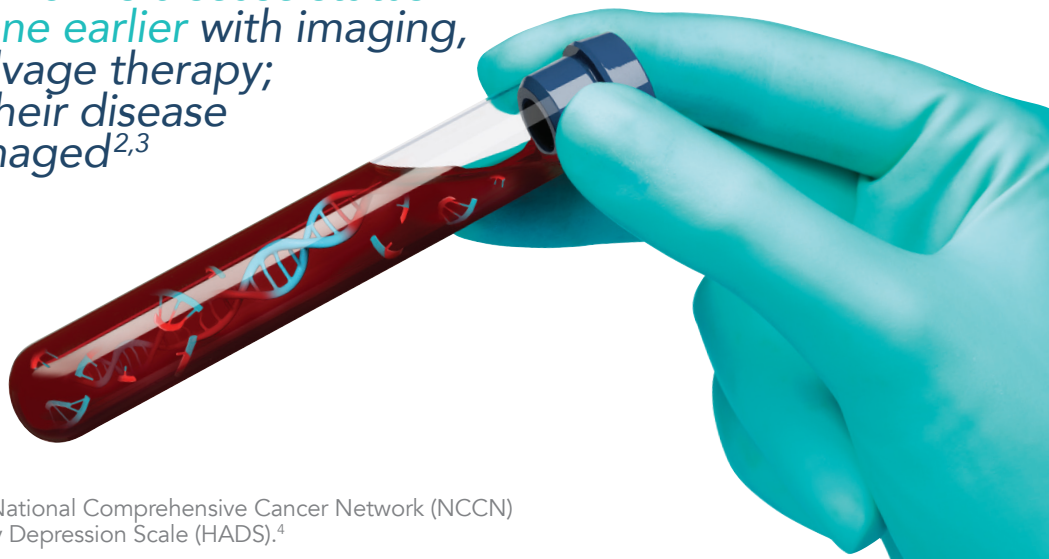
Monitoring TTMV-HPV DNA Scores with the NavDx test at routine surveillance visits has demonstrated unrivaled test performance metrics¹⁻³



Tumor tissue modified viral (TTMV)-HPV DNA is a unique biomarker released into the blood from tumors driven by human papillomavirus (HPV)⁵

- ◆ **≥97% Specificity** and **≥89% Sensitivity** to more accurately detect true disease status^{1,2}
- ◆ **≥98% NPV** with no recurrence when TTMV-HPV DNA remained undetectable^{1,2}
- ◆ **≥95% PPV** for cancer recurrence, when patients had 1 positive test result^{1,2}
- ◆ **With unrivaled NPV and PPV**, serial NavDx testing during surveillance could help optimize the use of imaging, by mitigating the need for unnecessary imaging exams¹⁻³
- ◆ **Significant reduction in patient anxiety and distress** after receiving NavDx test results^{4*}

NavDx testing reliably informs disease status enabling you to intervene earlier with imaging, physical exams, and salvage therapy; and reassure patients their disease is being effectively managed^{2,3}



*Anxiety and distress were measured using the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Distress Thermometer, and the Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS).⁴

NavDx[®]
Optimizing HPV+ Cancer Care

Optimize HPV+ Oropharyngeal Cancer Care with NavDx testing

NavDx® testing lets you optimize clinical management of HPV-driven cancer by accurately assessing treatment response, identifying the presence of molecular residual disease, and assisting in earlier detection of patients with recurrent disease.⁵ The easy-to-interpret, actionable NavDx test report informs clinical decisions, enabling you to treat earlier, which may result in improved outcomes:

- ◆ Distinguish tumor tissue modified viral (TTMV®)-HPV DNA from non-cancerous sources of HPV DNA⁶
- ◆ Verify the presence of molecular residual disease, to identify and prioritize patients appropriate for adjuvant or follow-on chemoradiation treatment⁵
- ◆ Faster confirmation of recurrence and a high accuracy rate of 97.5% (77/79) in correctly determining recurrence status in patients with indeterminate findings during surveillance^{7†}
- ◆ Accurately detect recurrence a median of 4 months earlier than it would present clinically via PET or CT scan to facilitate earlier initiation of salvage therapy⁵

Monitoring changes in patients' circulating TTMV-HPV DNA Scores can indicate molecular residual disease and cancer recurrence, enabling you to intervene earlier, which may result in improved outcomes⁵

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†Patients with an "indeterminate" disease status who had a positive TTMV Score were clinically confirmed to have recurrence more quickly compared to those with a "no evidence of disease" status. The high accuracy rate indicates that the NavDx test is highly effective in distinguishing between recurring and non-recurring disease in patients with ambiguous clinical or imaging results.⁷



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