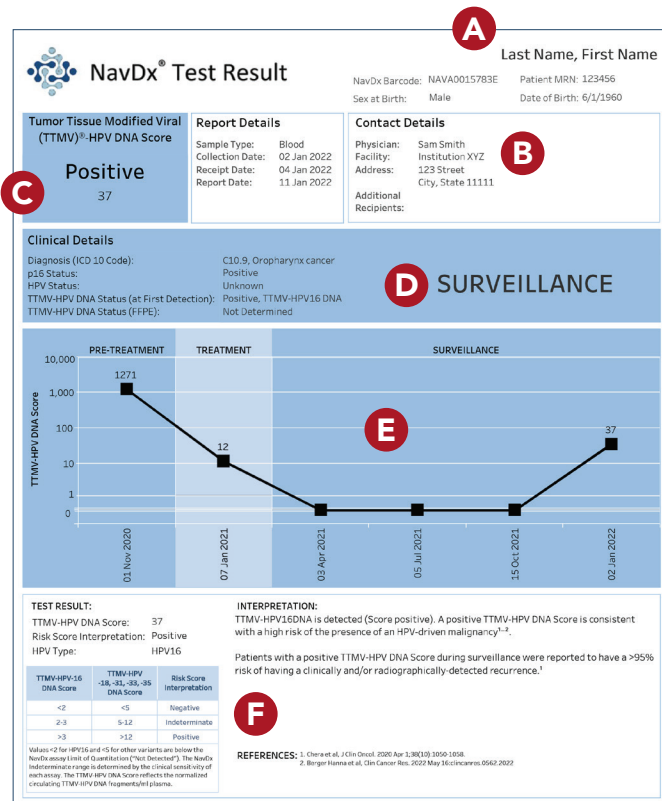


# The NavDx® Test Result: Surveillance

**This easy-to-interpret, actionable test result helps inform clinical decisions.**

Tumor tissue modified viral (TTMV®)-HPV DNA is a unique blood-based biomarker that aids in detecting HPV-driven cancers, such as head and neck cancers. NavDx analyzes the fragments of TTMV-HPV DNA released by tumor cells into the blood to provide a TTMV-HPV DNA Score, reflective of the normalized TTMV-HPV DNA fragments/ml of plasma.<sup>1</sup> This sample NavDx test report provides a general overview of the key data and clinical information included in a patient's test results.



## A Patient information

## B Physician information

## C Quick summary of test findings

The NavDx Test Result reports the patient's TTMV-HPV DNA status, the TTMV-HPV DNA Score and the HPV genotype.

## D Clinical details

Summarizes the patient's key clinical information at the time the NavDx test was ordered.

## E The graph

Sequentially plots the patient's TTMV-HPV DNA Scores for each NavDx test.

## F Test results and interpretation

Results include:

- ◆ TTMV-HPV DNA Score
- ◆ Risk Score Interpretation
- ◆ Tumor HPV genotype

Naveris also provides a brief qualitative written interpretation of the test result.





## Serial testing enables earlier detection of patients with recurrent disease

### Monitoring TTMV-HPV DNA Scores with NavDx at routine surveillance visits has demonstrated unrivaled test performance metrics<sup>2-4</sup>

- ◆ Reliably **distinguish HPV-positive cancer from non-cancerous sources of HPV DNA** through circulating HPV DNA fragmentation pattern analysis<sup>5</sup>
- ◆ **≥98% NPV** with no recurrence when TMV-HPV DNA remained undetectable<sup>3,4</sup>
- ◆ **≥95% PPV** for cancer recurrence, when patients had 1 positive test result<sup>3,4</sup>
- ◆ Accurate detection of TTMV®-HPV DNA **a median of 4 months earlier than biopsy-proven recurrence**, which can facilitate earlier initiation of salvage therapy<sup>1</sup>

### Clinical practice guidelines and CMS coverage policy for recurrence detection include surveillance at specified intervals:

NavDx during surveillance

- ◇ **≥3 months - 2 years post treatment:** every 3 months
- ◇ **3-5 years post treatment:** every 6 months
- ◇ **6+ years post treatment:** 1 time per year

*NavDx reliably informs disease status* so you can optimize the utility of imaging, physical exams and therapy, *reassuring patients* their disease is being effectively managed<sup>9,10</sup>

### The Naveris Client Services team is available to help you

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Phone: (833) 628-3747

#### References:

1. Chera BS, Kumar S, Shen C, et al. Plasma circulating tumor HPV DNA for the surveillance of cancer recurrence in HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2020;38(10):1050-1058. 2. Chera BS, Kumar S, Beaty BT, et al. Rapid clearance profile of plasma circulating tumor HPV type 16 DNA during chemoradiotherapy correlates with disease control in HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer. Clin Cancer Res. 2019;25(15):4682-4690. 3. Berger BM, Hanna GJ et al; Clin Cancer Res 2022;28(19):4292–4301. 4. Head and neck cancers. Version 3.2021. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) 2021; [https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/head-and-neck.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/head-and-neck.pdf). 5. Ferrandino RN, Chen S, Kappauf C, et al. Performance of liquid biopsy for diagnosis and surveillance of human papillomavirus-associated oropharyngeal cancer. JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. doi:10.1001/jamaoto.2023.1937.

