

UNDERSTANDING YOUR CANCER AND PERSONAL TREATMENT PATH

Discover how comprehensive genomic profiling from Roche Foundation Medicine® may help open up treatment possibilities for you.¹⁻³

See more, do more

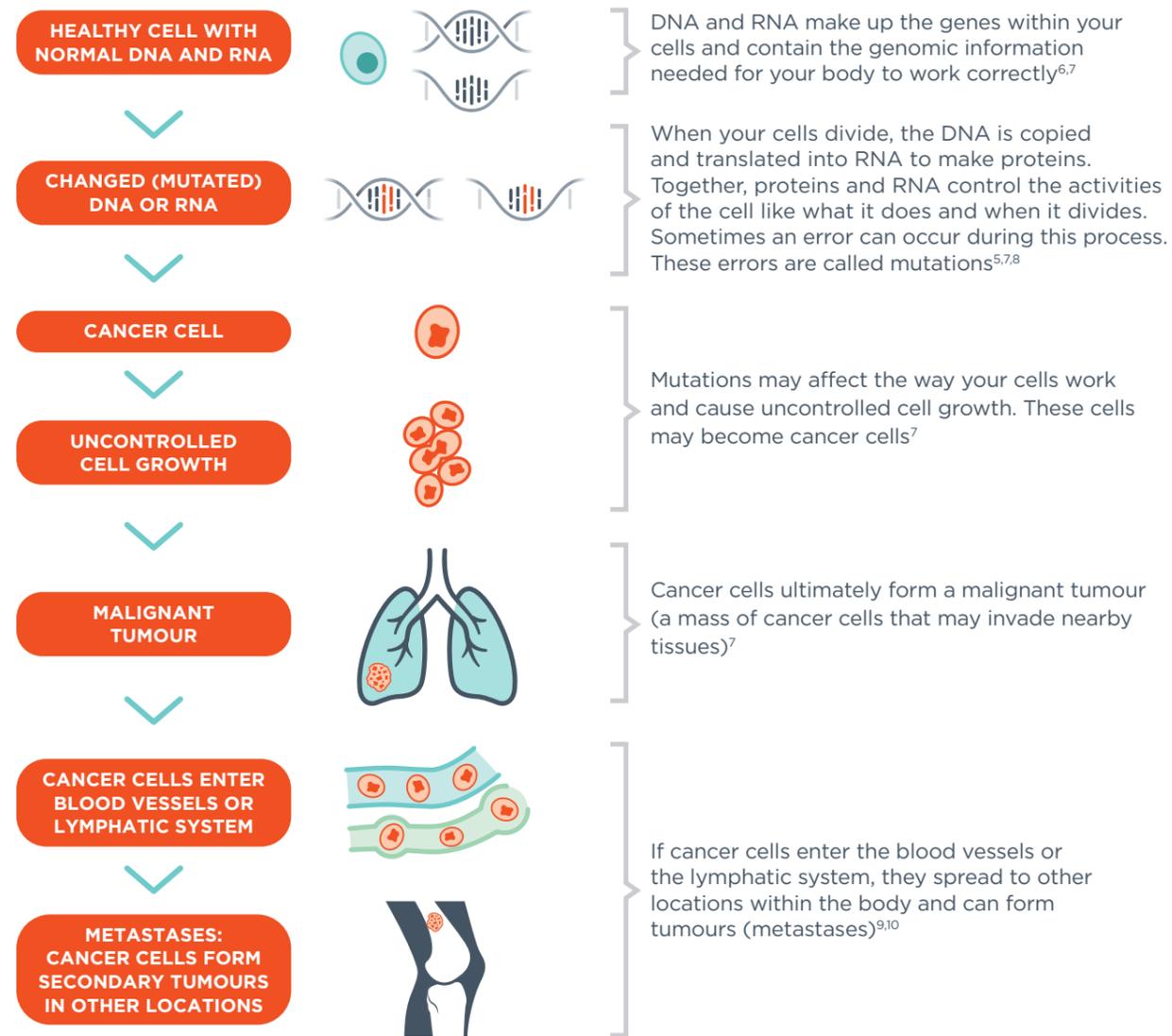


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Cancer occurs due to mutations affecting the way your cells work and grow^{4,5}

What causes cancer?



Each person's cancer has unique mutations that might respond better to certain treatments.^{3,11,12}

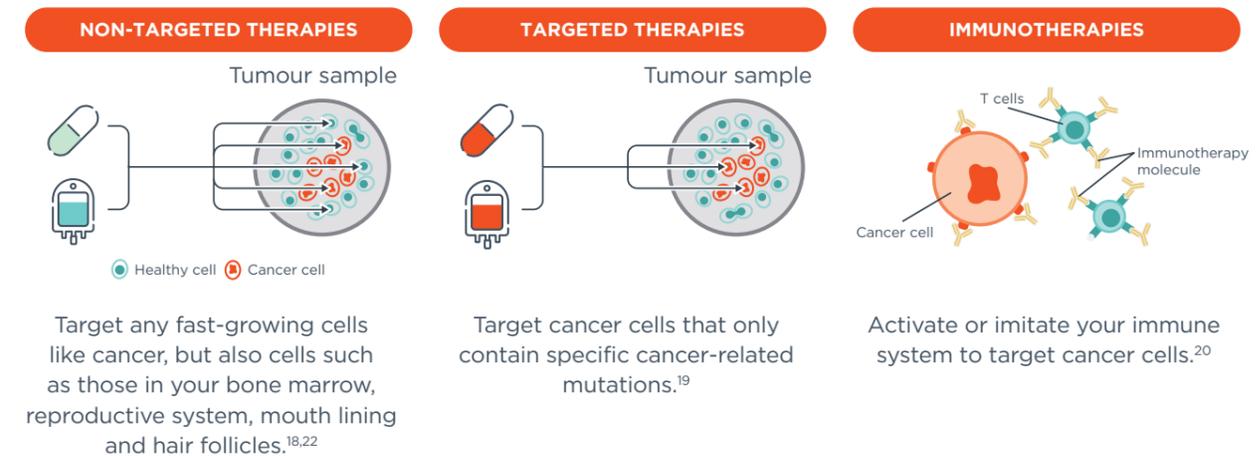
Due to advances in scientific and medical research, we now understand more about the mutations causing cancer. It is now known that even if you have the same type of cancer as someone else (e.g. breast cancer), your mutations may differ and you may need different treatment. Conversely, even if your primary tumour is in a different organ, the mutations can be the same. You may then benefit from a similar treatment.¹³

Knowing the mutations in your cancer can help you and your doctor understand your treatment options and may help to personalise your treatment^{11,12,14-16}

What are targeted therapies and personalised treatments?

There are several different treatment options, including surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy and immunotherapy.¹⁷

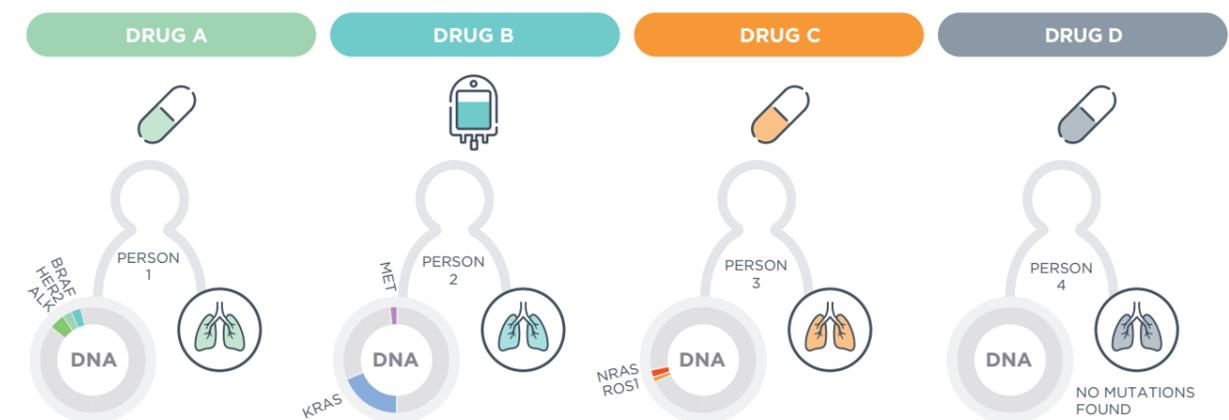
Targeted therapies are able to target cancer cells with specific mutations. These are different from non-targeted therapies, such as chemotherapies, which act on any type of fast-growing cell, whether cancerous or healthy.^{18,19} Immunotherapy is a type of targeted therapy that uses the body's immune system to fight cancer.²⁰ A biomarker is a sign or marker of how a cell is behaving. It might indicate a type of disease or help to predict how the cell will react to certain treatments.²¹ If a tumour has a specific biomarker, targeted therapies may be used against this biomarker. By testing your tumour sample, your doctor can consider this information for identifying the most appropriate treatment approach for your cancer.



How can knowing your cancer's mutations help your treatment plan?

If certain mutations are found in your cancer cells, your doctor may be able to give you a more precise treatment, such as a targeted therapy or immunotherapy, based on this finding. There might be cases where either no relevant mutation is found or no targeted treatment option is available for the mutation that has been identified. This is also valuable information to support further treatment planning.^{11,12,14-16}

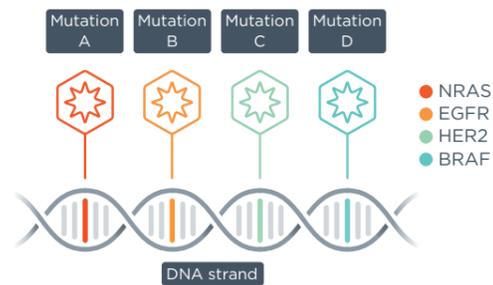
Precision medicine increases the likelihood you will find a targeted therapy, which improves your chance of responding well.³



There are several cancer testing methods available, which search for mutations in your cancer cells

Genomic testing encompasses single biomarker testing, hotspot testing and comprehensive genomic profiling. They all test your cancer sample for mutations.

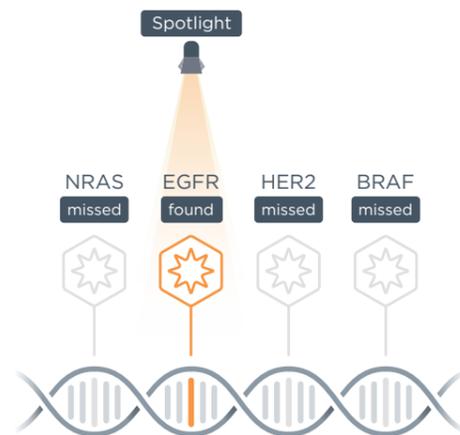
For example, this cancer cell DNA has four mutations.



Single biomarker testing or hotspot testing

How do single biomarker tests or hotspot tests work?

Single biomarker testing or hotspot testing only looks for predefined individual mutations within limited regions on your cancer cells' DNA. These mutations are always chosen before testing starts. **So, if you do not choose to look for a mutation, you will not find it.**^{23,24}



Compared with other tests, comprehensive genomic profiling can find more cancer-driving mutations important for your treatment plan.¹⁻³

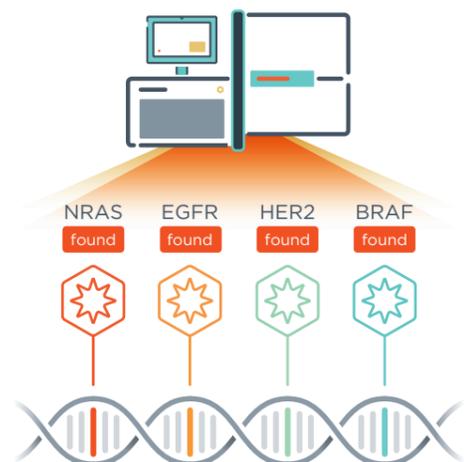
What makes comprehensive genomic profiling different?

Comprehensive genomic profiling provides a more complete picture of your cancer by searching for multiple mutations across a broad region of your cancer cells' DNA and/or RNA.

Comprehensive genomic profiling looks at **all potential mutations** that may drive your cancer, even if these are very rare, in a single test.

This **increases your chances of finding important mutations right away.** This may also increase the chance of finding a more precise treatment for you.¹⁻³

Comprehensive genomic profiling

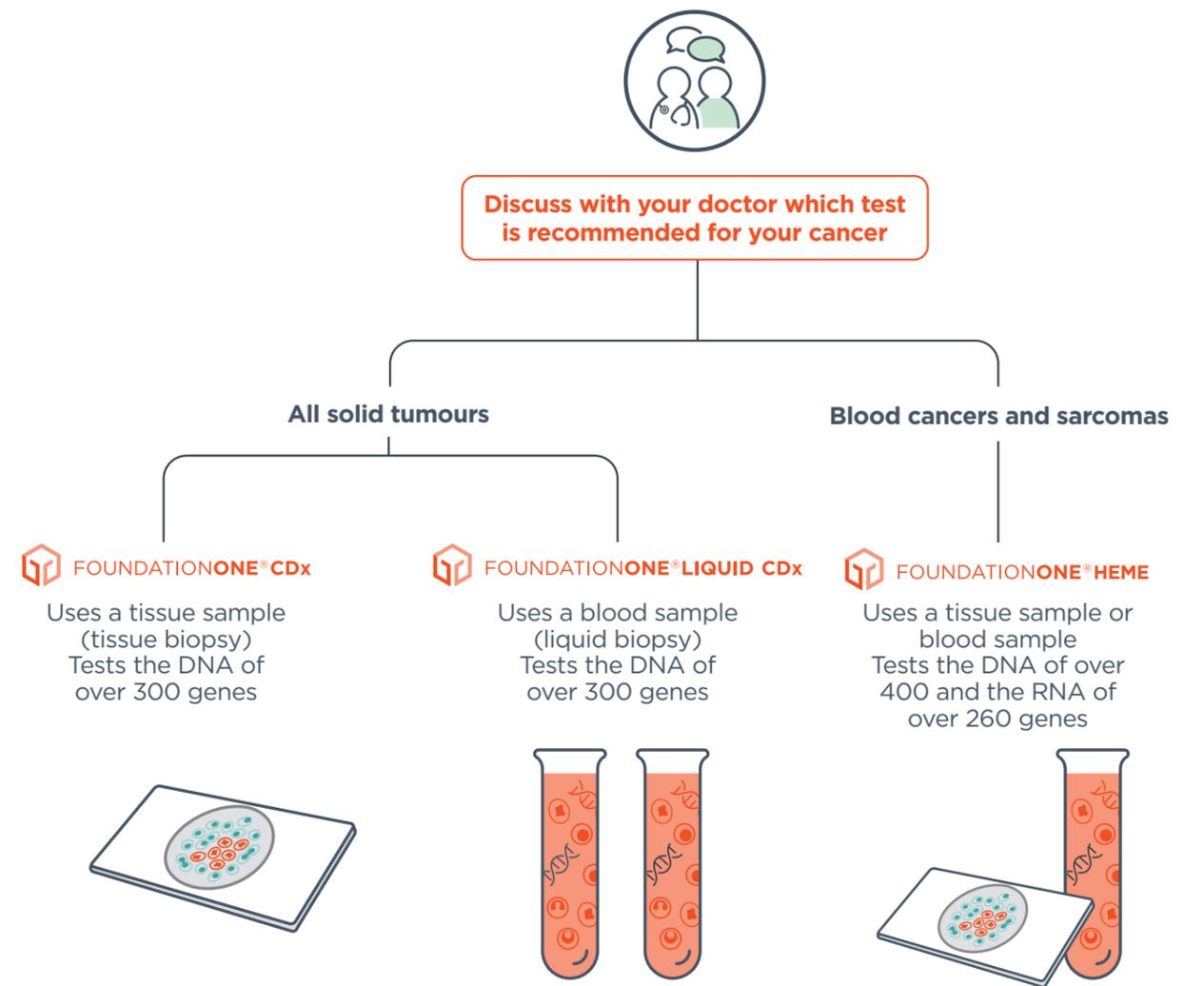


Foundation Medicine's comprehensive genomic profiling may improve your chance of finding a personalised treatment.

Which Roche Foundation Medicine service may be suitable for you?

Foundation Medicine offers a high-quality portfolio of comprehensive genomic profiling services^{1,25-29}

Foundation Medicine offers comprehensive genomic profiling services that can help you and your doctor better understand your treatment options. There are different Foundation Medicine tests available for patients with different types of cancer. FoundationOne[®]CDx and FoundationOne[®]Liquid CDx are for patients with all types of solid tumour, e.g. lung, prostate or breast cancer.^{25,26} FoundationOne[®]Heme is for patients with sarcomas and blood cancers, such as leukaemia.²⁸



Tissue biopsy

Your doctor will take a small sample of tissue from your cancer site using a needle, surgery, bone marrow biopsy or endoscopy. They will preserve this sample and will use it to run the comprehensive genomic profiling test.³⁰⁻³²

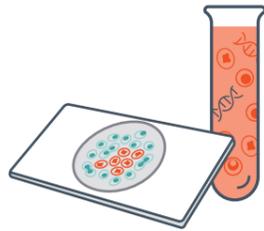
Liquid biopsy

Your doctor will take a blood sample from a vein, usually in your arm or hand. They will collect two tubes of blood to send off for the test.³³ The test will then analyse DNA that is circulating in your blood.^{26,27}

Your care team will send your sample to Foundation Medicine where it undergoes thorough analysis

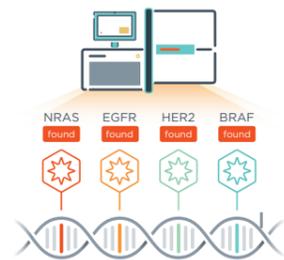
A team of experts analyses your sample and creates a comprehensive report based on your cancer's mutations

TISSUE OR BLOOD SAMPLE



Your care team will send your tissue or blood sample to Foundation Medicine where it undergoes thorough analysis.

COMPREHENSIVE GENOMIC PROFILING



Depending on the test selected, either DNA or RNA or both are extracted from your sample and searched for mutations possibly responsible for your cancer.^{1,25-29}

DATA ANALYSIS



Mutations found are evaluated by cancer experts and an analytical algorithm process that is being constantly updated for treatment options, such as targeted therapies, immunotherapies or relevant clinical trials, using a large cancer information database.^{34,35}

FOUNDATION MEDICINE REPORT



Your care team will receive a comprehensive report, including the details of your tumour. Depending on the test selected, the report will be delivered less than **14-21 days** from receipt of the sample at the laboratory.³⁵

The Foundation Medicine information database is continuously updated based on new research, clinical trials and increasing numbers of patient genomic profiles from clinical routine (depending on your consent).³⁴ This helps to ensure that when a Foundation Medicine report is created, it is based on the latest scientific data.



Please note: All patient data are pseudonymized, stored securely and may be used to help researchers improve cancer care provided you have given your consent for the processing of your personal data for research and scientific purposes. Access to your data processed for research or clinical purposes will depend on your consent and applicable data protection laws. For more information about data privacy, please see the Patient Consent Form or contact your local Foundation Medicine team.

The Foundation Medicine report may help guide your treatment plan³⁵

Example FoundationOne Liquid CDx report^{*35}



- 1 Your details, your doctor's details and information about your specimen (the cancer tissue sample that was analysed)
- 2 Biomarker findings and genomic findings: A summary of mutations and other characteristics found in your cancer to help understand which targeted therapies, immunotherapies or clinical trials may be relevant to you. Sometimes no mutations can be found. This information will still be helpful to your doctor, as it may help to rule out therapies that are unlikely to help you
- 3 Depending on current scientific knowledge and your cancer's mutations, the Foundation Medicine report may indicate:
 - a Approved therapies according to the respective tumour type
 - b Therapies approved in another tumour type
 - c Clinical trials for you and your doctor to discuss together
- 4 If your cancer has progressed, the FoundationOne Liquid CDx report will help your doctor understand what has changed and may help guide further treatment plans

Page 1 provides a summary of your results, while the remaining pages give more details.

*The FoundationOne CDx and FoundationOne Heme reports are similar to the FoundationOne Liquid CDx report shown here. To see an example, please ask your care team for the FoundationOne CDx brochure or the FoundationOne Heme brochure.

Availability of report features in your country may vary depending on local regulations.

Important considerations about your results



Sometimes the test can't be performed due to inadequate sample

Sometimes no mutations can be found

If a mutation is found, several factors affect if there will be therapies or clinical trials available

If no mutations were identified with FoundationOne Liquid CDx, your doctor may use FoundationOne CDx as an additional test

The test cannot predict how your cancer will respond to therapy

Discuss the next steps for your personalised treatment plan with your doctor.

For more information on cancer testing and Foundation Medicine's comprehensive genomic profiling services, please ask your care team or visit www.rochefoundationmedicine.com.



Pricing and reimbursement are dependent on your country. Please contact your local Foundation Medicine team for more information. For local patient support, please contact us. <space for local patient Medical Information contact details>

Molecular insights leader Foundation Medicine has joined the Roche Group as part of our long-standing commitment to pioneering progress in precision medicine³⁶

About Roche and Foundation Medicine

Roche and Foundation Medicine are collaborating to bring Foundation Medicine comprehensive genomic profiling services to cancer patients around the world.

Foundation Medicine is a world-leading molecular insights company and innovator in the field of comprehensive genomic profiling.

As part of a long-standing commitment to pioneering progress in precision medicine, Foundation Medicine has joined the Roche Group, a global healthcare company leading in cancer treatments and personalised healthcare.³⁶

Glossary

Biomarker	A molecule that is a sign of a normal or abnormal process, or of a condition or disease. A biomarker may be used to see how well the body responds to a treatment for a disease or condition. ²¹
Biopsy	The removal of cells or tissues for examination by a pathologist. ³⁷
Blood cancer	Cancer that begins in the bone marrow or in the immune system where blood is made. Examples of blood cancer include leukaemia, lymphoma and multiple myeloma. ³⁸
Cells	The basic building blocks of all living things. ³⁹
Chemotherapy	Treatment that uses drugs to stop the growth of cancer cells, either by killing the cells or by stopping them from dividing. ⁴⁰
Clinical trials	Research studies that use human volunteers to test new drugs or other treatments to find out whether they are better than the current, standard treatment. Before giving the treatment to people, it is studied by scientists. If these studies suggest it will work, the next step is to test it in patients. ⁴¹
Comprehensive genomic profiling	A next-generation sequencing approach, able to detect many mutations to help you and your doctor to make treatment decisions personalised to you. ¹
DNA	The genetic 'blueprint' found in the nucleus (centre) of each cell. DNA holds genetic information on cell growth, division and function. ⁶
Gene	A section of DNA that contains the information to control the development of one or more of a person's traits. A gene can be passed from parent to offspring. ^{42,43}
Immunotherapies	Treatments that use the body's immune system to fight cancer. ²⁰
Malignant tumour	A mass of cancer cells that may invade nearby tissues or spread (metastasis) to distant areas of the body. ⁴⁴
Mutation	A change in the DNA of a cell. All types of cancer are thought to be due to mutations that damage a cell's DNA. ⁵
Nucleus	The centre of a cell where the DNA is found and where it reproduces. ⁴⁵
Radiotherapy	The use of high-energy radiation from X-rays, gamma rays, neutrons, protons and other sources to kill cancer cells and shrink tumours. ⁴⁶
Sarcoma	A type of cancer that begins in bone or soft tissues of the body. Types of sarcoma are categorised based on where they start; for example, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, fibrous tissue, or other connective or supportive tissue. ⁴⁷
Solid tumour	An abnormal mass of tissue that usually does not contain cysts or liquid areas, e.g. lung or breast cancer. Cancers of the blood (leukaemias) generally do not form solid cancers. ⁴⁸
Targeted therapy	Treatment that attacks some part of cancer cells that makes them different from normal cells. Targeted therapies tend to have different side effects to chemotherapy drugs with broader action. ^{49,50}

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