Summary of Results

PATIENT NAME: **ReportUploadAMS3, Repor** DOB:

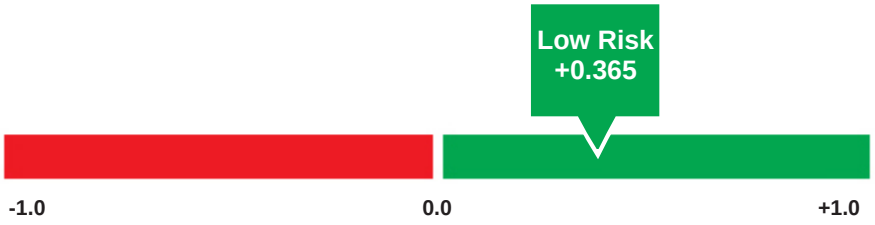
GENDER:	Female	**ORDERED BY:**	AMS-StagingClient2, Physician1	**REQUISITION #:**	ReportUploadAMS3
SPECIMEN ID:	A)	**ACCOUNT:**	AMS-Staging Client 2	**SPECIMEN TYPE:**	FFPE, Needle Core
PATIENT/MRN:				**SPECIMEN SOURCE:**	
CUSTOMER REF:				**COLLECTED DATE:**	06-Sep-2017
				RECEIVED DATE:	07-Sep-2017
				REPORTED DATE:	03-Oct-2017

Summary of Results: ***Low Risk Luminal-type (A)***

Risk of Recurrence	Molecular Subtype
Low Risk	***Luminal-type***

MammaPrint® FFPE: 70-Gene Breast Cancer Recurrence Assay

mammaprint
Breast Cancer Recurrence Assay



Distant Recurrence Probability without Treatment

Low Risk Population Average[1]
5 Year: **5%** (95% CI: 1% - 9%)
10 year: **10%** (95% CI: 4% - 15%)

BluePrint®: 80-Gene Molecular Subtyping Assay

blueprint
Molecular Subtyping Assay

Luminal-type: +0.415

HER2-type: -0.128

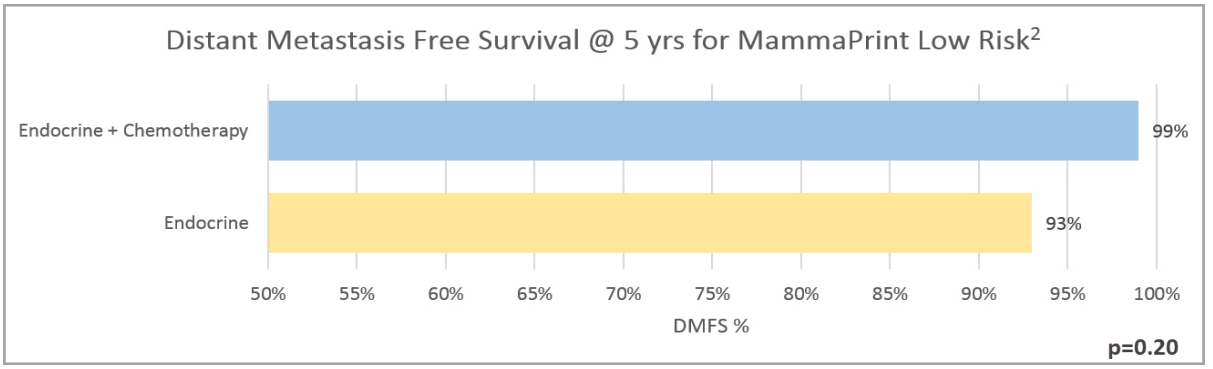
Basal-type: -0.265

Note: This information is provided for general informational purposes. It is not part of any official diagnostic report. Please refer to individual MammaPrint and BluePrint reports for comments, assay information, disclaimer and references.

PATIENT NAME: **ReportUploadAMS3, Report**

REPORTED DATE: **03-Oct-2017**

Adjuvant Response to Therapy

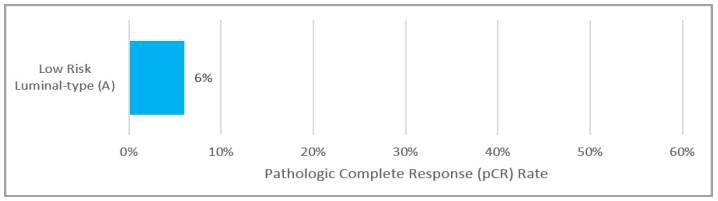


- The MammaPrint result provides independently validated, statistically significant, additive information for physicians to assist them in making treatment decisions for early stage breast cancer patients.
- If the risk assessment by MammaPrint and clinicopathological characteristics is concordant and indicates a Low Risk of recurrence, endocrine therapy (ET) alone should be adequate treatment.
- If the risk assessment by MammaPrint and clinicopathological characteristics is discordant, MammaPrint Low Risk and clinically stratified High Risk patients will likely benefit from ET alone for highly endocrine-responsive patients (≥50% ER positivity), as defined by the 2009 St. Gallen consensus panel. Since the risk of recurrence for these patients is so low, they will likely gain little or no benefit from additional chemotherapy (CT).
- Other factors, such as age and co-morbidities, may influence the decision-making process for systemic adjuvant therapy shared between the physicians and patients. Distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS) is defined as time from surgery to any distant metastasis.

Estimated benefit in breast cancer specific survival by trastuzumab:
For women with early-stage HER2-positive breast cancer, addition of trastuzumab to paclitaxel after doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide results in a 10-year absolute benefit of 9% in overall survival (OS) and 11% in disease-free survival (DFS).[3]

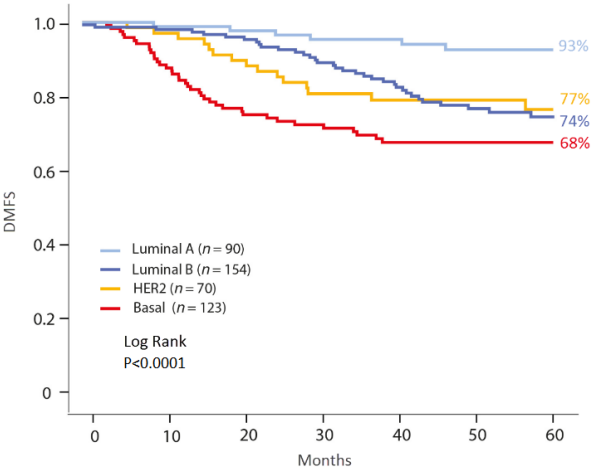
Neoadjuvant Response to Therapy

Low Risk Luminal-type (A) Neoadjuvant Chemosensitivity[4]



Subtype Results	Chemosensitivity Relevance
Low Risk Luminal-type (A)	• Low likelihood of pCR • No expected benefit from chemotherapy • Endocrine therapy further reduces risk

Distant Metastasis-Free Survival (DMFS) by Molecular Subtype



References: (1) Buyse M, Loi S, van't Veer L et al., J Natl Cancer Inst. 2006;98(17):1183-92. (2) Knauer M, Mook S, Rutgers EJ et al., Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2010;120(3):655-61. (3) Perez EA, Romond EH, Suman VJ, et al., J Clin Oncol. 2014;32(33):3744-52. (4) Gluck S, de Snoo F, Peeters J et al., Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2013;139(3):759-67.

Agendia Summary Page