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A Sonic Healthcare Company

The first and only FDA-approved **blood test** for colorectal cancer screening.

For the **one** in **three** still unscreened — now, there is a routine blood test option.

- No pretest preparation
- No stool handling
- No dietary or medication restrictions

Visit. Learn. Ask. **SonicReferenceLab.com** **EpiproColon.com**

Add Epi proColon to your tool kit for those patients who avoid CRC screening.

Epi proColon® is an FDA-approved blood test for colorectal cancer screening for average-risk persons, age 50 and older who are unwilling or unable to be screened by other recommended methods (imaging and/or stool tests). Rx only. Epi proColon® is a registered trademark of Epigenomics AG, in Europe, USA and/or other selected countries.

FDA-APPROVED BLOOD TEST FOR COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

What about your non-compliant patients?

Epi proColon is a routine **blood test** for those average-risk persons, age 50 and older, who are unwilling or unable to be screened by other methods.

What should you know about Epi proColon?

Epi proColon detects methylated Septin 9 DNA that has been shed into the bloodstream from proximal and distal colon and rectal sites.¹

- Methylation of the *SEPT9* gene is increased in colorectal cancer.¹
- Epi proColon and FIT identified the same number of patients with CRC in all cancer stages and throughout the colon and rectum.²
- Validation studies for Epi proColon demonstrated **73.3%** sensitivity, **81.5%** specificity, and **99.8%** negative predictive value.
- In a clinical participation study, of those offered the blood test, **99.5%** completed it.³

¹ Epi proColon Instructions for Use, IFU 0008 and data on file.

² Johnson D et al. Plasma Septin9 versus fecal immunochemical testing for colorectal cancer screening: a prospective multicenter study. PLOS ONE. 2014, 9(6):1-8. E98238.

³ Liles E et. al. Colorectal cancer screening uptake is higher with a blood test than with a fecal immunochemical test when offered in the clinic: A randomized trial. Manuscript submitted.

2016 USPSTF Recommendation Statement

There are numerous screening tests to detect early-stage colorectal cancer, including stool-based tests (gFOBT, FIT, and FIT-DNA), direct visualization tests (flexible sigmoidoscopy, alone or combined with FIT; colonoscopy; and CT colonography), and **blood tests (SEPT9 DNA test)**. The USPSTF found no head-to-head studies demonstrating that any of these screening strategies are more effective than others, although they have varying levels of evidence supporting their effectiveness, as well as different strengths and limitations.

Find out more.

Visit. Learn. Ask.
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For more information
call **844.531.2100** or
visit **SonicReferenceLab.com**



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