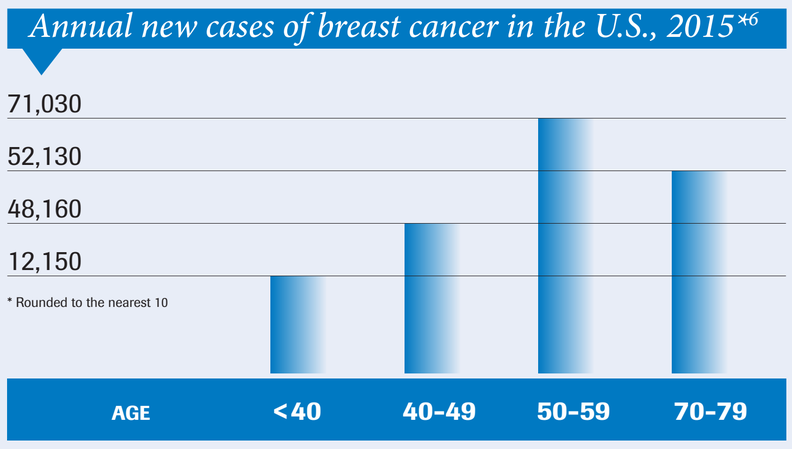
Breast cancer awareness:
Early detection

- **Breast cancer does not just affect older women**
- **Screening is vital for early detection**
- **Early detection is key to improving survival rates**
- **Biomarkers, along with clinical findings, define breast cancer subtypes**
- **Innovative and personalized treatments are guided by biomarker results**

Breast cancer affects women of all ages

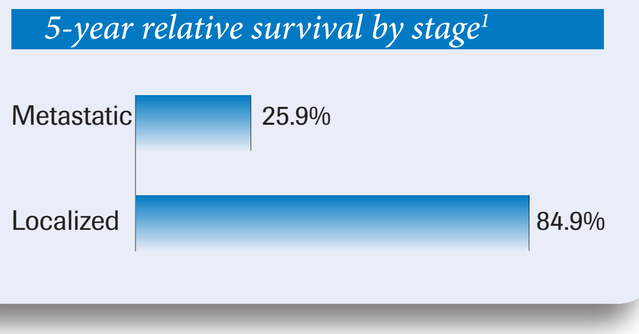
- 1.67 million new cases and 522,000 deaths from breast cancer occur each year. Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among women in most countries.[2]
- About 20% of breast cancers occur among women <age 50.[3]
- Younger women (< 40 years of age) are more likely to initially present with late-stage, metastatic disease compared to older women.[4]

Annual new cases of breast cancer in the U.S., 2015[6]*



Early detection improves survival rates

5-year relative survival by stage[1]



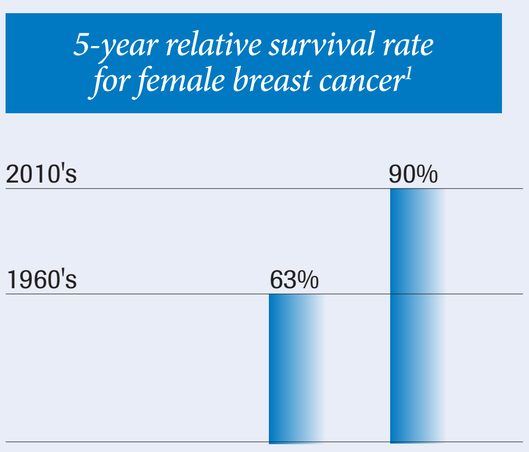
- At diagnosis, survival typically is lower among women with more advanced stages of cancer versus earlier stages.[1]
- Historically 36% of women require a mastectomy when diagnosed at an early stage (Stage I, II) compared to 60% when diagnosed with late-stage disease (III, IV).[3]
- Early diagnosis remains the cornerstone of breast cancer control. Screening for breast cancer with mammography detects many cancers before a lump can be felt.

Not all breast cancers are the same

- There are several types of breast cancer characterized by different presentation, prognosis and treatment success.
- Biomarkers, along with clinical findings, are key to defining breast cancer subtypes.
- Biomarker results (ER, PR, HER2) help predict the benefit of chemotherapy and survival outcomes.[3]

Cancer type	Estrogen/Progesterone positive	HER2 positive
Occurrence rate	74%[6]	15% to 20%[5]
Tumor characteristics	Slow growing, less aggressive	Rapid growth, more aggressive
Treatment	Hormone therapies and aromatase inhibitors	HER2 targeted therapy

5-year relative survival rate for female breast cancer[1]



Innovation has improved outcomes

- Early detection and innovation, including biomarker testing and treatments, have improved the overall 5-year relative survival rate for female breast cancer patients.[3]
- 20% to 53% of breast cancer patients were misclassified as having benign tumors and progressed to invasive cancer during a 10-year period following the initial diagnosis.[6]
- Earlier detection and more effective therapies have resulted in a declining mortality rate since the 1990s in most countries.[3]

References
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