

CancerNext®

Product Summary

CancerNext is a guideline-based, pan-cancer test that includes genes associated with the most common hereditary cancer types, including hereditary breast, ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, colorectal/polyps, endometrial, gastric, small bowel, urothelial, and renal cancers.

Guidelines Recommend Genetic Testing For Hereditary Cancer



The NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) recommend that hereditary cancer testing be considered in appropriate individuals when it is likely to impact any of following:

- a patient's cancer risk management
- a patient's cancer treatment
- the medical management of a patient's at-risk family members^{1,2}

The NCCN Guidelines® also explain that because an individual's personal/family history may be explained by more than one gene or inherited cancer syndrome, multigene testing may be more efficient, cost-effective, and have a higher diagnostic yield.^{1,2}

Patients with a Personal and/or Family History Suggestive of Hereditary Cancer May Benefit From CancerNext Genetic Testing

Genetic testing for hereditary cancer should be considered if your patient has a personal or family history of **ANY** of the following*:

CANCER TYPE

MALE BREAST

OVARIAN

PANCREATIC

METASTATIC PROSTATE

MULTIPLE CANCERS OR OTHER CLINICAL RISK FACTORS

2 OR MORE

primary cancers in the same person

3 OR MORE

cancers on the same side of the family

10 OR MORE

colorectal polyps in a person's lifetime

EARLY-ONSET CANCERS

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CANCERS DIAGNOSED BEFORE 50 YEARS OF AGE:

Breast, colorectal, uterine, gastric

ANCESTRY

ASHKENAZI JEWISH WITH BREAST CANCER

Results of Genetic Testing May Inform Personalized Medical Management

The potential benefits of genetic testing for hereditary cancer include*:



Option to modify initial age, frequency, or modality of cancer screening



Consideration of riskreducing measures



Option to tailor treatment strategies, including eligibility for clinical trials



Ability to identify at-risk family members

CancerNext Genes and Associated Cancers



40 genes associated with increased risks for at least one of 10 major cancers



Medical management guidelines available for all genes



* Ambry Clinician Management Resources (CMRs) are included with test reports and are available on our website.

GENE(S)	ASSOCIATED CANCERS**									
GENE(O)				Colorectal &					au.	Recessive Disease
	Breast	Ovarian	Uterine	Colorectal & Polyposis	Pancreatic	Prostate	Renal	Gastric	Other	Association
APC				•				•	•	
ATM	•	•			•	•				Ataxia telangiectasia
AXIN2				•						
BAP1							•		•	
BARD1	•									
BMPR1A, SMAD4				•				•		
BRCA1, BRCA2	•	•			•	•			•	Fanconi anemia
BRIP1		•								Fanconi anemia
CDH1	•							•		
CDKN2A					•				•	
CHEK2	•						•			
FH							•		•	
FLCN							•			
GREM1, POLD1, POLE				•						
HOXB13						•				
MBD4				•					•	
MET							•			
MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, EPCAM		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	CMMRD††
MSH3				• †						Polyposis
MUTYH				• †					•	Polyposis
NF1	•								•	
NTHL1				• †						Polyposis
PALB2	•	•			•					Fanconi anemia
PTEN	•		•	•			•		•	
RAD51C, RAD51D	•	•								Fanconi anemia
RPS20				•						
STK11	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	
TP53	•			•					•	
TSC1							•		•	
TSC2							•		•	
VHL							•		•	

This figure depicts primary cancer associations and may not specify all gene-disease associations. Gene-disease associations and risk estimates vary from study to study, and data are rapidly evolving.

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 (NCCN Guidelines) for Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Colorectal, Endometrial,

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Biallelic/Autosomal recessive colorectal cancer risk only CMMRD = constitutional mismatch repair deficiency