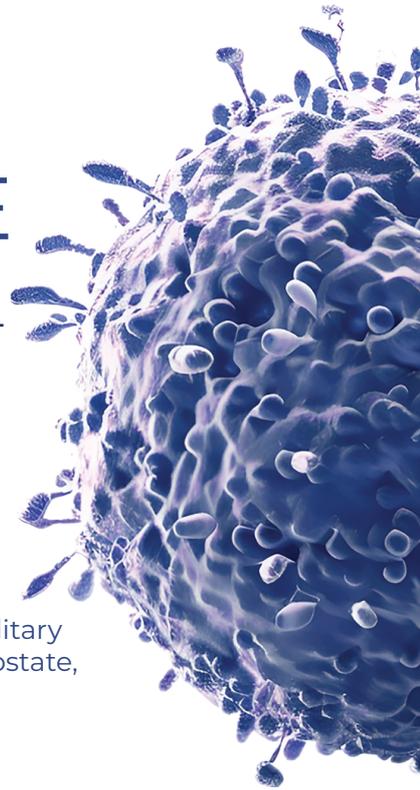


Transforming CANCER CARE Through Genetic Insights



What is Hereditary Cancer Genomics Testing?

Hereditary Cancer Genomics Testing is an advanced genetic test designed to identify inherited mutations that increase the risk of cancer. This comprehensive test facilitates early detection, risk assessment, and personalized treatment planning. It addresses multiple hereditary cancers, including breast, ovarian, colorectal, prostate, and pancreatic cancer.

About Our Partnered Labs

our partnered labs is dedicated to revolutionizing cancer care through advanced cancer genomics solutions. We specialize in genomic cancer research and provide high-precision cancer genome sequencing to equip both patients and healthcare providers with actionable insights for precision oncology. Our cutting-edge next-generation sequencing (NGS) technology guarantees fast, accurate, and reliable results.

Why Physicians Recommend This Test

Early Risk Detection

Identifies inherited cancer mutations before symptoms manifest.



Personalised Treatment Plans

Enables targeted cancer therapies and preventive strategies.



Early Risk Detection

Helps family members understand their genetic predispositions.



Comprehensive Genetic Panel

Covers essential hereditary cancer-related genomic biomarkers.



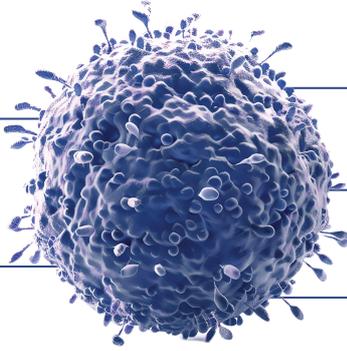
Fast & Accurate Results

Utilizes whole genome sequencing (WGS) for industry-leading precision.



Genes Analyzed in Cancer Genomics Testing

Our test examines 38 crucial genes linked to hereditary cancers, including:



BRCA1 / BRCA2

Associated with hereditary breast, ovarian, prostate, and pancreatic cancers.

TP53

Linked to sarcomas, brain tumors, and breast cancer.

PTEN

Related to breast, thyroid, and endometrial cancers.

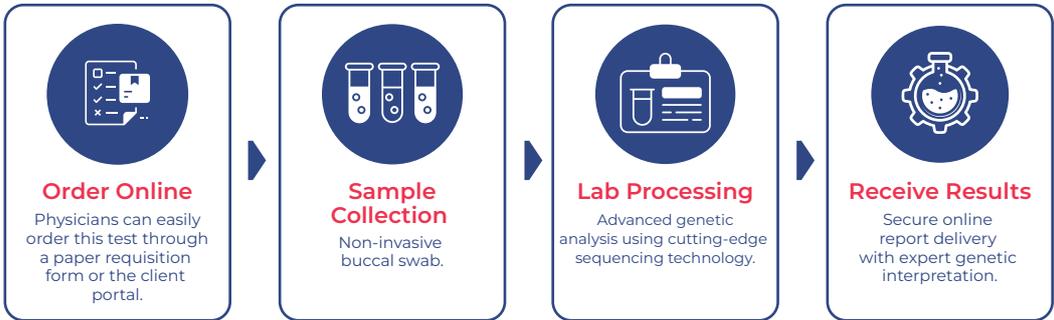
APC

Associated with colorectal cancers and familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP).

MSH2

A Key marker for Lynch syndrome.

How the Test Works?



Turnaround Time



Results in 7 business days
ensuring timely decision-making for patient care.

The Hidden Truths of Cancer Genomics: What You Need to Know

- 10-20% of all cancers are hereditary.
- Many individuals unknowingly carry cancer-related genetic mutations.
- Men can inherit and pass on BRCA mutations as well.
- Some hereditary cancers occur at an unusually young age.
- A single genomic test can identify multiple cancer risks.

How the Test Works?

- ☑ Patients with a family history of cancer.
- ☑ Individuals diagnosed with cancer at an early age (e.g., breast cancer before age 50).
- ☑ Those with multiple occurrences of cancer in their family history.
- ☑ Patients diagnosed with rare cancers (e.g., male breast cancer).
- ☑ Individuals from ethnic backgrounds with higher genetic predispositions.