

Discussing Multi-Cancer Early Detection With Your Patients



Why the Galleri® test?



~70% of cancer deaths* are caused by cancers not commonly screened for.1



The Galleri test can detect a cancer signal across over 50 types of cancer through a simple blood draw.²

*For US population ages 50-79. Assumes screening is available for all prostate, breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer cases and 43% of lung cancer cases (based on estimated proportion of lung cancers that occur in screen-eligible individuals older than 40 years).



Identifying the right patients for Galleri

The Galleri multi-cancer early detection (MCED) test is recommended for adult patients at elevated risk of cancer, such as those 50 years of age or older, and should be used in addition to recommended cancer screenings.

Discussing Cancer Screening With Your Patients

The following conversation prompts can be useful in having the conversation about the importance of cancer screening and whether the Galleri test might be right for your patients.

Let's Talk About Cancer Screening

• Today, only a few cancer types have recommended screenings, depending on your age, gender and other risk factors:



BREAST



CERVICAL



PROSTATE CANCER



COLON



CANCER

• These screenings are very important because the earlier cancer is detected, the greater the chance that we can successfully treat it.³

There is a test that can detect a cancer signal across more than 50 types

- It is called the Galleri test and it looks for a cancer signal in the blood through a routine blood draw.
- By adding the Galleri test to your routine cancer screenings we can increase our chances of detecting cancer early.²
- Performance of the Galleri test is supported by large-scale clinical studies. However, as with other screening tests, false positive and false negative results can occur.





Here is what you can expect from the Galleri test results

There are two possible test results: Cancer Signal NOT Detected or Cancer Signal Detected.



Cancer Signal NOT Detected means that no cancer signal was found at this time. However, not all cancers can be detected by the Galleri test.



Cancer Signal Detected

Cancer Signal Detected means there IS a suspicion of cancer. A test result of "Cancer Signal Detected" must be confirmed by diagnostic tests in accordance with standard medical practice.

Common questions your patients may ask

I'm not at risk for cancer nor do I have a family history, is the Galleri test really for me?

Family history is only one of many risk factors associated with cancer development. Other risk factors include being over 50, eating habits, lifestyle, living or working environments, genetics, and many others.⁴

Where is the Galleri test performed?

The blood draw can be performed in our office or a partner lab.

Try our **convenient phlebotomist finder tool** to find a place to obtain your patient's blood draw.



Do I need to fast for the blood draw?

No, fasting is not required.

What does a "Cancer Signal Detected" result mean?

This means that there is a suspicion of cancer but not a diagnosis of cancer. The Galleri test can point to where in the body the cancer is coming from to help guide next steps. Your healthcare provider will discuss appropriate follow-up testing to confirm if cancer is present.

What does a cancer "Signal Not Detected" result mean?

This means that no cancer signal was found. However, not all cancers can be detected by the Galleri test. Continue with all routine screening tests that your healthcare provider recommends. Missing routine screenings or ignoring symptoms can lead to a delayed diagnosis of cancer.

Is Galleri a genetic test? Can it help me understand my family's risk of cancer?

No, the Galleri test detects current signs of cancer in your blood and is not a genetic test.

How long does it take to get my Galleri test results?

Typically, results are available within 10 business days (Mon-Fri, excluding holidays) once your blood sample is received at the GRAIL laboratory.

How often should I take the Galleri test?

With the Galleri test, regular screening provides the opportunity to detect more cancers early. We will work together to determine the best frequency or any additional tests needed.

How much does the Galleri test cost?

The list price for Galleri is \$949. You may be able to use pre-tax dollars in their flexible spending account (FSA) or health savings account (HSA) to pay for the Galleri test. You can check with their FSA/HSA account administrators to determine eligibility.

Is the Galleri test covered by insurance?

Currently, the Galleri test is not covered by insurance. The Galleri test is new to the market and represents a significant innovation to cancer screening. GRAIL is actively pursuing coverage from various sources; however, this process takes time.

For more information on costs, you can direct your patient to: www.galleri.com/support/faqs

How to order the Galleri test for your patients





If you're ordering for the first time

Visit galleri.com/hcp/order to request a Galleri Specimen Collection Kit that will be shipped to your office or call 833–694–2553 to find your local Galleri sales consultant



Speak with your local Galleri sales consultant

Contact GRAIL's Customer Service for more information at <u>833-694-2553</u> or <u>customerservice@grail.com</u>



Reorder through our portal

Visit provider.grail.com/login to request more Galleri Specimen Collection Kits be shipped to your office

Important Safety Information: The Galleri test is recommended for use in adults with an elevated risk for cancer, such as those aged 50 or older. The Galleri test does not detect all cancers and should be used in addition to routine cancer screening tests recommended by a healthcare provider. Galleri is intended to detect cancer signals and predict where in the body the cancer signal is located. Use of Galleri is not recommended in individuals who are pregnant, 21 years old or younger, or undergoing active cancer treatment. Results should be interpreted by a healthcare provider in the context of medical history, clinical signs and symptoms. A test result of "Cancer Signal Not Detected" does not rule out cancer. A test result of "Cancer Signal Detected" requires confirmatory diagnostic evaluation by medically established procedures (e.g. imaging) to confirm cancer. If cancer is not confirmed with further testing, it could mean that cancer is not present or testing was insufficient to detect cancer, including due to the cancer being located in a different part of the body. False-positive (a cancer signal detected when cancer is not present) and false-negative (a cancer signal not detected when cancer is present) test results do occur. Rx only.

GRAIL's clinical laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) and accredited by the College of American Pathologists (CAP). The Galleri test was developed, and its performance characteristics were determined by GRAIL. The Galleri test has not been cleared or approved by the Food and Drug Administration. GRAIL's clinical laboratory is regulated under CLIA to perform high-complexity testing. The Galleri test is intended for clinical purposes.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Estimated deaths per year in 2021 from American Cancer Society Cancer Facts and Figures 2021. Available at: http://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2021/cancer-facts-and-figures-2021.pdf. Data on file GA-2021-0065
- 2. Klein EA, Richards D, Cohn A, et al. Clinical validation of a targeted methylation-based multi-cancer early detection test using an independent validation set. Ann Oncol. 2021;32(9):1167-1177. doi: 10.1016/j.annonc.2021.05.806
- 3. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Řesults (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Incidence—SEER 18 Regs Research Data, Nov 2018 Sub. Includes persons aged 50–79 diagnosed 2006–2015. "Early/Localized" includes invasive localized tumors that have not spread beyond organ of origin. "Late/Metastasized" includes invasive cancers that have metastasized beyond the organ of origin to other parts of the body.
- 4. Risk Factor For Cancer https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causesprevention/risk