

UNDERSTANDING RaDaR[®]

A guide to understanding minimal residual disease and recurrence



What is RaDaR?

RaDaR is a liquid biopsy (blood) test that provides a way to detect very small amounts of cancer that may still be present in a patient's body after treatment. These small amounts of cancer can indicate what is called minimal residual disease, or MRD for short. The presence of MRD may be a sign that the cancer has the potential to return (recurrence). RaDaR is a cancer monitoring tool that care teams can use to help detect MRD and identify potential recurrence.

RaDaR stands for “residual disease and recurrence” – it tests for extremely small amounts of cancer that have remained or have come back following treatment.

* Our analytical validation data demonstrate a Limit of Detection (LoD₉₅) of 0.001% variant allele fraction (VAF) with 100% specificity.



Who is RaDaR for?

RaDaR is used for patients with breast, colorectal, lung, or head and neck cancers. Following either surgery, chemotherapy or chemoradiation, RaDaR may be used as a tool to check for residual cancer or as a tool to monitor for recurrence over time.



Why ask your doctor for RaDaR?

Follow-up monitoring with tests and scans after treatment is common to make sure that any recurrence is caught as soon as possible. Minimal residual disease (MRD) testing is a method of detecting the presence of cancer to assess your risk of recurrence earlier than traditional tests can.¹ RaDaR is a highly accurate* MRD test that provides your care team with information allowing for more timely decisions regarding your treatment.²

Ask your doctor about adding RaDaR to your follow-up routine.



What does RaDaR look for?

Cancer can behave unpredictably. When you undergo treatment to remove a tumor, the goal is to remove all of the cancer so that it doesn't recur later. Unfortunately, sometimes the treatment or surgery itself is not enough.

One way to detect any remaining cancer in your body after treatment is by checking for something called "circulating tumor DNA" (also called ctDNA), which is shed by the tumor into your bloodstream. RaDaR looks for ctDNA in your blood and can help your doctor determine if you need additional treatment.

RaDaR results are completely unique to you and personalized to your type of cancer.



How is RaDaR testing performed?

First, a custom RaDaR test is created from your tumor tissue and blood samples. All additional testing is compared to that unique-to-you profile and is performed only on blood samples.

Through tests conducted on the blood sample in our lab, RaDaR can detect extremely small amounts of ctDNA, indicating the presence of minimal residual disease (MRD). Once received, we will process your blood sample and prepare your test results over the next 7 days. Your results will be delivered to your care team in a report clearly specifying whether ctDNA was detected or not in your blood sample.

Have more questions about RaDaR or need a copy of your report?

Our Patient Advocate Team is here to help. See our contact info below.



9490 NeoGenomics Way
Fort Myers, FL 33912
Phone: 866.776.5907 | **Fax:** 239.690.4237
neogenomics.com



Talk to your cancer care team about RaDaR

Consider asking the following questions:

- How can minimal residual disease (MRD) testing be incorporated into my treatment plan?
- How can RaDaR help in my cancer treatment journey?
- When should I get tested?
- How often do I need to get tested?
- What does a "detected" or "not detected" ctDNA result tell me about my cancer?
- If the results are "not detected," do I need to continue monitoring with RaDaR?
- How does RaDaR compare to other tests used to monitor for cancer?

Still have questions? Write them here, so you remember what to ask:

Learn more at finditwithRaDaR.com

