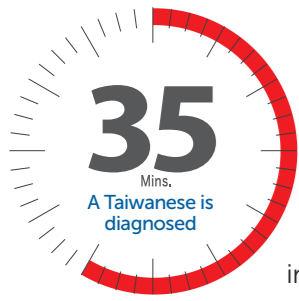




What You Need To Know About Colorectal Cancer Screening

Why Should You Be Worried About Colorectal Cancer ?

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is cancer that occurs in the colon or rectum. Most colorectal cancers start as a **polyp**, a small clump of cells that forms on the lining of the colon. Most colon polyps are harmless and often do not cause any symptoms. But over time, some polyps (**adenomas**) can develop into colon cancer, which is often fatal when found in its later stages. It is important to have regular screening tests because polyps found in the early stages can be **removed safely and completely**.

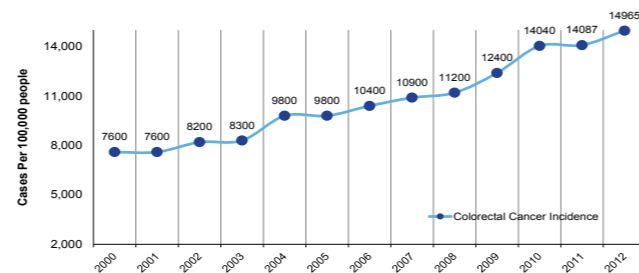


The numbers are appalling. In Taiwan, CRC is the **the most common** cancer and **leading cause of cancer-related mortality**. A person in Taiwan is diagnosed with CRC every **35 minutes**. Taiwan holds the record of having the highest incidence of CRC in Asia, with rates climbing **80% over the past 10 years**. Alarming, patients are also getting younger, with incidence rates doubling in people between the **ages of 20 and 34**. The 5-year survival rate for CRCs found in Stage I is 92%, but **falls to 12%** for those found in **Stage IV**. Treatment costs for Stage IV CRCs has been shown to be as high as **\$9,000,000 NTD per year**. Despite this, **1 out of 3** people choose to have regular screening, and **less than 15%** of CRCs are caught at an early stage when survival rates are at its highest.

What is Blood-Based CRC Screening?

- Simple blood testing for colorectal cancer once a year
- No messy stool samples or radiation
- Accurate, non-invasive early detection
- Clinically proven in Taiwanese patients
- Most advanced detection of circulating tumor cells

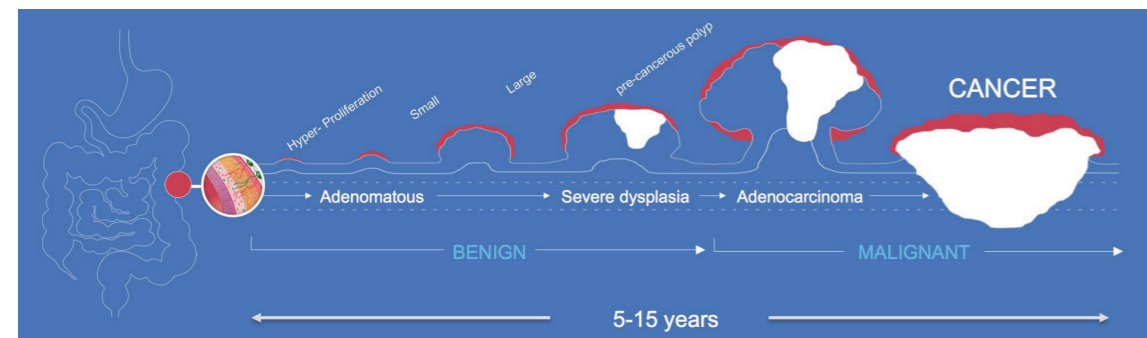
Early Detection Is The Only Cure



Can Colorectal Cancer Be Prevented ?

The good news is: **Yes it can!** CRC is a slow progressing disease, with polyps gradually enlarging over a **5-15 year period** and very few symptoms being presented until the disease has progressed past the early stages. This slow, inconspicuous development of CRC is the central reason why many people forgo routine screening and are diagnosed at a harder-to-treat later stage. Although CRC is one of the most common cancers, its slow progression makes it one of the **most preventable** by giving people a greater window of opportunity for **earlier screening and easier treatment** if diagnosed.

In Taiwan, 70% of the population still choose to avoid CRC screening, giving excuses such as having no family history, symptoms, or time. Despite government efforts to provide free yearly screening, the incident rate has nearly doubled over the past 10 years, and mortality still leads all cancer-related deaths. CRC can be prevented, **but only if you take the responsibility of getting screened every year.**



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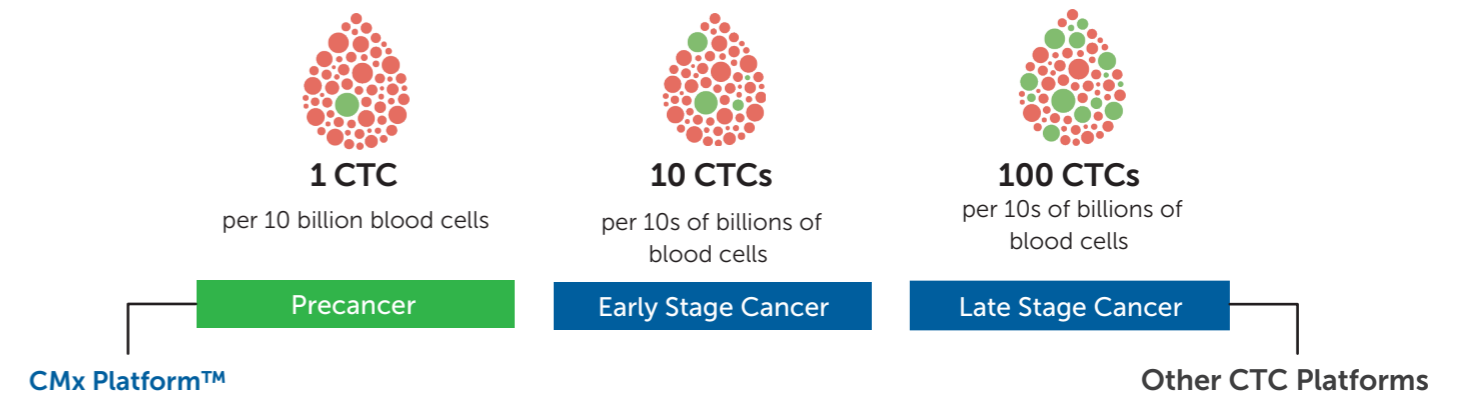
Colorectal Cancer Risk Factors

- Age
- Physical inactivity
- Food intake
- Smoking
- Being overweight
- Personal history of colorectal polyps or inflammatory bowel disease
- Family history of colorectal cancer or adenomatous polyps
- Inherited syndromes especially Lynch syndrome and Familial adenomatous polyposis

What Is The Best Way For Early Colorectal Cancer Detection ?

Early CRC detection requires a **regular screening method** that is **quick, non-invasive, and highly sensitive**. These three criteria are not met with existing screening methods such as FOBT, FIT, and colonoscopy, a big reason why people neglect routine screening.

Circulating tumor cells (CTCs) are cancer cells that have detached from a primary tumor and circulate through the bloodstream. Isolating and measuring CTCs in the blood play an important role **in early cancer detection**. In late stage CRC, there are roughly **100 CTCs per 10s of billions** of cells in a 10 mL blood sample. That number drops to **1 CTC per 10 billion** cells in a 10 mL sample for early stage CRC. Built upon the most advanced enrichment and quantification capabilities of the **CMx Platform™**, a **new blood-based screening test in Taiwan** has been specifically developed to be able to capture a single CTC per 10 billion cells at **low-occurring precancerous stages**. Through a quick, non-invasive, and highly sensitive screening method capable of providing the **earliest warning signs** of CRC, the best way for early CRC detection is through **regular screening with blood-based CTC testing**.



How Can You Protect Yourself ?

If you could prevent cancer from affecting you and your loved ones by simply giving a small sample of blood, would you do it? With simple and accurate blood-based CTC tests, there are no more excuses to put off regular screening for CRC. Don't wait until it's too late when there are limited or no options at all for treatment. **Your health, your decision, your responsibility.**

EARLY SCREENING SAVES LIVES!

