

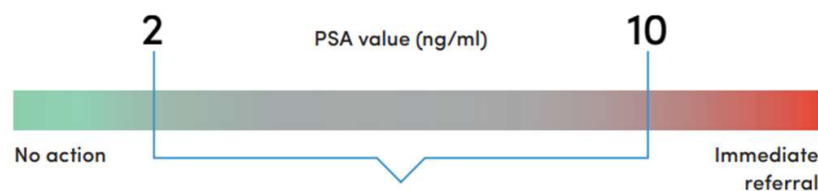
Proclarix®

Next-generation blood test for prostate cancer

Proclarix is a blood test which can be used as an added step to diagnose prostate cancer. It is a next-generation test designed to be used in addition to PSA testing and MRI scanning, to detect prostate cancer earlier and with greater accuracy.

PSA testing is the standard blood test used by the NHS to identify those who should be investigated for prostate cancer. However, PSA can be raised for other reasons, causing some men to have MRIs and biopsies unnecessarily. Furthermore, it may not be raised even where there is prostate cancer, meaning some people's prostate cancer is missed and ends up being diagnosed too late.

If your PSA is between 2-10ng/mL, you are in the “diagnostic grey zone”. This means your PSA will either be monitored by your doctor until it increases, or you may have an MRI scan. If you have an MRI scan and the results are PI-RADS 1-3 (indeterminate for prostate cancer), it may still be difficult for you and your doctor to decide whether to perform a biopsy or not.



If your PSA is between 2-10ng/mL and your MRI result is PI-RADS 1-3 (if you've had one), you are eligible for a Proclarix test.

The results of your Proclarix test will tell you whether you are at risk of clinically significant prostate cancer or not. If your risk is above the cutoff, then it is recommended that you have a biopsy. If your risk is low, this indicates that you do not need a biopsy at the moment.

If your risk is low, you can use Proclarix annually in place of PSA testing to monitor your risk of prostate cancer with greater accuracy.