

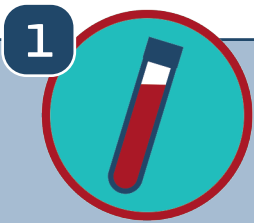
Routine Monitoring with the NavDx[®] Test

What is Routine Monitoring with the NavDx test?

Clinical practice guidelines¹ recommend that patients who have completed treatment for HPV-related head and neck or anal cancer receive **regular monitoring (also called surveillance testing)** for recurrent cancer. Better outcomes can be achieved for patients whose recurrent cancer is detected earlier according to clinical studies.

The NavDx blood test by Naveris[®] detects a specific cancer-associated biomarker called TTMV[®]-HPV DNA. A positive NavDx test result—indicating the presence of TTMV-HPV DNA fragments—may indicate that disease is present. Studies have shown that routine monitoring with the NavDx test can help detect recurrence earlier than the appearance of symptoms, radiologic imaging, or biopsies².

Routine monitoring with NavDx is simple, and the Naveris team strives to make it fit seamlessly into your life. As a patient, here's what you can expect to experience:



1

Provider orders a series of NavDx tests for the next 12 months.

The blood draw for the first test may take place in your physician's office, or Naveris can arrange for the blood draw to be completed at your home or at a local walk-in clinic.



2

Review the results with your provider.

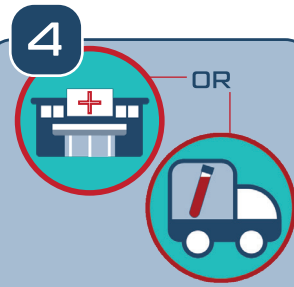
Providers generally receive results within 7 business days, and they may discuss the results with you at your next follow-up appointment or sooner, at their discretion.



3

Let us help you stay on schedule.

As your next testing period approaches, Naveris may reach out to you to remind you to schedule your next blood draw.



4

Get your next blood draw.

Just like before, this can be done in your physician's office, at home or at a walk-in clinic, if using our Mobile Phlebotomy service.

Share this with your provider. It could be time for your next NavDx test.

Learn more about NavDx testing.

The NavDx test was developed by and is only performed by Naveris using our certified and accredited clinical testing laboratories.



1. <https://www.nccn.org/guidelines/>

2. Chera BS, Kumar S, Beaty BT, et al. Plasma circulating tumor HPV DNA for the surveillance of cancer recurrence in HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2020;38(10):1050-1058.