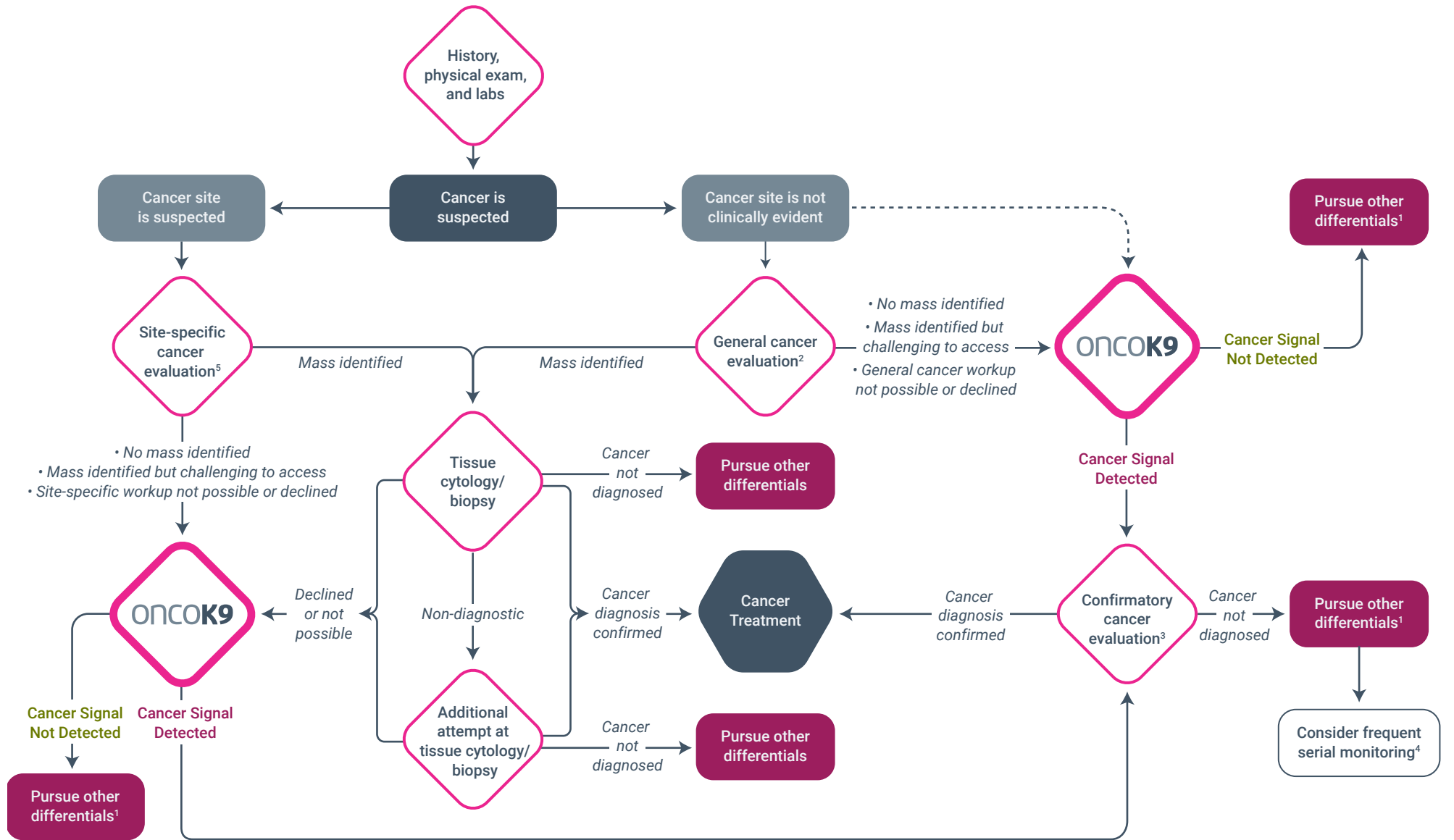


<sup>1</sup> Dog breeds that are predisposed to cancer include some common breeds (e.g., Labrador Retriever, French Bulldog, German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, Beagle, Rottweiler, Boxer, Siberian Husky, Bernese Mountain Dog, Rhodesian Ridgeback, and Flat-Coated Retriever) and some giant breeds (e.g., Scottish Deerhound, Great Dane, Irish Wolfhound, and Mastiff). This list is derived by intersecting breeds known to be at higher risk of cancer with breeds that are common in the United States (in order of AKC popularity); the list is not exhaustive, and other breeds may also have a higher risk of cancer. OncoK9 may not currently detect all cancer types to which certain breeds are predisposed.

<sup>2</sup> Confirmatory cancer evaluation may include a thorough clinical history and physical exam (including an oral and rectal exam), complete bloodwork and urinalysis, routine imaging (such as thoracic radiographs, abdominal ultrasound, and radiographs of localized areas of bone or joint pain, if present), tissue sampling of any detected masses (including enlarged lymph nodes) for pathologic analysis, and, in some cases, advanced imaging such as CT or MRI.





**1** Earlier-stage cancers may not provide sufficient signal for detection. Consider re-testing if cancer remains high on the differential diagnosis list, as advancing disease generally provides higher cancer signal.

**2** General cancer evaluation may include a thorough clinical history and physical exam (including an oral and rectal exam), complete bloodwork and urinalysis, routine imaging (such as thoracic radiographs and abdominal ultrasound), and tissue sampling of any detected masses (including enlarged lymph nodes) for pathologic analysis.

**3** Confirmatory cancer evaluation may include a thorough clinical history and physical exam (including an oral and rectal exam), complete bloodwork and urinalysis, routine imaging (such as thoracic radiographs, abdominal ultrasound, and radiographs of localized areas of bone or joint pain, if present), tissue sampling of any detected masses (including enlarged lymph nodes) for pathologic analysis, and, in some cases, advanced imaging such as CT or MRI.

**4** Monitoring at regular intervals with OncoK9 and/or general cancer evaluation.

**5** Site-specific cancer evaluation may include physical examination, tissue sampling, and imaging studies that are focused on the specific anatomical location of the suspected cancer.