

# Next Generation Technology

Advanced next-generation sequencing technology, also known as NGS, is used to fully analyse 83 genes associated with inherited cancer syndromes.

# The Scientific Team

Genekor's scientific team consists of certified laboratory clinical geneticists who have over 20 years of experience in molecular testing for hereditary cancer, have published a great number of papers in international journals and have performed over 10,000 tests for hereditary cancer.

# Genetic Testing & Counselling

The rapid development of genetics provides the possibility of early diagnosis and/or prevention of hereditary cancer occurrence.

Determining the risk of hereditary malignancies includes pre-genetic counselling, selection of the most appropriate gene panel and post-genetic counselling. As such, genetic testing:

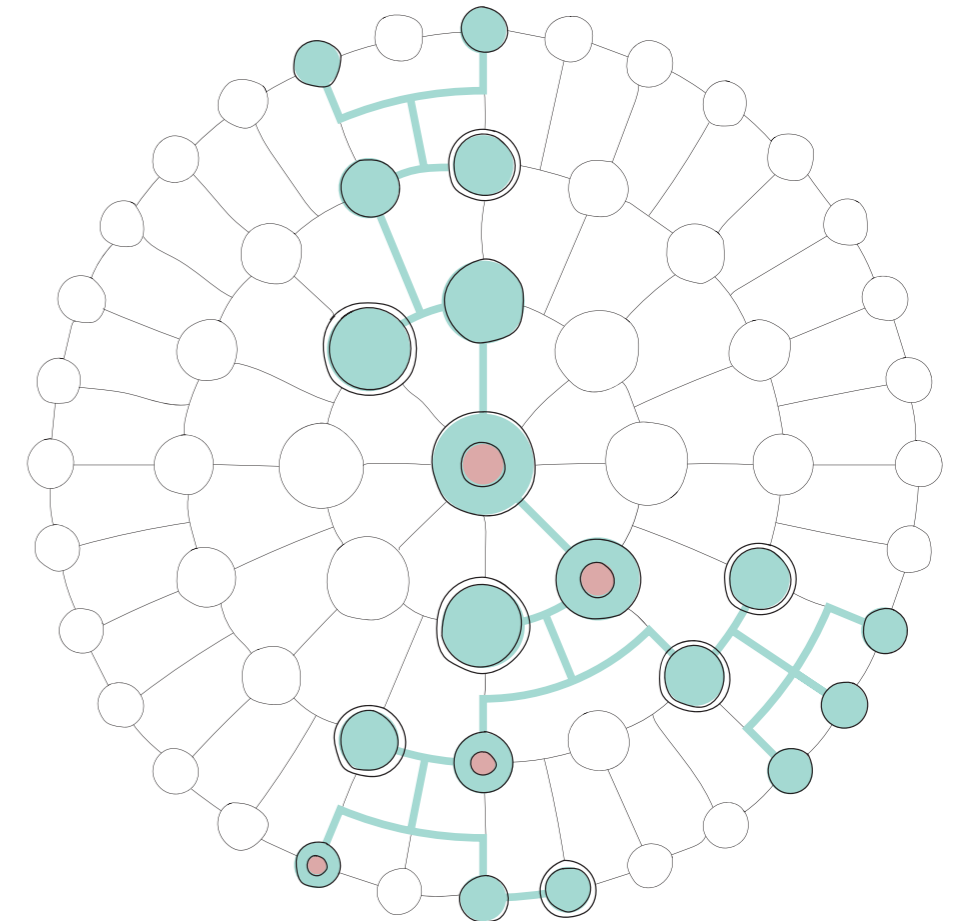
1. Distinguishes whether a condition or disease in an individual or family has a hereditary basis.
2. Estimates the overall lifetime risk of developing a malignancy, compared to general population.
3. Informs therapeutic decision-making and guides risk management strategies in affected patients.
4. At risk relatives may benefit from genetic testing and risk assessment.

Genetic counselling is provided to all examinees at Genekor, at no additional charge.

«The greatest value of knowledge...  
...is its application in practice.»

## Genekor Medical S.A.

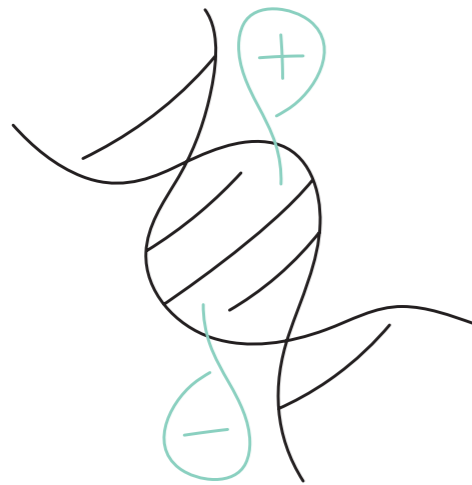
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“Your genes speak we translate ”

# Genetic Testing for Hereditary Cancer

In 90% of cases, cancer is sporadic while 5-10% is attributed to a hereditary predisposing factor with the most common types being breast, ovarian, prostate, pancreatic and colorectal cancer. Hereditary cancers often develop earlier and affect multiple relatives on the same side of the family. Genetic testing offers life-saving information for patients and their family members.



## HerediGENE analysis

The HerediGENE® multigene test analyzes 83 genes, which are involved in the genetic predisposition to cancer.

- In case of a positive result (pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant), there are specific international guidelines and recommendations for the individual's clinical management (Consult your treating physician). In this case, it is advisable to test all at risk relatives for the alteration identified.

- In the case of a negative result, individual's clinical management is determined according to personal and family history.

To perform the test, a blood sample or swab (saliva) are typically provided.  
Results Time: 15 working days.

«It's not just about you.  
It's a family matter..»

## Multigene panel genetic testing

The most recent international guidelines (ASCO, ESMO, NCCN and American Society of Breast Surgeons) recommend the use of multi-gene panels instead of single genes (e.g. BRCA1/2), including high-, intermediate- and low-risk genes, in order to access cancer predisposition risk.

## International screening criteria for hereditary cancer

### • Breast cancer:

The American Society of Breast Surgeons recommends screening for all women diagnosed with breast cancer regardless of age or family history. The criteria based on the NCCN Guidelines are as follows:

1) Patients with a diagnosis age of less than 50 years.

2) Therapeutic indications. PARP inhibitors.

a) Metastatic HER2 negative breast cancer.

b) Adjuvant therapy after surgery for women with triple negative or high-risk hormone-sensitive breast cancer.

3) Patients with triple negative breast cancer.

4) Recurrent breast cancer.

5) Lobular breast cancer with a personal or family history of diffuse stomach cancer.

6) Male breast cancer.

7) Family history of breast, ovarian, pancreatic or prostate cancer.

### • Ovarian cancer:

All patients who developed ovarian cancer regardless of age and family history.

### • Pancreatic cancer:

All patients who developed pancreatic cancer regardless of age and family history.

### • Prostate cancer:

All patients with metastatic or high-risk early-stage prostate cancer regardless of age and family history. There are also criteria for patients with lower risk of early-stage prostate cancer depending on family history.

### • Colon cancer:

All patients regardless of family history and age at diagnosis.

### • Endometrial Cancer:

All patients regardless of family history and age at diagnosis.

### Other Hereditary cancers:

- Kidney cancer
- Thyroid cancer
- Stomach cancer
- Melanoma
- Cancer of the central nervous system
- Endocrine tumors

