Don’t fear cancer, 
fear late diagnosis!
World Health Organization’s strategies for reducing cancer-related burden:

- Knowledge on the prevention and treatment of the disease should be disseminated.
- Strategies aiming the prevention of cancer should be adopted.
- Early diagnosis and treatment of cancer is essential.

When cancer is diagnosed and treated at an early stage, treatment costs and mortality rates will be significantly reduced.
Early diagnosis of cancer saves lives:

Early diagnosis provides significant prolongation of survival in colorectal cancer, the 3rd most common type of cancer worldwide, and in the case of many other types of cancer.

5-year survival rates by stage in colorectal cancer

- Stage 0: >%92
- Stage 1: %80-95
- Stage 2: %55-80
- Stage 3: %33-55
- Stage 4: <%15
Cancer prevention:

**Primary prevention:** The determination of the genetic, biological and environmental risk factors that start and increase the likelihood of cancer and the elimination thereof: Quitting smoking, changing the diet, reducing alcohol consumption, increasing physical activity, protecting from excessive ultraviolet radiation etc.

**Secondary prevention:** Detection of cancer in an early phase without any symptoms developed yet, is crucial for the early diagnosis. The purpose is not cancer prevention in the proper meaning of the word, but the treatment of the tumor detected in its early stage. That’s why, diagnostic methods detecting the cancer in its early stage are also considered as protection methods.

The relationship between early diagnosis and treatment possibility is valid for almost every type of cancer. While early stage intestinal and breast cancers can be treated up to 90%, the possibility for treatment declines down to 20% in the advanced stages.

OnkoSure®
DR-70 and its advantages
The organism gives a series of reactions to beat cancer:

- It is known that in the presence of cancer, coagulation and clot busting systems (fibrinolytic systems) are activated independently from the type of cancer.
- The organism restricts these cancerous cells by encircling the cells with a fibrin network. The disintegration and dissolution of the formed fibrin network and fibrine occurs simultaneously.
- Cancer can be detected in its early stages by determining the levels of the molecules during the formation and dissolution of fibrin and fibrinogen.
OnkoSure® DR-70;
is an ELISA based test with high specificity and sensitivity, which measures the fibrin and fibrinogen degradation products in the blood even in the early stages of cancer by using polyclonal antibody (DR-70) as a biomarker.

As a non-invasive method, it enables the early and cost effective diagnosis of patients with cancer in comparison to other invasive and high cost methods.
It detects a special and unique tFFDP (Tumor Fibrin and Fibrinogen Degradation Products) biomarker, which floats freely in the blood and increases 3-5 fold during the advancement of cancer, with a standard ELISA format application.

It provides cost advantage due to its utilisation in both cancer diagnosis and the follow-up of cancer recurrence.

It provides an early diagnosis advantage which has been proven by many clinical studies conducted in all over the world.

It is a validated and reliable test. It has been approved in the US and various European countries for the detection of especially colorectal and lung cancers and their recurrences.
The research related to the use of OnkoSure® DR-70 in the diagnosis of cancer
The research related to the use of OnkoSure® DR-70 in the diagnosis of cancer:

OnkoSure® DR-70, has been investigated in many types of cancer for diagnostic purposes, and positive results were obtained.

The cancer types that Onko-Sure® DR-70 has been investigated for diagnosis:

- Colorectal
  - Liver
  - Uterus
  - Hematological

- Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Cervix
  - Lymph

- Breast
  - Esophagus
  - Ovary
  - Bladder

- Stomach
  - Brain
  - Prostate
  - Thyroid
High specificity and sensitivity of Onko-Sure® DR-70 in diagnosis of cancer:

OnkoSure® DR-70 has high diagnostic specificity and sensitivity in various types of cancer.

The specificity and sensitivity of Onko-Sure® DR-70 in various types of cancer*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>%80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>%87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>%96</td>
<td>%84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>%92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>%77.1</td>
<td>%81.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>%100</td>
<td>%83.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>%80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High specificity and sensitivity of Onko-Sure® DR-70 in diagnosis of gastrointestinal cancer:

OnkoSure® DR-70 has been evaluated in patients with many types of gastrointestinal cancer and found to have high specificity and sensitivity.

Average diagnostic value of Onko-Sure® DR-70 in various types of GI cancer

* A total of 85 patients, including 10 cholangiocellular, 13 pancreas, 30 colorectal, 10 stomach, 3 esophagus cancer patients and 100 healthy controls.

OnkoSure® DR-70, has higher sensitivity compared to CEA and CA 19-9 tests, which are widely used for diagnosis and monitoring of gastrointestinal cancer.

**Diagnostic sensitivities of the tests**

![Bar chart showing the diagnostic sensitivities of OnkoSure® DR-70, CEA, CA 19-9, and CEA + CA 19-9 tests. The sensitivities are %97, %52.5, %38.6, and %66.3 respectively.]

*101 patients with colon, rectum, stomach, pancreas, esophagus, choanciocyteral carcinoma and 105 healthy controls in Haydarpaşa Training and Research Hospital.

Evaluation of OnkoSure® DR-70 results
Risk categories and recommended approaches in related to the OnkoSure® DR-70 results:

- **Low risk**: Indicates that no cancer cells are present in the organism. Follow-up and re-testing are recommended once a year.
- **Moderate risk**: Indicates that no cancer cells are present in the organism, however it indicates that the patient has to be closely followed. Follow-up and re-testing are recommended every 3 months.
- **High risk**: Indicates a high risk regarding the presence of cancer cells in the organism. Indicates the evaluation of the patient regarding cancer, close monitoring and application of advanced diagnostic methods.

An increase in DR-70 values of 15% or more during re-testing indicates a higher risk profile. Close monitoring and application of advanced diagnostic methods is recommended.
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Thank you...