

# PROSTOX™

## Lab Report and Results

### PATIENT INFORMATION

Name: Doe, John  
DOB: 01-01-1966  
Sex: Male  
Patient ID: 9999999

### PHYSICIAN INFORMATION

Ordering: Doex, James  
Phone: 999-999-9999  
NPI: 999999999

### SAMPLE INFORMATION

Collected: 01-01-2022  
Received: 01-05-2022 04:23pm  
Reported: 01-08-2022 08:08am

### TEST ORDERED

#### PROSTOX™

### TEST RESULT & INTERPRETATION

Based on genetic biomarkers assayed, the patient falls into the **Low Risk** category for developing Grade 2 or higher long-term urinary toxicity after prostate directed SBRT

### PATIENT RISK OF TOXICITY



### NOTES

DNA was isolated from the specimen submitted and analyzed using PCR-based TaqMan assays to detect the wild-type and variant alleles for the genes of interest. Reference specimens, previously determined to carry both normal and variant alleles, served as controls in parallel testing with the patient specimen. The testing panel is based on a miRNA-based signature derived from a prostate patient cohort treated with SBRT and has an NPV of 96%, sensitivity of 79%, PPV of 80%, and specificity of 95% for predicting Grade 2 or higher long-term GU toxicity after prostate directed SBRT. Results do not predict a patient's likelihood of clinical response to SBRT, short-term side effects, or other long-term side effects.

The performance characteristics of the **PROSTOX** Screen were determined by MiraDx, Inc. This test has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration and should not be used as the sole indicator of risk in determining treatment.

### REFERENCES

Kishan AU, et al. Germline variants disrupting microRNAs predict long-term genitourinary toxicity after prostate cancer radiation. *Journal for Radiotherapy and Oncology* 2022;167:226-232. doi: 10.1016/j.radonc.2021.12.040.

Yuan Y, Weidhaas JB. Functional microRNA binding site variants. *Mol Oncol.* 2019;13(1):4-8. doi:10.1002/1878-0261.12421.

Kishan AU, et al. Long-term outcomes of stereotactic body radiotherapy for low-risk and intermediate-risk prostate cancer. *JAMA Network Open* 2019;2:e188006. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.8006.

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