

ARUP now offers a new test to determine the risk of aggressive prostate cancer in men: **4Kscore (Prostate-Specific Kallikrein) ARUP Test Code 2014059**

- Non-invasive
- Looks at four prostate-specific biomarkers and clinical components
- Predicts risk of high-grade prostate cancer
- Predicts long-term risk of distant metastasis
- Reduces overtreatment and unnecessary biopsies
- Allows physicians to make better treatment decisions for their patients

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) includes the 4Kscore Test in the 2016 NCCN Guidelines for Prostate Cancer Early Detection.

To order 4Kscore (Prostate-Specific Kallikrein), please contact your ARUP account executive or call ARUP Client Services at (800) 522-2787.

For more information, visit:
4kscore.com

4Kscore[®]

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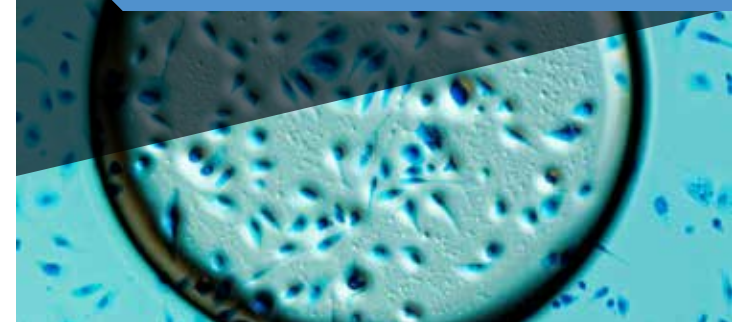
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TESTING AT
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4Kscore Test for Prostate Cancer: Know Your Risk

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Prostate cancer
is the second
most common
cancer among
men in the
U.S. (after skin
cancer).

Low-Grade Prostate Cancer

- Not aggressive
- Grows slowly
- Cancer cells are unlikely to spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body
- Monitoring recommended

Aggressive Prostate Cancer

- Grows and spreads quickly
- Cancer cells are likely to metastasize to other parts of the body
- Requires early treatment in many cases
- Can be deadly

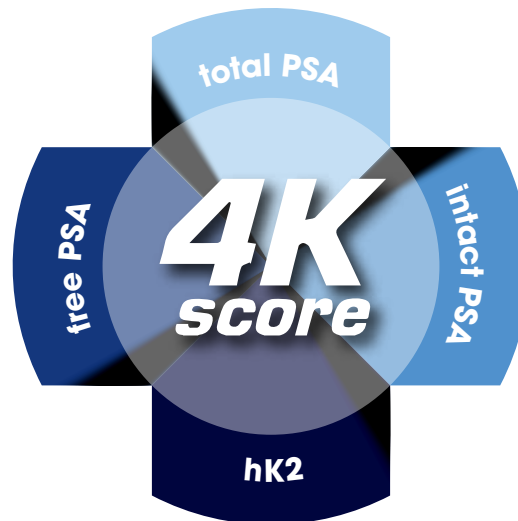
Testing for Prostate Cancer

A PSA (prostate-specific antigen) test is a blood test generally used to screen for prostate cancer. The test measures the amount of total PSA in your blood.

A PSA level of 4.0 ng/mL and lower is considered normal, while a PSA level above 4.0 ng/mL is considered elevated and may indicate an enlarged prostate (typical in older men) or prostate cancer. Recent studies recommend using less than 2.5 or 3 ng/mL as a cutoff for normal values, particularly in younger patients.

Because PSA tests poorly differentiate between benign conditions, slow-growing prostate cancer, and aggressive prostate cancer, physicians often recommend a biopsy if the PSA results are elevated.

Many patients undergo unnecessary and costly biopsies, resulting in overtreatment of low-grade prostate cancer. Overtreatment can lead to significant complications and morbidity, including sepsis.



About 4Kscore

4Kscore (Prostate-Specific Kallikrein) ARUP Test Code 2014059

The 4Kscore Test measures four biomarkers: total PSA, free PSA, intact PSA, and hK2. Blood test results are combined in an algorithm with a patient's age, optional digital rectal exam, and prior biopsy results to give physicians a personal risk score for each patient.

Unlike traditional PSA tests, 4Kscore distinguishes men with a low risk for aggressive prostate cancer from those with a high risk. Men with a low-risk 4Kscore have a more than 99 percent chance of not developing distant metastasis within the next 10 years.

The 4Kscore Test should be used as a follow-up test to improve the specificity of PSA screening. Most men with elevated PSA levels are good candidates for the 4Kscore test.

Do not use this test on a patient who:

- Has had a previous diagnosis of prostate cancer.
- Is younger than 40 or older than 80 years of age.
- Has received a DRE in the previous 96 hours (4 days) before phlebotomy (a DRE performed after the phlebotomy is acceptable).
- Has received within the previous 6 months 5-alpha reductase inhibitor (5-ARI) therapy such as Avodart (dutasteride) or Proscar (finasteride).
- Has undergone within the previous 6 months any procedure or therapy to treat symptomatic BPH or any invasive urologic procedure that may be associated with a secondary PSA elevation prior to phlebotomy.