

The earlier, the better – turning data into knowledge

Predisposition analyses of
hereditary cancers



This might interest you:

1

The benefits of our hereditary cancer applications

2

The analyses process

3


Integration in lab workflows

4

Intuitive report generation

5

How to contact Molecular Health



1 The benefits of our applications for hereditary cancer predispositions

Automated analysis of hereditary cancer predispositions

Our applications for hereditary cancer predispositions are optimized for automated identification of clinically-significant germline variants associated with hereditary breast and ovarian cancers (HBOC), and other hereditary cancer predispositions.

How your laboratory benefits from our solutions:

- Approved for diagnostic use**
 Our applications for HBOC and other hereditary cancers are modules of MH Guide, which is approved as an IVD medical device in the EU and intended for diagnostic use.
- Faster results**
 Automatic access to relevant databases, as well as variant pre-classification according to ACMG criteria and genotype-phenotype correlations.
- Easy to integrate**
 Flexible interfaces make it possible to analyze standard data formats from the sequencing of commercially-available or proprietary gene panels, independent of the platform used.
- Customizable evaluation**
 The filtering and editing options allow quick access to the most important information as well as the integration of proprietary databases.
- Audited quality**
 Molecular Health is certified to EN ISO 13485:2016. Users benefit from the safety and reliability of MH software applications.

Identify hereditary cancer predispositions – quickly, accurately, and efficiently

Our software applications analyze gene variants in comparison with data from Dataome, one of the world's largest knowledge bases for biomedical information. The software provides annotation data from recognized databases such as ClinVar, BRCAExchange, and UTAH BRCA, which are updated regularly.

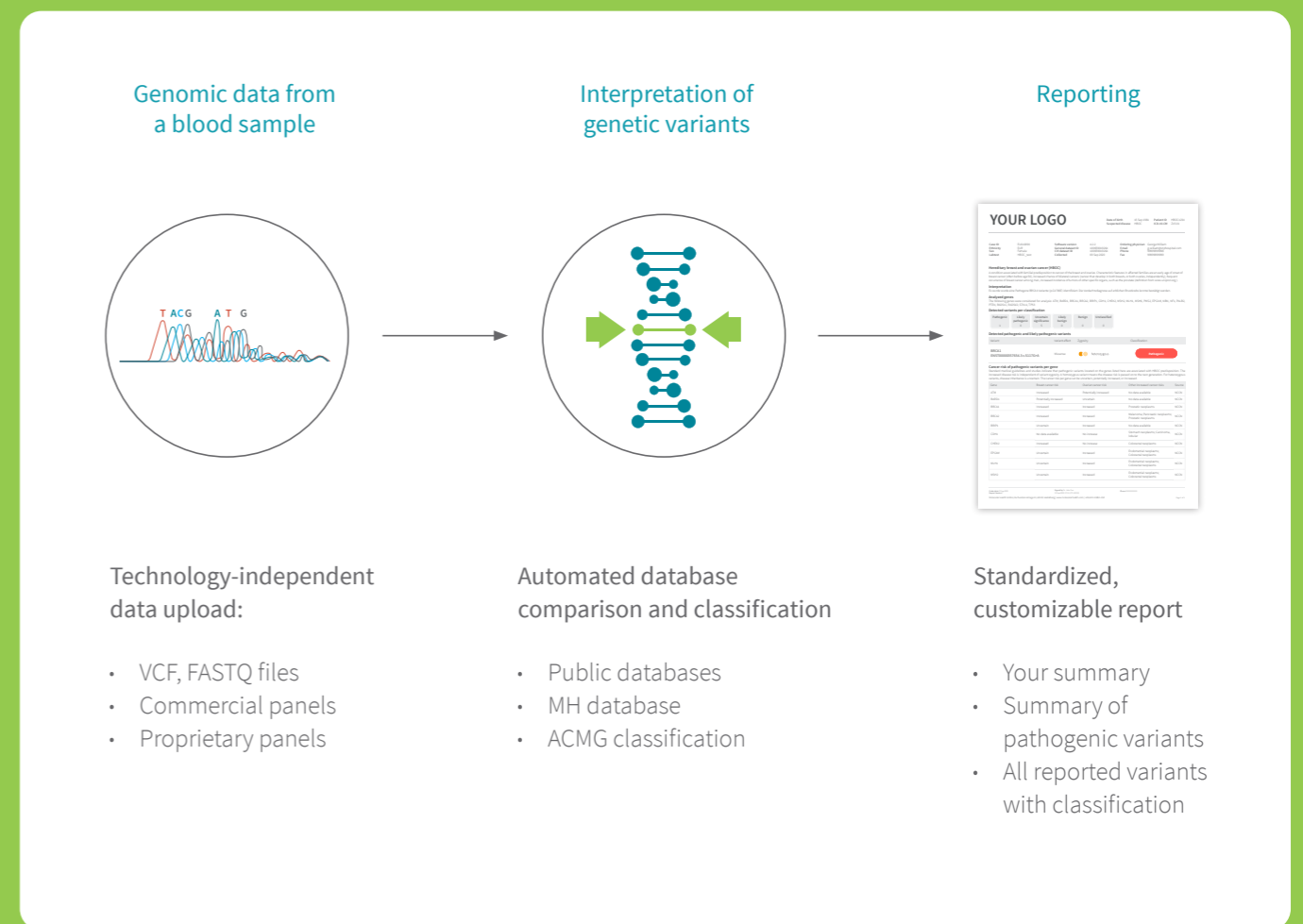
You can use any commercially-available or proprietary gene panels and have the data analyzed in VCF format with our applications. Likewise, raw data (FASTQ) from common Illumina platforms can be analyzed.

The software summarizes all of the relevant results in individual reports that provide users with clear, specific information on possible pathogenic gene mutations associated with HBOC and other hereditary cancers.



2

The analyses process



3

Integration in lab workflows

Flexibility and data security in one

The web-based software applications can be easily integrated in the laboratory. They enable the annotation and interpretation of genetic variants from common NGS or other analysis platforms.



Approved for clinical use

Our applications for HBOC and other hereditary cancers are modules of MH Guide, a software application approved in Europe as an IVD medical device (according to Regulation (EU) 2017/746 (IVDR)).



SaaS – individually scalable

Our applications are offered as scalable SaaS (Software as a Service) to suit small and large institutions alike.



Secure data transmission

Our applications provide secure transmission of patient data through advanced encryption standards (SSL/TLS, AES-256) and storage of patient data with controlled access authorization.



Guaranteed security of patient data

Our applications comply with GDPR in Europe, GenDG in Germany, and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the USA.



Customizable patient reports

The design, content, and format of analysis reports can be adapted to individual needs on request.



Flexible input and output formats

Our applications can process the standard data formats VCF and FASTQ. Output formats are PDF, JSON, and XML.



Efficient workflows in your lab

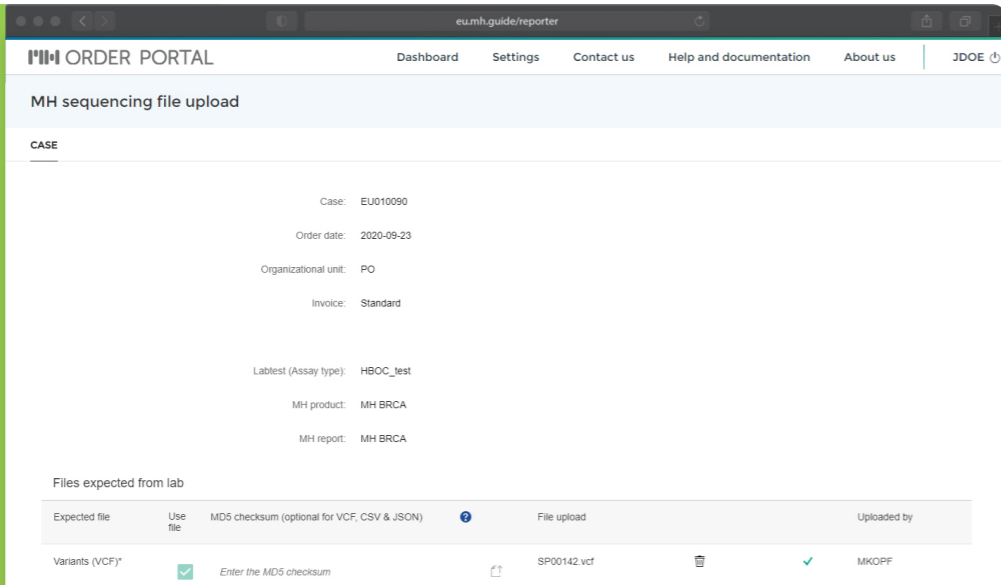
Our applications let you optimize your everyday processes. The cloud-based software automates the interpretation of germline variants and delivers high-quality analyses.

4

Generate the report: just a few, intuitive steps

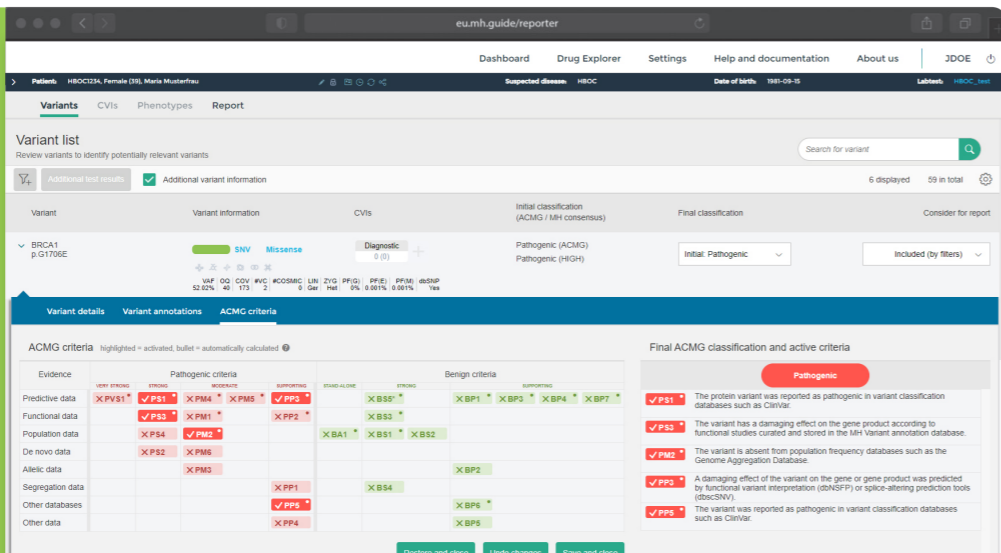
How it looks on your screen: from raw data upload to final patient report

1. Upload sequence data easily, via the MH Order Portal



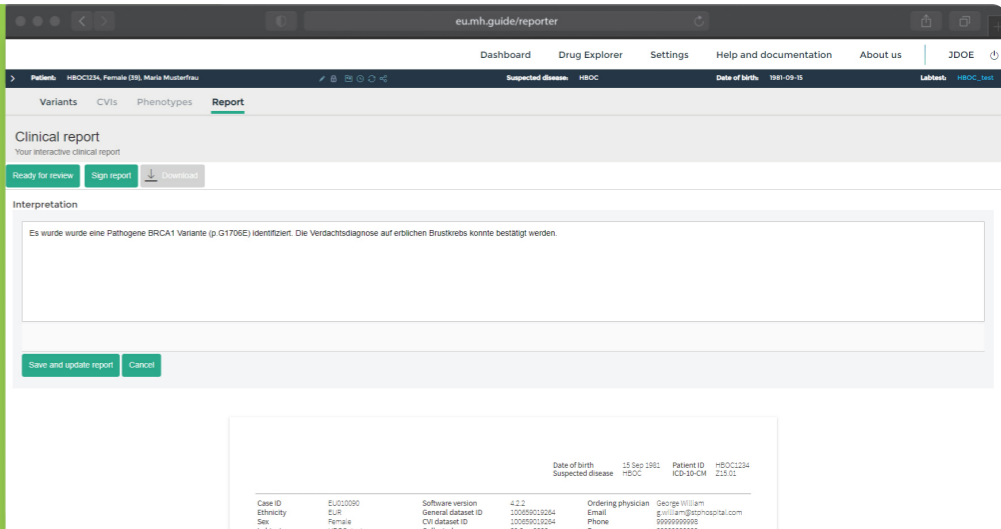
The screenshot shows the 'MH sequencing file upload' page. It includes a 'CASE' section with details like Case: EU010090, Order date: 2020-09-23, and Labtest (Assay type): HBOC_test. Below this is a table 'Files expected from lab' with columns for 'Expected file', 'Use file', 'MDS checksum (optional for VCF, CSV & JSON)', 'File upload', and 'Uploaded by'. One file, 'SP00142.vcf', is listed with a green checkmark in the 'Uploaded by' column.

2. Automatic variant classification



The screenshot shows the 'Variant list' and 'Variant details' for a BRCA1 p.G1706E variant. The variant is classified as 'Pathogenic (ACMG)'. Below, the 'ACMG criteria' section shows a grid of evidence and criteria, with a 'Final ACMG classification and active criteria' box indicating the variant is 'Pathogenic'.

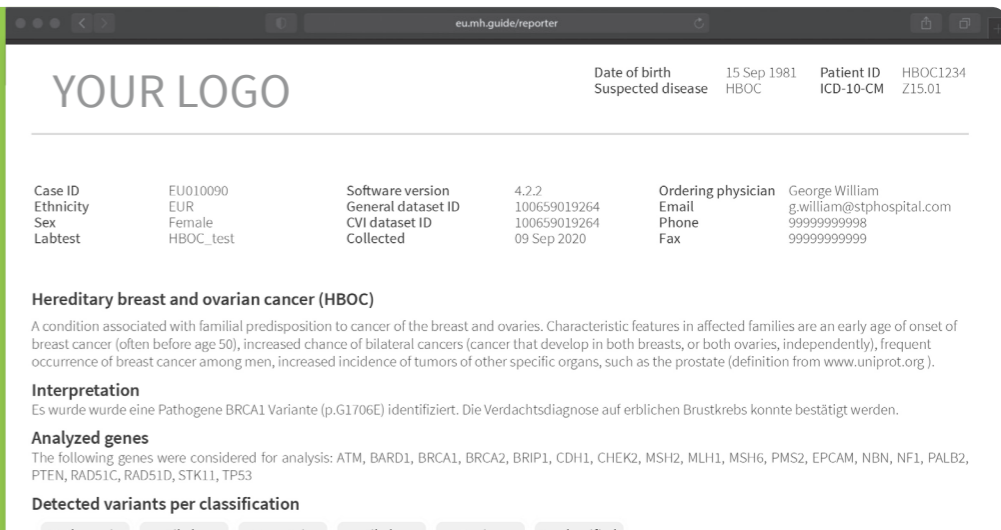
3. Generate the report



The screenshot shows the 'Clinical report' page. It includes an 'Interpretation' section with the text: 'Es wurde eine Pathogene BRCA1 Variante (p.G1706E) identifiziert. Die Verdachtsdiagnose auf erblichen Brustkrebs konnte bestätigt werden.' Below this is a table with patient and lab metadata.

Case ID	EU010090	Software version	4.2.2	Ordering physician	George William
Ethnicity	EUR	General dataset ID	100659019264	Email	g.william@stphospital.com
Sex	Female	CVI dataset ID	100659019264	Phone	9999999999
Labtest	HBOC_test	Collected	09 Sep 2020	Fax	9999999999

4. Export the report (detailed description on following page)



The screenshot shows the 'YOUR LOGO' report page. It includes patient information (Date of birth: 15 Sep 1981, Patient ID: HBOC1234), a table of case details, and a detailed 'Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC)' interpretation. The interpretation states: 'Es wurde eine Pathogene BRCA1 Variante (p.G1706E) identifiziert. Die Verdachtsdiagnose auf erblichen Brustkrebs konnte bestätigt werden.' Below this, it lists 'Analyzed genes' and 'Detected variants per classification'.



Everything at a glance.*

Patient data and suspected diagnosis

Summary of the disease, your interpretation of the findings, and analyzed genes

Number of detected variants per classification

Summary of detected pathogenic variants

Zygosity

Variant classification according to ACMG

List of analyzed genes and inferred pathogenicity of the variant

Electronic signature of the human geneticist in charge

YOUR LOGO

Date of birth
Suspected disease

15 Sep 1981
HBOC

Patient ID
ICD-10-CM

HBOC1234
Z15.01

Case ID	EU010090	Software version	4.2.2	Ordering physician	George William
Ethnicity	EUR	General dataset ID	100659019264	Email	g.william@stphospital.com
Sex	Female	CVI dataset ID	100659019264	Phone	99999999998
Labtest	HBOC_test	Collected	09 Sep 2020	Fax	99999999999

Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC)

A condition associated with familial predisposition to cancer of the breast and ovaries. Characteristic features in affected families are an early age of onset of breast cancer (often before age 50), increased chance of bilateral cancers (cancer that develop in both breasts, or both ovaries, independently), frequent occurrence of breast cancer among men, increased incidence of tumors of other specific organs, such as the prostate (definition from www.uniprot.org).

Interpretation

Es wurde eine Pathogene BRCA1 Variante (p.G1706E) identifiziert. Die Verdachtsdiagnose auf erblichen Brustkrebs konnte bestätigt werden.

Analyzed genes

The following genes were considered for analysis: ATM, BARD1, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CDH1, CHEK2, MSH2, MLH1, MSH6, PMS2, EPCAM, NBN, NF1, PALB2, PTEN, RAD51C, RAD51D, STK11, TP53

Detected variants per classification

Pathogenic	Likely pathogenic	Uncertain significance	Likely benign	Benign	Unclassified
1	0	5	0	0	0

Detected pathogenic and likely pathogenic variants

Variant	Variant effect	Zygosity	Classification
BRCA1 ENST00000357654.3 c.5117G>A	Missense	●● heterozygous	Pathogenic

Cancer risk of pathogenic variants per gene

Standard medical guidelines and studies indicate that pathogenic variants located on the genes listed here are associated with HBOC predisposition. The increased disease risk is independent of variant zygosity. A homozygous variant means the disease risk is passed on to the next generation. For heterozygous variants, disease inheritance is uncertain. The cancer risk per gene can be uncertain, potentially increased, or increased.

Gene	Breast cancer risk	Ovarian cancer risk	Other increased cancer risks	Source
ATM	Increased	Potentially increased	No data available	NCCN
BARD1	Potentially increased	Uncertain	No data available	NCCN
BRCA1	Increased	Increased	Prostatic neoplasms	NCCN
BRCA2	Increased	Increased	Melanoma; Pancreatic neoplasms; Prostatic neoplasms	NCCN
BRIP1	Uncertain	Increased	No data available	NCCN
CDH1	No data available	No increase	Stomach neoplasms; Carcinoma, lobular	NCCN
CHEK2	Increased	No increase	Colorectal neoplasms	NCCN
EPCAM	Uncertain	Increased	Endometrial neoplasms; Colorectal neoplasms	NCCN
MLH1	Uncertain	Increased	Endometrial neoplasms; Colorectal neoplasms	NCCN
MSH2	Uncertain	Increased	Endometrial neoplasms; Colorectal neoplasms	NCCN

Order date 23 Sep 2020
Report Version 2
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Signed by Dr. John Doe
23 Sep 2020 17:21 (UTC+02:00)

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Page 1 of 5

*Sample report of an HBOC predisposition analysis

5

How to reach Molecular Health



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We develop and deliver innovative technologies for in silico medicine and precision medicine

Our solutions enable the conversion of large amounts of data into evidence-based, medically relevant results for the actors in the healthcare sector. Therewith, we provide molecular pathologists, geneticists, physicians, and patients with better information

on diagnoses and therapy options. We support pharmaceutical and health organizations by optimizing clinical studies in the development of promising active ingredients and meaningful disease models.