

Cancer of Unknown Primary

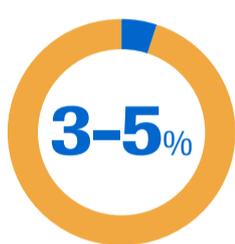
and the role of cancer genomic testing



Cancer of unknown primary (CUP) is a poorly understood type of cancer where you cannot tell **where in the body** the cancer started.¹

This makes treatment extremely difficult. If a doctor cannot find the original location of a cancer, treatment is limited to **chemotherapy**.¹

There is an **urgent medical need** for better understanding of what drives CUP, in order to improve therapy options:



Approximately **3-5%** of cancers are classified as CUP²



Not knowing the **original location** of the cancer can be frustrating for patients and doctors



Median overall survival is only around **one year**^{1,3}



It is the **fourth most common** cause of cancer death⁴

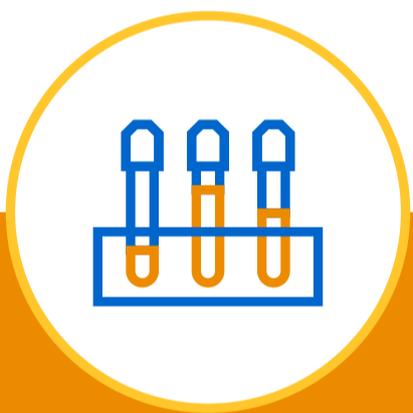
In the absence of information about the cancer's site of origin, it's important to gather as much molecular information as possible.

This includes finding out which mutations are driving the cancer.



This information can be revealed by **comprehensive genomic profiling (CGP)**.

CGP is a method of testing cancer that aims to find the specific DNA mutations in a patient's tumour, that cause it to grow.^{5,6,7,8}



CGP is carried out on a tissue or blood sample – also known as a biopsy. It analyses hundreds of mutations all at once, across a broad region of cancer-related genes.^{8,9,10,11,12,13}



By providing a more complete picture of a cancer, CGP can inform a tailored treatment plan, based on the **clinically relevant genomic mutations** driving cancer growth in each individual patient.

This potentially removes the need to determine its original location in order to treat it effectively.

Using CGP to inform the treatment of patients with CUP could pave the way for a **truly targeted and personalised** treatment strategy.



References:

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