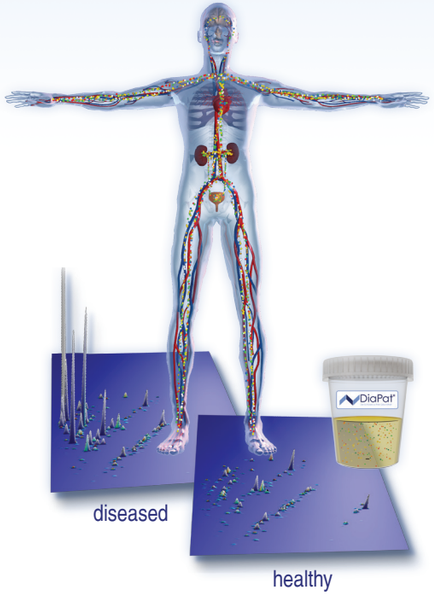
The uniqueness of DiaPat® Test

Diseases develop at a molecular level. They can thus be depicted by the proteome (entirety of proteins) of one urine sample through DiaPat® Test. Blood and the filtrate of the blood, urine, carry proteins from every part of the body.

1700 liters of blood are filtered through the kidneys every 24 hours. This filtration produces around 180 liters of primary urine from which 1.5 liters are excreted from the body. In this way, pathological alterations are depicted in a timely and comprehensive manner. This is imperative for timely and efficacious therapeutic interventions with drugs, as these act on proteins.



The DiaPat® Technology

Only the DiaPat® technology is able to decode the information of the disease-specific proteins in body fluids such as urine. In order to reach a diagnostic conclusion based on the individual urinary proteome, up to 5 gigabyte of data are processed and compared to validated clinical patterns of up to several hundreds of protein biomarkers. These disease specific proteins are identified for the first time using the DiaPat® method and are diagnostically most precise.

Scientific proof for the DiaPat®-Tests:

- 70 clinical trials
- 200 scientific publications in leading journals
- Over 65 collaborated university hospitals with 500 world-renowned scientists

Overview

BCa-PROteom Test

Diagnosis of bladder cancer. Screening for patients with suspicious symptoms.

BCa-FollowUP Test

Detection of the disease relapses after its initial surgery.

Highly recommended:
We strongly recommend the **KardiOM + RenOM Test**, which is a combination of our biomarkers for heart and kidney diseases:

- Risk of myocardial infarction up to 5 years in advance
- Significant stenosis (vascular constriction) independently of symptoms
- Heart failure before symptoms arise
- chronic kidney disease, including diabetic nephropathy (DN)

To receive further information about products and prices, please call our hotline 0511 – 554744 44 or visit our website.

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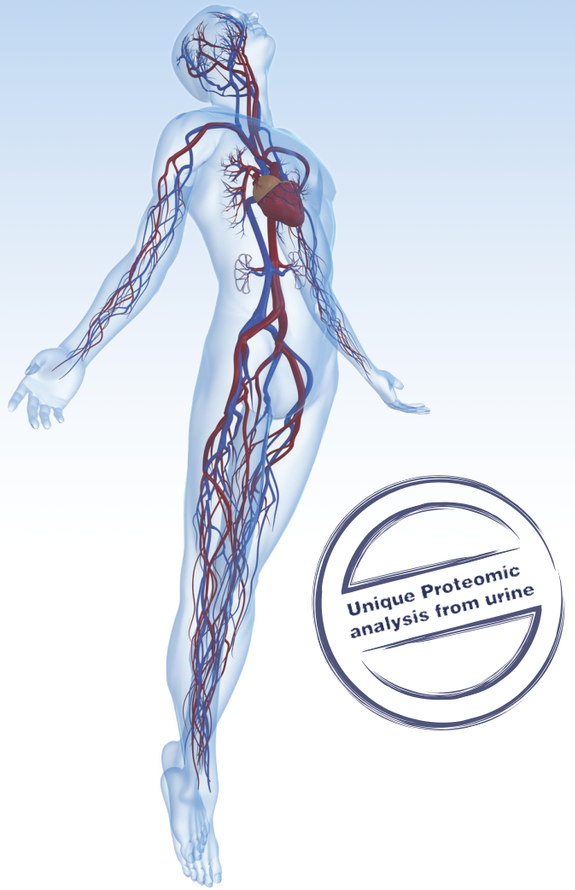
BCa-PROteom Test

Early detection of bladder cancer



DiaPat®
the key to your health

The significant advantage of DiaPat®

DiaPat® offers to bladder cancer patients two urine-based tests including:

BCa-PROteom Test

Diagnosis of bladder cancer. Screening for patients with suspicious symptoms.

BCa-FollowUP Test

Since urine is stored in the bladder for many hours, cancer-related changes can be directly reflected in the urinary proteome.

Each test includes over 100 individual proteins/ peptides as biomarkers.

Developed in the context of the EU projects BCMolMed and TransBioBC.

TransBioBC

www.transbiobc.org | www.bcmolmed.org

BCMolMed

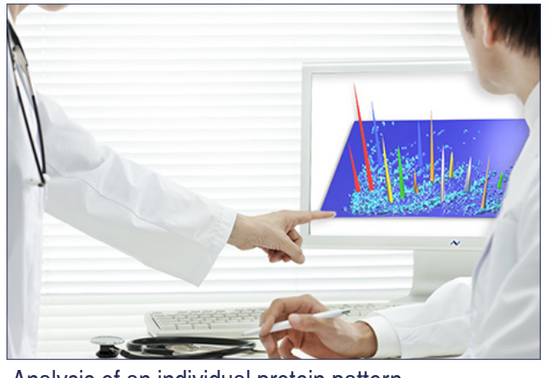
The DiaPat® BCa-PROteom Test

The DiaPat® BCa-PROteom Test enables early and precise detection of bladder cancer after symptoms arise, such as:

- increased urination
- burning pain during urination
- recurring bladder infections
- blood in the urine (hematuria)

Early diagnosis of bladder cancer, particularly when the tumour is limited to the inner surface of the bladder wall, increases treatment options and chance of survival.

Selection of the appropriate treatment depends on the progression of the disease. What matters is the early detection of the tumour, before it spreads into a deeper layer of the bladder wall. In case the tumour reaches the muscle layer of the bladder, removal of the bladder is needed.



Analysis of an individual protein pattern.

The DiaPat® BCa-FollowUp Test

The DiaPat® BCa-FollowUp Test enables detection of disease relapse after initial surgery by using only one urine sample.

Up-to-date, diagnosis and monitoring of bladder cancer patients relies on cystoscopy. However, this is an invasive procedure.

Bladder cancer is characterized by high recurrence rate reaching up to 70%. Therefore, after initial treatment, bladder cancer patients undergo a follow-up period. The follow-up session for early re-emerging tumours in 1st and 2nd year after treatment should be initiated every 3 months.

The decrease in invasive procedures during follow-up remarkably increases the patients' quality of life.

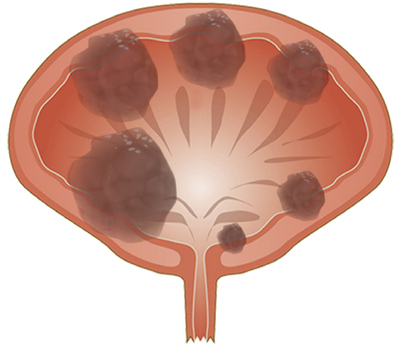
Timely detection of bladder cancer

Bladder cancer is the most common malignancy of the urinary track. 27 out of 100.000 European citizens are diagnosed with this disease. Men are affected three times more than woman.

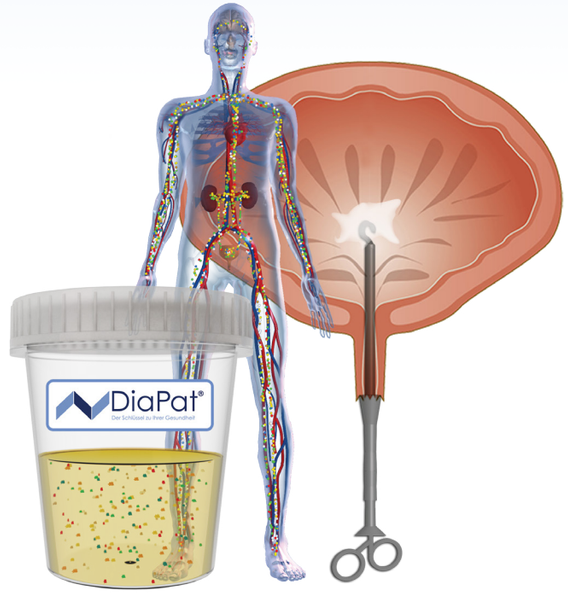
Risk Factors:

- Nicotine (cigarette smoking smoking)
- Advanced age (> 60 years)
- Occupation - exposure to chemicals at work (for example, dye manufacturing industry)
- Chronic cystitis

The five-year survival rate of bladder cancer patients is about 77%. However, timely diagnosis of bladder cancer in combination with the appropriate therapy substantially increases the chances for recovery to 96%.



Bladder cancer (advanced cancer)



DiaPat® Urinary Proteome Analysis

Cystoscopy