



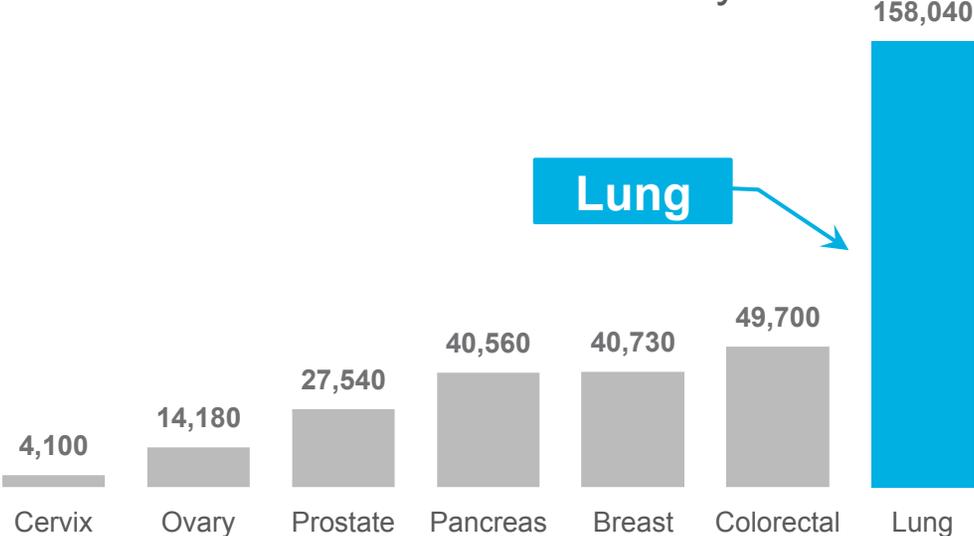
Lung Cancer Screening



Lung Cancer: America's leading cancer killer

221,000
new diagnoses in US

Annual US cancer mortality

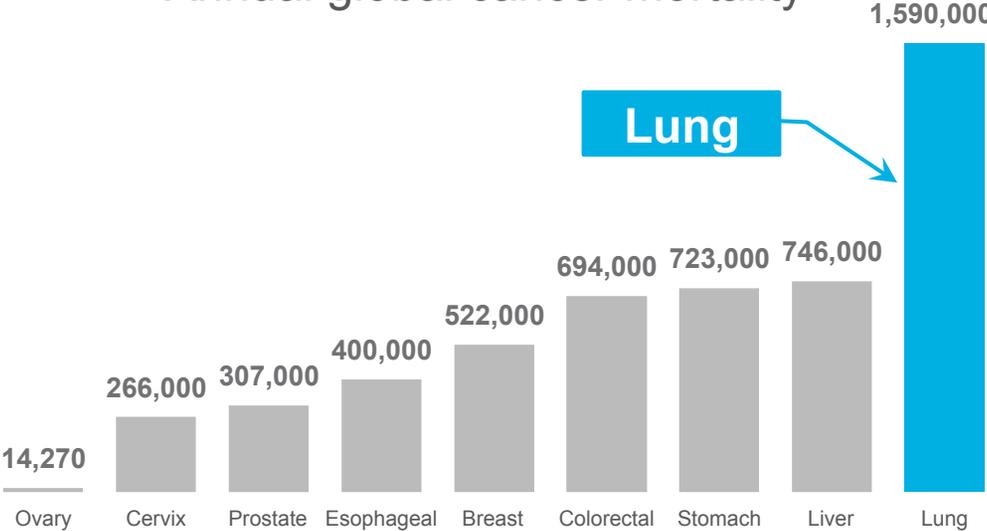


Source: Am Cancer Soc. *Cancer Facts & Figures* 2015. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2015.

Lung Cancer: World's leading cancer killer

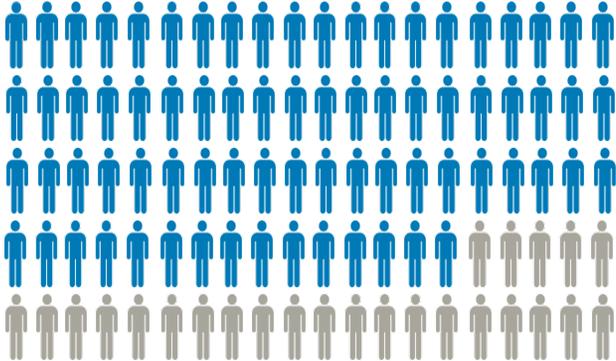
1,825,000
new diagnoses globally

Annual global cancer mortality

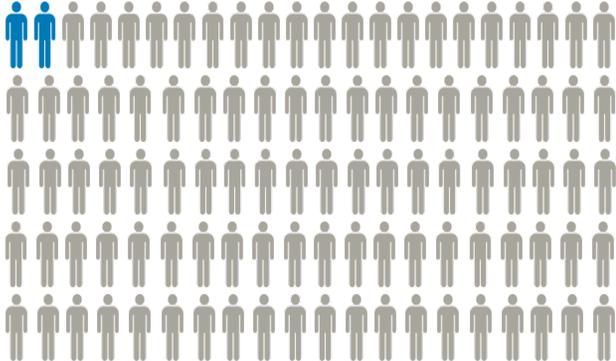


Source: Am Cancer Soc. *Cancer Facts & Figures* 2015. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2015.

Detecting lung cancer early saves lives

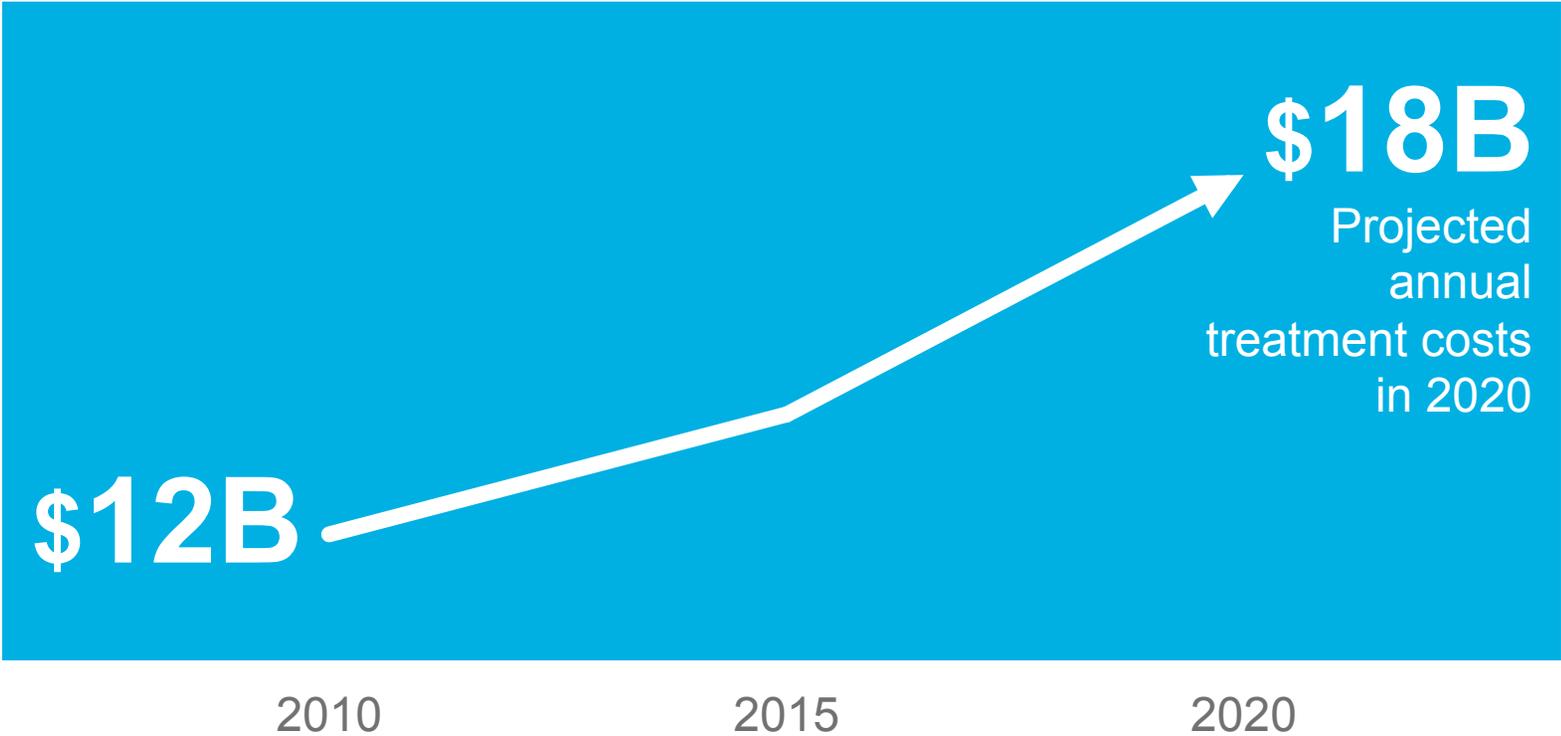


3 out of 4
survive 5 years if
asymptomatic with
Stage I



2 out of 100
survive 5 years if
diagnosed with
Stage IV

Cost of lung cancer treatment continues to rise



Significant screening opportunity in large smoking populations

42M

current or former
smokers in US

967M

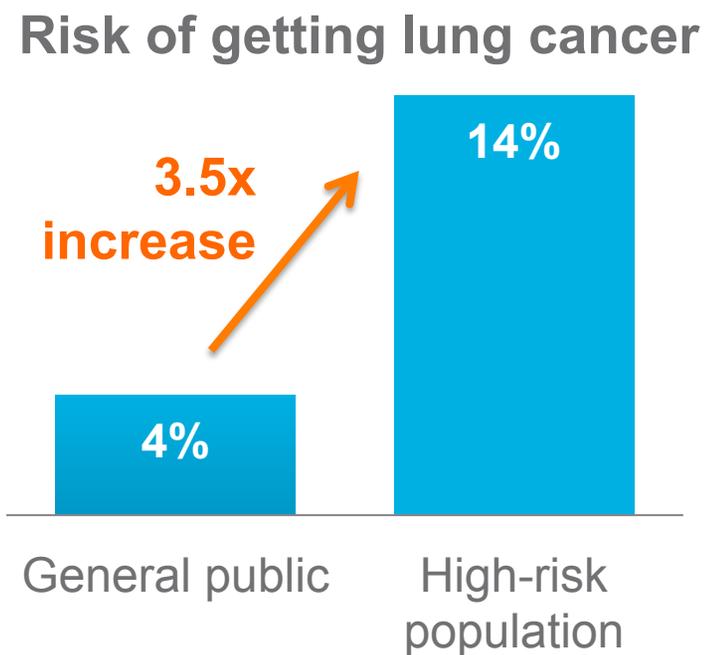
current or former
smokers worldwide



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. Printed with corrections, January 2014.

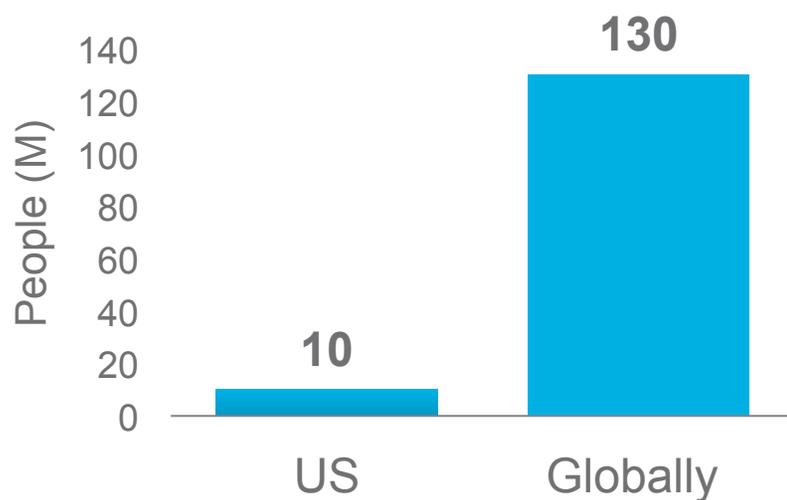
Targeting high-risk people: 30-pack year smokers

- Higher risk population of long-term smokers
 - 30 pack year smoking =
1 pack/day for 30 years or
2 packs/day for 15 years, etc.



>130M people worldwide in addressable high-risk population

High-risk, 30-pack year smoking population



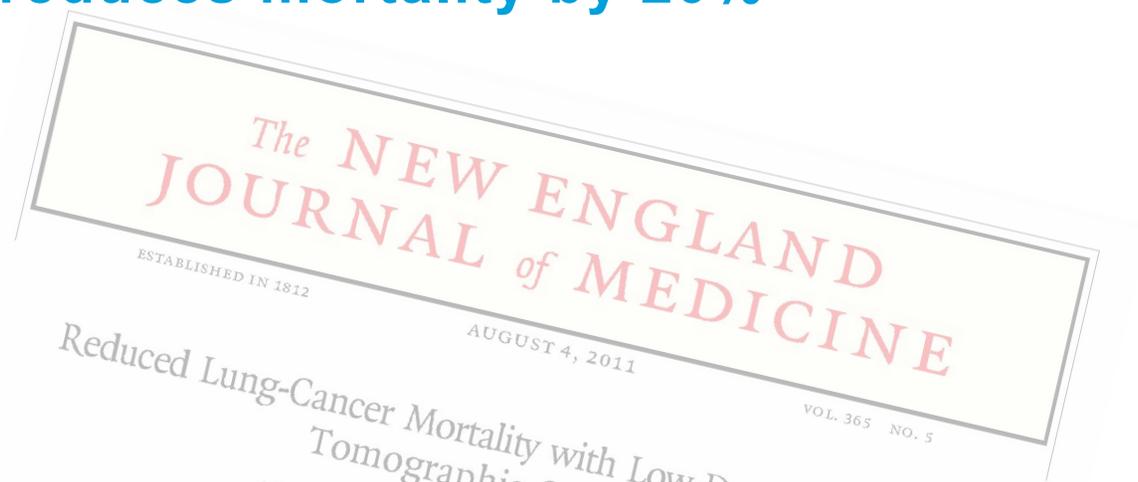
85%

of new diagnoses occur in current or former smokers



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. Printed with corrections, January 2014.

National lung screening trial established low dose CT reduces mortality by 20%



53,000+ high-risk smokers

24.2% positive, of which 96.4%
were false positives



METHODS
From August 2002 through April 2004, we enrolled 52,007 high-risk smokers in the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) to determine whether low-dose CT could reduce mortality from lung cancer. The members of the writing team (who are listed in the Appendix) assume responsibility for the integrity of the article. Address reprint requests to Dr. Christine Berg at the Early Detection Research Group, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md.

Recommending LDCT screening despite challenges and costs

Regulatory Approval



Limitations To LDCT

Sensitivity
94%

Specificity
73%

Positives that are benign nodules
96%

Impact of Follow-up



Often harmful and invasive



~\$3,600 per positive result



Radiation exposure

Exact Sciences is well-positioned to tackle today's screening problem

Scientific Capabilities

Agnostic to biomarkers; robust panel capability

Ability to Collaborate

History collaborating with Mayo Clinic

Clinical Trial Execution

DeeP-C was a 10,000 patient clinical trial

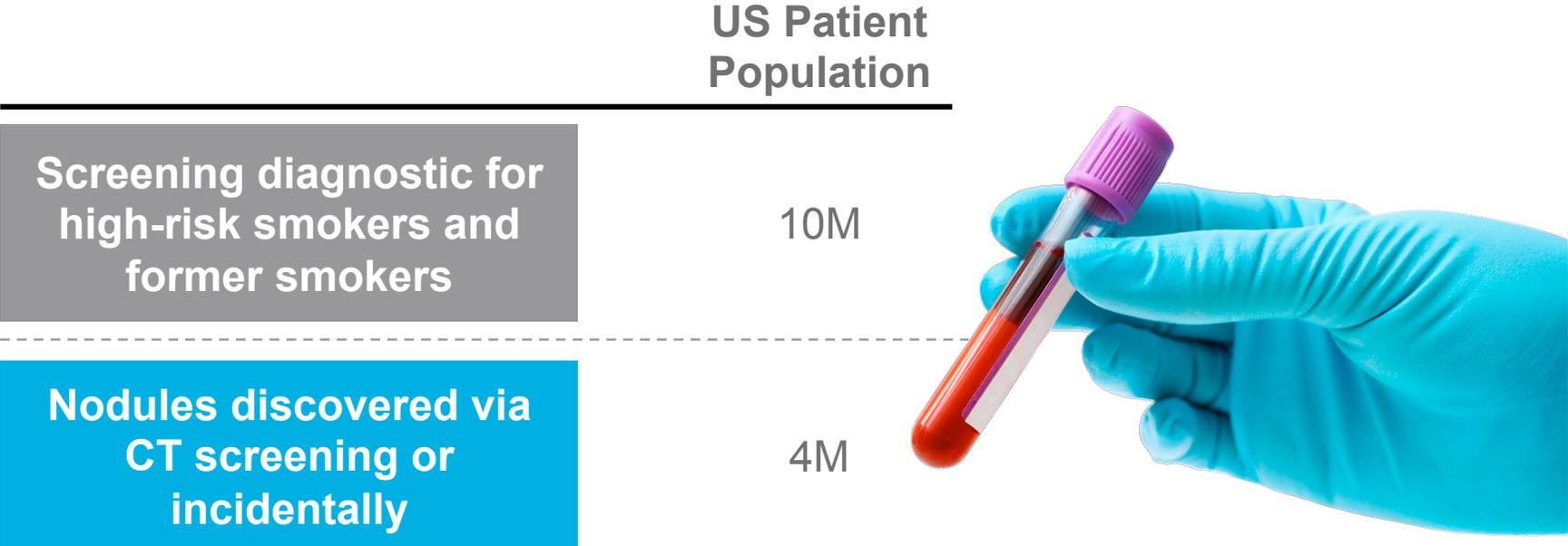
FDA/CMS Experience

Pioneered parallel review with Cologuard®

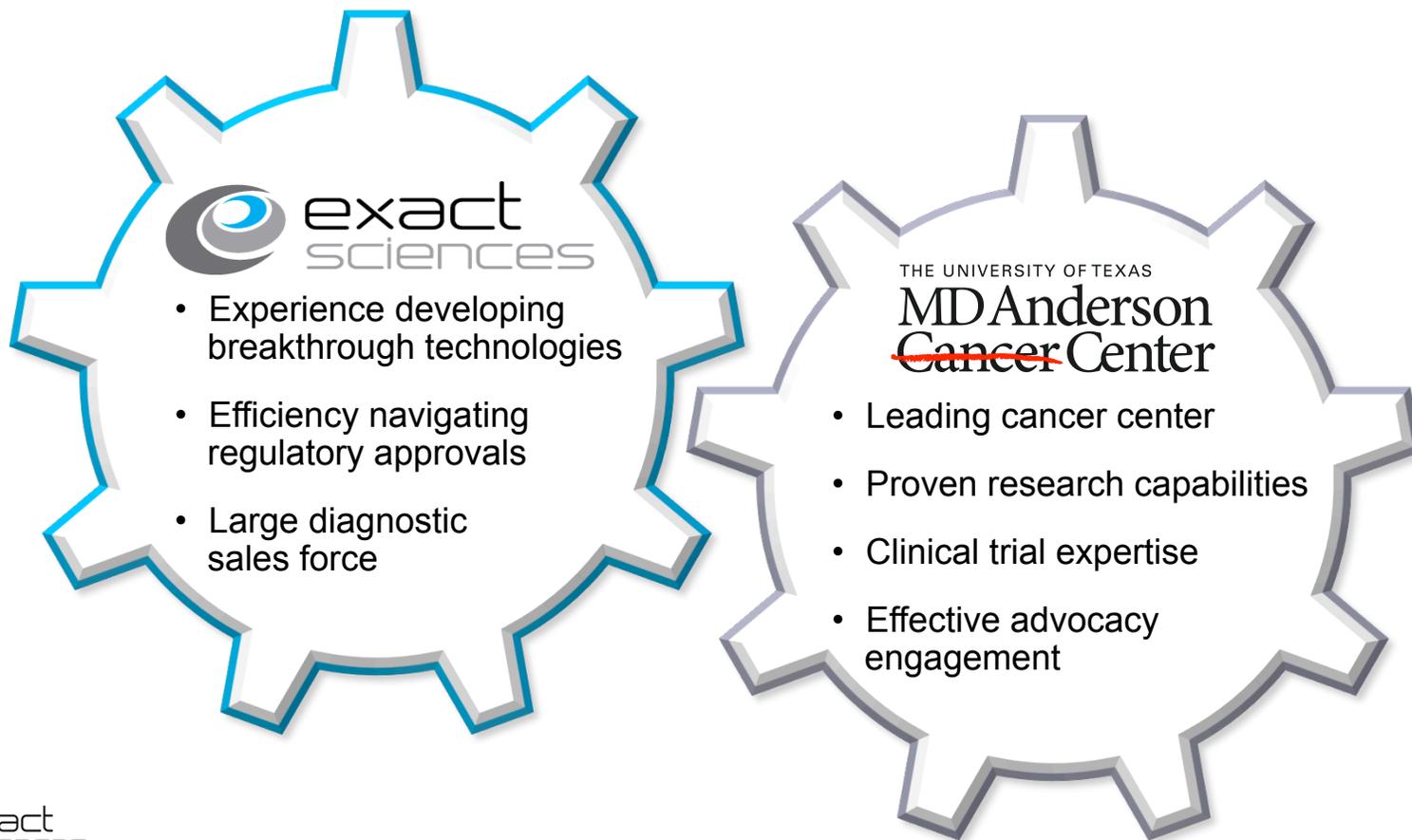
Commercial Capability

200-person primary care sales force

Bringing blood-based tests to large populations



Exact Sciences joins forces with MD Anderson





Lung Cancer Screening

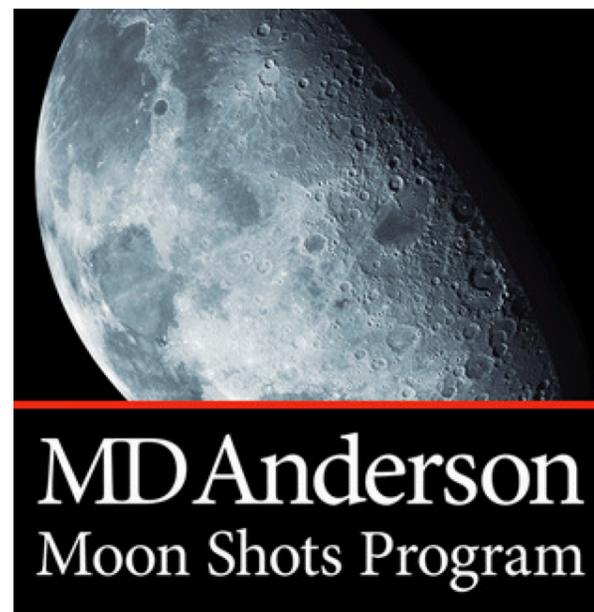
Sam Hanash, MD, PhD
Director, MD Anderson
McCombs Institute for
Early Detection and
Treatment of Cancer



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MD Anderson
~~Cancer~~ Center

MD Anderson Moon Shots Program

- A bold plan to improve survival rates for many of the deadliest cancers
- \$3B spend over next 10 years
- Addresses all aspects of cancer care
- Lung cancer leads the initiative
- Program also includes breast, ovarian, prostate cancers and leukemia



Detecting lung cancer early through connection to blood

- Typically takes >3 years for lung cancer to progress from nodule to late-stage cancer
- Proof-of-concept established by MD Anderson showing good sensitivity, excellent specificity



Rationale for using blood to detect lung cancer

Cancer
signatures
found in blood

Identified common
signatures through
analysis of blood
samples from
patients with
lung cancer

Assessed
accuracy and
effectiveness of
markers in
distinguishing
between patients
with and without
lung cancer

Discovery and validation of biomarkers through cancer continuum

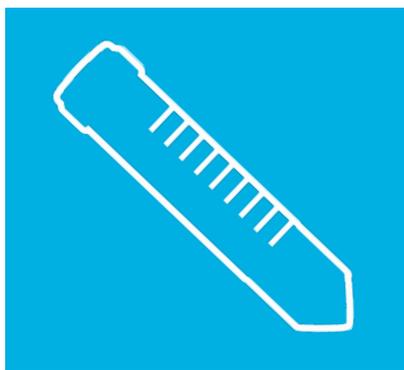
Blood collected
3-5 years prior
to diagnosis

Blood collected
6-18 months prior
to diagnosis

Blood and
tissue collected
at diagnosis



Current assets available to partnership



Access to blood collected prior to diagnosis from >1M existing high- and average-risk people, newly diagnosed patients and patients with nodules



Integrating tumor tissue findings with findings from blood



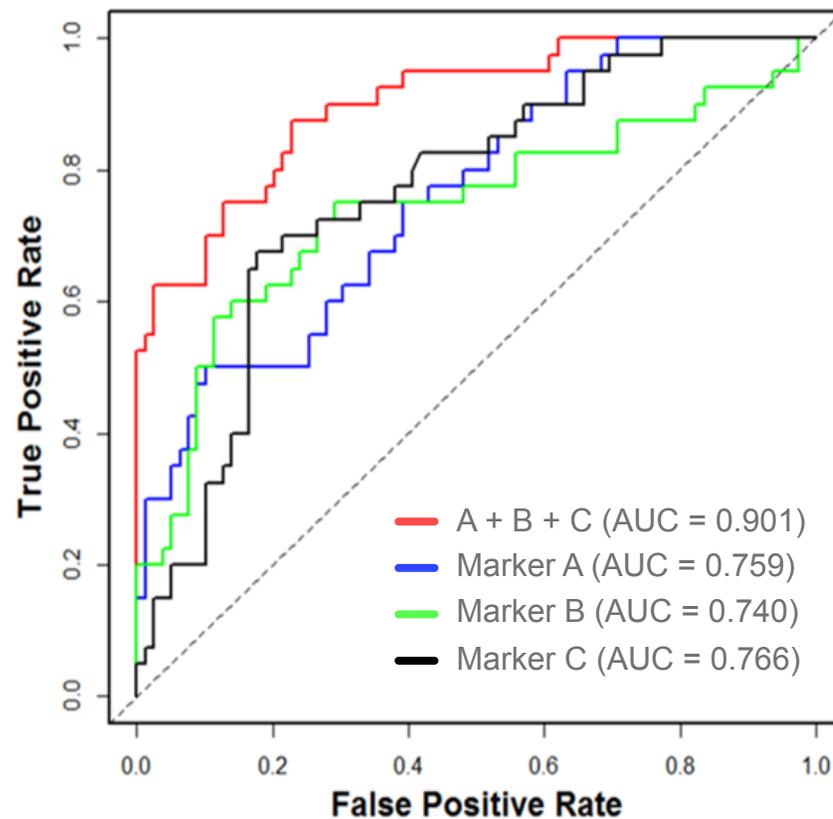
Joint R&D initiatives to develop biomarkers

Initial data show promising performance

MD Anderson initial biomarkers
for lung cancer detection
among smokers:

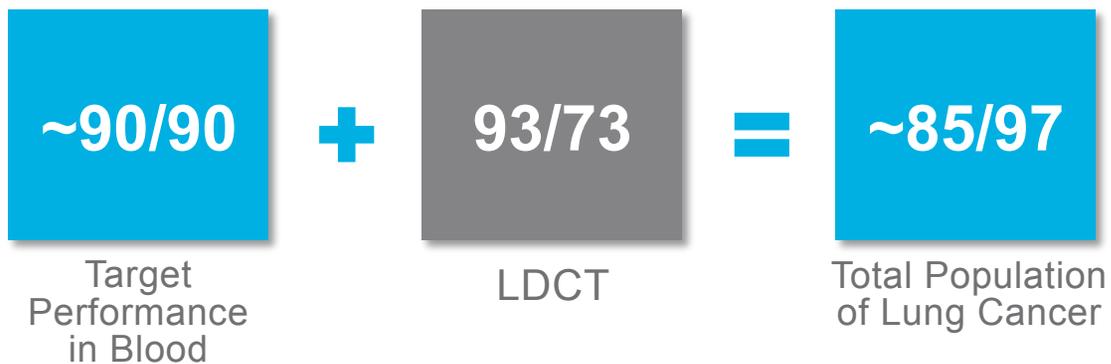
Specificity	95%
Sensitivity	65%

Panel optimization ongoing with
additional biomarkers



Proven approach and multi-marker assay

Modeling Sensitivity/Specificity for Lung Cancer



Paving the path for lung cancer screening for high-risk individuals



Discovery

- Best-in-class protein markers
- Deep sequenced methylation markers
- Database mutations



Product Development

- Establish and validate biomarker panel



Clinical Validation

- Evaluation in clinical trial patients
- 15,000+ patient clinical trial
- Multiple US and international sites

Paving the path for lung cancer screening for high-risk individuals



Regulatory Review

FDA approval

- Execute on regulatory review and approval

The diagram for Regulatory Review consists of a blue header with a white circle on the left, a grey trapezoidal section containing the text 'FDA approval', and a dark grey footer containing a single bullet point: 'Execute on regulatory review and approval'.



Insurance Coverage

CMS/ USPSTF

- Secure reimbursement by Medicare and commercial payers

The diagram for Insurance Coverage consists of a blue header with a white circle on the left, a grey trapezoidal section containing the text 'CMS/ USPSTF', and a dark grey footer containing a single bullet point: 'Secure reimbursement by Medicare and commercial payers'.



Commercialization

Product launch

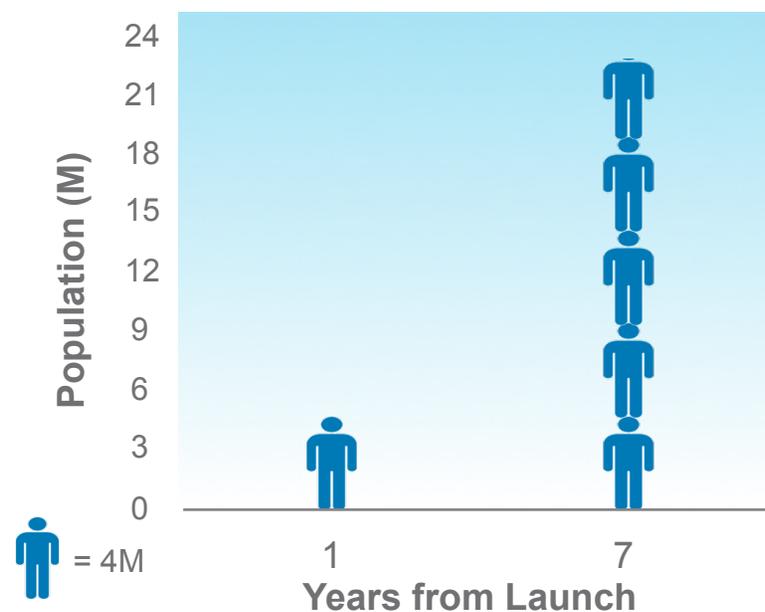
- Process tests using sole-sourced lab
- Utilize existing sales force to build awareness
- Conduct targeted marketing campaigns

The diagram for Commercialization consists of a blue header with a white circle on the left, a grey trapezoidal section containing the text 'Product launch', and a dark grey footer containing three bullet points: 'Process tests using sole-sourced lab', 'Utilize existing sales force to build awareness', and 'Conduct targeted marketing campaigns'.

Monitoring population for nodules will compound annually to reach more than 20M

- ~4M patients with nodules added annually
 - 3.5M nodules detected incidentally
 - 800K nodules detected from high-risk screening

High follow-up, high positive LDCT attrition



Market opportunity for early detection of lung cancer in high-risk individuals

	US Opportunity (Tests)	Global Opportunity (Tests)
Screening	10M	20M
Diagnostic	20M	40M
Total	30M	60M

