Precise MRD™
Molecular Residual Disease Monitoring

COLORECTAL CANCER

# Post-surgical colorectal cancer (CRC) disease status, at the molecular level.

**99%**
clinical sensitivity across colorectal tumor types[1]

**100%**
Baseline ctDNA detection across all CRC stages in a prospective multicenter cohort[2]

**46.9%**
of post-surgical ctDNA detections occur in the ultrasensitive range[2]

**The Precise MRD™ Molecular Residual Disease Test** gives you an ultrasensitive molecular picture of post-surgical disease status, adding an evidence-based layer of risk stratification to adjuvant decision-making and earlier visibility into recurrence during surveillance.[1]

**Detect post-surgical residual disease** at ultrasensitive levels, at the most clinically informative timepoint[2]

**Adds molecular insights** to the risk stratification tools you are already using[2]

**Support adjuvant decision-making** for Stage II CRC patients[2-4]

## Clinical relevance across colorectal cancer treatment decision points

1. **Post-surgical risk assessment**
Assess molecular residual disease after surgery to identify patients at greatest risk of recurrence[2]

2. **Adjuvant treatment support**
Extensive data from the field supports incorporating ctDNA to identify patients who may benefit from adjuvant chemotherapy in Stage II colon cancer[3,4]

3. **Surveillance**
Regular testing provides added assurance in disease clearance or early signals of recurrence that may warrant closer clinical attention[5,6]

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# Post-surgical molecular risk stratification supported by clinical evidence

The MONSTAR-SCREEN-3 prospective multicenter study evaluated Precise MRD ctDNA detection in resectable CRC patients across all pathological stages, demonstrating clear and statistically significant associations between post-surgical ctDNA status and disease-free survival outcomes.[2]

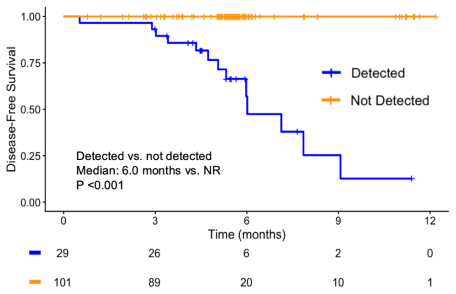
**POST-SURGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

## Post-surgical ctDNA status stratifies patients by recurrence risk[2]

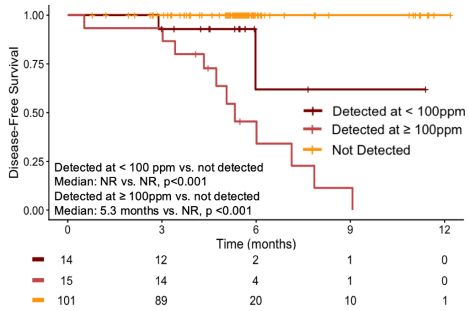
- At one month post-surgery, 21% of patients had molecular residual disease, with nearly half of these patients (46.9%) detected in the ultrasensitive range below 100 ppm
- Importantly, patients detected only in the ultrasensitive range also showed significantly worse DFS (p<0.001), confirming that ultrasensitive detection carries genuine prognostic weight, not just analytical sensitivity

**Disease-free survival by ctDNA status at 1 month post-surgery**

Detected vs. not detected at any ctDNA level




Considering ultrasensitive ctDNA level (<100ppm)




# The Precise MRD Test is built for your practice.

**Designed for the cancer care continuum**

**Timely results for clinical decisions**

**Streamlined ordering and reporting**

**Minimal tissue requirements**

**LEARN MORE**

myriad.com/oncology/precise-mrd-test

# Each step. Every patient. Exactly what you need.

**References: 1.** Acevedo A, Colbert K, Trettin K, et al. Analytical validation of an ultrasensitive tumor-informed MRD assay. Presented at: American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting; April 17–22, 2026; San Diego, CA. Abstract 2598. **2.** Kagawa Y, Tsukada Y, Kotaka M, et al. Molecular residual disease detection using whole-genome sequencing-based ctDNA assay for resectable colorectal cancer in the MONSTAR-SCREEN-3 project. Presented at: ASCO Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium; January 8–10, 2026; San Francisco, CA. Abstract G25. **3.** Tie J, Cohen JD, Lahouel K, et al. Circulating tumor DNA analysis guiding adjuvant therapy in stage II colon cancer. N Engl J Med. 2022;386(24):2261–2272. **4.** Tie J, Wang Y, Lo SN, et al. Circulating tumor DNA analysis guiding adjuvant therapy in stage II colon cancer: 5-year outcomes of the randomized DYNAMIC trial. Nat Med. 2025;31(5):1509–1518. **5.** Abidoye O, Ahn DH, Borad MJ, et al. Circulating tumor DNA testing for minimal residual disease and its application in colorectal cancer. Cells. 2025;14(3):161. **6.** Hashimoto T, Kobayashi S, Oki E, et al. Prognostic impact of MRD positivity at ultra-sensitive ctDNA levels using a WGS-based personalized assay: A pan-cancer analysis from MONSTAR-SCREEN-3. J Clin Oncol. 2026;44:3044-3044.

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