

Decision Dx  
▶UM

Decision Dx  
▶PRAME

Decision Dx  
▶UMSeq



# Patient Resource Guide

Understanding genomic testing  
in uveal melanoma



## What is uveal (ocular) melanoma?

Uveal melanoma is a rare type of cancer that starts in the eye. After diagnosis of uveal melanoma, it is important to gather as much information as possible to help make the best decisions about your treatment. You may be considering genomic testing as part of your clinical care. This guide will help you understand the importance of our uveal melanoma testing, including how the results can be used to personalize your treatment plan.

**Castle offers three tests for patients with uveal melanoma that can all be run from a single biopsy:**

Decision Dx  
↳UM

Standard of care - adopted by  
**~90% of ocular oncologists**

Decision Dx  
↳PRAME

Optional supplemental test

Decision Dx  
↳UMSeq

Optional supplemental test

## What is DecisionDx-UM?

The DecisionDx-UM test measures the gene expression profile (GEP), or molecular signature, of your primary tumor to determine the risk that your tumor will spread (metastasize). The test classifies tumors as Class 1 (low risk) or Class 2 (high risk) based on their risk of metastasizing within 5 years. Within Class 1 tumors, further sub-classification is provided as 1A or 1B on the DecisionDx-UM report. Additionally, *PRAME* was recently identified as a prognostic indicator within Class 1 and Class 2 tumors and is explained further below. DecisionDx-UM is the most extensively validated prognostic test for uveal melanoma and has been ordered for **over 19,000 patients by more than 350 physicians.**

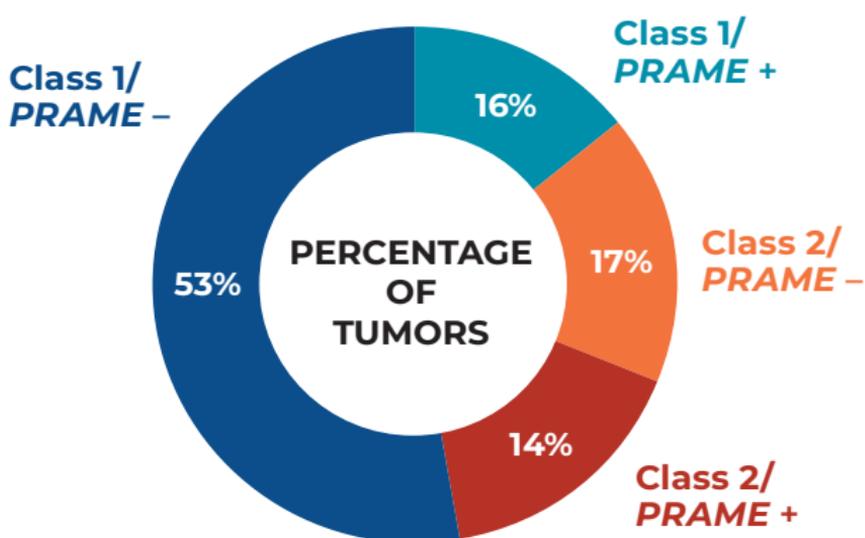
## DecisionDx-PRAME

The DecisionDx-PRAME test measures levels of a gene called PReferentially Expressed Antigen in MElanoma (*PRAME*). A “*PRAME* positive (+)” tumor is more aggressive than a “*PRAME* negative (-)” tumor. *PRAME* + or - status is reported separately from the DecisionDx-UM test result, and will give your healthcare team additional information to help refine your individual metastatic risk.

## DecisionDx-UMSeq

The DecisionDx-UMSeq test can determine whether there are DNA mutations in seven important genes in your tumor. This supplemental information contributes to a comprehensive genomic picture of your tumor to help guide your care, and may also be useful in future research and development of treatments.

## DecisionDx-UM with the additional DecisionDx-PRAME test result:



Class Result	PRAME Result	5-Year Outlook	Risk of Metastasis
Class 1	Negative (-)	96% metastasis free	Low
Class 1	Positive (+)	81% metastasis free	Intermediate
Class 2	Negative (-)	58% metastasis free	High
Class 2	Positive (+)	45% metastasis free	Very high

## What do the results mean?

Together, the DecisionDx-UM and DecisionDx-PRAME tests provide risk information that is important in guiding your care following treatment of the original ocular tumor. For instance, if you have a Class 1/PRAME- (low risk) tumor, low-intensity monitoring is likely appropriate. If you have a Class 1/PRAME+ (intermediate risk) tumor, your healthcare provider may increase the frequency of monitoring. If you have a Class 2/PRAME- (high risk) or Class 2/PRAME+ (very high risk) tumor, your healthcare provider may monitor you more intensely, consult additional specialists, and/or discuss clinical trial treatments.

# How do I request testing?

It is important to **discuss testing** with your healthcare provider **before your primary tumor is treated**. Only a healthcare provider can order these tests. These tests are most commonly run on tumor tissue obtained from a fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) before plaque, proton beam, or other primary treatment. Your healthcare provider will give you specific information regarding FNAB and any associated risks. If you are having your eye removed (enucleation), your healthcare provider can do a FNAB after the eye is removed or the tests can be run on preserved sections of your tumor.

## Our testing process



### STEP 1

Your healthcare provider orders testing.



### STEP 2

Castle Biosciences works with your healthcare provider's team to obtain a tissue sample from your original biopsy.



### STEP 3

Our laboratory analyzes your tissue sample with our genomic tests.



### STEP 4

We send your test results to your healthcare provider, so that they can discuss your individual results with you and determine next steps.

## How is testing paid for?

We are committed to providing high-quality molecular testing to all patients. We do not want financial concerns to be a barrier to you accessing critical healthcare information. Castle Biosciences will work with all insurance providers, including Medicare, Medicaid, commercial insurers, and Veterans Affairs (VA), to secure payment coverage for our testing. For those who may need additional assistance, we offer a comprehensive patient assistance program.

If you have any questions, please contact us by calling 866-788-9007, option 3 or send an email to: [reimbursement@castlebiosciences.com](mailto:reimbursement@castlebiosciences.com).



For more information, visit:  
[myuvealmelanoma.com](https://myuvealmelanoma.com)



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