

How does the Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test work?

DNA is compacted within a cell's nucleus in the form of nucleosomes, which are bead like structures comprised of DNA coiling around a histone protein core.

When a patient (human or canine) has cancer, nucleosomes from those cancer cells are released into the blood and can be measured using antibodies that are specific to nucleosomes.

By measuring and analyzing nucleosomes, the Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test can identify patients who may have cancer. This must be confirmed by follow up procedures to confirm the suspicion of cancer – for example, a biopsy or scan.

Guidelines for Sample Submission

- 1 Patients should be fasted (Minimum 4 hours)
- 2 Draw down 2-5 ml of blood from peripheral vein
- 3 Immediately fill EDTA tube with blood
- 4 Centrifuge the sample 1600xg for 10 minutes within 1 hour of collection.
- 5 Remove plasma Place in a non-additive tube (Be careful to not disturb buffy coat)
- 6 Ship sample with cold packs Store in fridge until ready to ship*

*Please refer to reference lab for sample shipping logistics

Upcoming Events

March 24-26

Fetch Charlotte - Charlotte, North Carolina
Charlotte Convention Center - Booth 612

May 18-19

Chicago Vet - Chicago, Illinois
Festival Hall at Navy Pier- Booth 413



The Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test is a simple, affordable, easy to use blood test for healthy, older dogs (7 years and older) as well as younger dogs (4 years and older) with an increased risk for developing cancer in their lifetimes, such as those with familial history and/or certain breeds, such as:

- Labrador Retriever
- French Bulldog
- Golden Retriever
- German Shepherd
- Beagle
- Rottweiler
- Boxer
- Pembroke Welsh Corgi
- Great Dane
- Miniature Schnauzer
- Siberian Husky
- Bernese Mountain Dog
- Mastiff
- Irish Wolfhound
- Flat-Coated Retriever
- Scottish Wolfhound

“Earlier detection can save lives, it can also improve the quality of life of the dog and the quality of time with its owner.”

Many diseases can be detected and treated before they become serious, cancer is one of them. Cancer screening tests (mammogram, colonoscopy, HPV DNA test) have become commonplace in human medicine as part of our annual physical exams. However, in the veterinary market there are few cancer screening tests available.

Earlier detection can save lives, it can also improve the quality of life of the dog and the quality of time with its owner. Yet as of today, many dogs are diagnosed at an advanced stage when they are showing signs of illness.

Alongside other routine blood work and imaging, the Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test may help find cancer at an early stage, before symptoms appear, allowing for a better chance at effective treatment. As part of our mission, we offer an affordable screening test to help pet owners and their veterinarians catch cancer earlier. Preserving the bond between pets and their families is at the center of everything we do.

How to Submit a Sample: Reference Lab



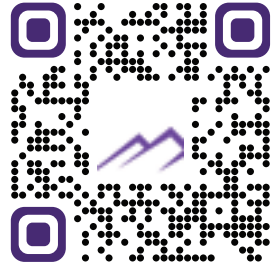
IDEXX Nu.Q® Canine Cancer Screen
Test Code- 8993

Learn more by scanning the QR code below:



Heska Nu.Q® Canine Cancer Screen and Monitor
Test Code- 313100

Learn more by scanning the QR code below:



Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test
Available via - GI Lab Clinic

Learn more by scanning the QR code below:



Understanding Your Test Results



Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test results at the **green level** are consistent with those found in healthy animals over the age of 1 year, and all genders.

Retest at your next visit.

Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test results at the **yellow level** may have a number of contributing factors.

If the patient has not been fasted, and is otherwise healthy, we recommend repeating the test at your earliest convenience.

If the patient has been fasted, and is otherwise healthy, we recommend testing in 2-4 weeks.

If the Nu.Q® score remains elevated after retest, please refer to the Nu.Q® Vet Pathway for procedures that may be included in the diagnostic process.

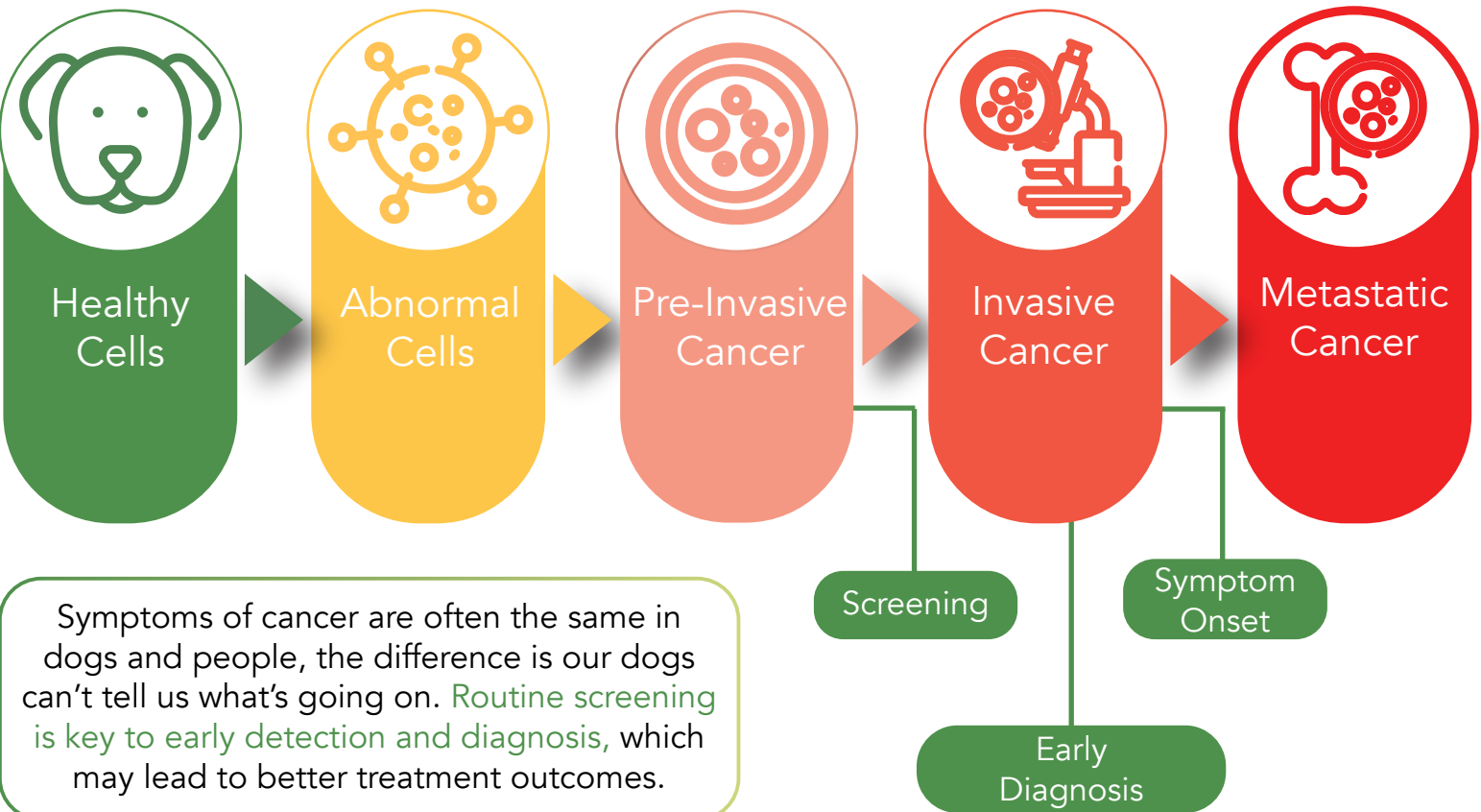
If the Nu.Q® score returns to the low risk level after retest, repeat test in 6-12 months as part of routine wellness screening.



Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test results at the **orange level** are consistent with an **increased risk of cancer** in healthy animals over the age of 1 year, and all genders.

Confirmatory diagnostics should be used to confirm the suspicion of cancer. Please refer to the Nu.Q® Vet Pathway for procedures that may be included.

The Value of Screening



Coming Soon! Point Of Care Testing



We are wagging our tails with excitement to announce that the Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test is available now for preorder on the Element i+ Immunodiagnostic Analyzer as the Heska Nu.Q® Canine Cancer Screen and Monitor.

The Element i+ can run multiple immunoassays on a single platform, providing quick results with minimal sample requirements. This makes it the perfect choice for cancer screening and monitoring in our patients, helping us to provide the best possible care and improve their quality of life.

With results ready in under 10 minutes, veterinarians can build a stronger bond with their clients by providing them with answers and a plan of action during the same visit.

Early detection is the key to successful treatment and a long, happy life for your pet, and the Heska Nu.Q® Canine Cancer Screen and Monitor makes it easier than ever to provide the best possible care.

This is the *element* you've been missing in your practice.

Clinical Evidence

A peer-reviewed and published case series (September 2022) of 662 dogs. (134 healthy and 528 with cancer)

7 cancers were evaluated in this study:

- Lymphoma
- Hemangiosarcoma
- Osteosarcoma
- Soft tissue sarcoma
- Malignant melanoma
- Mast cell tumors
- Histiocytic sarcoma

At 97% specificity, the Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test was able to detect approximately 50% of all cancers researched, and 76% of systemic cancers.

- Lymphoma - 77% (all stages, B and T cell)
- Hemangiosarcoma - 82% (all stages)
- Histiocytic sarcoma - 54%

The Nu.Q® Vet Cancer Test identifies patients who may have cancer, however, not all neoplastic conditions are detectable using elevated plasma nucleosomes.

Localized tumors are less likely to cause elevated plasma nucleosomes, and this test is not able to differentiate severe/systemic inflammation from cancer.