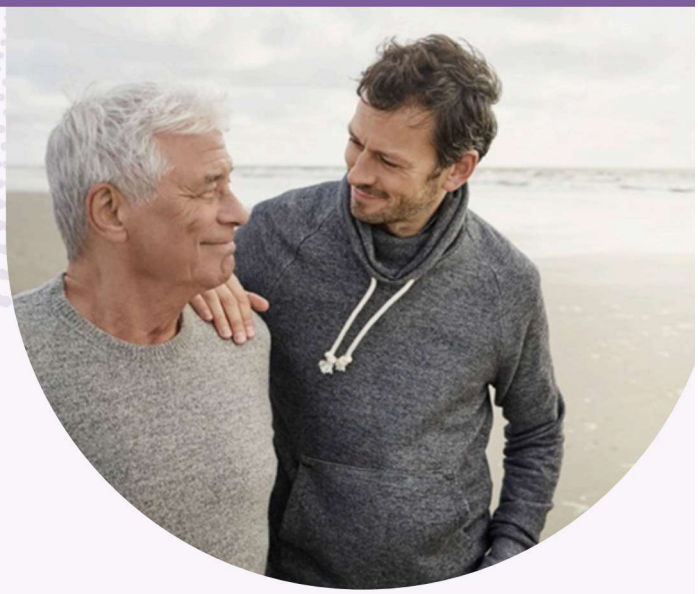
earlydetection.com.au

Testing changes how and when **pancreatic cancer** is detected



Pancreatic cancer is a devastating disease and is usually diagnosed too late.[1] But, diagnosed in the earliest stages, patients have a better opportunity to receive curative treatment.[2]

Cell-free DNA-based blood testing is available to aid earlier diagnosis in patients at high risk for pancreatic cancer[3,4] - offering a greater chance for improved survival.

Early detection may improve clinical outcomes

5-year relative survival for distant pancreatic cancer[1]

VS

5-year survival at stage 1A[2]

People who have recently been diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes, or who have a family history of pancreatic cancer, may benefit from high-risk monitoring.[4,5]

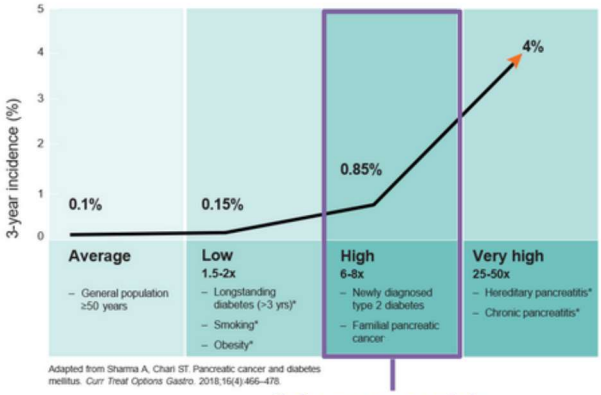
There is a well-documented interrelationship between newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes and pancreatic cancer.

- In Australia alone, there are >45,000 new cases of type 2 diabetes per year [6]
- New-onset type 2 diabetes in older adults is a recognised early clinical indicator of pancreatic cancer [7]

For people at high risk, early detection matters

Finding changes early can be the first step toward an earlier diagnosis and better outcomes. That's why it's important to identify and monitor those who may be at increased risk of pancreatic cancer.

Approximately 90% of pancreatic cases are sporadic, with only 10% having a known genetic etiology[8]



Adapted from Sharma A, Chari ST. Pancreatic cancer and diabetes mellitus. *Curr Treat Options Gastro.* 2018;16(4):466–478.

6-8x greater risk

for people aged 50+ who are newly diagnosed with Type 2 Diabetes[7,9]

Testing for the early detection of **pancreatic cancer**

This purpose-built test looks for tiny changes in DNA found in the blood. It brings together advanced genomic science to identify early signs of cancer, which may allow detection earlier than current methods, with a high level of accuracy.[10]

Purpose-built

Specifically designed for early detection of pancreatic cancer.

Easy-to-use

A routine blood draw makes it easy to incorporate into clinical management protocols.

Actionable results

Clear results with recommendations for next steps.

How to access and order the test

1 Request more information or an appointment through **earlydetection.com.au**

2 Our Team can provide a Test Request Form directly to your healthcare provider

OR

You can book a consultation at Sydney Breast Clinic

3 Blood collection location at **Sydney Breast Clinic** arranged for eligible patients.

4 Test results returned to your healthcare provider in ~21 days.

Eligibility Exclusion Criteria

- Current active cancer diagnosis
- Individuals who are pregnant
- Less than 18 years of age

Testing is currently available in metro Sydney.

The cost of the test is $1495 AUD payable by credit card. Not covered by Medicare or Private Health Care Funds.

Find out more at earlydetection.com.au

Important Information

This type of testing is an early detection test. The test does not establish a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer, and results should be considered in the context of other clinical criteria. A definitive diagnosis of cancer is rendered by clinical providers through a combined use of diagnostic testing, imaging, biopsy, and pathological findings. Not all pancreatic cancers will be detected. Some patients with pancreatic cancer may have a "Signal not detected" result. Some patients without pancreatic cancer may have a "Signal detected" result. False-negative and false-positive results are possible. A "Signal not detected" result does not guarantee that no pancreatic cancer is present. In some cases, no result is obtained. While this is very uncommon, it maybe caused by shipping delays or when there is not enough cell-free DNA for the test in the patient's blood. If this happens, additional blood samples may be required to produce a patient result

The test is performed in a CLIA-certified (CLIA#05D2249973) and CAP-accredited (CAP# 9219174) laboratory and has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The test service is being provided by BCAL Diagnostics Ltd in accordance with applicable regulations.

References

1. National Cancer Institute. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program. Cancer stat facts: pancreatic cancer (2012-2018 data). Available at: https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/pancreas.html. Accessed January 20, 2026. **2.** Blackford AL, Canto MI, Klein AP, Hruban RH, Goggins M. Recent trends in the incidence and survival of stage1 A pancreatic cancer: a surveillance, epidemiology, and end results analysis. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2020;112(11):1162-1169. **3.** Bergamaschi A, Haan D, Collins M, et al. Validation of an early-stage pancreatic cancer classification model using 5-hydroxymethylation profiles in plasma-derived cell-free DNA. Poster presented at: American Association for Cancer Research (AACR)Special Conference: Pancreatic Cancer; September13-16, 2022;Boston, Massachusetts. **4.** Guler GD, NingY, KuCJ, et al. Detection of early stage pancreatic cancer using5-hydroxymethylcytosine signatures in circulating cell free DNA. *Nat Commun*. 2020;11:5270. **5.** Andersen DK, Korc M, Petersen GM, et al. Diabetes, pancreatogenic diabetes, and pancreatic cancer. *Diabetes*. 2017;66(5):1103-1110. **6.** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Diabetes: Australian facts (2024). Canberra: AIHW. **7.** Chari ST, Pannala R, Basu A, Petersen GM. New-onset diabetes: a clue to the early diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. *Lancet Oncol.* 2009;10(1):88-95. **8.**Wood L, Canto MI, Jaffee EM, Simeone DM. Pancreatic cancer: pathogenesis, screening, diagnosis, and treatment. *Gastroenterology*. 2022;163:386-402. **9.** Sharma A, Chari ST. Pancreatic cancer and diabetes mellitus. *Curr Treat Options Gastro*. 2018;16(4):466-478. **10.** ClearNote Health, data on file.