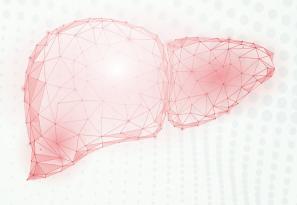


YOUR RIGHT PATH TO TRUSTED BIOMARKERS FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

Liver cancer is currently the 6th most common cancer worldwide.

Accurate and prompt diagnosis are crucial to improve early-stage detection.





AFP/AFP-L3%/DCP complement each other to improve early liver cancer detection rate⁽¹⁾.

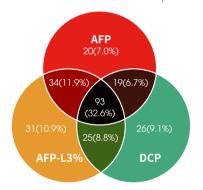
AFP: Routinely used in HCC screening and clinical diagnosis.

AFP-L3%: Extremely high specificity for liver cancer and is **not affected by AFP** levels. U.S. FDA approved AFP-L3% with the cut-off value of **AFP-L3** ≥ **10%.**

DCP: Serum biomarker **independent from AFP-L3%** and **AFP** for HCC risk assessment. The elevation of both AFP-L3 and DCP indicate **progression of HCC.**

(1) Best J, Bilgi H, Heider D, et al. Zeitschrift Für Gastroenterologie, 2016, 54(12): 1296-1305.

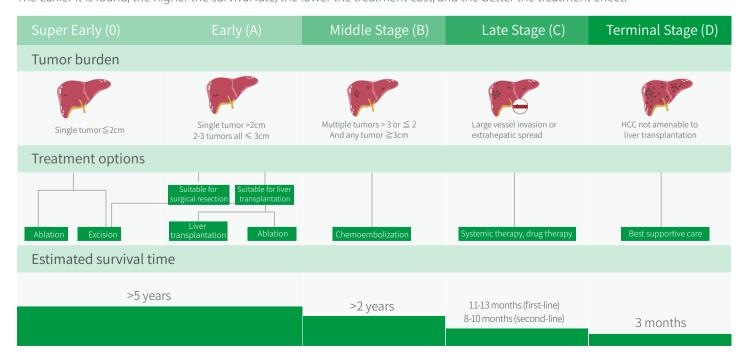
Detection rate of liver cancer in 285 patients



Negative 37(13.0%)

Early screening, early diagnosis and early treatment is critical

The earlier it is found, the higher the survival rate, the lower the treatment cost, and the better the treatment effect!







Diagnostic advantages of AFP/AFP-L3%/DCP

- Efficient: Early liver cancer can be found 3-28 months earlier than Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).
- Accurate: The early screening rate of liver cancer can reach 81.6%-87.8%; the screening rate of middle and advanced liver cancer can reach 96% of accuracy.
- Convenient: Only 1-4 ml of serum is needed to complete the test.
- Surveillance: Treatment effect and recurrence monitoring of HCC patients.

Recommendation guidelines:







HOTGEN Liver Cancer Detection Solution: Chemiluminescence Immunoassay Analyzer







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Tests	Sample	Detection range	Reference	Testing analyzers
AFP	Serum, plasma	0.6-1200 ng/mL	≥ 7 ng/ml	MQ60 Smart, MQ60proB
AFP-L3%	Serum, plasma	5%-50%	≧10%	MQ60proB
DCP	Serum	5-20000 ng/mL	≥ 40 ng/ml	MQ60 Smart, MQ60proB

Application Scenario:

(a) Hepatitis B virus and/or hepatitis C virus infection

(c) Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis

(e) Liver cirrhosis caused by various causes such as schistosomiasis

(g) People with diabetes, obesity or severe obesity

(b) Long-term alcohol abuse (alcoholic liver disease)



(d) Exposure to contamination of aflatoxin



(f) People with a family history of liver cancer

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(h) Men over 35 years old, women over 45 years old