

Types of cancer detected

A

Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma
Ampulla of Vater
Anus
Appendix, Carcinoma

B

Bile Ducts, Distal
Bile Ducts, Intrahepatic
Bile Ducts, Perihilar
Bladder, Urinary
Bone
Breast

C

Cervix
Colon and Rectum

E

Esophagus and Esophagogastric Junction

G

Gallbladder
Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor
Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasms

K

Kidney

L

Larynx
Leukemia
Liver
Lung
Lymphoma (Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin)

M

Melanoma of the Skin
Mesothelioma, Malignant Pleural
Merkel Cell Carcinoma

N

Nasal Cavity and Paranasal Sinuses
Nasopharynx
Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Appendix
Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Colon and Rectum
Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Pancreas

O

Oral Cavity
Oropharynx (HPV-Mediated, p16+)
Oropharynx (p16-) and Hypopharynx
Ovary, Fallopian Tube and Primary Peritoneum

P

Penis
Plasma Cell Myeloma and Plasma Cell Disorders
Prostate
Pancreas, exocrine

S

Small Intestine
Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Abdomen and Thoracic Visceral Organs
Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Head and Neck
Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Retroperitoneum
Soft Tissue Sarcoma of the Trunk and Extremities
Soft Tissue Sarcoma Unusual Histologies and Sites
Stomach

T

Testis

U

Uterus, Carcinoma and Carcinosarcoma
Uterus, Sarcoma
Ureter (and Renal Pelvis)

V

Vagina
Vulva

Cancer cases enrolled in CCGA Study were assigned a “cancer type” as defined in the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) manual (8th edition) (*For this list of Cancer types detected, some of the names were modified/edited to organize for easy reference*). Cancer signal was detected across more than 50 AJCC-cancer types, which supports the potential for the Galleri test to detect cancer signal over a diverse range of cancers across a wide biologic spectrum.

Important Safety Information: The Galleri test does not detect all cancers and should be used in addition to routine cancer screening tests recommended by a healthcare provider. Galleri is intended to detect cancer signals and predict where in the body the cancer signal is located. Results should be interpreted by a healthcare provider in the context of medical history, clinical signs and symptoms. A test result of “cancer signal not detected” does not rule out cancer. A test result of “cancer signal detected” requires confirmatory diagnostic evaluation by medically established procedures (e.g. imaging) to confirm cancer. If cancer is not confirmed with further testing, it could mean that cancer is not present or testing was insufficient to detect cancer, including due to the cancer being located in a different part of the body. False-positive (a cancer signal detected when cancer is not present) and false-negative (a cancer signal not detected when cancer is present) test results do occur. Rx only. GRAIL’s clinical laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) and accredited by the College of American Pathologists (CAP). The Galleri test was developed, and its performance characteristics were determined by GRAIL. The Galleri test has not been cleared or approved by the Food and Drug Administration. GRAIL’s clinical laboratory is regulated under CLIA to perform high-complexity testing. The Galleri test is intended for clinical purposes.