

## What is LGI Flag

LGI Flag is a computational software solution that identifies individuals at high risk of having lower GI disorders using only complete blood count (CBC) test results, age, and gender.

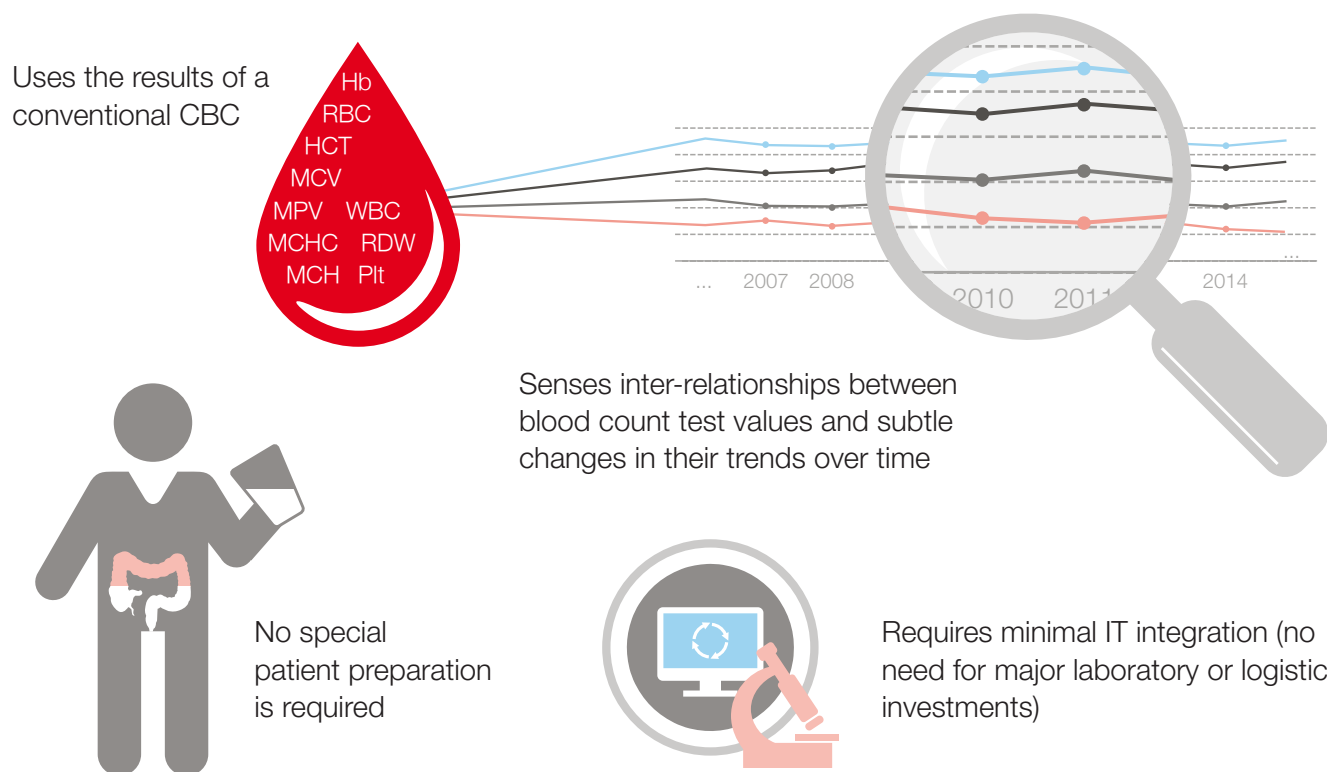


LGI Flag positives are associated with change in blood patterns mainly related to chronic occult GI bleeding.

LGI Flag helps healthcare providers identify individuals for whom further evaluation is warranted.

The first clinical implementations of LGI Flag in leading U.S. healthcare systems are ongoing.

## Conventional Blood Counts - Sensitive Algorithm



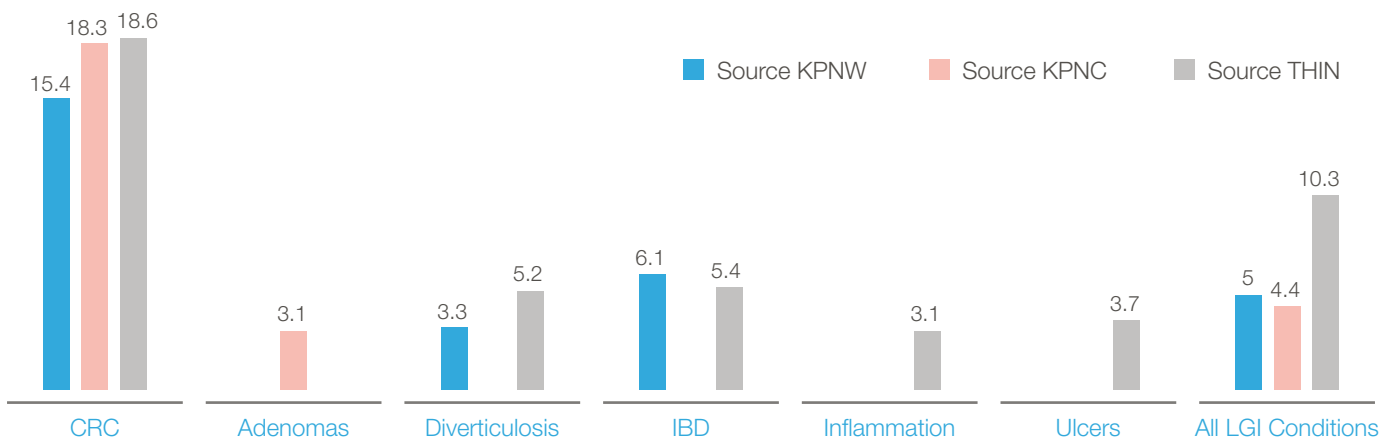
# Performance and Validation

## Retrospective Data Studies

- Analysis was performed on diagnostic codes derived from EHR data from UK and U.S.-based integrated delivery networks (IDNs), representing the most common and significant GI disorders known to be associated with chronic occult GI bleeding.
- Cases and controls were derived from approximately 20 million male and female patient lives, aged 50-75, with no previous cancer history.
- Time window: 0-180 days prior to diagnosis



## Odds Ratio per Lower GI Condition - 3% Positivity Rate



Reference chart data: KPNW - Kaiser Permanente Northwest (US) | KPNC - Kaiser Permanente Northern California (US) | THIN - The Health Improvement Network database (UK)  
Ref: study report # RDR-04-06-12 is kept on file

## Intended Use

LGI-Flag is a computational software tool that is intended to identify individuals at risk for lower GI disorders that warrant further evaluation. It is based on complete blood count (CBC) patterns mainly related to erythrocyte features, measured and derived from peripheral venous blood specimens. LGI Flag is indicated for use in individuals of the general population, between 50 and 75 years of age, who are not under active GI surveillance.

LGI-Flag 3.0 is recommended for use by healthcare systems and their affiliates (such as care providers and population health managers) within their Information Technology (IT) systems.

LGI-Flag is an adjunct to established clinical guidelines and a referral for further evaluation should be based on the clinical judgment of the care provider.