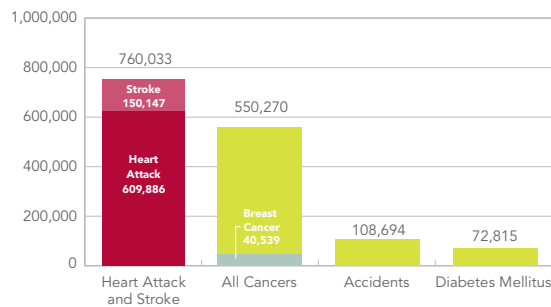


DID YOU KNOW?

- Heart disease kills more people than all cancers combined
- Twice as many women die of stroke as die of breast cancer in a year
- 1/3 of all strokes occur in people between 45 and 65 years old

HEART ATTACK AND STROKE ARE THE LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH IN THE US



Source: CDC, AHA Statistical Update 2007

For many people the first symptom they have of cardiovascular disease, the leading cause of heart attacks and strokes, is the heart attack or stroke itself.

Knowing your risk can help you take steps to avoid heart attacks and strokes.

Did you know?

Every 26 seconds, an American will suffer a heart attack, stroke or transient ischemic attack, also called a TIA, and about every minute someone will die from one.*Over the course of a lifetime, 4 out of every 5 American families will be affected by stroke.*Heart disease has killed more women than men every year since 1984.* Approximately 50% of all heart attacks, strokes and TIAs occur in people with low-to-borderline cholesterol levels.* Stroke is a major cause of severe, long term disability in the US. The lifelong cost of a stroke in the US averages \$140,000, not including lost income.* Cholesterol levels are not useful in predicting the risk for stroke.*

*References on file at diaDexus

ARE YOU OR A LOVED ONE AT RISK FOR A HEART ATTACK OR STROKE?

There are a number of factors that have been shown to help predict that someone is at increased risk of a heart attack or stroke. These factors include:

- High blood pressure
- Family history
- Diabetes
- Being overweight
- Physical inactivity
- Smoking
- Borderline or high cholesterol
- Metabolic syndrome

If you or a loved one has one or more risk factors for heart attack or stroke, talk with your doctor about the PLAC Test. Knowing your risk is the first step toward preventing heart disease and stroke.

For more information, please visit www.plactest.com or call 1-877-752-2837

343 Oyster Point Blvd.
South San Francisco, CA 94080
1-877-PLACTEST

diaDexus

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PLAC[®]
Test for Lp-PLA₂

Uncover hidden risk for heart attack and stroke



Do you know
your Risk for Stroke
or Heart Attack?

The PLAC Test does.



WHAT IS CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE?

In most adults, cholesterol causes a fatty deposit called plaque to build up in the walls of the arteries. When these walls become inflamed, your body produces an enzyme called Lp-PLA₂.

Scientists used to think that narrowing of arteries was the main cause of heart attacks and strokes. However, recent studies show that in over 68% of heart attacks the arteries are not narrow. Instead, the inside wall of the inflamed artery becomes weakened and ruptures, letting plaque into the bloodstream, where the plaque can cause a clot.

A blood clot in the arteries of the heart can cause a heart attack.

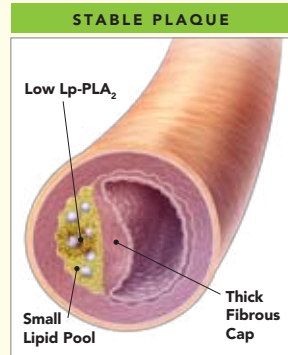
A blood clot in the arteries leading to the brain can cause a stroke.

WHY DON'T PEOPLE KNOW THEY HAVE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE?

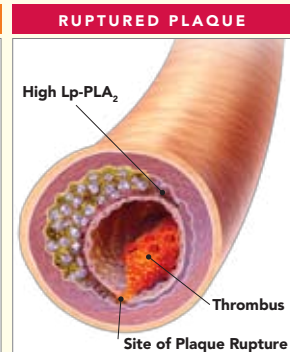
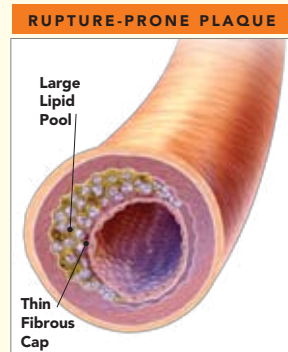
Your arteries do not hurt when they are inflamed and there are no early symptoms of cardiovascular disease. You may have problems without knowing it.

CAN MY DOCTOR TELL IF I AM AT AN INCREASED RISK FOR HEART ATTACK OR STROKE?

Yes. The PLAC® Test can help. This is a simple blood test that measures the amount of a specific enzyme in your blood called Lp-PLA₂. When your arteries are inflamed, a fatty deposit called plaque builds up in the walls of the artery. If the amount of Lp-PLA₂ in your blood is high, this may indicate that the plaque might rupture through the inside wall of the artery into your bloodstream, where it may cause a clot that could result in a heart attack or stroke.



Your body will create a thick fibrous cap to contain the lipid pool and stabilize the plaque. As the lipid pool continues to grow, the fibrous cap thins and eventually ruptures resulting in a clot.



Individuals who have an elevated PLAC Test score and one or more risk factors have more than twice the risk of having a heart attack. If the PLAC Test is elevated and they have high blood pressure, their risk for stroke increases more than 6 times. (The risk factors are listed on the back of this brochure.)

In addition, almost 95% of people with risk factors for heart attack or stroke who had a PLAC Test of less than 200 ng/mL did not have a heart attack or stroke within 4 years.

68% of all heart attacks and most strokes occur from clots, not from narrowing of the arteries.

I HAVE HAD A CHOLESTEROL TEST EVERY YEAR AND IT IS LOW. DO I STILL NEED A PLAC TEST?

Ask your doctor. Half of the people who have a heart attack have low to borderline high cholesterol. In addition, your cholesterol level does not indicate whether or not you might have a stroke.

Some tests used to assess risk of heart attack mainly look at substances produced by your body when you have an illness or injury, like the flu, an asthma attack or arthritis flare-up. While these test results will increase if your arteries are inflamed, often they are increased when your arteries are normal. In addition, your cholesterol level does not indicate your likelihood of stroke whereas an increased PLAC Test result can. Your doctor may order a PLAC Test to help identify treatment recommendations optimal for you.

The PLAC Test is the only blood test cleared by the FDA to aid in assessing an individual's risk for both **Heart Attack** and ischemic **Stroke** associated with atherosclerosis. 87% of strokes are ischemic.

WHAT CAN I DO TO REDUCE MY RISK OF HEART ATTACK OR STROKE?

If you are at risk for heart attack or stroke, there are many treatments your doctor may prescribe for you. Your doctor may recommend lifestyle changes, like exercise and diet, or nutritional supplements. In addition, there are medications, both over the counter and prescription, that can help prevent heart attack and stroke.

Together, you and your doctor can determine the treatments to help reduce your risk.

So if you are concerned about your risk for heart attack or stroke, talk with your doctor about the PLAC Test. Knowing your risk is the first step towards preventing cardiovascular disease.