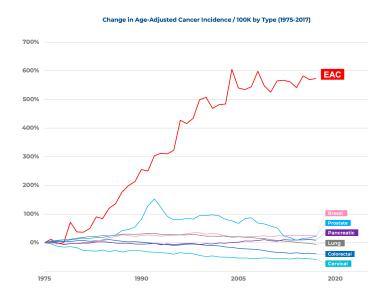


Esophageal Adenocarcinoma (cancer) has increased over 500% in the past 4 decades^{3,4}



Esophageal cancer is preventable if disease is detected early.

The EsoGuard DNA test allows at-risk patients to be screened for esophageal disease. If disease is detected, patients can be monitored and potentially undergo curative ablation of precancerous dysplastic Barrett's Esophagus (BE).



EsoGuard is a DNA test for detection of esophageal precancer.

The EsoGuard test assesses genes from cells collected non-invasively from the esophagus, in a quick visit. This gives clinicians the ability to detect disease before it progresses to cancer, all without the need for sedation.



Who is at risk?

The risk of esophageal precancer is highest in patients with 3 or more risk factors: 5.6

















Chronic GERD

Male

White Race

Obesity

Age Over 50

Smoker

Family History of Esophageal Precancer or Cancer

Occupational or Environmental Exposure? (smoke inhilation/ fire/chemicals)



SCAN HERE for more information or to request your own event

Why host an event?

Impact: Showcase commitment to healthcare excellence and early detection.

Education: Help educate about the importance of regular screenings and early detection, empowering individuals to take control of their health.

Getting started is easy

Work with the Lucid Diagnostics team to:

Select space & date(s)

- · Define dedicated space for cell collection
- · Select testing date(s)

Promote the event & educate

- · Educate your community about the importance of early detection
- · Share flyers and social media posts about the event and those at increased risk

Schedule patients

· Schedule and confirm patients for cell collection Test results (positive/negative) are available within 2-3 weeks

At the event

A team of skilled medical professionals will be on-site to conduct the cell collection, answer questions, and guide patients through the process.



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 3. Hang, Thuy-Van P et al. "The Epidemiology of Esophageal Adenocarcinoma in the United States:
 Presidential Poster Award: 333." American Journal of Gastroenterology 113 (2018). S185-S186.
 4. National Cancer Institute. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program.
 5. Shaheen, Nicholas J et al. "Diagnosis and Management of Barrett's Esophagus: An Updated ACG Guideline."
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 6. Muthusamy, V Raman et al. "ACA Clinical Practice Update on New Technology and Innovation for Surveillance and Screening in Barrett's Esophagus: Expert Review." Clinical gastroenterology and hepatology: the official clinical practice journal of the American Contractorological Associations and Screening 1000 (2012) 1666-2706. Gastroenterological Association vol. 20,12 (2022): 2696-2706.e









