ONYCHODYSTROPHY DNA TEST

WE KNOW NAIL INFECTIONS ARE DIFFICULT TO DIAGNOSE & EXPENSIVE TO TREAT

Target Treatment with Bako's Onychodystrophy DNA Test

TARGETED TECHNOLOGY.

Knowing the genus/species of the causative agent allows for targeted therapy.

ACCURATE. Correlates highly with gold standard histology, while providing identification of genus/species.¹

TIMELY. Rapid results mean the right treatment, right away.

cost effective. Quick identification of genus/species supports informed treatment decisions that can more quickly lead to effective outcomes.²

REQUIRED. Many payors require precise identification of fungal species for preauthorization of anti-fungal Rx.

COVERED. Bako's onychodystrophy DNA test is covered by Medicare and most insurance plans.

99.9%¹
ANALYTICAL
SPECIFICITY

86%¹
CLINICAL
SENSITIVITY

24-48 HR.
TURNAROUND

EFFECTIVE OUTCOMES

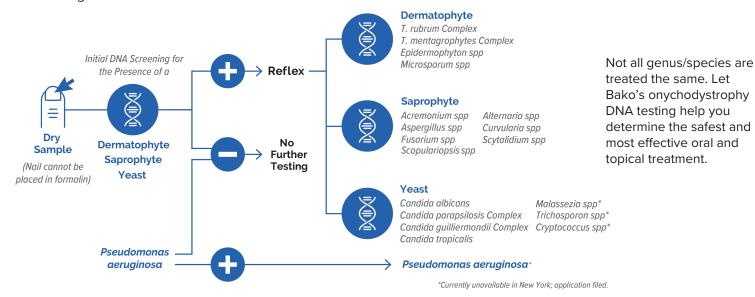
PAYOR REQUIRED

PAYOR COVERED



Relevant, Cost-Effective and Tiered DNA Testing Workflow

We are the only laboratory that optimizes cost using a proprietary reflex testing workflow that identifies the relevant agents of disease.



WE ARE THE NATION'S PREMIER NAIL TESTING EXPERTS







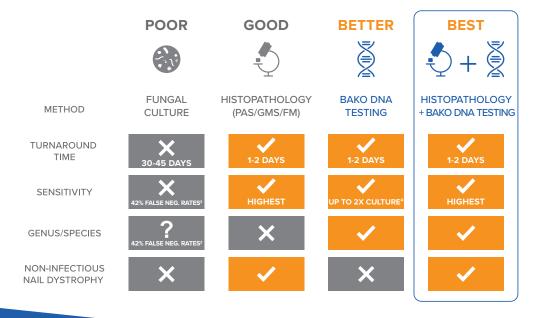


>460.000 DYSTROPHIC NAIL DNA TESTS



>250.000.000

Include Bako's Onychodystrophy DNA Testing with Histology for the Highest **Sensitivity and Specificity Diagnostic Testing Available**



Gain all the advantages of Bako's onychodystrophy DNA test, plus the added benefit of testing the sample for trauma, neoplastic processes and non-infectious nail diseases, when you include DNA testing with histopathology.

REFERENCES

- Based on FDA product labeling indications and usage
- Chandran, N. S., J. Y. Pan, Z. A. Pramono, H. H. Tan and C. S. Seow (2013). "Complementary role of a polymerase chain reaction test in the diagnosis of onvchomycosis." Australas J Dermatol 54(2): 105-108.
- Ghannoum, M A, et al. "A Large-Scale North American Study of Fungal Isolates from Nails; the Frequency of Onychomycosis, Fungal Distribution, and Antifungal Susceptibility Patterns." Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports., U.S. National Library of Medicine, Oct. 2000









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