

Microbial Cell-Free DNA by Sequencing (Karius Test)

Patient: ARUPTest, 19325 Patient A

DOB: 08/28/1990 Age: 33 Sex: F

Patient Identifiers: 612234

Visit Number (FIN): 636641

Client: ARUP Physician Services 321 TESTING ANSR EXTRACT

Salt Lake City, NY 84108

Physician: Test Test

ARUP Test Code: 3017098

Collection Date: 12/06/2023 Received in lab: 12/06/2023 Completion Date: 12/06/2023

TEST INFORMATION

Test performed at: Karius, Inc. 975 Island Dr., Suite 101 Redwood City, CA 94065-5173

PATIENT REPORT

Patient's report from Karius, Inc. continues on following page(s).









KARIUS TEST REPORT

Karius ID: KA-XXXXXX



SPECIMEN TYPE: PLASMA

SPECIMEN INFORMATION Collected Received Reported Specimen ID

PATIENT INFORMATION MRN# Last Name First Name Date of Birth

INSTITUTION INFORMATION Ordering Physician Address

	MICROLITER (MPM)*	(MPM)**
MICROORGANISM DETECTED	DNA MOLECULES PER	REFERENCE INTERVAL
TEST RESULTS		

* Molecules Per Microliter = number of DNA fragments present in one microliter of plasma

Results can also be accessed via our online secure portal

Karius medical staff are available to answer questions about these results: Phone: (866) 452-7487 | Email: medical@kariusdx.com Karius is a covered entity under HIPAA

TEST DESCRIPTION

The Karius Test can detect:

Bacteria: 982 DNA viruses: 106 Archaea: 1 Fungi: 403 Eukaryotes: 68

Full list of organisms is found at: https://www.kariusdx.com/pathogenlist/3.8.0

The Karius Test for infectious disease detects **microbial cell free DNA (cfDNA)** in plasma from bacteria, DNA viruses, fungi and protozoa using next-generation sequencing (NGS) [1]. The test reports the presence and abundance of **microbial cfDNA** when statistically significant levels are detected above background.

Microbial cfDNA may be found in plasma when viable microorganisms are not detected in blood by other methods [2]. It can be detected from localized infections or during effective antimicrobial treatment [1, 3, 4]. The reported microorganism(s) may or may not be the cause of patient infection. Results should be interpreted within the context of clinical data, including medical history, physical findings, epidemiological factors, and other laboratory data.

- [1] Blauwkamp T, et al. Nat Microbiol. 2019;4(4):663-674.
- [2] De Vlaminck I, et al. Cell. 2013;155(5):1178-1187.
- [3] Farnaes L, et. al. Diagn Microbiol Invect Dis 2019;94(2):188-191.
- [4] Rossoff J, et al. Open Forum Infect Dis 2019;6(8).

Karius Laboratory | 975 Island Drive, Suite 101, Redwood City, CA 94065
Toll Free: (866) 452-7487 | Fax: (866) 246-6567 | Email: help@kariusdx.com
CLIA # 05D2121236 | CAP # 9497749 | Lab Director: Judith Wilber, PhD, D(ABMM)
v3.8









Patient: ARUPTest, 19325 Patient A ARUP Accession: 23-340-101062

^{**} Reference Interval = the 97.5th percentile MPM concentration detected in PPT plasma from a cohort of 684 asymptomatic donors

KARIUS TEST SPECIMEN COMPARISON

Karius ID: KA-XXXXXX



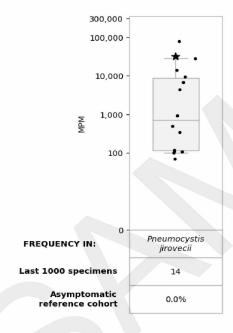
SPECIMEN TYPE: PLASMA

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RANGE OF MICROORGANISM QUANTITIES REPORTED IN LAST 1,000 SPECIMENS



The above plot(s) show how the concentration of each microorganism reported here compared to the concentration(s) of the same microorganism reported in the last 1,000 specimens tested by Karius. The star represents the MPM result in this specimen, and the black dots represent the MPM results in other specimens where the same microorganism was reported. The frequencies with which the microorganism is reported in the last 1,000 specimens tested and in a reference range of 684 asymptomatic adult individuals are indicated below the plot.

The plot(s) and other information provided above do not constitute medical advice and are being provided for informational purposes only. Results should be interpreted within the context of clinical data, including medical history, physical findings, epidemiological factors, and other laboratory data.

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KARIUS TEST RESULT HISTORY

Karius ID: KA-XXXXXX



SPECIMEN TYPE: PLASMA

SPECIMEN INFORMATION Collected Received Reported Specimen ID

PATIENT INFORMATION MRN# Last Name First Name Date of Birth

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HISTORY OF KARIUS TEST RESULTS ON THIS PATIENT (MPM VALUES BY DATE COLLECTED)

MICROORGANISM NAME	R.I.	02/07/2021	01/31/2021	01/14/2021	12/12/2020	11/05/2020
Pneumocystis jirovecii	< 10	32,023	7,989	4,953	4,251	41,192

Notes

(-) indicates that the microorganism was not detected in statistically significant amounts.

(x) indicates no result was reported for specimen received as it was outside of acceptable quality limits.

Last 6 sample dates and up to 15 microorganisms displayed. For additional results, please contact Customer Success at (866) 452-7487 or help@kariusdx.com.

R.I. stands for reference interval and is measured in MPM.

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KARIUS TEST PERFORMANCE DATA



Analytical Performance Specifications				
Sensitivity	95% at 41 MPM			
Specificity	Per microorganism	> 99.99%		
	Per report	98%		

For a summary of the analytical validation see: kariusdx.com/validation

Clinical Validation in the SEP-SEQ Trial (N=350) ¹				
Positive Agreement	Blood Culture (N=63)	93.7%		
Diagnostic Sensitivity	Composite Gold Standard (All microbiology tests and clinical adjudication)	92.9%		
Diagnostic Specificity	Composite Gold Standard (All microbiology tests and clinical adjudication)	63%*		

^{*}Discordant Karius results included clinically-relevant pathogens such as Helicobacter pylori, EBV, and CMV that were determined not to be the primary cause of sepsis via adjudication.

MPM interpretation: Positive results will display the concentration of pathogen cfDNA detected in units of Molecules of cell-free DNA fragments of a pathogen Per Microliter of plasma (abbreviated MPM). The MPM value may be used to infer the amount of microorganism of DNA present in an individual. If a report includes multiple microorganisms, they are listed in the order of high to low MPM. Several variables impact the MPM value, including the location of infection, prior or ongoing antimicrobial treatment, and genome size of the microorganism. In cases where multiple microorganisms are reported, comparison of MPM values across organisms in the context of etiology should be done with caution.

Reference Interval: The reference interval is derived from a study of 684 asymptomatic adults. Specific reference intervals are calculated using the MPM value reported for the 97.5th percentile for each microorganism. For example, the reference range of E. coli has an MPM value of < 16, which means that across asymptomatic individuals the 97.5th percentile of E. coli quantitations was 16 MPM. MPM values reported below the corresponding reference interval may be the cause of infection, for example due to antibiotic pre-treatment or locus of infection.

Assay Limitations:

- · This test has been validated only for human plasma collected in EDTA anticoagulant.
- Reliable results are dependent on adequate specimen collection, processing, transport, and storage procedures
- This test has been validated to detect only the microorganisms listed in our pathogen list(https://kariusdx.com/pathogenlist).
- The assay analytical sensitivity is influenced by the depth of sequencing achieved. A minimum sequencing depth is required to pass quality control. Many batches achieve greater than this minimum sequencing depth resulting in enhanced sensitivity.
- MPM values obtained for different microorganisms may not be comparable to each other.
- Co-infecting organisms within a taxonomic family are not reported when detected at less than 25% of the most abundant organism within thefamily.
- · Co-infecting organisms within a taxonomic superkingdom are not reported when detected at less than 3% of the most abundantorganism within
- False positive or false negative results may occur for reasons including but not limited to sporadic contamination from specimencollection, reagent, and materials or hospital and laboratory environments, technical and biological factors.
- The report of a microorganism signifies the presence of its cell-free DNA in the patient plasma specimen. It may or may not be thecause of aninfection.
- The results obtained from this assay should always be used in combination with clinical examination, patient medical history, and otherfinding.

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Karius. This test has not been cleared or approved by the FDA, nor is it required to be. The Karius laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA '88) and is accredited by the College of American Pathologists (CAP) to perform high-complexity clinical laboratory testing.

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^[1] Blauwkamp T, et al. Nat Microbiol. 2019;4(4):663-674