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## Labcorp Launches New Test for Risk Assessment and Prognosis of Severe Preeclampsia in Pregnant Women

B·R·A·H·M·S<sup>™</sup> sFlt-1/PIGF KRYPTOR<sup>™</sup> Test System is available through physicians and is the first FDAcleared biomarker test to aid in the risk assessment of progression to preeclampsia with severe features, a leading cause of maternal and fetal mortality in the U.S.<sup>1</sup>

**BURLINGTON, N.C., Jan. 31, 2024** — <u>Labcorp</u> (NYSE: LH), a global leader of innovative and comprehensive laboratory services, today announced the launch and availability of a new, FDA-cleared blood test for risk assessment and clinical management of severe preeclampsia, a life-threatening blood pressure disorder that occurs during pregnancy and the postpartum period.

Preeclampsia is a condition unique to pregnancy that affects 2-5% of all pregnancies and is a major cause of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality in the United States.<sup>1</sup> Standard approaches for clinical diagnosis of preeclampsia, such as blood pressure and proteinuria evaluation, have been shown to be inadequate predictors of severe adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes.<sup>2</sup>

The new test, developed by Thermo Fisher Scientific and named one of TIME Magazine's Best Inventions of 2023, measures two angiogenic biomarkers associated with preeclampsia, serum soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (sFlt-1) and placental growth factor (PIGF).

The test result, a ratio of these two biomarkers, in conjunction with other laboratory tests and clinical assessments, helps clinicians identify which patients hospitalized for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy may be at risk of progressing to severe features of preeclampsia within the next two weeks of the test. This was validated by the PRAECIS study, which examined more than 1,000 pregnant women across 18 hospitals in the U.S.<sup>3</sup>

The blood-based test is intended for use in singleton pregnancies between 23+0 and 34+6/7 weeks gestation. Pregnant women who test positive based on the risk stratification sFlt-1/PIGF ratio  $\geq$  40, along with other indicators of disease, can receive enhanced surveillance and accelerated care before severe features develop.

"Labcorp is proud to partner with Thermo Fisher to offer this new test, which is used in the second and third trimester of pregnancy to assess patients hospitalized for hypertensive disorders and offers

providers early and objective information to assist in the management of preeclampsia," said Marcia Eisenberg, Ph.D., Senior Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer at Labcorp. "In line with Labcorp's mission to improve health and improve lives, this offering is another example of our commitment to provide the most comprehensive and advanced menu of diagnostic tests, while supporting patients and providers with clinically important and meaningful information to support better outcomes for parents and their newborns."

For more information, visit <u>https://womenshealth.labcorp.com/providers/pregnancy</u> and click on the "second and third trimester tab."

## About Labcorp

Labcorp (NYSE: LH) is a global leader of innovative and comprehensive laboratory services that helps doctors, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, researchers and patients make clear and confident decisions. We provide insights and advance science to improve health and improve lives through our unparalleled diagnostics and drug development laboratory capabilities. The company's more than 60,000 employees serve clients in over 100 countries, worked on over 80% of the new drugs approved by the FDA in 2022 and performed more than 600 million tests for patients around the world. Learn more about us at <u>www.labcorp.com</u>.

References:

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- Zhang J, Klebanoff MA, Roberts JM. Prediction of adverse outcomes by common definitions of hypertension in pregnancy. Obstet Gynecol. 2001 Feb;97(2):261-7. doi: 10.1016/s0029-7844(00)01125-x. PMID: 11165592.
- 3. Thadhani R, Lemoine E, Rana S, et al. Circulating angiogenic factor levels in hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. NEJM Evid 2022; 1:EVIDoa2200161.

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