prenuvo

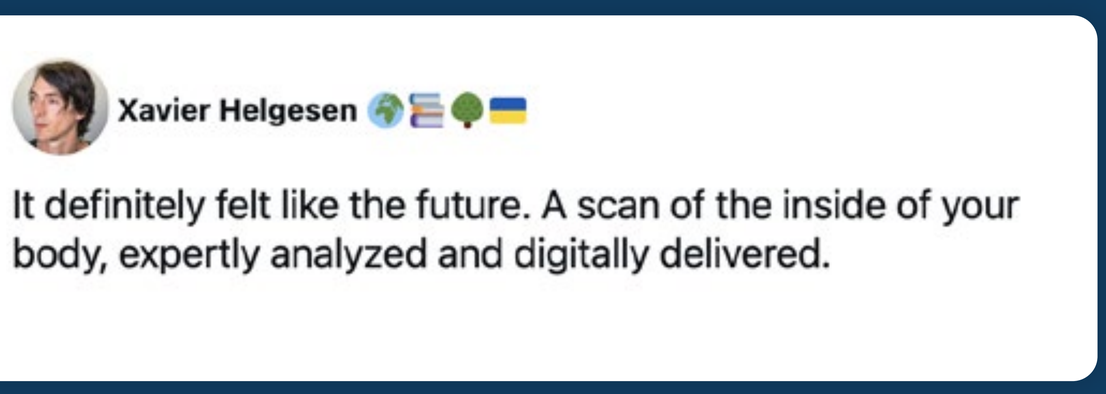
Bring your future into focus

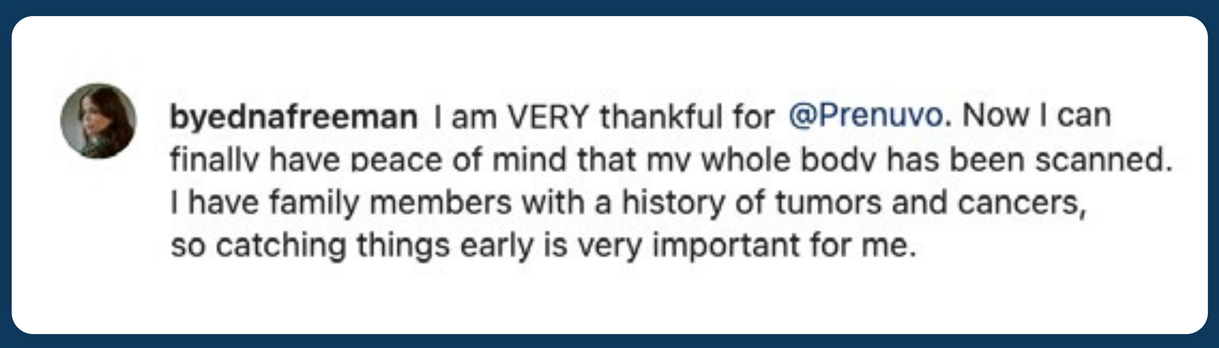
Advanced full body MRI scan



Prenuvo has been outstanding in guiding my patients to ensure they are being looked after. In medicine, we can sadly be reactive, thus causing fear and uncertainty among people. Utilizing Prenuvo has given a peace of mind that cannot be matched by another diagnostic tool.

– Dr. Seema Kanwa, ND



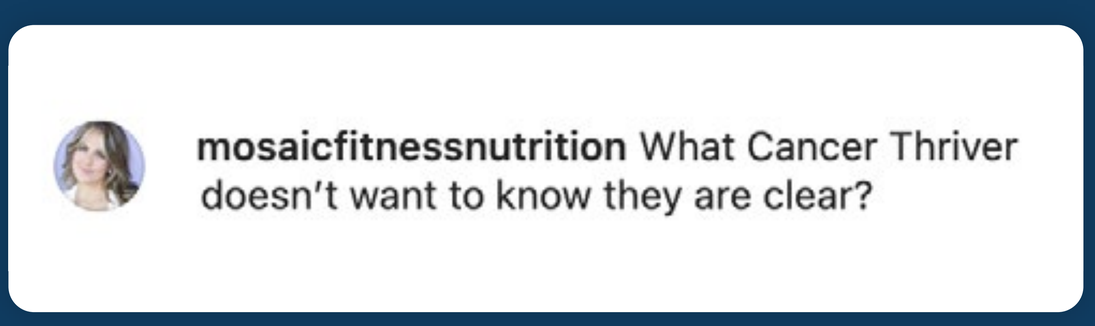


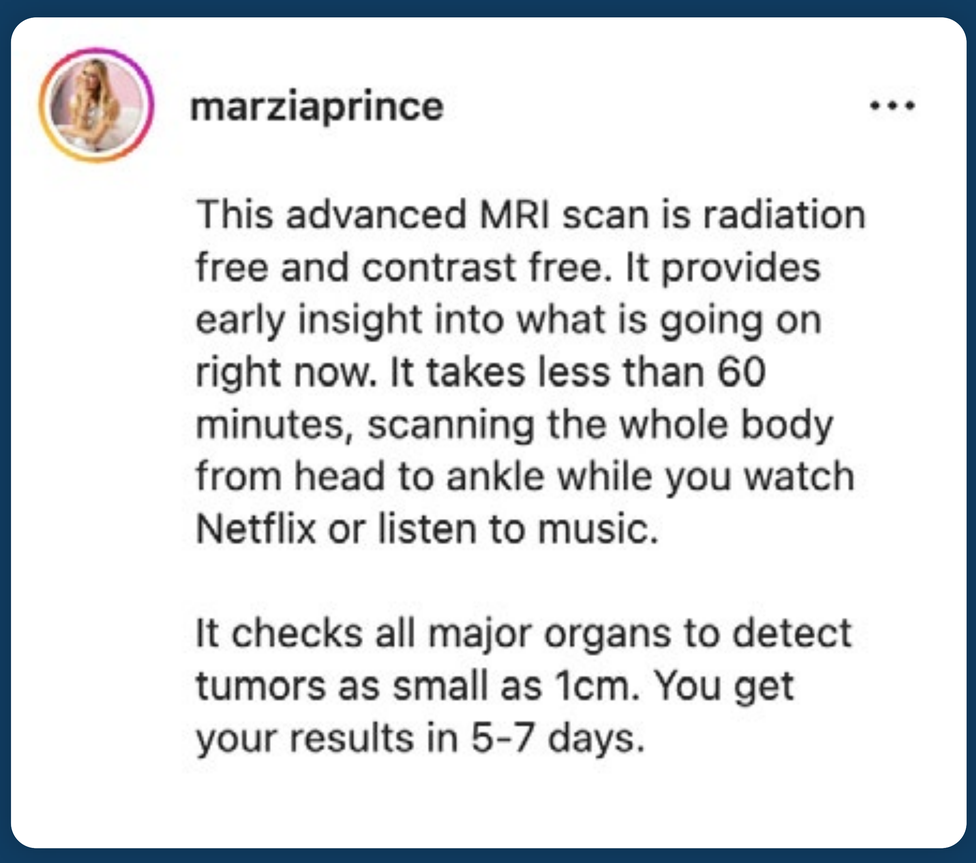
The benefits to Prenuvo are absolutely game-changing for my clients, especially those with past cancer diagnoses or strong family histories for cancer, and for those who are just anxious about getting cancer or about their presenting symptoms.

– Dr. Beth Donaldson, MD

Both my wife and I had MRI full body scans in Vancouver. The service on the day was exceptional - as was the follow up support to interpret and walk us through our individual reports. If you're keen to invest in your health and understand what might be going on, we thoroughly recommend this service.

– Lawrence W., Vancouver BC





I am glad to see the detailed report, doctor's analysis, and report information I can share with my doctors. The pictures are very interesting to me - seeing inside my body like that! And I sleep better at night knowing that I don't need to become ill before a doctor will find out if something is amiss in my body.

– Kimberly W., San Francisco CA

Welcome to the future of physical.

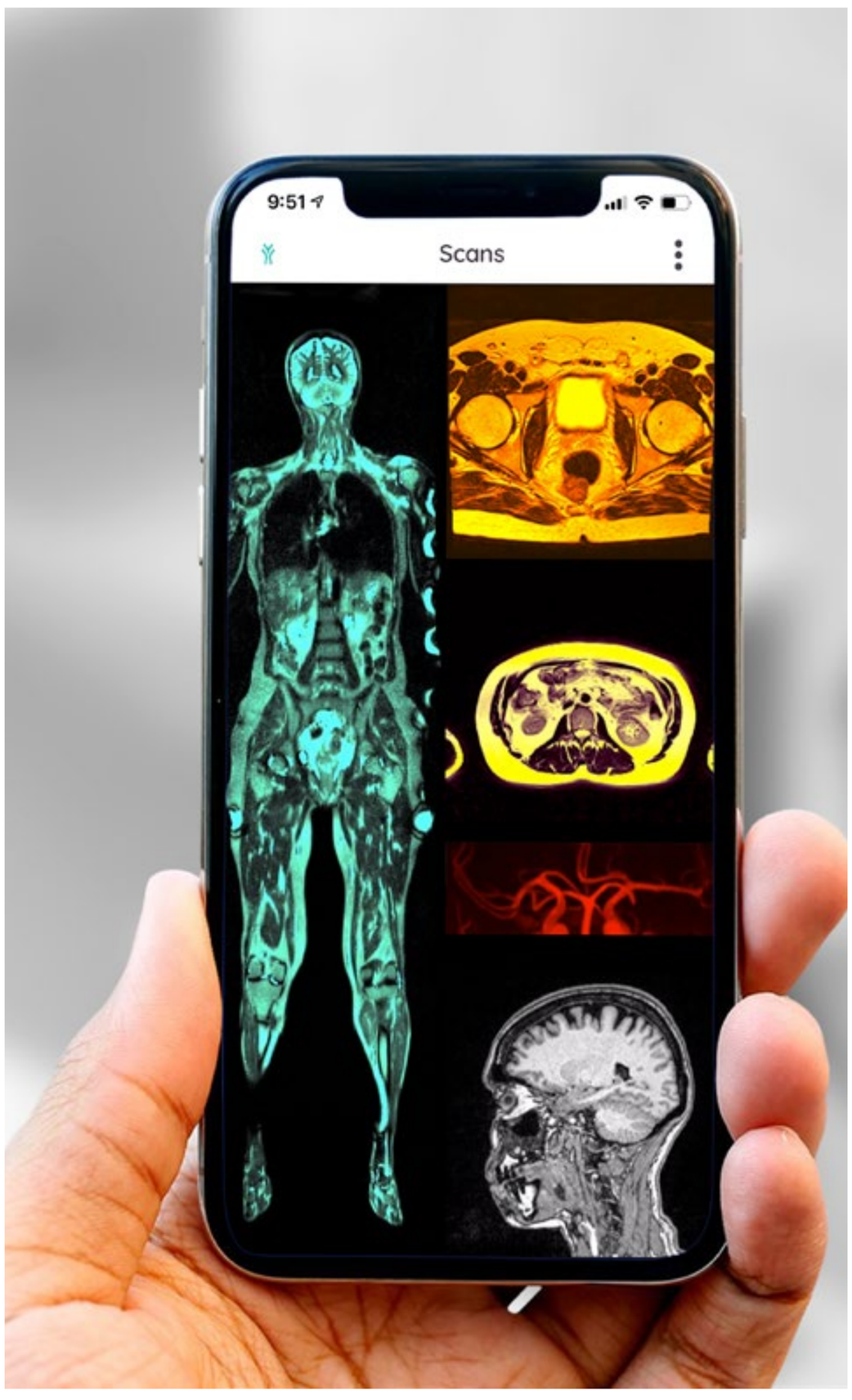
Prenuvo is the leader in full body MRI scans — giving you a window into your health so you can gain peace of mind.

What is MRI?

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is an imaging test that uses powerful magnetic fields and radio waves to generate 3D images of the organs, bones and tissues inside your body. Unlike many other medical imaging scans, MRIs do not use ionizing radiation, making it a safe procedure.

Prenuvo Advanced MRI

Our scans use a combination of anatomical and functional imaging to generate up to 10 times more images of your whole body compared to traditional MRIs which focus on single body parts. Based on over 10 years of clinical research, our scan technology can detect solid tumors at Stage 1 and over 500 medical conditions, leading to much better health outcomes.







	 **Torso** *20min*	 **Head&torso** *45min*	most comprehensive  **Whole body** *60min*
Solid organs of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis for solid tumors 1.5cm or larger	✓	✓	✓
Malignant cancer compared to benign conditions such as cysts, hematoma, hemangiomas and abscesses	✓	✓	✓
Head and neck scan for brain and neck tumors (e.g. SCC, larynx, oral, tongue, parotid)	✗	✓	✓
Pelvis scan that is even more sensitive to smaller prostate, cervical, uterine and ovarian cancers	✗	✓	✓
Higher detail that can detect tumors as small as 1cm	✗	✓	✓
Early detection of brain aneurysms	✗	✓	✓
Small vessel ischemia, a risk factor for stroke	✗	✓	✓
Evidence of any previous strokes	✗	✓	✓
MS detection	✗	✓	✓
Sinus evaluation	✗	✗	✓
Disc herniation	✗	✗	✓
Spinal cord abnormalities	✗	✗	✓
Spinal degeneration	✗	✗	✓
Musculoskeletal conditions	✗	✗	✓
Fatty liver disease	✗	✗	✓
Hemochromatosis	✗	✗	✓
Pre-kidney stones	✗	✗	✓

Scan for 500+ conditions

A Prenuvo scan can identify over 500 common and rare conditions in just under 1 hour, including some that are not listed below.

● Torso scan ● Head & torso scan ● Whole body scan

Adrenals

- Pheochromocytoma
- Adrenal lymphoma
- Adrenal metastases
- Adrenal cortical carcinoma
- Cortical hyperplasia
- Adrenal abscess
- Adrenal hemorrhage/ calcification
- Hemangioma of the adrenal gland
- Adrenal cyst
- Adrenal pseudocyst
- Adrenal adenoma

Ankles *

Not covered in patients over 1.73m in height.

- Bone island of the ankle
- Bone cyst of the ankle
- Ankle metastases
- Muscle tear of the ankle
- Degeneration of the ankle
- Bone marrow edema of the ankle
- Ankle hemangioma
- Bursitis of the ankle
- Ankle tumor
- Muscle atrophy with fatty replacement
- Effusion of the ankle

Bladder and Ureters

- Bladder calculus
- Indeterminant lesions
- Cancer of the bladder and ureters
- Urinary tract metastases
- Total size of bladder
- Cystocele
- Duplex ureter
- Urachal remnant
- Bladder polyp
- Bladder obstruction
- Hernia of the bladder
- Septation in the bladder and ureters
- Bladder wall thickening
- Ureterocele
- Bladder Diverticula

Bone Skeleton and Soft Tissue

- Soft tissue abnormality
- Indeterminant bone lesion
- Tumor of the bony skeleton and/or soft tissue
- Bone metastases
- Bone fracture
- Muscle atrophy with fatty replacement
- Hemangioma of the bony skeleton
- Bone marrow edema of the bony skeleton
- Muscle tear of the bony skeleton
- Bone island of the bony skeleton
- Bone cyst of the bony skeleton

Bowel

- Indeterminant bowel lesion
- Bowel polyp
- Bowel lymphoma
- Bowel adenocarcinoma
- Bowel mass
- Abdomen and Pelvis lymph nodes
- Bowel carcinoid
- Mucosal thickening
- Enteritis
- Diverticular disease
- Ulcerative colitis
- Appendicitis
- Hernia
- Colitis
- Crohn’s disease

Brain

- Brain aneurysm
- Brain abscess
- Brain metastases
- Multiple sclerosis/ Demyelinating disease
- Brain infarct
- Marburg variant of multiple sclerosis
- Developmental venous anomaly
- Small vessel ischemia
- Random White Spots
- Glioma
- Pineal Cyst
- White matter disease
- Perivascular space
- Circle of Willis Variant Anatomy
- Pituitary mass
- Tumefactive demyelinating lesion
- Generalized brain volume
- Balo concentric sclerosis
- Neurocysticercosis
- Hemorrhagic hypertensive microangiopathy
- Brain mass
- Brain hemorrhage

- Indeterminant lesion of the brain
- Meningioma
- Acoustic schwannoma
- Arteriovenous malformation
- Arachnoid cyst

Breasts

- Breast implants
- Breast cancer
- Breast cyst
- Breast tissue density
- Indeterminant breast lesion

Cervical Lymph Node Chain

- Reactive or inflammatory lymph nodes of the neck
- Enlargement of the lymph nodes in the neck
- Metastases in the neck lymph nodes
- Lymphoma in the lymph nodes of the neck
- Indeterminant cystic lesion of the neck lymph nodes

Esophagus

- Esophageal benign leiomyoma
- Esophageal malignancy
- Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
- Mucosal thickening
- Esophageal polyp

Gallbladder and Biliary System

- Gallbladder appearance
- Biliary cancer
- Indeterminant biliary lesion
- Gallstones
- Gallbladder septation
- Phrygian cap
- Cholecystitis
- Bile duct stricture
- Choledochal cyst
- Choledocholithiasis
- Adenomyomatosis

Heart and Greater Vessels *

Prenuvo scans are not designed to evaluate the heart, however some cardiovascular conditions can be detected.

- Indeterminant cardiac lesion
- Enlarged heart
- Myxoma
- Pericardial effusion
- Cardiac metastases
- Aortic aneurysm
- Pericardial fat

Hypopharynx

- Cyst in the hypopharynx
- Hemorrhagic cyst of the hypopharynx
- Indeterminant nodule of the hypopharynx
- Solid lesion of the hypopharynx
- Indeterminant cystic lesion

Kidneys

- Transitional cell carcinoma of the kidney
- Renal leiomyoma
- Indeterminant cystic lesion of the kidney
- Indeterminant solid kidney lesion
- Absent kidney
- Simple cyst of kidney
- Renal oncocytoma
- Malrotation of kidney
- Atrophied kidney
- Hydronephrosis
- Horseshoe kidney
- Polycystic kidney disease
- Renal lipoma
- Renal angiomyolipoma
- Indeterminant fat-containing kidney lesion
- Duplex kidney
- Pre-kidney stone / proteinaceous cyst
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis
- Renal papillary adenoma
- Kidney stone

Knees

- Tumor of the knee
- Degeneration of the knee
- Knee replacement
- Knee hemangioma
- Muscle tear of the knee
- Bone marrow edema of the knee
- Muscle atrophy with fatty replacement Baker's cyst
- Effusion of the knee
- Bursitis of the knee
- Bone cyst of the knee
- Bone island of the knee
- Knee metastases

Liver

- Hepatic adenoma
- Polycystic liver disease
- Biliary cystadenocarcinoma
- Simple cyst of the liver
- Indeterminant lesion of the liver
- Liver hemangioma
- Biliary cystadenoma
- Liver metastases
- Indeterminant lesion of the liver
- Angiosarcoma of the liver
- Cystic hepatic metastases
- Hepatocellular carcinoma
- Agenesis of the liver
- Focal nodular hyperplasia
- Beaver tail liver
- Shrunken liver

- Iron deposition
- Lymphangioma of the liver
- Partially resected liver
- Riedel lobe
- Liver abscess
- Hepatic biloma
- Enlarged liver
- Variant anatomy of hepatic vessels
- Biliary hamartoma of the liver
- Caroli disease
- Fat deposition to the liver
- Hydatid cyst

Lungs and Mediastinum

- Tumor of the lungs and mediastinum
- Lung metastases
- Indeterminate lesion of the lung
- Lung nodule
- Lymphadenopathy
- Hamartoma of the lungs and mediastinum
- Pleural effusion
- Atelectasis
- Scar of the lung
- Sarcoidosis
- Lung consolidation

Nasal Pharynx

- Hemorrhagic cyst of the oral pharynx
- Indeterminant nodule of the oral pharynx
- Cyst of the oral pharynx
- Indeterminant solid mass
- Metastases of the oral pharynx
- Lymphoma of the oral pharynx
- Enlargement of the oral pharynx
- Irregular cystic tumor of the oral pharynx

Oral Pharynx

- Hemorrhagic cyst of the oral pharynx
- Indeterminant nodule of the oral pharynx
- Cyst of the oral pharynx
- Indeterminant solid mass
- Metastases of the oral pharynx
- Lymphoma of the oral pharynx
- Enlargement of the oral pharynx
- Irregular cystic tumor of the oral pharynx

Ovaries

- Ovary appearance
- Ovarian tumor
- Ovarian teratoma
- Polycystic ovary
- Ovarian cyst

- Dermoid
- Ovarian cyst
- Fibromatosis of the ovary
- Indeterminant ovarian lesion

Pancreas

- Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm
- Ductal adenocarcinoma
- Mucinous cystadenoma
- Serous cystadenoma
- Endocrine pancreatic tumor
- Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma
- Indeterminant cystic lesion of the pancreas
- Pancreatitis
- Fatty infiltration of the pancreas
- Pancreatic pseudocyst

Pelvis and Hips

- Pelvis and hips metastases
- Tumor of the pelvis and hips
- Degeneration of the pelvis and hips
- Hip impingement
- Bursitis of the pelvis and hips
- Muscle atrophy with fatty replacement
- Muscle tear of the pelvis and hips
- Effusion of the pelvis and hips
- Bone cyst of the pelvis and hips
- Hip replacement
- Bone island of the pelvis and hips
- Hemangioma of the pelvis and hips
- Bone marrow edema of the pelvis and hips

Prostate and Male Reproductive Organs

- Prostate cancer
- Prostate appearance
- Calcification of the prostate
- Prostatitis
- Total size of prostate
- Prostate cyst
- Prostate abscess
- Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
- Indeterminant prostate lesion

Sacroiliac Joints

- Prior fracture of the sacroilliac joint
- Osteitis condensans ilii
- Sacroiliitis
- Sacroiliac joint bone marrow edema
- Recent fracture of the sacroilliac joint
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Osteoarthritis

Shoulders

- Tumor of the shoulder
- Shoulder metastases
- Muscle tear of the shoulder
- Effusion of the shoulder
- Bone cyst of the shoulder
- Shoulder Impingement
- Bone island of the shoulder
- Shoulder hemangioma
- Degeneration of the shoulder
- Bursitis of the shoulder
- Bone marrow edema of the shoulder
- Muscle atrophy with fatty replacement

Sinuses and Mastoids

- Mucous retention cyst
- Pansinusitis
- Granuloma of the inner ear or mastoid air cells
- Mastoiditis
- Mucocele
- Sinus nasal polyp
- Polyposis of the nasal airways and/or sinuses
- Lymphoma of the sinuses
- Indeterminant lesion of the sinus
- Deviated nasal septum
- Sinusitis

Spine

- Tethered cord
- Spinal cord infarct
- Bone metastases
- Kyphosis / Lordosis
- Congenital spinal canal narrowing
- Indeterminant lesion of the spinal cord
- Bone marrow edema of the spine
- Bone cyst of the spine
- Conus level
- Soft tissue edema
- Indeterminant bone lesion of the spine
- Spondyloarthropathy of the lumbar spine
- Transitional vertebra and accessory ribs
- Spinal cord metastases
- Schmorl’s node
- Spondyloarthropathy of the thoracic spine
- Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM)
- Syrinx
- Spondyloarthropathy of the cervical spine
- Tarlov / perineural cyst
- Number of vertebrae
- Bone island of the spine
- Spinal fracture

- Demyelinating plaque
- Spondylolisthesis
- Spinal stenosis
- Transverse myelitis
- Scoliosis
- Hemangioma
  - Split cord malformation

Spleen

- Spleen appearance
- Indeterminant splenic lesion
- Splenomegaly
  - Splenic cyst
  - Accessory spleen
  - Hemangioma of the spleen
  - Polysplenia
  - Splenic artery aneurysm
  - Wandering spleen

Stomach

- Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
  - Hiatus hernia
  - Gastric adenocarcinoma

Thyroid

- Inflammation of the thyroid
  - Solid thyroid mass
  - Lymphoma in the thyroid
  - Hemorrhagic cyst of the thyroid
  - Diminutive Thyroid
  - Indeterminant thyroid nodule
  - Thyroid appearance
  - Enlargement of the thyroid
  - Irregular cystic lesion of the thyroid
  - Thyroid cyst

Uterus

- Intrauterine Device (IUD)
- Uterine cancers
- Uterine position
  - Uterine fibroid
  - C section scar
  - Endometrioma
    - Enterocele
    - Uterine cystocele
    - Nabothian cyst
    - Rectocele
    - Uterine adenomyosis
    - Uterine prolapse
    - Endometriosis
    - Mullerian duct anomaly

FAQ

Do you need a doctor’s referral?

Yes, you must have a referral to have a Prenuvo scan. If you require, we can arrange a referral from an independent medical practitioner at no cost to you.

I want to get a scan but I’m claustrophobic.

We completely understand that getting a scan can be a nerve-wracking experience for some. However, our open bore MRI scanner allows the head to be outside of the magnet for portions of the scan, which greatly eases the claustrophobic feeling. Your doctor may prescribe you a sedative depending on your level of claustrophobia. Please arrange the sedative prior to your MRI exam and please also ensure you have arranged a driver or alternate mode of transportation.

Do you use contrast or dyes in your MRI?

No, we never offer contrast on any of Prenuvo scans. We believe the combination of sequences that we take performs as well as contrast-enhanced MRI for tumor detection.

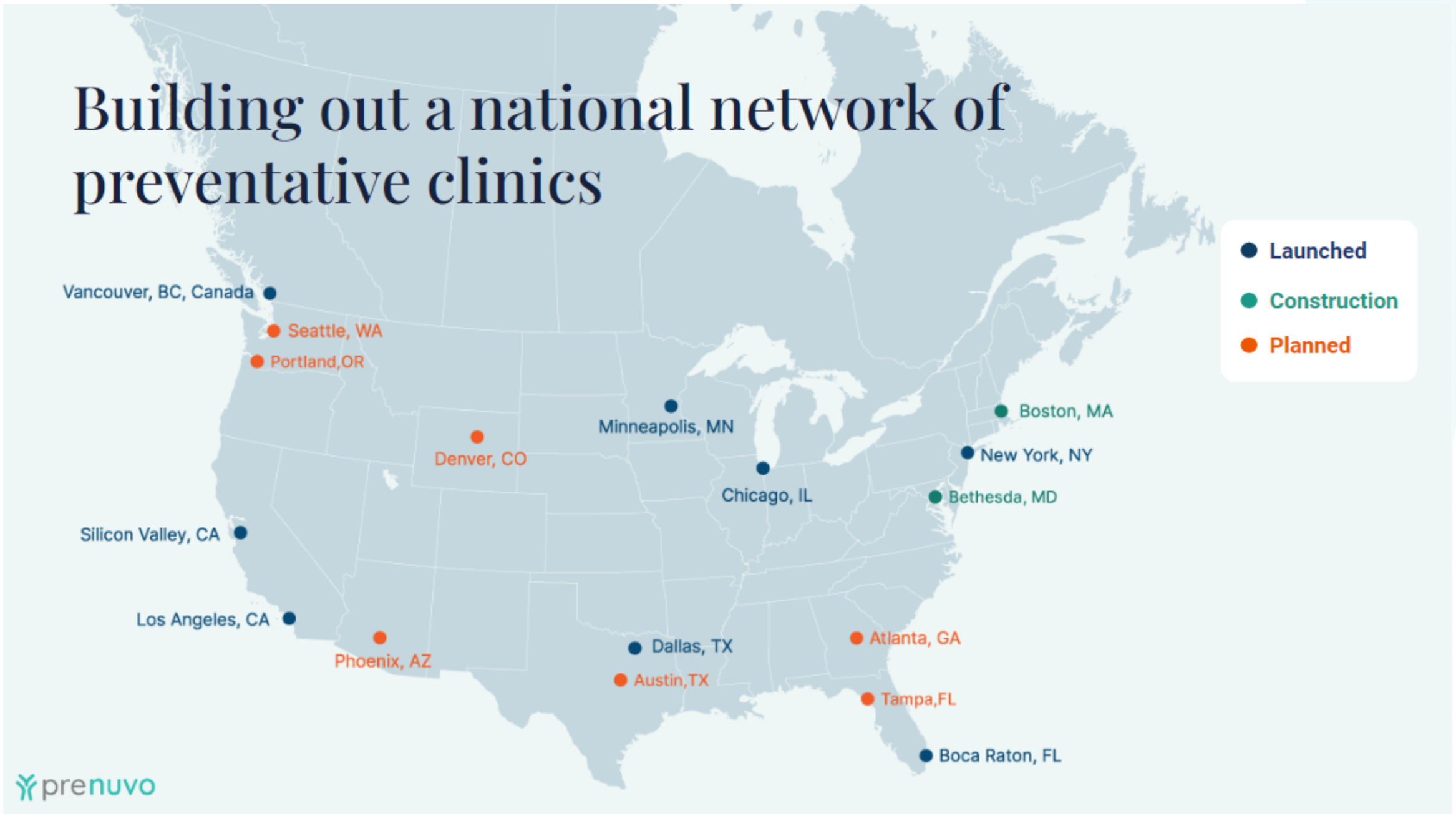
Is the Prenuvo scan covered by extended insurance?

Typically, a Prenuvo scan is not covered by extended insurance. We are working with insurers to educate them on the advantages of the Prenuvo scan but it is unlikely that there will be changes in the short term. However, our members have been able to cover some of the cost with their Flexible Spending Account (FSA) or Health Savings Account (HSA).

Where can I get a scan?

You can get a Prenuvo scan at any of our clinics located across the US and Canada. Visit www.prenuvo.com locations for more information on our clinic locations and opening hours.

Check out **prenuvo.com/resources/faq** for more frequently asked questions





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prenuvo.com
+1 833 773 6886 / +1 833 PRE NUVO
hello@prenuvo.com
@prenuvo