

Medical Policy



Title: Genetic Variant Testing (Including Liquid Biopsy) for Targeted Treatment in Advanced Cancer and Metastatic Cancer

Related Policies:	• <i>Germline Genetic Testing for Hereditary Breast/Ovarian Cancer Syndrome and Other High-Risk Cancers (BRCA1, BRCA2, PALB2)</i> • <i>Comprehensive Genomic Profiling for Selecting Targeted Cancer Therapies</i> • <i>Circulating Tumor DNA and Circulating Tumor Cells for Cancer Management (Liquid Biopsy)</i> • <i>Assays of Genetic Expression in Tumor Tissue as a Technique to Determine Prognosis in Patients with Breast Cancer</i>
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Populations	Interventions	Comparators	Outcomes
Individuals: • With unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer who are being considered for targeted therapy with an FDA-approved drug consistent with the labeled indication	Interventions of interest are: • Genetic biomarker testing using tumor tissue (FFPE) or plasma (ctDNA) for actionable oncogenic driver variants via targeted therapy	Comparators of interest are: • Standard treatment without genetic biomarker testing	Relevant outcomes include: • Overall survival • Disease-specific survival • Test validity • Quality of life • Treatment-related morbidity

DESCRIPTION

Multiple biomarkers are being evaluated to select treatment with an FDA-approved targeted treatments for patients with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced or metastatic cancer. These include tissue-based testing as well as circulating tumor DNA (known as liquid biopsy).

The objective of this evidence review is to examine whether genetic biomarker testing for *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *PIK3CA*, *ESR1*, *BRAF*, *EGFR*, *EZH2*, *HER2*, *FOLR1*, *FLT3*, *CLDN18*, *FGFR3*, *PDGFRA*, *TP53*, *KRAS*, *NRAS*, *IDH1*, *IDH2*, *HLA*, *KIT*, *MET*, homologous recombination deficiency (HDR), and homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene variants, *ALK*, *ROS1*, *RET*, *FGFR2*, *PDGFR*, *NTRK*, *KMT2A*, Philadelphia chromosome rearrangements or fusions, and other molecular signatures, such as, PD-L1, MSI/MMR, and TMB status, in tumor tissue, or circulating tumor DNA improves the net health outcome in patients with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced or metastatic cancer who are considering targeted therapy (Table 1).

Table PG1. Gene Variants Found in DNA for Targeted Therapy

Biomarker	Indication
<i>ALK rearrangements/fusions</i>	NSCLC
<i>ATM</i>	Prostate
<i>BRAF</i>	Breast, NSCLC, metastatic CRC, Melanoma, Glioma, and ATC
<i>BRCA1/2</i>	Breast, Ovarian, Pancreatic, and Prostate
<i>CLDN18</i>	Gastric or Gastroesophageal Junction (GEJ) Adenocarcinoma

Biomarker	Indication
<i>EGFR</i>	NSCLC, CRC,
<i>ERBB2 (HER2)</i>	Breast, NSCLC, Gastric and Gastroesophageal Cancer, and Biliary Tract Cancer (gallbladder adenocarcinoma, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, and extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma)
<i>ESR1</i>	Breast
<i>EZH2</i>	Follicular Lymphoma
<i>FGFR2</i>	Cholangiocarcinoma
<i>FGFR3</i>	Urothelial Cancer
<i>FLT3 (ITD/TK)</i>	Acute Myelogenous Leukemia
<i>FOLR1</i>	Epithelial Ovarian Cancer, Fallopian Tube Cancer, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer
<i>HER2</i>	NSCLC and metastatic CRC
<i>HLA</i>	Uveal Melanoma
HRD ^a	Ovarian
HRR (<i>BRCA1, BRCA2, ATM, BARD1, BRIP1, CDK12, CHEK1, CHEK2, FANCL, PALB2, RAD51B, RAD51C, RAD51D, and RAD54L</i>)	Prostate
<i>IDH1</i>	Melanoma, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Myelodysplastic Syndromes, Cholangiocarcinoma, Astrocytoma, Oligodendroglioma, and Glioma
<i>IDH2</i>	Melanoma, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Myelodysplastic Syndromes, Astrocytoma, Oligodendroglioma, and Glioma

Biomarker	Indication
<i>KIT</i>	Aggressive Systemic Mastocytosis
<i>KMT2A</i>	Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)
<i>KRAS</i>	NSCLC and metastatic CRC
<i>MET</i>	NSCLC
MSI (<i>MLH1</i> , <i>MSH2</i> , <i>MSH6</i> , <i>PMS1</i> and <i>PMS2</i>)/MMR (<i>MLH1</i> , <i>MSH2</i> , <i>PMS2</i> , and <i>MSH6</i>)	Solid tumors
Not MSI-H	Endometrial Carcinoma
<i>NRAS</i>	metastatic CRC
<i>NTRK</i> rearrangements/fusions	Breast, NSCLC, metastatic CRC, Ovarian, Prostate, Melanoma, Glioma, and other solid tumors
<i>PDGFRA</i>	Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors
<i>PDGFRB</i>	Myelodysplastic Syndrome/Myeloproliferative Disease
<i>PD-L1</i>	Solid tumors
<i>PIK3CA</i>	Breast
<i>RET</i> rearrangements/fusions	Breast, NSCLC, metastatic CRC, Medullary Thyroid Cancer, Thyroid Cancer, and other solid tumors
<i>ROS1</i> rearrangements/fusions	NSCLC
TMB	Solid tumors
<i>TP53</i>	B-cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

ATC: anaplastic thyroid cancer; CRC: colorectal cancer; HRD: homologous recombination deficiency; HRR: homologous recombination repair; NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer; TMB: tumor mutational burden.

^a Genomic instability score

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this evidence review is to summarize the evidence and guidelines on genetic biomarker testing using tissue biopsy or circulating tumor DNA testing to select targeted

treatment for individuals with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer.

BACKGROUND

ALK Gene

ALK is a tyrosine kinase (TK) that, in NSCLC, is aberrantly activated because of a chromosomal rearrangement that leads to a fusion gene and expression of a protein with constitutive TK activity that has been demonstrated to play a role in controlling cell proliferation. The *EML4-ALK* fusion gene results from an inversion within the short arm of chromosome 2.

The *EML4-ALK* rearrangement ("ALK-positive") is detected in 3% to 6% of NSCLC patients, with the highest prevalence in never-smokers or light ex-smokers who have adenocarcinoma.

BRAF

RAF proteins are serine/threonine kinases that are downstream of RAS in the RAS-RAF-ERK-MAPK pathway. The most common variant locus is found in codon 600 of exon 15 (V600E) of the *BRAF* gene, causing constitutive hyperactivation, proliferation, differentiation, survival, and oncogenic transformation.¹ *BRAF* variants occur in approximately 1% of breast cancer cases.² Variants in the b-raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase (*BRAF*) kinase gene are common in tumors of patients with advanced melanoma and result in constitutive activation of a key signaling pathway (rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma [RAF]-MEK-extracellular signal-regulated kinase [ERK] pathway) that is associated with oncogenic proliferation. In general, 50% to 70% of melanoma tumors harbor a *BRAF* variant; of these, 80% are positive for the *BRAF* V600E variant, and 16% are positive for *BRAF* V600K.³ Thus, 45% to 60% of advanced melanoma patients may respond to a BRAF inhibitor targeted to this mutated kinase. There is considerable interest in targeted therapies that inhibit the RAF-MEK-ERK pathway, particularly in patients with high-grade and low-grade gliomas whose tumors are in locations that prevent full resection. Evidence from early-phase trials in patients with *BRAF* variant-positive melanoma with brain metastases have suggested some efficacy for brain tumor response with vemurafenib and dabrafenib indicating that these agents might be potential therapies for primary brain tumors.^{4,5} In this pathway, the *BRAF* gene is the most frequently mutated in NSCLC, in 1% to 3% of adenocarcinomas. Unlike melanoma, about 50% of the variants in NSCLC are non-V600E variants.⁶ Most *BRAF* variants occur more frequently in smokers.

BRCA Variant Testing

The prevalence of *BRCA* variants is approximately 0.2% to 0.3% in the general population.⁷ The prevalence may be much higher for particular ethnic groups with characterized founder variants (e.g., 2.5% [1/40] in the Ashkenazi Jewish population). Family history of breast and ovarian cancer is an important risk factor for the *BRCA* variant; additionally, age and ethnicity could be independent risk factors.

Several genetic syndromes with an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance that features breast cancer have been identified.⁸ Of these, hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) and some cases of hereditary site-specific breast cancer have in common causative variants in *BRCA*

(breast cancer susceptibility) genes. Families suspected of having HBOC syndrome are characterized by an increased susceptibility to breast cancer occurring at a young age, bilateral breast cancer, male breast cancer, ovarian cancer at any age, as well as cancer of the fallopian tube and primary peritoneal cancer. Other cancers, such as prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, gastrointestinal cancers, melanoma, and laryngeal cancer, occur more frequently in HBOC families. Hereditary site-specific breast cancer families are characterized by early-onset breast cancer with or without male cases, but without ovarian cancer. For this evidence review, BCBSA refers collectively to both as hereditary breast and/or ovarian cancer.

Germline variants in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes are responsible for the cancer susceptibility in most HBOC families, especially if ovarian cancer or male breast cancer are features.⁹ However, in site-specific cancer, BRCA variants are responsible only for a proportion of affected families. *BRCA* gene variants are inherited in an autosomal dominant fashion through maternal or paternal lineage. It is possible to test for abnormalities in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes to identify the specific variant in cancer cases and to identify family members at increased cancer risk. Family members without existing cancer who are found to have *BRCA* variants can consider preventive interventions for reducing risk and mortality.

Young age of onset of breast cancer, even in the absence of family history, is a risk factor for *BRCA1* variants. Winchester (1996) estimated that hereditary breast cancers account for 36% to 85% of patients diagnosed before age 30.¹⁰ In several studies, BRCA variants were independently predicted by early age at onset, being present in 6% to 10% of breast cancer cases diagnosed at ages younger than various premenopausal age cutoffs (age range, 35-50 years).^{10,11,12,13} In cancer-prone families, the mean age of breast cancer diagnosis among women carrying *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* variants is in the 40s.¹⁴ In the Ashkenazi Jewish population, Frank et al (2002) reported that 13% of 248 cases with no known family history and diagnosed before 50 years of age had *BRCA* variants.¹¹ In a similar study by Gershoni-Baruch et al (2000), 31% of Ashkenazi Jewish women, unselected for family history, diagnosed with breast cancer at younger than 42 years of age had *BRCA* variants.¹⁵ Other studies have indicated that early age of breast cancer diagnosis is a significant predictor of BRCA variants in the absence of family history in this population.^{16,17,18}

In patients with “triple-negative” breast cancer (ie, negative for expression of estrogen, progesterone, and overexpression of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 [HER2] receptors), there is an increased prevalence of *BRCA* variants. Pathophysiologic research has suggested that the physiologic pathway for the development of triple-negative breast cancer is similar to that for *BRCA*-associated breast cancer.¹⁹ Young et al (2009) studied 54 women with high-grade, triple-negative breast cancer with no family history of breast or ovarian cancer, representing a group that previously was not recommended for *BRCA* testing.²⁰ Six BRCA variants (5 *BRCA1*, 1 *BRCA2*) were found, for a variant rate of 11%. Finally, Gonzalez-Angulo et al (2011) in a study of 77 patients with triple-negative breast cancer, reported that 15 patients (19.5%) had BRCA variants (12 in *BRCA1*, 3 in *BRCA2*).²¹

CLDN18

Claudin-18 (*CLDN18*) is a transmembrane protein that forms tight junctions between epithelial cells and regulate the flow and movement of ions across epithelial cells. Overexpression of this

protein is implicated in the development of various primary malignant tumors, such as gastric cancer/gastroesophageal junction (GC/GEJ) cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer, liver cancer, head and neck cancer, bronchial cancer, and non-small-cell lung cancer.^{22,23} More specifically, CLDN18.2 is an isoform that is exclusively expressed in the tight junctions of gastric mucosal cells and participates in the proliferation, differentiation and migration of tumor cells. Studies have reported that CLDN18.2 is expressed in approximately 70% of gastric cancers and up to 60% of pancreatic adenocarcinomas.²⁴

EGFR

EGFR, a receptor tyrosine kinase (TK), is frequently overexpressed and activated in NSCLC. Drugs that inhibit EGFR signaling either prevent ligand binding to the extracellular domain (monoclonal antibodies) or inhibit intracellular TK activity (small-molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors [TKIs]). These targeted therapies dampen signal transduction through pathways downstream to the EGFR, such as the RAS/RAF/MAPK cascade. RAS proteins are G proteins that cycle between active and inactive forms in response to stimulation from cell surface receptors, such as EGFR, acting as binary switches between cell surface EGFR and downstream signaling pathways. These pathways are important in cancer cell proliferation, invasion, metastasis, and stimulation of neovascularization.

Somatic variants in the TK domain of the *EGFR* gene, notably small deletions in exon 19 and a point mutation in exon 21 (L858R, indicating substitution of leucine by arginine at codon position 858) are the most commonly found *EGFR* variants associated with sensitivity to EGFR TKIs (afatinib, erlotinib, gefitinib). These variants are referred to as sensitizing variants. Almost all patients who initially respond to an EGFR TKI experience disease progression. The most common of these secondary variants, called resistance variants, involves the substitution of methionine for threonine at position 790 (T790M) on exon 20.

Fang et al (2013) reported *EGFR* variants (all L858R) in 3 (2%) of 146 consecutively treated Chinese patients with early-stage squamous cell carcinoma (SCC).²⁵ In a separate cohort of 63 Chinese patients with SCC who received erlotinib or gefitinib as second- or third-line treatment (63% never-smokers, 21% women), *EGFR* variant prevalence (all exon 19 deletion or L858R) was 23.8%. In a comprehensive analysis of 14 studies involving 2880 patients, Mitsudomi et al (2006) reported *EGFR* variants in 10% of men, 7% of non-Asian patients, 7% of current or former smokers, and 2% of patients with nonadenocarcinoma histologies.²⁶ Eberhard et al (2005)²⁷ observed *EGFR* variants in 6.4% of patients with SCC and Rosell et al (2009)²⁸ observed *EGFR* variants in 11.5% of patients with large cell carcinomas. Both studies had small sample sizes. In 2 other studies, the acquired *EGFR* T790M variant has been estimated to be present in 50% to 60% of TKI-resistant cases in approximately 200 patients.^{29,30}

ESR1

Variants in estrogen receptor 1 (*ESR1*), which occur in approximately 10-20% of patients with metastatic estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, confer resistance to endocrine therapy via constitutive activation of estrogen receptor-mediated growth activity.^{31,32}

EZH2

Enhancer of zeste homolog 2 (*EZH2*) is a histone-lysine N-methyltransferase responsible for generating epigenetic markers that regulate gene function with the most common being trimethylation of Lys-27 in histone 3 (H3K27me3).³³ *EZH2* is overexpressed in numerous tumor types including melanoma, ovarian, breast, endometrial, bladder, renal cell, lung, and liver cancer, and is associated with aggressive disease, leading to its classification as an oncogene. It is commonly overexpressed or harbors gain-of-function mutations that enhance the catalytic activity within 25 percent of follicular lymphomas.³⁴

FGFR2* and *FGFR3

The fibroblast growth factor receptor (*FGFR*) family is an integral signaling pathway for cellular activities, including proliferation, tissue repair, regeneration, chemotaxis, angiogenesis, differentiation, and survival.³⁵ Thus, dysregulation of this pathway with alterations of these genes has been implicated in numerous cancers, including uroepithelial carcinoma (32–14.8%), colorectal carcinoma (31%), breast carcinoma (12.6–18%), gastric carcinoma (16.8–25.6%), endometrial carcinoma (13%), squamous lung carcinoma (6.8–13%), esophageal carcinoma (12.7%), ovarian carcinoma (9%), and lung adenocarcinoma (1.3%). Most of these abnormalities were gene amplifications (53.7–66%), followed by mutations (26–38.8%), and rearrangements/fusions (5.6–8%). The frequencies of aberration for *FGFR2* and *FGFR3* were 14.2–19% and 17.7–26%, respectively.^{36,37}

FLT3 (ITD/TKD)

Internal tandem duplications (ITDs) of the FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3 (*FLT3*) gene occur in ~25% to 30% of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cases and results in more severe outcomes, including higher relapse rates and reduced overall survival, after standard of care treatment.^{38,39,40} Variants in *FLT3* were found in 30% of newly diagnosed AML patients, with *FLT3*-ITD variants occurring with a frequency of 24% and variants within the activation loop (*FLT3*-TKD mutations) occurring at a frequency of 7%.

FOLR1

Folate receptor alpha (FR α), encoded by the *FOLR1* gene, is an attractive target for cancer therapeutics due to its high expression in several cancer types including lung, breast, and epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) with overexpression in approximately 80% of EOCs.⁴¹

Homologous Recombination Deficiency and Homologous Recombination Repair

DNA damage happens daily, and most are repaired to allow normal cell functioning. Double strand breaks (DSB) in the DNA are particularly damaging. Repair of DSB utilizes the homologous recombination repair (HRR) pathway. Many types of cancer, however, are unable to repair DNA damage. This leads to the accumulation of genetic errors, such as loss of DNA, rearrangements in the DNA, and loss of entire genes. The consequence of these errors is genomic instability. The loss of the HRR and associated genomic instability is called homologous recombination deficiency (HRD). HRD is associated with several types of cancer including ovarian cancer.^{42,43} HRD is associated with several types of cancer including prostate cancer, where estimates as high as 30% of metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) tumors have genetic changes that result in the loss of DNA repair capacity.⁴³ Specific to prostate cancer, the National

Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) prostate cancer guideline gives examples of HRR genes (*BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *ATM*, *BARD1*, *BRIP1*, *CDK12*, *CHEK1*, *CHEK2*, *FANCL*, *PALB2*, *RAD51B*, *RAD51C*, *RAD51D*, and *RAD54L*).⁴⁴ Poly adenosine diphosphate-ribose polymerase (PARP) inhibitors are used to target tumor cells with alterations in the HRR genes *BRCA1* and *BRCA2*.

In ovarian cancer targeted therapies, HRD-positive status is generally defined by either a deleterious or suspected deleterious BRCA mutation, and/or genomic instability. Myriad MyChoice® is an FDA-approved companion diagnostic for the assessment of tumor genomic instability score (GIS) and the detection and classification of variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, for the selection of patients who are eligible for targeted treatment. A patient's Myriad HRD status is determined by detecting single nucleotide variants (SNVs), variants in homopolymer stretches, insertions and deletions (indels), and large rearrangements (LRs) in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, and determining a genomic instability score (GIS) using DNA obtained from ovarian tumor tissue. A positive Myriad HRD Status result is due to either the presence of a pathogenic variant in BRCA1 and/or BRCA2 and/or a GIS above a defined threshold.⁴⁵ Approximately 41% to 50% of epithelial ovarian cancers are estimated to exhibit HRD. Germline alterations in BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes have been identified in up to 17% of individuals diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer, and somatic mutations are found in an additional 7%.⁴⁶

Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 Amplification/Overexpression

Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) is a member of the HER (EGFR) family of tyrosine kinase receptors and has no specific ligand. When activated, it forms dimers with other EGFR family members. Amplification of HER2 is detected in approximately 4% of patients with CRC, with higher prevalence in *RAS/BRAF*-wild type tumors (5% to 14%).⁴⁷ In addition to its role as a predictive marker for HER2-targeted therapy, HER2 amplification/overexpression is being investigated as a predictor of resistance to EGFR-targeting monoclonal antibodies.

Human Leukocyte Antigen

The human leukocyte antigen (*HLA*) is a complex system of genes in humans that encode cell-surface proteins responsible for the regulation of the immune system. HLA molecular pathways present tumor antigens to T-cells to facilitate the recognition of tumor cells by the immune system. *HLA* genes are highly polymorphic allowing them to fine-tune the immune response through multiple unique combinations. *HLA* variants are crucial for targeted therapy as these drugs are engineered to bind to specific *HLA* constructs to evoke an immune response against tumor cells.⁴⁸

IDH1 and IDH2

Mutations in isocitrate dehydrogenase-1 (IDH1) or -2 (IDH2) genes lead to aberrant accumulated production of D-2-hydroxyglutarate, disrupting gene expression and cellular differentiation. WHO grade 2 and 3 astrocytomas and oligodendrogliomas are defined by IDH mutations, distinguishing lower-grade gliomas from glioblastomas. IDH1 and IDH2 mutations are generally associated with a more favorable prognosis, and have been important biomarkers for stratification in clinical trials. IDH mutations are detected in over 50% of gliomas in patients aged 55 or older.⁴⁹

KIT

KIT, also known as c-KIT, is a tyrosine kinase expressed on the surface of cells and plays a significant role in cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation via signaling pathways. For instance, KIT signaling is required for melanocyte survival, and is involved in hematopoiesis and gametogenesis. Gain-of-function variants within this gene are highly associated with cancer as it is implicated in numerous signaling pathways, such as *RAS-MAPK* and *PI-3K*. *KIT* variants are present in 85% to 95% of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) and systemic mastocytosis cancers.⁵⁰

KMT2A

Lysine methyltransferase 2A (*KMT2A*), located at chromosome 11q23, encodes a histone H3 lysine 4 methyltransferase that functions as an epigenetic regulator of hematopoietic stem cell self-renewal through control of *HOX-A* and *MEIS1* transcription. Chromosomal rearrangements at the *KMT2A* locus generate in-frame fusion proteins joining the N-terminus of *KMT2A* to one of more than 90 documented partner genes (most commonly *MLLT3*, *MLLT10*, *AFDN*, *ELL*, and *MLLT1*) that drive aberrant upregulation of *HOX-A* and *MEIS1* to arrest myeloid differentiation. *KMT2A* rearrangements (*KMT2A-r*) are identified in approximately 5% to 10% of de novo adult acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and at substantially higher frequencies in pediatric AML, reaching 50% to 60% in infants under 2 years of age.⁵¹

MET

MET alteration is one of the critical events for acquired resistance in *EGFR*-mutated adenocarcinomas refractory to EGFR TKIs.⁶

Mismatch Repair Deficiency/Microsatellite Instability

Mismatch repair deficiency (dMMR) and high levels of microsatellite instability (MSI-H) describe cells that have alterations in certain genes involved in correcting errors made when DNA is replicated. dMMR tumors are characterized by a high tumor mutational load and potential responsiveness to anti-programmed cell death ligand-1 (PD-L1)-immunotherapy. Mismatch repair (MMR) deficiency is most common in colorectal cancer, other types of gastrointestinal cancer, and endometrial cancer, but it may also be found in other cancers including breast cancer.

Testing for dMMR and MSI is used to identify individuals most likely to respond to anti-PD-L1 therapy. Either MMR testing or MSI testing can be used to screen for MMR functional defects. MMR testing is performed using IHC for 4 MMR proteins (*MLH1*, *MSH2*, *PMS2*, and *MSH6*). Microsatellite instability testing is generally performed using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for 5 biomarkers (*MLH1*, *MSH2*, *MSH6*, *PMS1* and *PMS2*). High MSI is defined as 2 or more of the 5 biomarkers showing instability or more than 30% of the tested biomarkers showing instability depending on what panel is used.⁵²

Neurotrophic Receptor Tyrosine Kinase (*NTRK*) Gene Fusion Testing

The presence of *NTRK* gene fusion can be detected by multiple methods including next-generation sequencing, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, fluorescence in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry.⁵³ Next-generation sequencing provides the most comprehensive view of a large number of genes and may identify *NTRK* gene fusions as well as

other actionable alterations, with minimal tissue needed. The fluorescence in situ hybridization using break-apart probes can detect gene rearrangements in DNA that may generate a fusion transcript. The immunohistochemistry techniques have generally been used in the research setting. Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction is designed to identify only known translocation partners and breakpoints and cannot identify novel breakpoints or novel fusion partners.

***PIK3CA* Testing**

Alterations in the protein coding gene *PIK3CA* (Phosphatidylinositol-4,5-Bisphosphate 3-Kinase Catalytic Subunit Alpha) occur in approximately 40% of patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer.⁵⁴

Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor Alpha and Beta

Platelet-derived growth factor receptors (PDGF-R) are cell surface tyrosine kinase receptors and are members of the platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) family. PDGF subunits α and β play important roles in regulating cell proliferation, cellular differentiation, cell growth and development with alterations in these genes being heavily implicated in oncogenesis. *PDGFRA* variants occur in approximately 10–15% of GISTs⁵⁵, however, *PDGFRB* rearrangements are rare with approximately 2% of myeloproliferative neoplasms containing these fusions.⁵⁶

Programmed Cell Death Ligand Protein-1

Programmed cell death ligand-1 is a transmembrane protein expressed on the surface of multiple tissue types, including many tumor cells. Blocking the PD-L1 protein may prevent cancer cells from inactivating T cells.

FDA-approved PD-L1 immune checkpoint inhibitors include atezolizumab, avelumab, durvalumab, nivolumab, and pembrolizumab.

RAS (KRAS and NRAS)

Cetuximab (Erbix[®]; ImClone Systems) and panitumumab (Vectibix[®]; Amgen) are monoclonal antibodies that bind to the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), preventing intrinsic ligand binding and activation of downstream signaling pathways vital for cancer cell proliferation, invasion, metastasis, and stimulation of neovascularization. The RAS-RAF-MAP kinase pathway is activated in the EGFR cascade. The RAS proteins are G proteins that cycle between active (RAS guanosine triphosphate) and inactive (RAS guanosine diphosphate) forms in response to stimulation from a cell surface receptor, such as EGFR, and they act as a binary switch between the cell surface EGFR and downstream signaling pathways. The *KRAS* gene can harbor oncogenic variants that result in a constitutively activated protein, independent of EGFR ligand binding, rendering antibodies to the upstream EGFR ineffective. Approximately 40% of colorectal cancers (CRCs) have *KRAS* variants in codons 12 and 13 in exon 2. Another proto-oncogene that acts downstream from *KRAS-NRAS* harbors oncogenic variants in codons 12, 13, or 61 that result in constitutive activation of the EGFR-mediated pathway. These variants are less common compared with *KRAS*, detected in 2% to 7% of CRC specimens. It is unclear whether *NRAS* variants predict poor response due to anti-EGFR monoclonal antibody therapy or are prognostic of poor CRC outcomes in general.

The *KRAS* gene (which encodes RAS proteins) can harbor oncogenic variants that result in a constitutively activated protein, independent of signaling from the EGFR, possibly rendering a tumor resistant to therapies that target the EGFR. Variants in the *KRAS* gene, mainly codons 12 and 13, have been reported in 20% to 30% of NSCLC, and occur most often in adenocarcinomas in heavy smokers. *KRAS* variants can be detected by direct sequencing, polymerase chain reaction technologies, or next-generation sequencing. *EGFR*, *ALK*, *ROS1*, and *KRAS* driver mutations are considered to be mutually exclusive.

A large body of literature has shown that metastatic CRC tumors with a variant in exon 2 (codon 12 or 13) of the *KRAS* gene do not respond to cetuximab or panitumumab therapy. More recent evidence has shown that variants in *KRAS* outside exon 2 (ie, in exons 3 [codons 59 and 61] and exon 4 [codons 117 and 146]) and variants in *NRAS* exon 2 (codons 12 and 13), exon 3 (codons 59 and 61), and exon 4 (codons 117 and 146) also predict a lack of response to these monoclonal antibodies. Variant testing of these exons outside the *KRAS* exon 2 is referred to as extended *RAS* testing.

Rearranged During Transfection

The Rearranged during Transfection (RET) proto-oncogene encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase growth factor.⁵⁷ Translocations that result in fusion genes with several partners have been reported, and occur in about 5-10% of thyroid cancer cases (primarily papillary thyroid carcinoma), 1%-2% of non-small-cell lung cancer cases⁶, and occurring in roughly 0.2% colorectal cancers.⁵⁸ RET fusions in breast cancer, occur in less than 1% of cases.⁵⁹

ROS1

ROS1 codes for a receptor tyrosine kinase of the insulin receptor family and chromosomal rearrangements result in fusion genes. The prevalence of *ROS1* fusions in NSCLC varies from 0.9% to 3.7%.⁶ Patients with *ROS1* fusions are typically never-smokers with adenocarcinoma.

Tumor Mutational Burden

Tumor mutational burden (TMB) is a measure of gene mutations within cancer cells. Initially, assessments of TMB involved whole exome sequencing (WES). More recently, targeted next generation sequencing (NGS) panels are being adapted to estimate TMB. Currently FoundationOne CDx is the only U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved panel for estimating TMB, but others are in development.⁶⁰

Tumor Protein p53

Tumor protein p53 (*TP53*) is a transcription factor protein that binds to DNA and regulates gene expression to prevent alterations of the genome. Accumulating evidence indicates that p53 is the most frequently mutated gene in human cancers and are commonly found in the ovary (47.27%), colon and rectum (44.55%), lung (40.8%), pancreas (38.53%), stomach (36.78%), urethra (35.01%), liver (29.17%), breast (26.44%), prostate (22.52%), bone (16.19%), thyroid (11.13%), hematopoietic and lymphatic (10.13%) and kidney (8.75%).^{61,62}

Circulating Tumor DNA

Normal and tumor cells release small fragments of DNA into the blood, which is referred to as cell-free DNA. Cell-free DNA from nonmalignant cells is released by apoptosis. Most cell-free

tumor DNA is derived from apoptotic and/or necrotic tumor cells, either from the primary tumor, metastases, or CTCs. Unlike apoptosis, necrosis is considered a pathologic process and generates larger DNA fragments due to incomplete and random digestion of genomic DNA. The length or integrity of the circulating DNA can potentially distinguish between apoptotic and necrotic origin. Circulating tumor DNA can be used for genomic characterization of the tumor.

REGULATORY STATUS

Clinical laboratories may develop and validate tests in-house and market them as a laboratory service; laboratory-developed tests must meet the general regulatory standards of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments. Laboratories that offer laboratory-developed tests must be licensed by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments for high-complexity testing. To date, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has chosen not to require any regulatory review of these tests.

Table 1 summarizes available targeted treatments with FDA approval for unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, and/or metastatic cancer (including immunotherapy) and the FDA cleared or approved companion diagnostic tests associated with each. The information in Table 1 was current as of November 01, 2025. An up-to-date list of FDA cleared or approved companion diagnostics is available at <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/in-vitro-diagnostics/list-cleared-or-approved-companion-diagnostic-devices-in-vitro-and-imaging-tools>. As the FDA had decided that laboratory developed tests (LDT) are no longer under their purview, this table is not all encompassing of LDT that are capable of detecting genetic biomarker variants for targeted therapy.

Table 1. Targeted Treatments for Unresectable, Recurrent, Relapsed, Refractory, Advanced, and/or Metastatic Cancer and FDA Approved Companion Diagnostic Tests

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia - Peripheral Blood or Bone Marrow	LeukoStrat CDx FLT3 Mutation Assay (Invivoscribe Technologies, Inc.)	Rydapt (midostaurin) NDA 207997	<i>FLT3</i> (<i>ITD/TDK</i>)	ITD mutations and TKD mutations D835 and I836	P160040 (04/28/2017)	0023U
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia - Peripheral Blood or Bone Marrow	LeukoStrat CDx FLT3 Mutation Assay (Invivoscribe Technologies, Inc.)	Xospata (gilteritinib) NDA 211349	<i>FLT3</i> (<i>ITD/TDK</i>)	ITD mutations and TKD mutations D835 and I836	P160040/S002 (11/28/2018)	0023U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML) - Peripheral Blood or Bone Marrow	LeukoStrat CDx FLT3 Mutation Assay (Invivoscribe Technologies, Inc.)	Vanflyta (quizartinib) NDA 216993	<i>FLT3 (ITD/TDK)</i>	IDT mutations and TKD mutations D835 and I836	P160040/S011 (07/20/2023)	0023U
Acute Myeloid Leukemia - Peripheral Blood or Bone Marrow	Abbott RealTime IDH1 (Abbott Molecular, Inc.)	Tibsovo (ivosidenib) NDA 211192	<i>IDH1</i>	R132 mutations (R132C, R132H, R132G, R132S, and R132L)	P170041 (07/20/2018)	N/A
Acute Myeloid Leukemia - Peripheral Blood or Bone Marrow	Abbott RealTime IDH1 (Abbott Molecular, Inc.)	Rezlidhia (olutasidenib) NDA 215814	<i>IDH1</i>	R132 mutations (R132C, R132H, R132G, R132S, and R132L)	P170041/S006 (12/01/2022)	N/A
Acute Myeloid Leukemia - Peripheral Blood or Bone Marrow	Abbott RealTime IDH2 (Abbott Molecular, Inc.)	Idhifa (enasidenib) NDA 209606	<i>IDH2</i>	R140Q, R140L, R140G, R140W, R172K, R172M, R172G, R172S, and R172W	P170005 (08/01/2017)	N/A
Acute Myeloid Leukemia - Peripheral Blood or Bone Marrow	KMT2A Breakapart FISH Probe Kit PDx (CDA-LPH013) (Cytocell Limited)	REVUFORJ (revumenib) NDA 218944	<i>KMT2A</i>	<i>KMT2A</i> rearrangements on chromosome 11 at location 11q23.3	DEN240067 (09/19/2025)	
Aggressive Systemic Mastocytosis - Bone Marrow	KIT D816V Assay (ARUP Laboratories, Inc.)	Gleevec (imatinib mesylate) NDA 021588	<i>KIT</i>	D816V	H140006 (12/18/2015)	N/A
Anaplastic Thyroid Cancer (ATC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Tafinlar (dabrafenib) NDA 202806 in combination with Mekinist (trametinib) NDA 204114	<i>BRAF</i>	<i>BRAF</i> V600E mutations	P160045/S025 (09/29/2023)	0022U
Astrocytoma and Oligodendroglioma - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life	VORANIGO (vorasidenib)	<i>IDH1, IDH2</i>	<i>IDH1</i> R132C, <i>IDH1</i> R132G, <i>IDH1</i> R132H,	P160045/S046 (09/18/2024)	0022U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Technologies Corporation)	– NDA 218784		<i>IDH1</i> R132L, <i>IDH1</i> R132S, <i>IDH2</i> R172M, <i>IDH2</i> R172K, <i>IDH2</i> R172W, <i>IDH2</i> R172S, and <i>IDH2</i> R172G mutations		
B-cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia - Peripheral Blood	Vysis CLL FISH Probe Kit (Abbott Molecular, Inc.)	Venclexta (venetoclax) NDA 208573	<i>TP53</i>	Deletion chromosome 17p (17p-)	P150041 (04/11/2016)	N/A
Biliary Tract Cancer (gallbladder adenocarcinoma, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, and extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma) - Tissue	PATHWAY anti-Her2/neu (4B5) Rabbit Monoclonal Primary Antibody (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Ziihera (zanidatamab -hrii) – BLA 761416	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2 protein overexpression	P990081/S054 (11/20/2024)	N/A
Breast Cancer - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Piqray (alpelisib) NDA 212526	<i>PIK3CA</i>	C420R, E542K, E545A, E545D [1635G>T only], E545G, E545K, Q546E, Q546R, H1047L, H1047R, and H1047Y	P200006 (10/26/2020)	0239U
Breast Cancer - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	ITOVEBI (inavolisib) NDA 219249 in combination with palbociclib and fulvestrant	<i>PIK3CA</i>	Mutations	P190032/S023 (10/10/2024)	0239U
Breast Cancer - Plasma	Guardant360 CDx (Guardant Health, Inc.)	Orserdu (elacestrant) NDA 217639	<i>ESR1</i>	<i>ESR1</i> missense mutations between codons 310 and 547	P200010/S010 (01/27/2023)	0326U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Breast Cancer - Plasma	Guardant360 CDx (Guardant Health, Inc.)	Inluriyo (Imlunestrant) NDA 218881	<i>ESR1</i>	<i>ESR1</i> E380, V422del, S463, L469, L536, Y537, and D538 mutations	P200010/S021 (09/25/2025)	
Breast Cancer – Tissue	Bond Oracle HER2 IHC System (Leica Biosystems)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2 (HER2)</i>	HER-2 protein overexpression	P090015 (04/18/2012)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2 (HER2)</i>	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2) amplification	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Breast Cancer – Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Perjeta (pertuzumab) BLA 125409	<i>ERBB2 (HER2)</i>	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2) amplification	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Breast Cancer – Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Kadcyla (ado-trastuzumab emtansine) BLA 125427	<i>ERBB2 (HER2)</i>	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2) amplification	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Breast Cancer – Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Piqray (alpelisib) NDA 212526	<i>PIK3CA</i>	C420R, E542K, E545A, E545D [1635G>T only], E545G, E545K, Q546E, Q546R, H1047L, H1047R, and H1047Y	P170019/S006 (12/03/2019)	0037U
Breast Cancer – Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	TRUQAP (capivasertib) NDA218197 in combination with FASLODEX (fulvestrant) NDA021344	<i>PIK3CA, AKT1, and PTEN</i>	PIK3CA/AKT1/PTEN alterations	P170019/S048 (11/16/2023)	0037U
Breast Cancer – Tissue	HER2 CISH pharmDx Kit (Dako)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2 (HER2)</i>	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P100024 (11/30/2011)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Denmark A/S)					
Breast Cancer – Tissue	HER2 FISH pharmDx Kit (Dako Denmark A/S)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P040005 (05/03/2005)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	HER2 FISH pharmDx Kit (Dako Denmark A/S)	Perjeta (pertuzumab) BLA 125409	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P040005/S006 (06/08/2012)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	HER2 FISH pharmDx Kit (Dako Denmark A/S)	Kadcyla (ado-trastuzumab emtansine) BLA 125427	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P040005/S009 (02/22/2013)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	HercepTest (Dako Denmark A/S)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2 protein overexpression	P980018 (09/25/1998)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	HercepTest (Dako Denmark A/S)	Perjeta (pertuzumab) BLA 125409	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2 protein overexpression	P980018/S015 (06/08/2012)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	HercepTest (Dako Denmark A/S)	Kadcyla (ado-trastuzumab emtansine) BLA 125427	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2 protein overexpression	P980018/S016 (02/22/2013)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	INFORM HER-2/neu (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P940004 (12/30/1997)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	InSite Her-2/neu (CB11) Monoclonal Antibody (Biogenex Laboratories, Inc.)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER2 protein overexpression	P040030 (12/22/2004)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	MI Cancer Seek (MCS)	Piqray (alpelisib) – NDA 212526	<i>PIK3CA</i>	C420R, E542K, E545A, E545D [1635G>T only],	P240010 (11/05/2024)	0211U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	(Caris Life Sciences)			E545G, E545K, Q546E, Q546R, H1047L, H1047R, and H1047Y		
Breast Cancer – Tissue	PathVysion HER-2 DNA Probe Kit (Abbott Molecular Inc.)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P980024 (12/11/1998)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	PATHWAY anti-Her2/neu (4B5) Rabbit Monoclonal Primary Antibody (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2 protein overexpression	P990081 (11/28/2000)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	PATHWAY anti-Her2/neu (4B5) Rabbit Monoclonal Primary Antibody (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Kadcyla (ado-trastuzumab emtansine) BLA 125427	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2 protein overexpression	P990081/S039 (05/03/2019)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	PATHWAY anti-Her2/neu (4B5) Rabbit Monoclonal Primary Antibody (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Enhertu (fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki) BLA 761139	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER2-low expression (IHC 1+ or IHC 2+/ISH non-amplified)	P990081/S047 (09/30/2022)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	PATHWAY anti-Her2/neu	Enhertu (fam-trastuzumab	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER2 ultralow expression (IHC 0 with	P990081/S055 (1/27/2025)	

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	(4B5) Rabbit Monoclonal Primary Antibody (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	deruxtecan-nxki) BLA 761139		membrane staining)		
Breast Cancer – Tissue	PATHWAY anti-Her2/neu (4B5) Rabbit Monoclonal Primary Antibody (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	ENHERTU (fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki) + PERJETA (pertuzumab) BLA 761139	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2)	HER-2 protein overexpression (IHC3+)	P990081/S059 (12/15/2025)	
Breast Cancer – Tissue	SPOT-LIGHT HER2 CISH Kit (Life Technologies Corporation)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P050040 (07/01/2008)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	Ventana HER2 Dual ISH DNA Probe Cocktail (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P190031 (07/28/2020)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Tissue	Ventana HER2 Dual ISH DNA Probe Cocktail (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	ENHERTU (fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki) + PERJETA (pertuzumab) BLA 761139	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification (ISH amplified)	P190031/S014 (12/15/2025)	
Breast Cancer – Tissue or Plasma	therascreen PIK3CA RGQ PCR Kit (QIAGEN GmbH)	Piqray (alpelisib) NDA 212526	<i>PIK3CA</i>	C420R, E542K, E545A, E545D [1635G>T only], E545G, E545K, Q546E, Q546R,	P190001 (05/24/2019) P190004 (05/24/2019)	0155U or 0177U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
				H1047L, H1047R, and H1047Y		
Breast Cancer – Tissue	PATHWAY anti-Her2/neu (4B5) Rabbit Monoclonal Primary Antibody (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Enhertu (fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki) BLA 761139	<i>ERBB2 (HER2)</i>	HER2 ultralow expression (IHC 0 with membrane staining)	P990081/S055 (01/27/2025)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Whole Blood	BRACAnalysis CDx (Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558	<i>BRCA1 and BRCA2</i>	Mutations	P140020/S012 (01/12/2018)	N/A
Breast Cancer – Whole Blood	BRACAnalysis CDx (Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.)	Talzenna (talazoparib) NDA 211651	<i>BRCA1 and BRCA2</i>	Mutations	P140020/S015 (10/16/2018)	N/A
Cervical Cancer - Tissue	PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx (Dako North America, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	<i>PD-L1</i>	PD-L1 protein expression [Combined Positive Score (CPS) ≥ 1]	P150013/S009 (06/12/2018)	N/A
Cholangiocarcinoma - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Pemazyre (pemigatinib) NDA 213736	<i>FGFR2</i>	<i>FGFR2</i> fusions and select rearrangements	P170019/S013 (04/17/2020)	0037U
Cholangiocarcinoma - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Tibsovo (ivosidenib) NDA 211192	<i>IDH1</i>	Single nucleotide variants	P160045/S028 (08/25/2021)	0022U
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia - Peripheral Blood	MRDx BCR-ABL Test (MolecularMD Corporation)	Tasigna (nilotinib) NDA 022068	<i>t(9;21) Philadelphia chromosome</i>	<i>BCR-ABL</i> fusion	K173492 (12/22/2017)	0040U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	cobas KRAS Mutation Test (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Erbix (cetuximab) BLA 125084	<i>KRAS</i>	Mutations in codons 12 and 13 of <i>KRAS</i> gene	P140023 (05/07/2015)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	cobas KRAS Mutation Test (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Vectibix (panitumumab) BLA 125147	<i>KRAS</i>	Mutations in codons 12 and 13 of <i>KRAS</i> gene	P140023 (05/07/2015)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	Dako EGFR pharmDx Kit (Dako North America, Inc.)	Erbix (cetuximab) BLA 125084	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	<i>EGFR</i> (HER1) protein expression	P030044 (02/12/2004)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	Dako EGFR pharmDx Kit (Dako North America, Inc.)	Vectibix (panitumumab) BLA 125147	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	<i>EGFR</i> (HER1) protein expression	P030044/S002 (09/27/2006)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Erbix (cetuximab) BLA 125084	<i>KRAS</i>	<i>KRAS</i> wild-type (absence of mutations in codons 12 and 13)	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Vectibix (panitumumab) BLA 125147	<i>KRAS and NRAS</i>	<i>KRAS</i> wild-type (absence of mutations in exons 2, 3, and 4) and <i>NRAS</i> wild type (absence of mutations in exons 2, 3, and 4)	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	MI Cancer Seek (MCS) (Caris Life Sciences)	Vectibix (panitumumab) – BLA 125147	<i>KRAS and NRAS</i>	<i>KRAS</i> wild-type biomarkers (the absence of mutations in exons 2, 3, or 4) and <i>NRAS</i> wild-type biomarkers (the absence of	P240010 (11/05/2024)	0211U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
				mutations in exons 2, 3, or 4)		
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	MI Cancer Seek (MCS) (Caris Life Sciences)	BRAFTOVI (encorafenib) NDA 210496 in combination with ERBITUX (cetuximab) BLA 125084	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E	P240010 (11/05/2024)	0211U
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	ONCO/Reveal Dx Lung & Colon Cancer Assay (O/RDx-LCCA) (Pillar Biosciences, Inc.)	Erbix (cetuximab) BLA 125084	<i>KRAS</i>	<i>KRAS</i> wild-type (absence of mutations in codons 12 and 13)	P200011 (07/30/2021)	0523U
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	ONCO/Reveal Dx Lung & Colon Cancer Assay (O/RDx-LCCA) (Pillar Biosciences, Inc.)	Vectibix (panitumumab) BLA 125147	<i>KRAS</i>	<i>KRAS</i> wild-type (absence of mutations in codons 12 and 13)	P200011 (07/30/2021)	0523U
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	therascreen BRAF V600E RGQ PCR Kit (QIAGEN GmbH)	Braftovi (encorafenib) NDA 210496 in combination with Erbitux (cetuximab) BLA 125084	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E	P190026 (04/15/2020)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	therascreen KRAS RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Vectibix (panitumumab) BLA 125147	<i>KRAS</i>	G12A, G12D, G12R, G12C, G12S, G12V, G13D	P110027 (05/23/2014)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	therascreen KRAS RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen)	Erbitux (cetuximab) BLA 125084	<i>KRAS</i>	G12A, G12D, G12R, G12C, G12S, G12V, G13D	P110030 (07/06/2012)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Manchester, Ltd.)					
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	therascreen KRAS RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Erbix (cetuximab) BLA 125084	KRAS	KRAS wild-type (absence of mutations in codons 12 and 13)	P110027/S013 (12/02/2022)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer - Tissue	therascreen KRAS RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Krazati (adagrasib) in combination with Erbix (cetuximab) – NDA 216340	KRAS	KRAS G12C	P110027/S017 (06/21/2024)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer – Tissue	therascreen KRAS RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Lumakras (sotorasib) NDA 214665 in combination with Vectibix (panitumumab) – BLA 125147	KRAS	KRAS G12C	P110027/S018 (01/16/2025)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer (CRC) - Tissue	CRCDx RAS Mutation Detection Assay Kit (EntroGen, Inc.)	Vectibix (panitumumab) BLA 125147	KRAS and NRAS	KRAS wild-type biomarkers (the absence of mutations in exons 2, 3, or 4) and NRAS wild-type biomarkers (the absence of mutations in exons 2, 3, or 4)	P220005 (09/29/2023)	0471U
Colorectal Cancer (CRC) - Tissue	Idylla CDx MSI Test (Biocartis US, Inc.)	OPDIVO (nivolumab) alone BLA 125554 or OPDIVO (nivolumab) in combination with YERVOY (ipilimumab) BLA 125377	ACVR2A, BTBD7, DDO1, MRE11, RYR3, SEC31A and SULF2	Microsatellite instability-High (MSI-H)	P250005 (08/15/2025)	N/A
Colorectal Cancer (CRC) - Tissue	MMR IHC Panel pharmDx	OPDIVO (nivolumab) alone BLA	Deficient mismatch repair	MLH1, PMS2, MSH2 and MSH6	P250004 (08/15/2025)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	(Dako Omnis) (Agilent Technologies, Inc.)	125554 or OPDIVO (nivolumab) in combination with YERVOY (ipilimumab) BLA 125377	(dMMR) proteins			
Colorectal Cancer (CRC) - Tissue (Matching Blood/Saliva)	xT CDx (Tempus Labs, Inc.)	Erbix (cetuximab) BLA 125084	<i>KRAS</i>	<i>KRAS</i> wild-type (absence of mutations in codons 12 or 13)	P210011 (04/28/2023)	0473U
Colorectal Cancer (CRC) - Tissue (Matching Blood/Saliva)	xT CDx (Tempus Labs, Inc.)	Vectibix (panitumumab) BLA 125147	<i>KRAS</i> and <i>NRAS</i>	<i>KRAS</i> wild-type (absence of mutations in exons 2, 3, or 4) and <i>NRAS</i> wild-type (absence of mutations in exons 2, 3, or 4)	P210011 (04/28/2023)	0473U
Endometrial Carcinoma (EC) - Tissue	MI Cancer Seek (MCS) (Caris Life Sciences)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514 in combination with Lenvima (lenvatinib) NDA 206947	Not MSI-High	Not Microsatellite instability-high (Not MSI-H)	P240010 (11/05/2024)	0211U
Endometrial Carcinoma (EC) - Tissue	OncoMate MSI Dx Analysis System (Promega Corporation)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514 in combination with Lenvima (lenvatinib) NDA 206947	Not MSI-High	Not Microsatellite instability-high (Not MSI-H)	P240026 (11/05/2025)	
Endometrial Carcinoma (EC) - Tissue	Ventana MMR RxDx Panel (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Jemperli (dostarlimab-gxly) BLA 761174	Deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) proteins	<i>MLH1</i> , <i>PMS2</i> , <i>MSH2</i> and <i>MSH6</i>	P200019(04/22/2021)	N/A
Endometrial Carcinoma (EC) - Tissue	Ventana MMR RxDx Panel (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514 in combination with Lenvima (lenvatinib) NDA 206947	proficient mismatch repair (pMMR) proteins	<i>MLH1</i> , <i>PMS2</i> , <i>MSH2</i> and <i>MSH6</i>	P210001/S002 (06/16/2022)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Endometrial Carcinoma (EC) - Tissue	Ventana MMR RxDx Panel (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Imfinzi (durvalumab) BLA 761069	Deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) proteins	<i>MLH1</i> , <i>PMS2</i> , <i>MSH2</i> and <i>MSH6</i>	P210001/S013 (12/18/2024)	N/A
Epithelial Ovarian Cancer, Fallopian Tube Cancer, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer - Tissue	Ventana FOLR1 (FOLR-2.1) RxDx Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Elahere (mirvetuximab soravtansine-gynx) BLA 761310	<i>FOLR1</i>	<i>FOLR1</i> protein expression	P220006 (11/14/2022)	N/A
Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC) - Tissue	PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx (Dako North America, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	<i>PD-L1</i>	PD-L1 protein expression [Combined Positive Score (CPS) ≥ 10]	P150013/S016 (07/30/2019)	N/A
Follicular Lymphoma Tumor - Tissue	cobas EZH2 Mutation Test (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Tazverik (tazemetostat) NDA 213400	<i>EZH2</i>	Y646N, Y646F or Y646X (Y646H, Y646S, or Y646C), A682G, and A692V of the <i>EZH2</i> gene	P200014 (06/18/2020)	N/A
Gastric and Gastroesophageal Cancer - Tissue	HER2 FISH pharmDx Kit (Dako Denmark A/S)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2/neu (<i>ERBB2</i>) gene amplification	P040005/S005 (10/20/2010)	N/A
Gastric and Gastroesophageal Cancer - Tissue	HercepTest (Dako Denmark A/S)	Herceptin (trastuzumab) BLA 103792	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	HER-2 protein overexpression	P980018/S010 (10/20/2010)	N/A
Gastric or Gastroesophageal Junction (GEJ) Adenocarcinoma - Tissue	PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx (Dako North America, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	<i>PD-L1</i>	PD-L1 protein expression [Combined Positive Score (CPS) ≥ 1]	P150013/S027 (11/07/2023)	N/A
Gastric or Gastroesophageal Junction (GEJ) Adenocarcinoma - Tissue	VENTANA CLDN18 (43-14A) RxDx Assay (Ventana	VYLOY (zolbetuximab) – BLA 761365	<i>Claudin 18</i> (<i>CLDN18</i>)	<i>Claudin 18</i> (CLDN18) protein expression (≥75% viable	P230018 (10/18/2024)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Medical Systems, Inc.)			tumor cells (% TC) staining)		
Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GIST) - Tissue	therascreen PDGFRA RGQ PCR Kit (QIAGEN GmbH)	AYVAKIT (Avapritinib) NDA 212608	<i>PDGFRA</i>	D842V mutation	P210002 (06/29/2023)	N/A
Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (HNSCC) - Tissue	PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx (Dako North America, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	<i>PD-L1</i>	PD-L1 protein expression[Combined Positive Score (CPS) ≥ 1]	P150013/S014 (06/10/2019)	N/A
Low-Grade Glioma - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Ojemda (tovorafenib) – NDA 217700 and NDA 218033	<i>BRAF</i>	<i>BRAF</i> V600 mutations and <i>BRAF</i> fusions	P170019/S054 (01/16/2025)	0037U
Medullary Thyroid Cancer (MTC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Retevmo (selpercatinib) NDA 213246	<i>RET</i>	<i>RET</i> mutations (SNVs, MNVs, and deletions)	P160045/S031 (09/21/2022)	0022U
Melanoma - Tissue	cobas 4800 BRAF V600 Mutation Test (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Zelboraf (vemurafenib) NDA 202429	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E	P110020 (08/17/2011)	N/A
Melanoma - Tissue	cobas 4800 BRAF V600 Mutation Test (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Cotellic (cobimetinib) NDA 206192 in combination with Zelboraf (vemurafenib) NDA 202429	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E or V600K	P110020/S016 (11/07/2016)	N/A
Melanoma - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Mekinist (trametinib) NDA 204114	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E and V600K	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Melanoma - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx	Tecentriq (atezolizumab) BLA 761034 in	<i>BRAF</i>	<i>BRAF</i> V600 mutations	P170019/S030 (01/19/2022)	0037U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	(Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	combination with Cotellic (cobimetinib) NDA 206192 and Zelboraf (vemurafenib) NDA 202429				
Melanoma - Tissue	MI Cancer Seek (MCS) (Caris Life Sciences)	Mekinist (trametinib) NDA 204114	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E or V600K	P240010 (11/05/2024)	0211U
Melanoma - Tissue	THXID BRAF Kit (bioMérieux Inc.)	Mekinist (trametinib) NDA 204114	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E or V600K	P120014 (05/29/2013)	N/A
Melanoma - Tissue	THXID BRAF Kit (bioMérieux Inc.)	Tafinlar (dabrafenib) NDA 202806	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E	P120014 (05/29/2013)	N/A
Melanoma - Tissue	THXID BRAF Kit (bioMérieux Inc.)	Braftovi (encorafenib) NDA 210496 in combination with Mektovi (binimetinib) NDA 210498	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E or V600K	P120014/S008 (06/27/2018)	N/A
Metastatic Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Rubraca (rucaparib) NDA 209115	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> alterations	P190032 (08/26/2020)	0239U
Metastatic Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558 in combination with abiraterone	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> alterations	P190032/S016 (08/30/2024)	0239U
Metastatic Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Lynparza (Olaparib) NDA 208558	<i>BRCA1</i> , <i>BRCA2</i> and <i>ATM</i>	<i>BRCA1</i> , <i>BRCA2</i> , and <i>ATM</i> alterations	P200016 (11/06/2020)	0239U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Metastatic Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) - plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	AKEEGA (niraparib +abiraterone acetate) NDA 216793	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> alterations	P190032/S014 (06/28/ 2024)	0239U
Metastatic Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558	Homologous recombination repair (HRR) genes	<i>BRCA1</i> , <i>BRCA2</i> , <i>ATM</i> , <i>BARD1</i> , <i>BRIP1</i> , <i>CDK12</i> , <i>CHEK1</i> , <i>CHEK2</i> , <i>FANCL</i> , <i>PALB2</i> , <i>RAD51B</i> , <i>RAD51C</i> , <i>RAD51D</i> and <i>RAD54L</i> alterations	P170019/S015 (05/19/2020)	0037U
Metastatic Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558 in combination with abiraterone	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> alterations	P170019/S052 (08/30/2024)	0037U
Metastatic Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) - Whole Blood	BRACAnalysis CDx (Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	Mutations	P140020/S020 (05/19/2020)	0037U
Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	BRAFTOVI (encorafenib) NDA 210496 in combination with cetuximab BLA 125084	<i>BRAF</i>	<i>BRAF</i> V600E alteration	P190032/S010 (06/08/2023)	0239U
Myelodysplastic Syndrome/Myeloproliferative Disease - Bone Marrow	PDGFRB FISH Assay (ARUP Laboratories, Inc.)	Gleevec (imatinib mesylate) NDA 021588	<i>PDGFRB</i>	<i>PDGFRB</i> gene rearrangement at 5q31~33	H140005 (12/18/2015)	N/A
Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS) - Peripheral Blood or Bone Marrow	Abbott RealTime IDH1 (Abbott Molecular, Inc.)	Tibsovo (ivosidenib) NDA 211192	<i>IDH1</i>	R132 mutations (R132C, R132H, R132G, R132S, and R132L)	P170041/S007 (10/24/2023)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	Agilent Resolution ctDx FIRST assay (Resolution Bioscience, Inc.)	Krazati (adagrasib) NDA 216340	KRAS	KRAS G12C	P210040 (12/12/2022)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	EGFR (HER1)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120019/S018 (04/18/2018)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	EGFR (HER1)	T790M	P150044 (09/28/2016)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Tarceva (erlotinib) NDA 021743	EGFR (HER1)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P150047 (06/01/2016)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Iressa (gefitinib) NDA 206995	EGFR (HER1)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P190032 (08/26/2020) P190032/S008 (12/19/2022)	0239U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	EGFR (HER1)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P190032 (08/26/2020) P190032/S008 (12/19/2022)	0239U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tarceva (erlotinib) NDA 021743	EGFR (HER1)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P190032 (08/26/2020)P190032/S008 (12/19/2022)	0239U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	BRAFTOVI (encorafenib) NDA210496 in combination with	BRAF	V600E	P190032/S011 (10/11/2023)	0239U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
		MEKTOVI (binimetinib) NDA210498				
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tabrecta (capmatinib) NDA 213591	<i>MET</i>	<i>MET</i> single nucleotide variants and indels that lead to MET exon 14 skipping	P190032/S001 (07/15/2021)	0239U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Rozlytrek (entrectinib) NDA 212725	<i>ROS1</i>	<i>ROS1</i> fusions	P190032/S004 (12/22/2022)	0239U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Alecensa (alectinib) NDA 208434	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> rearrangements	P200006 (10/26/2020)	0239U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	Guardant360 CDx (Guardant Health, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	<i>EGFR</i> exon 19 deletions, <i>EGFR</i> exon 21 L858R, and T790M	P200010 (08/07/2020)	0326U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	Guardant360 CDx (Guardant Health, Inc.)	Rybrevent (amivantamb) BLA 761210	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	<i>EGFR</i> exon 20 insertions	P200010/S001 (05/21/2021)	0326U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	Guardant360 CDx (Guardant Health, Inc.)	Lumakras (sotorasib) NDA 214665	<i>KRAS</i>	G12C	P200010/S002 (05/28/2021)	0326U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	Guardant360 CDx (Guardant Health, Inc.)	ENHERTU (fam-trastuzumab deruxetecan-nxki) BLA 761139	<i>ERBB2</i>	<i>ERBB2</i> Activating Mutations (SNVs And Exon 20 Insertions)	P200010/S008 (08/11/2022)	0326U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tepmetko (tepotinib) – NDA 214096	<i>MET</i>	<i>MET</i> single nucleotide variants and indels that lead to MET exon 14 skipping	P190032/S015 (11/14/2024)	0239U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v1 (Roche Molecular	Tarceva (erlotinib) NDA 021743	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R	P120019 (07/15/2013)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Systems, Inc.)			substitution mutation		
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	T790M	P120019/S007 (11/13/2015)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120019/S016 (04/18/2018)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Gilotrif (afatinib) NDA 201292	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Iressa (gefitinib) NDA 206995	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tarceva (erlotinib) NDA 021743	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	T790M	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Alecensa (alectinib) NDA 208434	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> rearrangements	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Xalkori (crizotinib) NDA 202570	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> rearrangements	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Zykadia (ceritinib) NDA 211225	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> rearrangements	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine Inc.)	Alunbrig (brigatinib) NDA 208772	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> rearrangements	P170019/S023 (06/30/2021)	
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tafinlar (dabrafenib) NDA 202806 in combination with Mekinist (trametinib) NDA 204114	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E	P170019 (11/30/2017)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P170019/S008 (07/01/2019)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Tabrecta (capmatinib) NDA 213591	<i>MET</i>	<i>MET</i> single nucleotide variants and indels that lead to <i>MET</i> exon 14 skipping	P170019/S011 (05/06/2020)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	BRAFTOVI (encorafenib) NDA210496 in combination with MEKTOVI (binimetinib) NDA210498	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E	P170019/S039 (10/11/2023)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Rozlytrek (entrectinib) NDA 212725	<i>ROS1</i>	<i>ROS1</i> fusions	P170019/S014 (06/07/2022)	0037U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	ONCO/Reveal Dx Lung & Colon Cancer Assay (O/RDx-LCCA) (Pillar Biosciences, Inc.)	A tyrosine kinase inhibitor approved by FDA for that indication	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P200011 (07/30/2021)	0523U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Express Test (Life	Zegfrovy (sunvozertinib) NDA 219839	<i>EGFR</i>	Exon 20 insertion mutations	P240040 (07/02/2025)	0022U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Technologies Corporation)					
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Tafinlar (dabrafenib) NDA 202806 in combination with Mekinist (trametinib) NDA 204114	<i>BRAF</i>	V600E	P160045 (06/22/2017)	0022U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Xalkori (crizotinib) NDA 202570	ROS1	<i>ROS1</i> fusions	P160045 (06/22/2017)	0022U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Iressa (gefitinib) NDA 206995	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P160045 (06/22/2017)	0022U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Gavreto (pralsetinib) NDA 213721	<i>RET</i>	<i>RET</i> fusions	P160045/S019 (09/04/2020)	0022U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Rybrevent (amivantamb) BLA 761210	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 20 insertion mutations	P160045/S027 (12/01/2021)	0022U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	ENHERTU (fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki) BLA 761139	<i>ERBB2</i>	<i>ERBB2</i> Activating Mutations (SNVs And Exon 20 Insertions)	P160045/S035 (08/11/2022)	0022U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	Retevmo (selpercatinib) NDA 213246	<i>RET</i>	<i>RET</i> fusions	P160045/S031 (09/21/2022)	0022U
Non-Small Cell Lung cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	HERNEXEOS (zongertinib) NDA 219042	<i>ERBB2 (HER2)</i>	Activating mutations in the tyrosine kinase domain (SNVs in	P160045/S049 (08/08/2025)	0022U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Technologies Corporation)			exons 18-21 and exon 20 insertions)		
Non-Small Cell Lung cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life Technologies Corporation)	HYRNUO (sevabertinib) NDA 219972	<i>ERBB2</i> (<i>HER2</i>)	ERBB2/HER2 Activating mutations in the tyrosine kinase domain (SNVs in exons 18-21 and exon 20 insertions)	P160045/S050 (11/19/2025)	
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx (Dako North America, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	PD-L1	PD-L1 protein expression [Tumor Proportion Score (TPS) ≥ 1%]	P150013 (10/02/2015); updated P150013/S012 (04/16/2019)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx (Dako North America, Inc.)	Libtayo (cemiplimab-rwlc) BLA 761097	PD-L1	PD-L1 protein expression [Tumor Proportion Score (TPS) ≥ 50%]	P150013/S021 (02/22/2021)	N/A
Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	PD-L1 IHC 28-8 pharmDx (Dako North America, Inc.)	Opdivo (nivolumab) BLA 125554 in combination with Yervoy (ipilimumab) BLA 125377	PD-L1	PD-L1 protein expression (tumor cell staining ≥1%)	P150025/S013 (05/15/2020)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	therascreen EGFR RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Gilotrif (afatinib) NDA 201292	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120022 (07/12/2013)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	therascreen EGFR RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Iressa (gefitinib) NDA 206995	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120022/S001 (07/10/2015)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	therascreen EGFR RGQ PCR Kit	Gilotrif (afatinib) NDA 201292	<i>EGFR</i> (<i>HER1</i>)	L861Q, G719X and S7681	P120022/S016 (01/12/2016)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	(Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)					
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	therascreen EGFR RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Vizimpro (dacomitinib) NDA 211288	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120022/S018 (09/27/2018)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	therascreen KRAS RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Lumakras (sotorasib) NDA 214665	<i>KRAS</i>	G12C	P110027/S012 (05/28/2021)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	therascreen KRAS RGQ PCR Kit (Qiagen Manchester, Ltd.)	Krazati (adagrasib) NDA 216340	<i>KRAS</i>	<i>KRAS</i> G12C	P110027/S013 (12/02/2022)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Ventana ALK (D5F3) CDx Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Xalkori (crizotinib) NDA 202570	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> protein expression	P140025 (06/12/2015)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Ventana ALK (D5F3) CDx Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Zykadia (ceritinib) NDA 211225	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> protein expression	P140025/S005 (05/26/2017)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Ventana ALK (D5F3) CDx Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Alecensa (alectinib) NDA 208434	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> protein expression	P140025/S006 (11/06/2017)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Ventana ALK (D5F3) CDx Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Lorbrena (lorlatinib) NDA 210868	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> protein expression	P140025/S014 (03/03/2021)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Medical Systems, Inc.)					
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Ventana MET (SP44) Rx Dx Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc. (Roche Tissue Diagnostics))	Emrelis (telisotuzumab vedotin-tlv) BLA 761384	<i>MET</i>	<i>MET</i> protein expression ($\geq$ 50% of tumor cells exhibiting strong membrane and/or cytoplasmic staining 3+)	P240037 (05/14/2025)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Ventana PD-L1 (SP142) Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Tecentriq (atezolizumab) BLA 761034	PD-L1	PD-L1 protein expression (PD-L1 stained $\geq$ 50% of tumor cells [TC $\geq$ 50%] or PD-L1 stained tumor-infiltrating immune cells [IC] covering $\geq$ 10% of the tumor area [IC $\geq$ 10%])	P160002/S006 (07/02/2018)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Ventana PD-L1 (SP263) Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Tecentriq (atezolizumab) BLA 761034	PD-L1	PD-L1 protein expression (PD-L1 stained $\geq$ 1% of tumor cells [TC $\geq$ 1%])	P160046/S010 (10/15/2021)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Vysis ALK Break Apart FISH Probe Kit (Abbott Molecular Inc.)	Xalkori (crizotinib) NDA 202570	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> gene rearrangements	P110012 (08/26/2011)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Vysis ALK Break Apart FISH Probe Kit (Abbott Molecular Inc.)	Alunbrig (brigatinib) NDA 208772	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> gene rearrangements	P110012/S020 (05/22/2020)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue	Vysis ALK Break Apart FISH Probe	ENSACOVE (ensartinib) NDA 218171	<i>ALK</i>	<i>ALK</i> gene rearrangements	P110012/S022 (08/05/2025)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Kit (Abbott Molecular Inc.)					
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) – Tissue	TruSight Oncology Comprehensive (Illumina, Inc.)	Retevmo (selpercatinib) NDA 213246	<i>RET</i>	<i>RET</i> fusions	P230011 (08/21/2024)	0543U
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) – Tissue	Ventana PD-L1 (SP263) Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Libtayo (cemiplimab-rwlc) – BLA 761097	PD-L1	PD-L1 protein expression (PD-L1 stained ≥ 50% of tumor cells [TC ≥ 50%])	P160046/S013 (03/01/2023)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue or Plasma	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Iressa (gefitinib) NDA 206995	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120019/S019 (08/22/0218)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue or Plasma	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Iressa (gefitinib) NDA 206995	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120019/S031 (10/27/2020)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue or Plasma	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Tarceva (erlotinib) NDA 021743	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120019/S031 (10/27/2020)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue or Plasma	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Gilotrif (afatinib) NDA 201292	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120019/S031 (10/27/2020)	N/A
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) - Tissue or Plasma	cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.)	Tagrisso (osimertinib) NDA 208065	<i>EGFR (HER1)</i>	Exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution mutation	P120019/S031 (10/27/2020)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Ovarian Cancer - Tissue	FoundationFocus CDxBRCA Assay (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Rubraca (rucaparib) NDA 209115	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> alterations	P160018 (12/19/2016)	N/A
Ovarian Cancer - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> alterations	P170019/S004 (07/01/2019)	0037U
Ovarian Cancer - Tissue	Myriad myChoice CDx (Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558	Myriad HRD	Deleterious or suspected deleterious mutations in <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> genes and/or positive Genomic Instability Score)	P190014/S003 (05/08/2020)	0172U
Ovarian Cancer - Whole Blood	BRACAnalysis CDx (Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	Mutations	P140020 (12/19/2014)	N/A
Ovarian Cancer - Whole Blood	BRACAnalysis CDx (Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.)	Rubraca (rucaparib) NDA 209115	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	Mutations	P140020/S016 (10/16/2018)	N/A
Pancreatic Cancer - Whole Blood	BRACAnalysis CDx (Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc.)	Lynparza (olaparib) NDA 208558	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	Mutations	P140020/S019 (12/27/2019)	N/A
Prostate Cancer - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	AKEEGA (niraparib + abiraterone acetate) NDA 216793	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> alterations	P170019/S042 (08/11/2023)	0037U
Solid Tumors	Ventana MMR RxDx Panel (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) proteins	<i>MLH1</i> , <i>PMS2</i> , <i>MSH2</i> and <i>MSH6</i>	P210001/S001 (03/21/2022)	N/A

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
Solid Tumors	Ventana MMR Rx Dx Panel (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Jemperli (dostarlimab-gxly) BLA 761174	Deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) proteins	<i>MLH1</i> , <i>PMS2</i> , <i>MSH2</i> , and <i>MSH6</i>	P210001 (08/17/2021)	N/A
Solid Tumors - Plasma	FoundationOne Liquid CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Rozlytrek (entrectinib) NDA 212725	<i>NTRK1</i> , <i>NTRK2</i> , and <i>NTRK3</i> fusions	<i>NTRK1/2/3</i> fusions	P190032/S004 (12/22/2022)	0239U
Solid Tumors - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	TMB	TMB ≥ 10 mutations per megabase	P170019/S016 (06/16/2020)	0037U
Solid Tumors - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Vitrakvi (larotrectinib) NDA 210861	<i>NTRK1</i> , <i>NTRK2</i> , <i>NTRK3</i>	<i>NTRK1</i> , <i>NTRK2</i> and <i>NTRK3</i> fusions	P170019/S017 (10/23/2020)	0037U
Solid Tumors - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	MSI-High	Microsatellite instability-High (MSI-H)	P170019/S029 (02/18/2022)	0037U
Solid Tumors - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	RETEVMO (selpercatinib) NDA214246	<i>RET</i>	<i>RET</i> fusions	P170019/S043 (10/06/2023)	0037U
Solid Tumors - Tissue	MI Cancer Seek (MCS) (Caris Life Sciences)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	MSI-High	Microsatellite instability – High (MSI-H)	P240010 (11/05/2024)	0211U
Solid Tumors - Tissue	MI Cancer Seek (MCS) (Caris Life Sciences)	Jemperli (dostarlimab-gxly) – BLA 761223	MSI-High	Microsatellite instability – High (MSI-H)	P240010 (11/05/2024)	0211U
Solid Tumors - Tissue	TruSight Oncology Comprehensive (Illumina, Inc.)	Vitrakvi (larotrectinib) NDA 210861	<i>NTRK1</i> , <i>NTRK2</i> , <i>NTRK3</i> fusions	<i>NTRK1/2/3</i> fusions	P230011 (08/21/2024)	0543U
Solid Tumors - Tissue	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine, Inc.)	Rozlytrek (entrectinib) NDA 212725	<i>NTRK1</i> , <i>NTRK2</i> , <i>NTRK3</i>	<i>NTRK1</i> , <i>NTRK2</i> and <i>NTRK3</i> fusions	P170019/S014 (06/07/2022)	0037U
Thyroid Cancer (TC) - Tissue	Oncomine Dx Target Test (Life	Retevmo (selpercatinib) NDA 213246	<i>RET</i>	<i>RET</i> fusions	P160045/S031 (09/21/2022)	0022U

Indication - Sample Type	Diagnostic Name (Manufacturer)	Drug Trade Name (Generic) NDA / BLA	Biomarker (s)	Biomarker(s) (Details)	PMA / 510(k) / 513(f)(2) / HDE (Approval / Clearance / Grant Date)	PLA Codes ^a
	Technologies Corporation)					
Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) - Tissue	PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx (Dako North America, Inc.)	Keytruda (pembrolizumab) BLA 125514	PD-L1	PD-L1 protein expression [Combined Positive Score (CPS) ≥ 10]	P150013/S020 (11/13/2020)	N/A
Urothelial Cancer - Tissue	therascreen FGFR RGQ RT-PCR Kit (QIAGEN Manchester Ltd.)	Balversa (erdafitinib) NDA 212018	<i>FGFR3</i>	Exon 7: R248C (c.742C>T), S249C (c.746C>G); exon 10: G370C (c.1108G>T) and Y373C (c.1118A>G); and fusions (FGFR3-TACC3v1 and FGFR3-TACC3v3)	P180043 (04/12/2019)	0154U
Urothelial Carcinoma - Tissue	Ventana PD-L1 (SP142) Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.)	Tecentriq (atezolizumab) BLA 761034	PD-L1	PD-L1 protein expression (PD-L1 stained tumor-infiltrating immune cells [IC] covering ≥ 5% of the tumor area)	P160002 (05/18/2016)	N/A
Uveal Melanoma – Whole Blood	SeCore CDx HLA Sequencing System (One Lambda Inc.)	Kimmtrak (tebentafusp-tebn) BLA 761228	<i>HLA</i>	HLA-A*02:01	BR220737 (11/28/2022)	N/A

BLA: biologics license application; dMMR: mismatch repair deficient; FDA: U.S. Food & Drug Administration; MSI-H: microsatellite instability-high; N/A: not applicable; NCCN: National Comprehensive Cancer Network; NDA: new drug application; TMB: tumor mutational burden

Source: ⁶³, and ⁶⁴,

^a PLA codes are for the diagnostic test only. CPT codes for genes will be listed in the coding table.

In August 2021, Genentech voluntarily withdrew accelerated approval of atezolizumab (Tecentriq) for use in patients with PD-L1 positive, triple-negative breast cancer following FDA assessment of confirmatory trial results.

POLICY

A. *ALK* Testing

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic rearrangement variants of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (*ALK*) gene in tissue may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with an U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved ALK inhibitor therapy (e.g., crizotinib [Xalkori], ceritinib [Zykadia], alectinib [Alecensa], brigatinib [Alunbrig], or lorlatinib [Lorbrena]) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma or in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.

B. *BRAF* Testing

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for the somatic *BRAF*V600E variant may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with an FDA-approved BRAF and/or MEK inhibitor therapy (e.g., dabrafenib [Tafinlar] and trametinib [Mekinist]), in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, colorectal cancer (CRC) or metastatic CRC, glioma, anaplastic thyroid cancer (ATC), unresectable or metastatic melanoma, or resected stage III melanoma, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.
2. Testing for *BRAF*V600 variants or *BRAF* fusion rearrangements (e.g., KIAA1549::*BRAF*) in individuals with relapsed or refractory pediatric low-grade glioma may be considered **medically necessary** to select individuals for targeted treatment with tovorafenib.
3. Testing for *BRAF*V600 variants or *BRAF* fusion rearrangements for all other individuals with glioma to select targeted treatment is considered **experimental / investigational**.

C. *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* Testing

1. Genetic testing for *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* germline variants may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with PARP inhibitors (e.g., olaparib [Lynparza] and talazoparib [Talzenna]) for human epidermal receptor 2 (HER2)-negative metastatic and early stage, high-risk breast cancer, individuals with metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC), and advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer.
2. Somatic *BRCA1/2* variant analysis using tumor tissue may be considered **medically necessary** for individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, mCRPC, and prostate cancer to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies.

D. ***Claudin 18 (CLDN18) Testing***

1. *CLDN18* testing may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies in individuals with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma whose tumors are claudin (CLDN) 18.2 positive as determined by an FDA-approved test.

E. ***EGFR Testing***

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic variants in exons 18 through 21 (e.g., G719X, L858R, T790M, S678I, L861Q) within the epidermal growth factor receptor (*EGFR*) gene, may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with a FDA-approved therapy (e.g., erlotinib [Tarceva] alone or in combination with ramucirumab [Cyramza], gefitinib [Iressa], afatinib [Gilotrif], dacomitinib [Vizimpro], or osimertinib [Tagrisso]) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, advanced squamous-cell non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), and NSCLC not otherwise specified, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.
2. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic variants in exon 20 (e.g., insertion mutations) within the *EGFR* gene, may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with an FDA-approved therapy (e.g., mobocertinib [Exkivity]) in individuals with NSCLC, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.
3. Somatic *EGFR* variant analysis using tumor tissue may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies for individuals with metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC), if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.

F. ***ESR1 Testing***

1. Analysis of tissue somatic variants of the *ESR1* gene using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic tissue test to detect tumor DNA may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to a liquid biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved with elacestrant (Orserdu) in individuals with estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer with disease progression following at least 1 line of endocrine therapy, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and tissue test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels.

G. ***EZH2 Testing***

1. *EZH2* testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with tazemetostat (Tazverik) in individuals with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma whose tumors are positive for an *EZH2* variant as detected by an FDA-approved test and who have received at least 2 prior systemic therapies.

H. ***FGFR2* Testing**

1. *FGFR2* testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with pemigatinib (Pemazyre) in individuals with previously treated, unresectable locally advanced or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with a fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (*FGFR2*) fusion or other rearrangement as detected by an FDA-approved test.

I. ***FGFR3* Testing**

1. *FGFR3* testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with erdafitinib (Balversa) in individuals with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma and progressed during or following at least one line of prior platinum-containing chemotherapy including within 12 months of neoadjuvant or adjuvant platinum-containing chemotherapy.

J. ***FLT3* Testing**

1. Somatic testing using blood or bone marrow specimens for *FLT3* gene variants or internal tandem duplication (ITD)-positive as detected by an FDA-approved test to select treatment for acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with FDA-approved targeted therapies may be considered **medically necessary** if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.

K. ***FOLR1* Testing**

1. *FOLR1* testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies for individuals with platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, who have received one to three prior systemic treatment regimens.

L. ***HER2* Testing**

1. *HER2* testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with FDA-approved therapies for individuals with metastatic solid tumors.

M. **Homologous Recombination Repair (HRR) Gene Testing**

1. Somatic testing using tissue biopsy for homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene variants (*BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *ATM*, *BARD1*, *BRIP1*, *CDK12*, *CHEK1*, *CHEK2*, *FANCL*, *PALB2*, *RAD51B*, *RAD51C*, *RAD51D*, and *RAD54L*) to select treatment for mCRPC with FDA-approved targeted therapies may be considered **medically necessary**.

N. **Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD) Gene Testing**

1. Homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) analysis of tumor tissue may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies for individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer.

O. **Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) Testing**

1. *HLA* testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with tebentafusp-tebn (Kimmtrak) for individuals with unresectable or metastatic uveal melanoma.

P. **IDH1 and IDH2 Testing**

1. Testing for *IDH1* or *IDH2* gene variants in individuals with glioma (i.e., grade 2 astrocytoma or oligodendroglioma following surgery including biopsy, sub-total resection, or gross total resection) may be considered **medically necessary** to select individuals for targeted treatment with vorasidenib.
2. Testing for *IDH1* or *IDH2* gene variants in individuals with relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or individuals that are 75 years or older, or who have comorbidities that preclude use of intensive induction chemotherapy and are newly diagnosed with AML may be considered **medically necessary** to select individuals for targeted treatment with FDA-approved therapies that are consistent with the labeled indication.
3. Testing for *IDH1* gene variants in individuals with relapsed or refractory myelodysplastic syndromes or locally advanced or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma may be considered **medically necessary** to select individuals for targeted treatment with ivosidenib in concordance with the labeled indication.

Q. **KIT Testing**

1. Testing for the *KIT*D816V gene variant in tumor tissue biopsy specimens in individuals with aggressive systemic mastocytosis (ASM) may be considered **medically necessary** to select individuals for targeted treatment with imatinib mesylate (Gleevec).

R. **KMT2A Testing**

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic rearrangement variants of the *KMT2A* gene may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with FDA-approved revumenib (Revuforj) in individuals with relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

S. **MET Exon 14 Skipping Alteration**

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic alterations in tissue that leads to *MET* exon 14 skipping may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with capmatinib (Tabrecta) in individuals with metastatic NSCLC, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines).

T. Mismatch Repair/Microsatellite Instability Testing

1. For individuals with unresectable or metastatic solid tumors who receive mismatch repair/microsatellite instability tumor tissue testing to select treatment may be considered **medically necessary** for FDA-approved immune checkpoint inhibitors with NCCN recommendations of 2A or higher and the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.

U. Neurotrophic Receptor Tyrosine Kinase (*NTRK*) Gene Fusion Testing

1. *NTRK* gene fusion testing may be considered **medically necessary** for individuals with recurrent unresectable (local or regional) or stage IV breast cancer to select individuals for treatment with FDA-approved therapies.
2. Analysis of tumor tissue for *NTRK* gene fusions may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with TRK inhibitor therapy (e.g., larotrectinib [Vitrakvi] or entrectinib [Rozlytrek]) in individuals with metastatic NSCLC, metastatic CRC, unresectable or metastatic melanoma, glioma, and individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, primary peritoneal cancer, or other solid tumors, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines).

V. *PDGFRA* Testing

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic variants of the *PDGFRA* gene (e.g., D842V) may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with avapritinib (Ayvakit) in individuals with unresectable or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST).

W. *PDGFRB* Testing

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic gene rearrangements of the *PDGFRB* gene (e.g., *FIP1L1-PDGFRa*) may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with imatinib mesylate (Gleevec) in individuals with myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative diseases (MDS/MPD).

X. *PIK3CA* Testing

1. *PIK3CA* testing may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with alpelisib (Piqray) in individuals with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer who have progressed on or after an endocrine-based regimen (see Policy Guidelines).

Y. Programmed Cell Death Ligand-1 Testing

1. For individuals with unresectable or metastatic solid tumors who receive programmed cell death ligand-1 (PD-L1) tumor tissue testing to select treatment may be considered **medically necessary** for FDA-approved immune checkpoint inhibitors with NCCN recommendations of 2A or higher and the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.

Z. **RAS (*KRAS* and *NRAS*) Testing**

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic variants of the *KRAS* gene (e.g., G12C) may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with sotorasib (Lumakras) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma or in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.
2. *KRAS* and *NRAS* testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered **medically necessary** for individuals with metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) to select individuals for treatment with U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved therapies.

AA. **RET Testing**

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic alterations in the *RET* gene may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with RET inhibitor therapy (e.g., pralsetinib [Gavreto] or selpercatinib [Retevmo]) in individuals with advanced or metastatic NSCLC, CRC, medullary thyroid cancer, thyroid cancer, or any other solid tumors, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.

BB. **ROS1 Testing**

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic rearrangement variants of the *ROS1* gene may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with an FDA-approved *ROS1* inhibitor therapy (e.g., crizotinib [Xalkori]) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma or in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.

CC. **TP53 Testing**

1. Analysis of tumor tissue for a somatic deletion of chromosome 17p (*TP53* gene) may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with venetoclax (Venclexta) in individuals with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).

DD. **Tumor Mutational Burden Testing**

1. For individuals with unresectable or metastatic solid tumors who receive tumor mutational burden tumor (TMB) tissue testing to select treatment may be considered **medically necessary** for FDA-approved immune checkpoint inhibitors with NCCN recommendations of 2A or higher and the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label.

EE. Circulating Tumor DNA Testing (Liquid Biopsy)

1. Analysis of plasma for somatic rearrangement variants of the ALK gene using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved ALK inhibitor therapy in individuals with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (e.g., alectinib [Alecensa]), if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and ctDNA test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels (see Policy Guidelines).
2. Analysis of plasma (liquid biopsy) for the somatic BRAF V600E variants using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved therapy in individuals with metastatic CRC and NSCLC, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines).
3. BRCA1/2 variant analysis using circulating tumor DNA (liquid biopsy) may be considered **medically necessary** for individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies when tissue-based analysis is not clinically feasible.
4. At diagnosis, analysis of plasma for somatic variants in exons 19 through 21 (e.g., exon 19 deletions, L858R, T790M) within the EGFR gene, using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved therapy in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, advanced squamous cell NSCLC, and NSCLC not otherwise specified, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines).
5. At progression, analysis of plasma for the EGFR T790M resistance variant for targeted therapy with osimertinib using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered **medically necessary** in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, advanced squamous cell NSCLC, and NSCLC not otherwise specified, when tissue biopsy to obtain new tissue is not feasible (e.g., in those who do not have enough tissue for standard molecular testing using formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, do not have a biopsy-amenable lesion, or cannot undergo biopsy), and when the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to osimertinib and it is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines).

6. *ESR1* testing using ctDNA to detect variants (liquid biopsy) may be considered **medically necessary** to predict treatment response to elacestrant (Orserdu) in individuals with estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer with disease progression following at least 1 line of endocrine therapy (see Policy Guidelines).
7. Somatic testing using circulating tumor DNA testing (liquid biopsy) for *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, and *ATM* variants to select treatment for mCRPC with FDA-approved targeted therapies may be considered **medically necessary**.
8. Analysis of plasma for somatic alteration that leads to *MET* exon 14 skipping using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with *MET* inhibitor therapy (e.g., capmatinib [Tabrecta]) in individuals with NSCLC, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and ctDNA test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels (see Policy Guidelines).
9. Analysis of plasma for *NTRK* gene fusions using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with TRK inhibitor therapy (e.g., larotrectinib [Vitrakvi] or entrectinib [Rozlytrek]) in individuals with metastatic NSCLC, metastatic CRC, unresectable or metastatic melanoma, glioma, and individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, primary peritoneal cancer, or other solid tumors, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and ctDNA test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels (see Policy Guidelines).
10. *PIK3CA* testing using ctDNA (liquid biopsy) specimens may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with alpelisib (Piqray) in individuals with hormone receptor-positive, HER2 negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer who have progressed on or after an endocrine-based regimen (see Policy Guidelines).
 - a. When tumor tissue is available, use of tissue for testing is preferred but is not required.
11. Analysis of plasma (liquid biopsy) for somatic variants of the *KRAS* (e.g., G12C) and *RAS* variants using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect circulating tumor (ctDNA) may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved therapy in individuals with metastatic CRC if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines).
12. Analysis of plasma for somatic variants of the *KRAS* gene (e.g., G12C) using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with sotorasib (Lumakras) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma or

in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and ctDNA test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels (see Policy Guidelines).

13. Analysis of plasma for somatic alterations of the *RET* gene using plasma specimens to detect ctDNA is considered **experimental / investigational** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with *RET* inhibitor therapy (e.g., selpercatinib [Retevmo], pralsetinib [Gavreto]) in individuals with advanced or metastatic NSCLC, CRC, medullary thyroid cancer, thyroid cancer, or any other solid tumors.
14. Analysis of plasma for somatic rearrangement variants of the *ROS1* gene to detect ctDNA may be considered **medically necessary** as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with *ROS1* inhibitor therapy (e.g., crizotinib [Xalkori] or entrectinib) in individuals with NSCLC.
15. All other uses of somatic testing using circulating tumor DNA testing (liquid biopsy) to guide cancer targeted therapy are considered **experimental / investigational**.

FF. Plasma Testing When Tissue is Insufficient

1. Plasma tests for oncogenic driver variants deemed **medically necessary** on tissue biopsy may be considered **medically necessary** to select treatment with targeted therapy for individuals meeting the following criteria:
 - a. Individual does not have sufficient tissue for standard molecular testing using formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue; **AND**
 - b. Follow-up tissue-based analysis is planned should no driver variant be identified via plasma testing.

GG. Other

1. All other uses, not listed above, of genetic variant testing for somatic variants, to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies, outlined in Table 1, for individuals with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer are considered **experimental / investigational**.

POLICY GUIDELINES

- A. See U.S. Food and Drug Administration labels, clinical trials, and National Comprehensive Cancer Network(NCCN) guidelines for specific population descriptions. Descriptions varied slightly across sources. Plans may need to alter local coverage medical policy to conform to state law regarding coverage of biomarker testing.
- B. This policy does not address germline testing for inherited risk of developing cancer.
- C. Note: Extensive evidence review is not included for somatic tests of individual genes (not gene panels) associated with FDA-approved therapies with NCCN recommendations of 2A or higher. Additionally, while the FDA approval of companion diagnostic tests for genes might

include tests that are conducted as panels, the FDA approval is for specific genes (such as driver variants) and not for all of the genes on the test panel. No evidence review is provided for somatic tests of individual genes that do not have associated FDA-approved therapies regardless of NCCN recommendations, as these off-label therapies are deemed investigational per the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association Medical Policy Program Policies and Procedures.

- D. This policy varies from NCCN-Pediatric CNS guidelines for pediatric gliomas, which endorse use of several off-label therapies. Plans might locally consider coverage of BRAF V600E testing to inform coverage of vemurafenib and ALK rearrangement testing to inform coverage of lorlatinib and alectinib. The NCCN guidelines for CNS cancers also endorse off-label use of ivosidenib in recurrent or progressive adult oligodendroglioma after radiotherapy and chemotherapy harboring IDH1 variants. NCCN notes that IDH variant testing is required for the workup of all gliomas, as IDH variant status defines WHO grade 2 and 3 astrocytomas and oligodendrogliomas, and grade 4 astrocytomas. The presence of these variants distinguishes lower-grade gliomas from glioblastomas, which are IDH wild-type. IDH-mutant gliomas are considered adult-type diffuse gliomas and are addressed in the NCCN non-pediatric CNS cancer guidelines. This review does not address genetic testing for purposes of diagnosis or staging in melanoma or glioma.

E. Targeted Therapy

1. Targeted therapy is a type of precision or personalized medicine that treats cancer by targeting specific features, changes, mutations (variants), or substances in or on cancer cells.
2. There are many kinds of targeted therapies. They are designed to stop cancer cells from growing and spreading while limiting damage to normal, healthy cells. Each type works in a specific way. For example, they might:
 - a. Target specific biomarkers (genes and proteins that help cancer cells survive and grow).
 - b. Change the tissue or environment that cancer cells grow in.
 - c. Target other types of cells that help a cancer grow, like blood vessel cells.
3. Targeted therapy definition: treatment with drugs that interact with or block the synthesis of specific cellular components characteristic of the individual's disease to stop or interrupt the specific biochemical dysfunction involved in the progression of the disease.
4. Genetic therapy definition: techniques and strategies that include coding sequences and other conventional or radical means to transform or modify cells to treat or reverse disease conditions.

F. Paired Genetic Testing

Testing for genetic changes in tumor tissue assesses somatic changes. However, most somatic testing involves a paired blood analysis in order to distinguish whether findings in tumor tissue are acquired somatic changes or inherited germline changes. As such, simultaneous sequencing of tumor and normal tissue can recognize potential secondary germline changes that may identify risk for other cancers as well as identify risk for relatives. Thus, some laboratories offer concurrent full germline and somatic testing or paired tumor

sequencing and germline sequencing, through large panels of germline and somatic variants. For paired panel testing involving germline components, BCBSKS medial policy *Genetic Cancer Susceptibility Panels Using Next Generation Sequencing*. For paired panel testing involving somatic components, see BCBSKS medial policy *Comprehensive Genomic Profiling for Selecting Targeted Cancer Therapies*.

G. Repeat Genetic Testing

There may be utility in repeated testing of gene variants for determining targeted therapy or immunotherapy in individuals with NSCLC, prostate cancer, CRC, ovarian cancer, etc. as tumor molecular profiles may change with subsequent treatments and re-evaluation may be considered at time of cancer progression for treatment decision-making. For example, repeat testing (tissue or liquid based) at progression on or after targeted therapy with an FDA-approved drug may be considered to select patients for treatment with another FDA-approved therapy if an acquired resistance variant occurs that was not detected at initial diagnosis (Lin et al 2019; PMID 30425037). The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) currently suggests repeat genomic testing for individuals on targeted therapy with suspected acquired resistance, especially if choice of next-line therapy would be guided. The ASCO guidance is not tumor specific, and it cautions to consider clinical utility (Chakravarty et al, 2022; PMID 35175857).

H. Tissue-based Genetic Testing

Tissue biopsy testing uses tissue samples and assesses cancer DNA within the sampled tissue. The goal is to identify options for genome-informed treatment. Some providers will order a liquid biopsy test and a tissue biopsy test at the same time to hasten time to treatment. If the intent of concurrent testing is to follow an individual over time to monitor for resistance variants, then consideration could be given to doing tissue biopsy at diagnosis with the liquid biopsy to make sure that variants that are going to be followed longitudinally can be detected by the tissue biopsy.

I. Concurrent Somatic Liquid-Based and Tissue-Based Genetic Testing

Liquid biopsy testing uses blood samples and assesses cancer DNA and non-cancer DNA in the same blood sample. The goal is to identify options for genome-informed treatment. Some providers will order a liquid biopsy test and a tissue biopsy test at the same time to hasten time to treatment. If the intent of concurrent testing is to follow an individual over time to monitor for resistance variants, then consideration could be given to doing liquid biopsy at diagnosis with the tissue biopsy to make sure that variants that are going to be followed longitudinally can be detected by the liquid biopsy.

J. Recommended Testing Strategies

Individuals who meet criteria for genetic testing as outlined in the policy statements above should be tested for the variants specified.

- When tumor tissue is available, use of tissue for testing of any/all variants and biomarkers outlined in this policy is recommended, but is not required in all situations. In certain situations, circulating tumor DNA testing (liquid biopsy) may be an option.

K. Genetics Nomenclature Update

The Human Genome Variation Society nomenclature is used to report information on variants found in DNA and serves as an international standard in DNA diagnostics. It is being implemented for genetic testing medical evidence review updates starting in 2017 (see Table PG2). The Society's nomenclature is recommended by the Human Variome Project, the Human Genome Organization, and by the Human Genome Variation Society itself.

The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology standards and guidelines for interpretation of sequence variants represent expert opinion from both organizations, in addition to the College of American Pathologists. These recommendations primarily apply to genetic tests used in clinical laboratories, including genotyping, single genes, panels, exomes, and genomes. Table PG3 shows the recommended standard terminology- "pathogenic," "likely pathogenic," "uncertain significance," "likely benign," and "benign"- to describe variants identified that cause Mendelian disorders.

Table PG2. Nomenclature to Report on Variants Found in DNA

Previous	Updated	Definition
Mutation	Disease-associated variant	Disease-associated change in the DNA sequence
	Variant	Change in the DNA sequence
	Familial variant	Disease-associated variant identified in a proband for use in subsequent targeted genetic testing in first-degree relatives

Table PG3. ACMG-AMP Standards and Guidelines for Variant Classification

Variant Classification	Definition
Pathogenic	Disease-causing change in the DNA sequence
Likely pathogenic	Likely disease-causing change in the DNA sequence
Variant of uncertain significance	Change in DNA sequence with uncertain effects on disease
Likely benign	Likely benign change in the DNA sequence
Benign	Benign change in the DNA sequence

ACMG-AMP: American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology.

L. Genetic Counseling

Genetic counseling is primarily aimed at patients who are at risk for inherited disorders, and experts recommend formal genetic counseling in most cases when genetic testing for an inherited condition is considered. The interpretation of the results of genetic tests and the understanding of risk factors can be very difficult and complex. Therefore, genetic counseling will assist individuals in understanding the possible benefits and harms of genetic testing, including the possible impact of the information on the individual's family. Genetic counseling may alter the utilization of genetic testing substantially and may reduce inappropriate testing. Genetic counseling should be performed by an individual with experience and expertise in genetic medicine and genetic testing methods.

Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

RATIONALE

This evidence review was created using searches of the PubMed database. The most recent literature update was performed through May 15, 2026.

Evidence reviews assess whether a medical test is clinically useful. A useful test provides information to make a clinical management decision that improves the net health outcome. That is, the balance of benefits and harms is better when the test is used to manage the condition than when another test or no test is used to manage the condition.

The first step in assessing a medical test is to formulate the clinical context and purpose of the test. The test must be technically reliable, clinically valid, and clinically useful for that purpose. Evidence reviews assess the evidence on whether a test is clinically valid and clinically useful. Technical reliability is outside the scope of these reviews, and credible information on technical reliability is available from other sources.

BIOMARKER TESTING USING TISSUE BIOPSY TO SELECT TARGETED TREATMENT

Clinical Context and Test Purpose

Breast cancer treatment selection is informed by tumor type, grade, stage, patient performance status and preference, prior treatments, and the molecular characteristics of the tumor such as the presence of driver variants. One purpose of biomarker testing of individuals who have advanced cancer is to inform a decision regarding treatment selection (e.g., whether to select a targeted treatment or standard treatment).

The following PICO was used to select literature to inform this review.

Populations

The relevant population of interest is individuals with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer for whom the selection of treatment depends on the molecular characterization of the tumor.

Interventions

The technology being considered is genetic testing for biomarkers using tissue or liquid biopsy.

Comparators

Decisions about treatment in unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer are based on clinical characteristics.

Outcomes

The general outcomes of interest in oncology are overall survival, disease-specific survival, quality of life (QOL), treatment-related mortality and morbidity.

Beneficial outcomes resulting from a true-positive test result are prolonged survival, reduced toxicity, and improved QOL associated with receiving a more effective targeted therapy. Beneficial outcomes from a true negative result are prolonged survival associated with receiving chemotherapy in those without driver variants.

Harmful outcomes resulting from a false-negative test result include shorter survival from receiving less effective and more cytotoxic chemotherapy in those with driver variants; possible harmful outcomes resulting from a false-positive test result are a shorter survival from receiving potentially ineffective targeted treatment and delay in initiation of chemotherapy in those without driver variants.

The overall response rate (ORR) may be used as a surrogate endpoint reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit in individuals with refractory solid tumors. ORR can be measured by the proportion of individuals with best overall confirmed response of complete response) or partial response by the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, version 1.1 (RECIST 1.1),⁶⁵ or Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology criteria,⁶⁶ as appropriate by a blinded and independent adjudication committee.

There are clearly defined quantitative thresholds for the follow-up of individuals in oncology trials. A general rule is a continuation of treatment until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Long-term follow-up outside of a study setting is conducted to determine survival status. The duration of follow-up for the outcomes of interest is 6 months and 1 year.

Study Selection Criteria

Methodologically credible studies were selected using the following principles:

- To assess efficacy outcomes, comparative controlled prospective trials were sought, with a preference for randomized controlled trials (RCTs);
- In the absence of such trials, comparative observational studies were sought, with a preference for prospective studies.
- To assess long-term outcomes and adverse events, single-arm studies that capture longer periods of follow-up and/or larger populations were sought.
- Studies with duplicative or overlapping populations were excluded.

REVIEW OF EVIDENCE

Testing for Genetic Variants for Selection of FDA-approved Targeted Therapies

For individuals with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer who receive genetic variant testing of tumor tissue or circulating tumor DNA and are being considered for targeted therapy with an FDA-approved drug consistent with the labeled indication, the evidence includes FDA-approved therapeutics with National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations of 2A or higher and was not extensively evaluated. The evidence includes the pivotal studies leading to the FDA and National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations.

For individuals with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer who are being considered for targeted therapy with an FDA-approved drug consistent with the labeled indication, the evidence includes FDA-approved therapeutics with National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations of 2A or higher and was not extensively evaluated. The evidence includes the pivotal studies leading to the FDA and National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The purpose of the following information is to provide reference material. Inclusion does not imply endorsement or alignment with the evidence review conclusions.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

Guidelines or position statements will be considered for inclusion in 'Supplemental Information' if they were issued by, or jointly by, a US professional society, an international society with US representation, or National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Priority will be given to guidelines that are informed by a systematic review, include strength of evidence ratings, and include a description of management of conflict of interest.

American Society of Clinical Oncology

In 2022, the American Society of Clinical Oncology published a provisional clinical opinion on the appropriate use of tumor genomic testing in patients with metastatic or advanced solid tumors.⁶⁷

Provisional Clinical Opinion

Informal consensus is based on the review of existing approved testing and therapy combinations, available marker prevalence data, and expert opinion. As no formal systematic review of the clinical trial evidence was conducted for this provisional clinical opinion (PCO), and all the recommendations are based on the informal consensus of the expert panel, no recommendation-by-recommendation statement of evidence quality is provided.

Section 1: Framework for decision making on multigene panel–based genomic sequencing with disease-specific approved markers.

1. PCO 1.1. Genomic testing should be performed for patients with metastatic or advanced solid tumors with adequate performance status in the following two clinical scenarios:
 1. When there are genomic biomarker–linked therapies approved by regulatory agencies for their cancer.
 2. When considering a treatment for which there are specific genomic biomarker–based contraindications or exclusions (strength of recommendation: strong).

Section 3: Testing for gene fusions and exon skipping variants

1. PCO 3.1. In patients with metastatic or advanced solid tumors, fusion testing should be performed if there are fusion-targeted therapies with regulatory approval for that specific disease (strength of recommendation: strong).
2. PCO 3.2.1. *NTRK* fusion testing should be performed in patients with metastatic or advanced solid tumors who may be candidates for TRK-inhibitor therapy, considering the

prevalence of *NTRK* fusions in individual tumor types (strength of recommendation: strong).

3. PCO 3.2.2. Testing for other fusions is recommended in patients with metastatic or advanced solid tumors if no oncogenic driver alterations are identified on large panel DNA sequencing (strength of recommendation: moderate).

Section 4: Framework for decision making on panel tests with no approved disease-specific markers.

1. PCO 4.1. Genomic testing should be considered to determine candidacy for tumor-agnostic therapies in patients with metastatic or advanced solid tumors without approved genomic biomarker-linked therapies (strength of recommendation: moderate).
2. PCO 4.2. For tumors with actionable genomic alterations without approved genomic biomarker-linked targeted therapies, patient participation in clinical trials is encouraged after considering the expected efficacy of available standard-of-care options (strength of recommendation: strong).
3. PCO 4.3. Off-label and off-study use of genomic biomarker-linked therapies approved in other diseases is not recommended when a clinical trial is available or without clinical evidence of meaningful efficacy (strength of recommendation: strong).

A rapid update to the ASCO guideline was published in March 2023 to address *ESR1* testing (which was not recommended in the previous version).⁶⁸ The guideline recommended routine testing for *ESR1* mutations at the time of disease recurrence or progression while receiving endocrine therapy, with or without a concomitant CDK4/6 inhibitor, in patients with estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (Type of recommendation: evidence-based; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong). Testing should be performed with blood or tissue obtained at the time of progression, as *ESR1* alterations develop via selective pressure from treatment and are unlikely to be detected in the primary tumor. Blood-based ctDNA is preferred due to greater sensitivity.

American Urological Association/Society of Urologic Oncology

In 2023, the American Urological Association and the Society of Urologic Oncology published amended guidelines on advanced prostate cancer.⁶⁹ The guidelines included the following relevant recommendation (level of evidence) on the treatment of mCRPC:

- In patients with mCRPC, clinicians should offer germline (if not already performed) and somatic genetic testing to identify DNA repair deficiency, microsatellite instability (MSI) status, tumor mutational burden, and other potential mutations that may inform prognosis and familial cancer risk, as well as direct potential targeted therapies.(Clinical Principle)

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations

Not applicable.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

For individuals with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer who are being considered for targeted therapy with an FDA-approved drug consistent with the labeled indication, the evidence includes FDA-approved therapeutics with National

Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations of 2A or higher and was not extensively evaluated. The evidence includes the pivotal studies leading to the FDA and National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations. Thus, Table 3 will not be continually updated as the necessary clinical trials for an evidence review will be listed in the FDA approved label for each targeted therapy.

Some currently unpublished trials that might influence this review are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Key Trials

NCT No.	Trial Name	Planned Enrollment	Completion Date
<i>Ongoing</i>			
NCT02965755 ^a	Individualized Molecular Analyses Guide Efforts in Breast Cancer - Personalized Molecular Profiling in Cancer Treatment at Johns Hopkins (IMAGE-II)	200	Jul 2026 (active, not recruiting)
NCT02568267 ^a	An Open-Label, Multicenter, Global Phase 2 Basket Study of Entrectinib for the Treatment of Patients With Locally Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors That Harbor NTRK1/2/3, ROS1, or ALK Gene Rearrangements (STARTRK-2)	534	May 2026 (active, not recruiting)
NCT02693535 ^a	Targeted Agent and Profiling Utilization Registry (TAPUR) Study	4200	Dec 2028
NCT04526587	The Roswell Park Ciclib Study: A Prospective Study of Biomarkers and Clinical Features of Advanced/Metastatic Breast Cancer Treated With CDK4/6 Inhibitors	700	Jul 2035
NCT02306096	SCAN-B: The Sweden Cancerome Analysis Network - Breast Initiative	20000	Aug 2031
NCT03225664	BATTLE-2 Program: A Biomarker-Integrated Targeted Therapy Study in Previously Treated Patients With Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	37 (actual)	Dec 2027
NCT02622581	Clinical Research Platform into Molecular Testing, Treatment and Outcome of Non-Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Patients (CRISP)	12400	Dec 2027
NCT02465060	Molecular Analysis for Therapy Choice (MATCH)	6452	Dec 2026 (active, not recruiting)
NCT03199651	Beating Lung Cancer in Ohio (BLCIO) Protocol	3584	Dec 2028
NCT03178552 ^a	A Phase II/III Multicenter Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Multiple Targeted Therapies as Treatments for Patients With Advanced or Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Harboring Actionable Somatic	1000	Oct 2026 (active, not recruiting)

NCT No.	Trial Name	Planned Enrollment	Completion Date
	Mutations Detected in Blood (B-FAST: Blood-First Assay Screening Trial)		
NCT06632977	PREcision DIagnostics in Prostate Cancer Treatment (PREDICT)	474	Oct 2034
NCT02735252	Precision Oncology and Molecular Targeting in Advanced Genitourinary Cancers: Identifying Predictive Markers of Response (The "PROMOTE" Study)	156	Mar 2027 (active, not recruiting)
NCT03155620	NCI-COG Pediatric MATCH (Molecular Analysis for Therapy Choice) Screening Protocol	1377	Jan 2027 (active, not recruiting)
NCT05839379	Molecularly-Guided Phase II Umbrella Trial for Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults Newly Diagnosed with High-Grade Glioma, Including Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma	350	Aug 2034
NCT05722886	DETERMINE (Determining Extended Therapeutic Indications for Existing Drugs in Rare Molecularly Defined Indications Using a National Evaluation Platform Trial): An Umbrella-Basket Platform Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy of Targeted Therapies in Rare Adult, Paediatric and Teenage/Young Adult (TYA) Cancers With Actionable Genomic Alterations, Including Common Cancers With Rare Actionable Alterations	825	Oct 2029
Unpublished			
NCT04098640	Molecular Profiling Using FoundationOne CDx in Young (<50 Years of Age) Patients With Metastatic Breast Cancer (ML41263)	200	Dec 2025 (enrolling by invitation)

NCT: national clinical trial.

^a Denotes industry-sponsored or cosponsored trial.

CODING

The following codes for treatment and procedures applicable to this policy are included below for informational purposes. This may not be a comprehensive list of procedure codes applicable to this policy.

Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

The code(s) listed below are medically necessary ONLY if the procedure is performed according to the "Policy" section of this document.

CPT/HCPCS	
0022U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, non-small cell lung neoplasia, DNA and RNA analysis, 23 genes, interrogation for sequence variants and rearrangements, reported as presence or absence of variants and associated therapy(ies) to consider (Oncomine™ Dx Target Test by Thermo Fisher Scientific)
0023U	Oncology (acute myelogenous leukemia), DNA, genotyping of internal tandem duplication, p.D835, p.I836, using mononuclear cells, reported as detection or non-detection of FLT3 mutation and indication for or against the use of midostaurin (LeukoStrat® CDx FLT3 Mutation Assay by Invivoscribe Technologies)
0037U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis, solid organ neoplasm, DNA analysis of 324 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications, gene rearrangements, microsatellite instability and tumor mutational burden (PLA for the FoundationOne CDx™ (F1CDx®) test)
0040U	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (e.g., chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis, major breakpoint, quantitative (MRDx® BCR-ABL test from MolecularMD)
0154U	Oncology (urothelial cancer), RNA, analysis by real-time RT-PCR of the FGFR3 (fibroblast growth factor receptor 3) gene analysis (ie, p.R248C [c.742C>T], p.S249C [c.746C>G], p.G370C [c.1108G>T], p.Y373C [c.1118A>G], FGFR3-TACC3v1, and FGFR3-TACC3v3), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded urothelial cancer tumor tissue, reported as FGFR gene alteration status (therascreen® FGFR RGQ RT-PCR Kit from QIAGEN)
0155U	Oncology (breast cancer), DNA, PIK3CA (phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase, catalytic subunit alpha) (e.g., breast cancer) gene analysis (i.e., p.C420R, p.E542K, p.E545A, p.E545D [g.1635G>T only], p.E545G, p.E545K, p.Q546E, p.Q546R, p.H1047L, p.H1047R, p.H1047Y), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded breast tumor tissue, reported as PIK3CA gene mutation status (PLA code for the therascreen® PIK3CA RGQ PCR Kit from QIAGEN)
0172U	Oncology (solid tumor as indicated by the label), somatic mutation analysis of BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) and analysis of homologous recombination deficiency pathways, DNA, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm quantifying tumor genomic instability score (myChoice® CDx test from Myriad Genetics)

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0177U	Oncology (breast cancer), DNA, PIK3CA (phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha) gene analysis of 11 gene variants utilizing plasma, reported as PIK3CA gene mutation status (PLA code for the theascreen® PIK3CA RGQ PCR Kit test from QIAGEN) (eff 7/1/2020)
0211U	Oncology (pan-tumor), DNA and RNA by next-generation sequencing, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, interpretative report for single nucleotide variants, copy number alterations, tumor mutational burden, and microsatellite instability, with therapy association (MI Cancer Seek™ – NGS Analysis from Caris)
0239U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, cell-free DNA, analysis of 311 or more genes, interrogation for sequence variants, including substitutions, insertions, deletions, select rearrangements, and copy number variations
0338U	Oncology (solid tumor), circulating tumor cell selection, identification, morphological characterization, detection and enumeration based on differential EpCAM, cytokeratins 8, 18, and 19, and CD45 protein biomarkers, and quantification of HER2 protein biomarker-expressing cells, peripheral blood. CellSearch® HER2 Circulating Tumor Cell
0471U	Oncology (colorectal cancer), qualitative real-time PCR of 35 variants of KRAS and NRAS genes (exons 2, 3, 4), formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE), predictive, identification of detected mutations (CRCdx® RAS Mutation Detection Kit from EntroGen)
0473U	Oncology (solid tumor), next-generation sequencing (NGS) of DNA from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue with comparative sequence analysis from a matched normal specimen (blood or saliva), 648 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, insertion and deletion alterations, copy number variants, rearrangements, microsatellite instability, and tumor-mutation burden (oncoReveal™ CDx from Pillar Biosciences)
0523U	Oncology (solid tumor), DNA, qualitative, next-generation sequencing (NGS) of single-nucleotide variants (SNV) and insertion/deletions in 22 genes utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, reported as presence or absence of mutation(s), location of mutation(s), nucleotide change, and amino acid change (oncoReveal™ CDx from Pillar Biosciences)
0543U	Oncology (solid tumor), next-generation sequencing of DNA from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue of 517 genes, interrogation for single- nucleotide variants, multi-nucleotide variants, insertions and deletions from DNA, fusions in 24 genes and splice variants in 1 gene from RNA, and tumor mutation burden (TruSight™ Oncology Comprehensive from Illumina)
81120	DH1 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 [NADP+], soluble) (e.g., glioma), common variants (e.g., R132H, R132C)
81121	IDH2 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 [NADP+], mitochondrial) (e.g., glioma), common variants (e.g., R140W, R172M)
81162	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis and full duplication/deletion analysis (i.e., detection of large gene rearrangements)

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81163	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81164	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full duplication/deletion analysis (i.e., detection of large gene rearrangements)
81165	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81166	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full duplication/deletion analysis (i.e., detection of large gene rearrangements)
81167	BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full duplication/deletion analysis (i.e., detection of large gene rearrangements)
81191	NTRK1 (neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 1) (e.g., solid tumors) translocation analysis
81192	NTRK (neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 2) (e.g., solid tumors) translocation analysis
81193	NTRK3 (neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 3) (e.g., solid tumors) translocation analysis
81194	NTRK (neurotrophic-tropomyosin receptor tyrosine kinase 1, 2, and 3) (e.g., solid tumors) translocation analysis
81206	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (e.g., chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; major breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
81207	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (e.g., chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; minor breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
81210	BRAF (B-Raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase) (e.g., colon cancer, melanoma), gene analysis, V600 variant(s)
81212	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; 185delAG, 5385insC, 6174delT variants
81215	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; known familial variant
81217	BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; known familial variant
81235	EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) (e.g., non-small cell lung cancer) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., exon 19 LREA deletion, L858R, T790M, G719A, G719S, L861Q)
81236	EZH2 (enhancer of zeste 2 polycomb repressive complex 2 subunit) (e.g., myelodysplastic syndrome, myeloproliferative neoplasms) gene analysis, full gene sequence
81237	EZH2 (enhancer of zeste 2 polycomb repressive complex 2 subunit) (e.g., diffuse large B-cell lymphoma) gene analysis, common variant(s) (e.g., codon 646)
81245	FLT3 (fms-related tyrosine kinase 3) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis; internal tandem duplication (ITD) variants (ie, exons 14, 15)

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81246	FLT3 (fms-related tyrosine kinase 3) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis; tyrosine kinase domain (TKD) variants (e.g., D835, I836)
81272	KIT (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (e.g., gastrointestinal stromal tumor [GIST], acute myeloid leukemia, melanoma), gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 8, 11, 13, 17, 18)
81273	KIT (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (e.g., mastocytosis), gene analysis, D816 variant(s)
81275	KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (e.g., carcinoma) gene analysis; variants in exon 2 (e.g., codons 12 and 13)
81276	KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (e.g., carcinoma) gene analysis; additional variant(s) (e.g., codon 61, codon 146)
81301	Microsatellite instability analysis (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) of markers for mismatch repair deficiency (e.g., BAT25, BAT26), includes comparison of neoplastic and normal tissue, if performed
81307	PALB2 (partner and localizer of BRCA2) (e.g., breast and pancreatic cancer) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81308	PALB2 (partner and localizer of BRCA2) (e.g., breast and pancreatic cancer) gene analysis; known familial variant
81309	PIK3CA (phosphatidylinositol-4, 5-biphosphate 3-kinase, catalytic subunit alpha) (e.g., colorectal and breast cancer) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 7, 9, 20)
81311	NRAS (neuroblastoma RAS viral [v-ras] oncogene homolog) (e.g., colorectal carcinoma), gene analysis, variants in exon 2 (e.g., codons 12 and 13) and exon 3 (e.g., codon 61)
81314	PDGFRA (platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide) (e.g., gastrointestinal stromal tumor [GIST]), gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 12, 18)
81351	TP53 (tumor protein 53) (e.g., Li-Fraumeni syndrome) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81352	TP53 (tumor protein 53) (e.g., Li-Fraumeni syndrome) gene analysis; targeted sequence analysis (e.g., 4 oncology)
81353	TP53 (tumor protein 53) (e.g., Li-Fraumeni syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variant
81370	HLA Class I and II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1/3/4/5, and -DQB1
81371	HLA Class I and II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); HLA-A, -B, and -DRB1 (e.g., verification typing)
81372	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); complete (ie, HLA-A, -B, and -C)
81373	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); one locus (e.g., HLA-A, -B, or -C), each
81374	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); one antigen equivalent (e.g., B*27), each

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81375	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); HLA-DRB1/3/4/5 and -DQB1
81376	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); one locus (e.g., HLA-DRB1, -DRB3/4/5, -DQB1, -DQA1, -DPB1, or -DPA1), each
81377	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); one antigen equivalent, each
81378	HLA Class I and II typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups), HLA-A, -B, -C, and -DRB1
81379	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); complete (ie, HLA-A, -B, and -C)
81380	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); one locus (e.g., HLA-A, -B, or -C), each
81381	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); one allele or allele group (e.g., B*57:01P), each
81382	HLA Class II typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); one locus (e.g., HLA-DRB1, -DRB3/4/5, -DQB1, -DQA1, -DPB1, or -DPA1), each
81383	HLA Class II typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); one allele or allele group (e.g., HLA-DQB1*06:02P), each
81400	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 1 (e.g., identification of single germline variant [e.g., SNP] by techniques such as restriction enzyme digestion or melt curve analysis)
81401	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 2 (e.g., 2-10 SNPs, 1 methylated variant, or 1 somatic variant [typically using nonsequencing target variant analysis], or detection of a dynamic mutation disorder/triplet repeat)
81402	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 3 (e.g., >10 SNPs, 2-10 methylated variants, or 2-10 somatic variants [typically using non-sequencing target variant analysis], immunoglobulin and T-cell receptor gene rearrangements, duplication/deletion variants of 1 exon, loss of heterozygosity [LOH], uniparental disomy [UPD])
81403	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 4 (e.g., analysis of single exon by DNA sequence analysis, analysis of >10 amplicons using multiplex PCR in 2 or more independent reactions, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 2-5 exons)
81404	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 5 (e.g., analysis of 2-5 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 6-10 exons, or characterization of a dynamic mutation disorder/triplet repeat by Southern blot analysis)
81405	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 6 (e.g., analysis of 6-10 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 11-25 exons, regionally targeted cytogenomic array analysis)
81406	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 7 (e.g., analysis of 11-25 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 26-50 exons)

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81407	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 8 (e.g., analysis of 26-50 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of >50 exons, sequence analysis of multiple genes on one platform)
81408	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 9 (e.g., analysis of >50 exons in a single gene by DNA sequence analysis)
81432	Hereditary breast cancer-related disorders (e.g., hereditary breast cancer, hereditary ovarian cancer, hereditary endometrial cancer, hereditary pancreatic cancer, hereditary prostate cancer), genomic sequence analysis panel, 5 or more genes, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants
81445	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, 5-50 genes, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, if performed; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis
81449	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, 5-50 genes, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, if performed; RNA analysis
81450	Hematolymphoid neoplasm or disorder, genomic sequence analysis panel, 5-50 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, and copy number variants or rearrangements, or isoform expression or mRNA expression levels, if performed; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis
81455	Solid organ or hematolymphoid neoplasm or disorder, 51 or greater genes, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, or isoform expression or mRNA expression levels, if performed; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis
81456	Solid organ or hematolymphoid neoplasm or disorder, 51 or greater genes, genomic sequence analysis panel, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, or isoform expression or mRNA expression levels, if performed; RNA analysis
81479	Unlisted molecular pathology procedure
88271	Molecular cytogenetics; DNA probe, each (e.g., FISH) (PDGFRB FISH)
88275	Molecular cytogenetics; interphase in situ hybridization, analyze 100-300 cells (PDGFRB FISH)
88341	Immunohistochemistry or immunocytochemistry, per specimen; each additional single antibody stain procedure (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
88342	Immunohistochemistry or immunocytochemistry, per specimen; initial single antibody stain procedure
88360	Morphometric analysis, tumor immunohistochemistry (e.g., Her-2/neu, estrogen receptor/progesterone receptor), quantitative or semiquantitative, per specimen, each single antibody stain procedure; manual
88361	Morphometric analysis, tumor immunohistochemistry (e.g., Her-2/neu, estrogen receptor/progesterone receptor), quantitative or semiquantitative, per specimen, each single antibody stain procedure; using computer-assisted technology
88364	In situ hybridization (e.g., FISH), per specimen; each additional single probe stain procedure (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

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88365	In situ hybridization (e.g., FISH), per specimen; initial single probe stain procedure
88366	In situ hybridization (e.g., FISH), per specimen; each multiplex probe stain procedure
88367	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), using computer-assisted technology, per specimen; initial single probe stain procedure
88368	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), manual, per specimen; initial single probe stain procedure
88369	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), manual, per specimen; each additional single probe stain procedure (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
88374	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), using computer-assisted technology, per specimen; each multiplex probe stain procedure
88377	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), manual, per specimen; each multiplex probe stain procedure

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03-10-2022	Policy added to the bcbsks.com web site.
10-28-2022	Updated Coding Section Added 0338U (effective 10-01-2022)
05-25-2023	Updated Description Section Updated Policy Section - Removed Section: <i>NTRK Gene Fusion Testing</i> - Analysis of NTRK gene fusions may be considered medically necessary to predict treatment response to entrectinib (Rozlytrek) or larotrectinib (Vitrakvi) in patients with locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer that has progressed following standard treatment and who have no alternative treatment option (see Policy Guidelines). - Analysis of NTRK gene fusions in patients with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational in all other situations. - Added Sections: <i>RET Testing</i> - RET testing to predict treatment response to selpercatinib (Retevmo) in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational. <i>BRAF Testing</i> - BRAF testing to predict treatment response to dabrafenib (Tafinlar) plus trametinib (Mekinist) in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational. Updated Policy Guideline Section - Added: - Testing for individual genes (not gene panels) associated with FDA-approved therapeutics (i.e., as companion diagnostic tests) for therapies with National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations of 2A or higher are not subject to extensive evidence review. Note that while the FDA approval of

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	companion diagnostic tests for genes might include tests that are conducted as panels, the FDA approval is for specific genes (such as driver mutations) and not for all of the genes on the test panel. C. For guidance on testing criteria between policy updates, refer to the FDA's List of Cleared or Approved Companion Diagnostic Devices (In Vitro and Imaging Tools) (https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/in-vitro-diagnostics/list-cleared-or-approved-companion-diagnostic-devices-in-vitro-and-imaging-tools) for an updated list of FDA-approved tumor markers and consult the most current version of NCCN management algorithms.
	Updated Rationale Section
	Updated Coding Section ▪ Updated nomenclature for 81445 and 81455 ▪ Added 0242U, 81456, 81162, 81163, 81164, 81165, 81166, 81167, 81212, 81215, 81216, 81217 ▪ Removed 81191, 81192, 81193, 81194 ▪ Removed ICD-10 Codes
	Updated References Section
01-23-2024	Updated Title to: "Germline and Somatic Biomarker Testing (Including Liquid Biopsy) for Targeted Treatment in Breast Cancer (BRCA1, BRCA2, PIK3CA, Ki-67, RET, BRAF, ESR1)"
	Updated Description Section
	Updated Policy Section ▪ Removed Section B, C, and G B. <i>"PD-L1 Testing</i> 1. PD-L1 testing may be considered medically necessary to predict treatment response to pembrolizumab (Keytruda) in individuals with hormone receptor-negative/HER2-negative (triple negative) recurrent or metastatic breast cancer. 2. PD-L1 testing in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental/ investigational in all other situations, including to predict treatment response to atezolizumab (Tecentriq). C. MSI-H/dMMR Testing 1. MSI-H/dMMR testing may be considered medically necessary to predict treatment response to pembrolizumab (Keytruda) in individuals with unresectable or metastatic breast cancer that has progressed following standard treatment and who have no alternative treatment option (see Policy Guidelines). 2. MSI-H/dMMR testing in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental/ investigational in all other situations, including to predict treatment response to dostarlimab-gxly (Jemperli). G. Tumor Mutational Burden Testing 1. Tumor mutational burden testing to predict response to immunotherapy in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental/ investigational." ▪ Added Section F2 2. <i>"ESR1</i> testing using Guardant360 CDx may be considered medically necessary to predict treatment response to elacestrant (Orserdu) in individuals with estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer with disease progression following at least 1 line of endocrine therapy (see Policy Guidelines)."
	Updated Rationale Section

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	Updated Coding Section - Updated nomenclature for 81445 and 81455 (eff. 01-01-2024) - Removed 81456 Updated References Section
07-10-2025	Updated Title to: "Germline and Somatic Biomarker Testing (Including Liquid Biopsy) for Targeted Treatment in Breast Cancer (BRCA1, BRCA2, PIK3CA, Ki-67, RET, BRAF, ESR1, NTRK)" Updated Description Section Updated Policy Section - Added Section H: <i>NTRK</i> Gene Fusion Testing <i>NTRK</i> gene fusion testing may be considered medically necessary for individuals with recurrent unresectable (local or regional) or stage IV breast cancer to select individuals for treatment with FDA-approved therapies. <i>NTRK</i> gene fusion testing in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational in all other situations. Updated Rationale Section Updated Coding Section - Added 81191, 81192, 81193 and 81194 Updated References Section
Posted 01-27-2026 Effective 02-26-2026	Updated Title to "Genetic Biomarker Testing Including Liquid Biopsy) for Targeted Treatment in Advanced Cancer" Updated Description Section Updated Policy Section - Added Section <i>ALK</i> Testing: - Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic rearrangement variants of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (<i>ALK</i>) gene in tissue may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with an U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved ALK inhibitor therapy (e.g., crizotinib [Xalkori], ceritinib [Zykadia], alectinib [Alecensa], brigatinib [Alunbrig], or lorlatinib [Lorbrena]) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma or in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. - Added Section <i>BRAF</i> Testing: - Analysis of tumor tissue for the somatic <i>BRAF</i>V600E variant may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with an FDA-approved BRAF and/or MEK inhibitor therapy (e.g., dabrafenib [Tafinlar] and trametinib [Mekinist]), in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, colorectal cancer (CRC) or metastatic CRC, glioma, anaplastic thyroid cancer (ATC), unresectable or metastatic melanoma, or resected stage III melanoma, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. - Testing for <i>BRAF</i>V600 variants or <i>BRAF</i> fusion rearrangements (e.g., KIAA1549::<i>BRAF</i>) in individuals with relapsed or refractory pediatric low-grade glioma may be considered medically necessary to select individuals for targeted treatment with tovorafenib. - Testing for <i>BRAF</i>V600 variants or <i>BRAF</i> fusion rearrangements for all other individuals with glioma to select targeted treatment is considered experimental / investigational. - Removed:

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	1. BRAF testing to predict treatment response to dabrafenib (Tafinlar) plus trametinib (Mekinist) in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational. ▪ Added Section <i>BRCA1 and BRCA2 Testing</i>: 1. Changed: “predict treatment response to” to “select treatment with” Added: “individuals with metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC), and advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer” 2. Somatic <i>BRCA1/2</i> variant analysis using tumor tissue may be considered medically necessary for individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, mCRPC, and prostate cancer to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies. ▪ Removed: 2. Genetic testing of <i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i> germline or somatic variants in individuals with breast cancer for guiding therapy is considered experimental / investigational in all other situations. ▪ Added Section <i>Claudin 18 (CLDN18) Testing</i>: 1. <i>CLDN18</i> testing may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies in individuals with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma whose tumors are claudin (CLDN) 18.2 positive as determined by an FDA-approved test. ▪ Added Section <i>EGFR Testing</i>: 1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic variants in exons 18 through 21 (e.g., G719X, L858R, T790M, S6781, L861Q) within the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene, may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with a FDA-approved therapy (e.g., erlotinib [Tarceva] alone or in combination with ramucirumab [Cyramza], gefitinib [Iressa], afatinib [Gilotrif], dacomitinib [Vizimpro], or osimertinib [Tagrisso]) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, advanced squamous-cell non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), and NSCLC not otherwise specified, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. 2. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic variants in exon 20 (e.g., insertion mutations) within the EGFR gene, may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with an FDA-approved therapy (e.g., mobocertinib [Exkivity]) in individuals with NSCLC, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. 3. Somatic EGFR variant analysis using tumor tissue may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies for individuals with metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC), if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. ▪ Added Section <i>ESR1 Testing</i>: 1. Analysis of tissue somatic variants of the <i>ESR1</i> gene using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic tissue test to detect tumor DNA may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to a liquid biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved with elacestrant (Orserdu) in individuals with estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer with disease progression following

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	at least 1 line of endocrine therapy, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and tissue test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels. ▪ Added Section <i>EZH2</i> Testing: 1. <i>EZH2</i> testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with tazemetostat (Tazverik) in individuals with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma whose tumors are positive for an <i>EZH2</i> variant as detected by an FDA-approved test and who have received at least 2 prior systemic therapies. ▪ Added Section <i>FGFR2</i> Testing: 1. <i>FGFR2</i> testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with pemigatinib (Pemazyre) in individuals with previously treated, unresectable locally advanced or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with a fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2) fusion or other rearrangement as detected by an FDA-approved test. ▪ Added Section <i>FGFR3</i> Testing: 1. <i>FGFR3</i> testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with erdafitinib (Balversa) in individuals with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma and progressed during or following at least one line of prior platinum-containing chemotherapy including within 12 months of neoadjuvant or adjuvant platinum-containing chemotherapy. ▪ Added Section <i>FLT3</i> Testing: 1. Somatic testing using blood or bone marrow specimens for <i>FLT3</i> gene variants or internal tandem duplication (ITD)-positive as detected by an FDA-approved test to select treatment for acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with FDA-approved targeted therapies may be considered medically necessary if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. ▪ Added Section <i>FOLR1</i> Testing: 1. <i>FOLR1</i> testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies for individuals with platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, who have received one to three prior systemic treatment regimens. ▪ Added Section <i>HER2</i> Testing: 1. HER2 testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with FDA-approved therapies for individuals with metastatic solid tumors. ▪ Added Section Homologous Recombination Repair (HRR) Gene Testing: 1. Somatic testing using tissue biopsy for homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene variants (<i>BRCA1</i>, <i>BRCA2</i>, <i>ATM</i>, <i>BARD1</i>, <i>BRIP1</i>, <i>CDK12</i>, <i>CHEK1</i>, <i>CHEK2</i>, <i>FANCL</i>, <i>PALB2</i>, <i>RAD51B</i>, <i>RAD51C</i>, <i>RAD51D</i>, and <i>RAD54L</i>) to select treatment for mCRPC with FDA-approved targeted therapies may be considered medically necessary. ▪ Added Section Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD) Gene Testing: 1. Homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) analysis of tumor tissue may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies for individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer.

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	▪ Added Section <i>Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA)</i> Testing: 1. <i>HLA</i> testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with tebentafusp-tebn (Kimmtrak) for individuals with unresectable or metastatic uveal melanoma. ▪ Added Section <i>IDH1</i> and <i>IDH2</i> Testing: 1. Testing for <i>IDH1</i> or <i>IDH2</i> gene variants in individuals with glioma (i.e., grade 2 astrocytoma or oligodendroglioma following surgery including biopsy, sub-total resection, or gross total resection) may be considered medically necessary to select individuals for targeted treatment with vorasidenib. 2. Testing for <i>IDH1</i> or <i>IDH2</i> gene variants in individuals with relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or individuals that are 75 years or older, or who have comorbidities that preclude use of intensive induction chemotherapy and are newly diagnosed with AML may be considered medically necessary to select individuals for targeted treatment with FDA-approved therapies that are consistent with the labeled indication. 3. Testing for <i>IDH1</i> gene variants in individuals with relapsed or refractory myelodysplastic syndromes or locally advanced or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma may be considered medically necessary to select individuals for targeted treatment with ivosidenib in concordance with the labeled indication. ▪ Added Section <i>KIT</i> Testing: 1. Testing for <i>KIT</i> gene variants in individuals with aggressive systemic mastocytosis (ASM) without the D816V c-Kit mutation or with c-Kit mutational status unknown may be considered medically necessary to select individuals for targeted treatment with imatinib mesylate (Gleevec). ▪ Removed: Ki-67 testing Ki-67 testing to predict treatment response to abemaciclib (Verzenio) in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental ▪ Added Section <i>MET</i> Exon 14 Skipping Alteration: 1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic alterations in tissue that leads to <i>MET</i> exon 14 skipping may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with capmatinib (Tabrecta) in individuals with metastatic NSCLC, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines). ▪ Added Section Mismatch Repair/Microsatellite Instability Testing: 1. For individuals with unresectable or metastatic solid tumors who receive mismatch repair/microsatellite instability tumor tissue testing to select treatment may be considered medically necessary for FDA-approved immune checkpoint inhibitors with NCCN recommendations of 2A or higher and the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. ▪ Added Section Neurotrophic Receptor Tyrosine Kinase (<i>NTRK</i>) Gene Fusion Testing: 2. Analysis of tumor tissue for <i>NTRK</i> gene fusions may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with TRK inhibitor therapy (e.g., larotrectinib [Vitrakvi] or entrectinib [Rozlytrek]) in individuals with metastatic NSCLC, metastatic CRC, unresectable or metastatic melanoma, glioma, and individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, primary peritoneal cancer, or other solid tumors, if the individual does not have

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	any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines). ▪ Removed: <i>NTRK</i> gene fusion testing in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational in all other situations. ▪ Added Section <i>PDGFRA</i> Testing: 1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic variants of the <i>PDGFRA</i> gene (e.g., D842V) may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with avapritinib (Ayvakit) in individuals with unresectable or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST). ▪ Added Section <i>PDGFRB</i> Testing: 1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic gene rearrangements of the <i>PDGFRB</i> gene (e.g., <i>FIP1L1-PDGFRa</i>) may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with imatinib mesylate (Gleevec) in individuals with myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative diseases (MDS/MPD). ▪ Section <i>PIK3CA</i> Testing: ○ Removed: "predict treatment response to" ○ Added: "select treatment with" ○ Removed: "When tumor tissue is available, use of tissue for testing is preferred but is not required (see Circulating Tumor DNA Testing below)." ▪ Added Section Programmed Cell Death Lig and-1 Testing: 1. For individuals with unresectable or metastatic solid tumors who receive programmed cell death ligand-1 (PD-L1) tumor tissue testing to select treatment may be considered medically necessary for FDA-approved immune checkpoint inhibitors with NCCN recommendations of 2A or higher and the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. ▪ Added Section RAS (<i>KRAS and NRAS</i>) Testing: 1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic variants of the <i>KRAS</i> gene (e.g., G12C) may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with sotorasib (Lumakras) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma or in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. 2. <i>KRAS</i> and <i>NRAS</i> testing of tumor tissue biopsy specimens may be considered medically necessary for individuals with metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) to select individuals for treatment with U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved therapies. ▪ Section <i>RET</i> Testing: ○ Added: Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic alterations in the <i>RET</i> gene may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with RET inhibitor therapy (e.g., pralsetinib [Gavreto] or selpercatinib [Retevmo]) in individuals with advanced or metastatic NSCLC, CRC, medullary thyroid cancer, thyroid cancer, or any other solid tumors, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. ○ Removed: RET testing to predict treatment response to selpercatinib (Retevmo) in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational.

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	▪ Added Section <i>ROS1</i> Testing: 1. Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic rearrangement variants of the <i>ROS1</i> gene may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with an FDA-approved <i>ROS1</i> inhibitor therapy (e.g., crizotinib [Xalkori]) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma or in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. ▪ Added Section <i>TP53</i> Testing: 1. Analysis of tumor tissue for a somatic deletion of chromosome 17p (<i>TP53</i> gene) may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with venetoclax (Venclexta) in individuals with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). ▪ Added Section Tumor Mutational Burden Testing: 2. For individuals with unresectable or metastatic solid tumors who receive tumor mutational burden tumor (TMB) tissue testing to select treatment may be considered medically necessary for FDA-approved immune checkpoint inhibitors with NCCN recommendations of 2A or higher and the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label. ▪ Added to Section Circulating Tumor DNA Testing (Liquid Biopsy): 1. Analysis of plasma for somatic rearrangement variants of the ALK gene using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved ALK inhibitor therapy in individuals with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (e.g., alectinib [Alecensa]), if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and ctDNA test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels (see Policy Guidelines). 2. Analysis of plasma (liquid biopsy) for the somatic BRAF V600E variants using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved therapy in individuals with metastatic CRC and NSCLC, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines). 3. BRCA1/2 variant analysis using circulating tumor DNA (liquid biopsy) may be considered medically necessary for individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies when tissue-based analysis is not clinically feasible. 4. diagnosis, analysis of plasma for somatic variants in exons 19 through 21 (e.g., exon 19 deletions, L858R, T790M) within the EGFR gene, using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved therapy in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, advanced squamous cell NSCLC, and NSCLC not otherwise specified, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines).

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	5. At progression, analysis of plasma for the EGFR T790M resistance variant for targeted therapy with osimertinib using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered medically necessary in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, advanced squamous cell NSCLC, and NSCLC not otherwise specified, when tissue biopsy to obtain new tissue is not feasible (e.g., in those who do not have enough tissue for standard molecular testing using formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, do not have a biopsy-amenable lesion, or cannot undergo biopsy), and when the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to osimertinib and it is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines). 7. Somatic testing using circulating tumor DNA testing (liquid biopsy) for BRCA1, BRCA2, and ATM variants to select treatment for mCRPC with FDA-approved targeted therapies may be considered medically necessary. 8. Analysis of plasma for somatic alteration that leads to MET exon 14 skipping using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with MET inhibitor therapy (e.g., capmatinib [Tabrecta]) in individuals with NSCLC, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and ctDNA test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels (see Policy Guidelines). 9. Analysis of plasma for NTRK gene fusions using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with TRK inhibitor therapy (e.g., larotrectinib [Vitrakvi] or entrectinib [Rozlytrek]) in individuals with metastatic NSCLC, metastatic CRC, unresectable or metastatic melanoma, glioma, and individuals with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, primary peritoneal cancer, or other solid tumors, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and ctDNA test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels (see Policy Guidelines). 11. Analysis of plasma (liquid biopsy) for somatic variants of the KRAS (e.g., G12C) and RAS variants using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect circulating tumor (ctDNA) may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with an FDA-approved therapy in individuals with metastatic CRC if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and the agent is intended to be used consistently with the FDA-approved label (see Policy Guidelines). 12. Analysis of plasma for somatic variants of the KRAS gene (e.g., G12C) using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic plasma test to detect ctDNA may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with sotorasib (Lumakras) in individuals with advanced lung adenocarcinoma or in whom an adenocarcinoma component cannot be excluded, if the individual does not have any FDA-labeled contraindications to the requested agent and both the agent and ctDNA test are intended to be used consistently with their FDA-approved labels (see Policy Guidelines). 13. Analysis of plasma for somatic alterations of the RET gene using plasma specimens to detect ctDNA is considered experimental / investigational as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with RET inhibitor therapy (e.g.,

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	selpercatinib [Retevmo], pralsetinib [Gavreto]) in individuals with advanced or metastatic NSCLC, CRC, medullary thyroid cancer, thyroid cancer, or any other solid tumors. 14. Analysis of plasma for somatic rearrangement variants of the ROS1 gene to detect ctDNA may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to tissue biopsy (see Policy Guidelines) to select treatment with ROS1 inhibitor therapy (e.g., crizotinib [Xalkori] or entrectinib) in individuals with NSCLC. 15. All other uses of somatic testing using circulating tumor DNA testing (liquid biopsy) to guide cancer targeted therapy are considered experimental / investigational. ▪ Removed: Circulating tumor DNA testing in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational in all other situations. ▪ Changed: 6. "Guardant360 CDx" to read "ctDNA to detect variants (liquid biopsy) 10. "FoundationOne Liquid CDx" to read " ctDNA (liquid biopsy) specimens" "to predict treatment response" to read "select treatment with " ▪ Removed Section Circulating Tumor Cell Testing: Analysis of circulating tumor cells to select treatment in individuals with breast cancer is considered experimental / investigational. ▪ Added Section Plasma Testing When Tissue is Insufficient: 1. Plasma tests for oncogenic driver variants deemed medically necessary on tissue biopsy may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with targeted therapy for individuals meeting the following criteria: a. Individual does not have sufficient tissue for standard molecular testing using formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue; AND b. Follow-up tissue-based analysis is planned should no driver variant be identified via plasma testing. ▪ Added Section Other: 1. All other uses, not listed above, of genetic biomarker analysis for somatic variants, to select treatment with FDA-approved targeted therapies, outlined in Table 1, for individuals with unresectable, recurrent, relapsed, refractory, advanced, or metastatic cancer are considered experimental / investigational.
	Updated Policy Guidelines Section ▪ Added to Section A: "Plans may need to alter local coverage medical policy to conform to state law regarding coverage of biomarker testing." ▪ Added Section B: This policy does not address germline testing for inherited risk of developing cancer. ▪ Added Section C: Note: Extensive evidence review is not included for somatic tests of individual genes (not gene panels) associated with FDA-approved therapies with NCCN recommendations of 2A or higher. Additionally, while the FDA approval of companion diagnostic tests for genes might include tests that are conducted as panels, the FDA approval is for specific genes (such as driver variants) and not for all of the genes on the test panel. No evidence review is provided for somatic tests of individual genes that do not have associated FDA-approved therapies regardless of NCCN recommendations, as these off-label therapies are deemed investigational

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	per the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association Medical Policy Program Policies and Procedures. ▪ Added Section D: This policy varies from NCCN-Pediatric CNS guidelines for pediatric gliomas, which endorse use of several off-label therapies. Plans might locally consider coverage of BRAF V600E testing to inform coverage of vemurafenib and ALK rearrangement testing to inform coverage of lorlatinib and alectinib. The NCCN guidelines for CNS cancers also endorse off-label use of ivosidenib in recurrent or progressive adult oligodendroglioma after radiotherapy and chemotherapy harboring IDH1 variants. NCCN notes that IDH variant testing is required for the workup of all gliomas, as IDH variant status defines WHO grade 2 and 3 astrocytomas and oligodendrogliomas, and grade 4 astrocytomas. The presence of these variants distinguishes lower-grade gliomas from glioblastomas, which are IDH wild-type. IDH-mutant gliomas are considered adult-type diffuse gliomas and are addressed in the NCCN non-pediatric CNS cancer guidelines. This review does not address genetic testing for purposes of diagnosis or staging in melanoma or glioma. ▪ Added Section E Targeted Therapy: 1. Targeted therapy is a type of precision or personalized medicine that treats cancer by targeting specific features, changes, mutations (variants), or substances in or on cancer cells. 2. There are many kinds of targeted therapies. They are designed to stop cancer cells from growing and spreading while limiting damage to normal, healthy cells. Each type works in a specific way. For example, they might: a. Target specific biomarkers (genes and proteins that help cancer cells survive and grow). b. Change the tissue or environment that cancer cells grow in. c. Target other types of cells that help a cancer grow, like blood vessel cells. 3. Targeted therapy definition: treatment with drugs that interact with or block the synthesis of specific cellular components characteristic of the individual's disease to stop or interrupt the specific biochemical dysfunction involved in the progression of the disease. 4. Genetic therapy definition: techniques and strategies that include coding sequences and other conventional or radical means to transform or modify cells to treat or reverse disease conditions. ▪ Added Section G Repeat Genetic Testing: There may be utility in repeated testing of gene variants for determining targeted therapy or immunotherapy in individuals with NSCLC, prostate cancer, CRC, ovarian cancer, etc. as tumor molecular profiles may change with subsequent treatments and re-evaluation may be considered at time of cancer progression for treatment decision-making. For example, repeat testing (tissue or liquid based) at progression on or after targeted therapy with an FDA-approved drug may be considered to select patients for treatment with another FDA-approved therapy if an acquired resistance variant occurs that was not detected at initial diagnosis (Lin et al 2019; PMID 30425037). The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) currently suggests repeat genomic testing for individuals on targeted therapy with suspected acquired resistance, especially if choice of next-line therapy would be guided. The ASCO guidance is not tumor

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	specific, and it cautions to consider clinical utility (Chakravarty et al, 2022; PMID 35175857). ▪ Added Section H Tissue-based Genetic Testing: Tissue biopsy testing uses tissue samples and assesses cancer DNA within the sampled tissue. The goal is to identify options for genome-informed treatment. Some providers will order a liquid biopsy test and a tissue biopsy test at the same time to hasten time to treatment. If the intent of concurrent testing is to follow an individual over time to monitor for resistance variants, then consideration could be given to doing tissue biopsy at diagnosis with the liquid biopsy to make sure that variants that are going to be followed longitudinally can be detected by the tissue biopsy. ▪ Added Section I Concurrent Somatic Liquid-Based and Tissue-Based Genetic Testing: Liquid biopsy testing uses blood samples and assesses cancer DNA and non-cancer DNA in the same blood sample. The goal is to identify options for genome-informed treatment. Some providers will order a liquid biopsy test and a tissue biopsy test at the same time to hasten time to treatment. If the intent of concurrent testing is to follow an individual over time to monitor for resistance variants, then consideration could be given to doing liquid biopsy at diagnosis with the tissue biopsy to make sure that variants that are going to be followed longitudinally can be detected by the liquid biopsy. ▪ Added Section J Recommended Testing Strategies: Individuals who meet criteria for genetic testing as outlined in the policy statements above should be tested for the variants specified. ○ When tumor tissue is available, use of tissue for testing of any/all variants and biomarkers outlined in this policy is recommended, but is not required in all situations. In certain situations, circulating tumor DNA testing (liquid biopsy) may be an option. ▪ Removed: ○ Testing for individual genes (not gene panels) associated with FDA-approved therapeutics (i.e., as companion diagnostic tests) for therapies with National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations of 2A or higher are not subject to extensive evidence review. Note that while the FDA approval of companion diagnostic tests for genes might include tests that are conducted as panels, the FDA approval is for specific genes (such as driver mutations) and not for all of the genes on the test panel. ○ For guidance on testing criteria between policy updates, refer to the FDA's List of Cleared or Approved Companion Diagnostic Devices (In Vitro and Imaging Tools) (https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/in-vitro-diagnostics/list-cleared-or-approved-companion-diagnostic-devices-in-vitro-and-imaging-tools) for an updated list of FDA-approved tumor markers and consult the most current version of NCCN management algorithms. ○ Breast Cancer Risk Groups • In the OlympiA trial, patients with HER2-negative early-stage breast cancer (Clinical Stage I-III) and germline <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutations treated

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	with (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy were considered at high risk of recurrent disease when the following eligibility criteria were met for treatment with olaparib (Tutt et al, 2021; PMID 34081848): • Patients with triple-negative breast cancer who were treated with adjuvant chemotherapy were required to have axillary node-positive disease or an invasive primary tumor measuring at least 2 cm on pathological analysis. Patients treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy were required to have not achieved pathological complete response. • Patients treated with adjuvant chemotherapy for hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer were required to have at least 4 pathologically confirmed positive lymph nodes. Those treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy were required to have not achieved a pathological complete response with a clinical stage, pathologic stage, estrogen receptor status, and tumor grade (CPS+EG) score of 3 or higher (Table PG1). This scoring system estimates relapse probability on the basis of clinical and pathological stage (CPS) and estrogen-receptor status and histologic grade (EG). Scores range from 0 to 6, with higher scores reflecting a worse prognosis. • Table PG1. CPS+EG Score^{a,b} Updated Rationale Section Updated Coding Section ▪ Removed 0211U Updated Reference Section
Posting date 09-08-2026 Effective date 10-08-2026	Updated Title: ▪ Removed Biomarker changed to Variant and added Metastatic Cancer ▪ New Title: Genetic Variant Testing (Including Liquid Biopsy) for Targeted Treatment in Advanced Cancer and Metastatic Cancer Updated Description Section Updated Policy Section ▪ Statement Q.1. <i>KIT</i> testing: ○ Removed: "variants" and "without the D816V c-Kit mutation or with c-Kit mutational status unknown" ○ Added: "D816V" and "variant in tumor tissue biopsy specimens in" ▪ Added Statement R: <i>KMT2A</i> Testing: Analysis of tumor tissue for somatic rearrangement variants of the <i>KMT2A</i> gene may be considered medically necessary to select treatment with FDA-approved revumenib (Revuforj) in individuals with relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML). ▪ Statement GG Other: ○ Removed: "biomarker analysis" ○ Added: "genetic variant testing" Updated Rationale Section Updated Coding Section ▪ Removed Codes: 0048U, 0242U, 81216 ▪ Added Codes: 0022U, 0023U, 0040U, 0154U, 0172U, 0211U, 0471U, 0473U, 0523U, 0543U, 81120, 81121, 81206, 81207, 81210, 81235, 81236, 81237, 81245, 81246, 81272, 81273, 81275, 81276, 81307, 81308, 81311, 81314, 81351, 81352, 81353,

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