

Biomarker Testing

Advancing Precision Medicine in Cancer Care



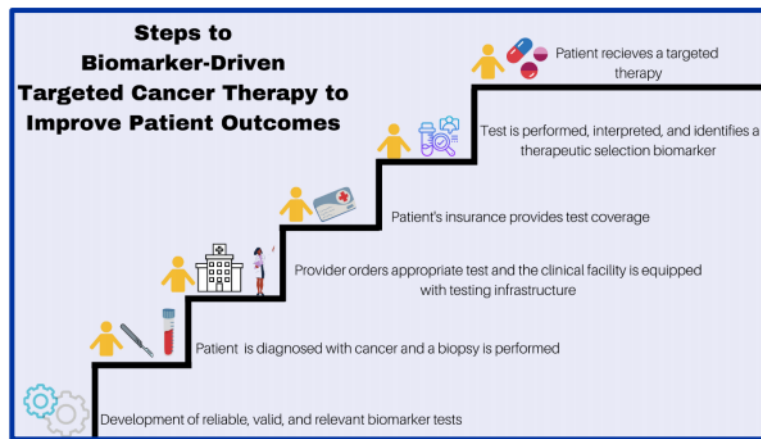
Precision medicine uses information about a person's own genes or proteins to prevent, diagnose, or treat disease.¹ When used in the treatment of cancer, precision medicine incorporates specific information (e.g. genetic alterations, molecular signatures) about a person's cancer to inform diagnosis, prognosis, therapy selection, and to monitor how well therapy is working. The knowledge and practice of precision medicine in cancer have been progressing rapidly and advances have led to targeted cancer therapies, which work by interfering with specific cellular processes involved in the growth, spread, and progression of cancer.

Biomarker testing can help determine the best treatment for a patient.

Treatment with targeted therapy often requires diagnostic testing to analyze biological samples (e.g. blood, tumor tissue) taken from a patient to identify and evaluate specific biomarkers. Research shows that targeted therapy can improve patient survival and quality of life. When doctors connect patients to the most effective treatment for their cancer, patients can avoid treatments that will be ineffective or have more adverse effects.

Biomarkers are an essential part of precision medicine, providing insight into physiological processes, medical conditions, or diseases. Cancer biomarkers can include molecules like proteins or genetic alterations such as mutations, rearrangements, or fusions.

Biomarker testing is the analysis of a patient's tissue, blood, or fluid biospecimen for the presence of a biomarker. Biomarker testing includes, but is not limited to, single-analyte tests, multi-plex panel tests, and partial or whole genome sequencing. The results of these biomarker tests can help determine the best treatment plan for a specific patient, including precision medicines.



Testing patients for specific biomarkers is integral to precision medicine in cancer care, but despite evidence pointing to the clinical benefits associated with biomarker testing, routine clinical use does not always follow, and testing rates lag behind clinical guideline recommendations. In a 2021 survey, 66% of oncology providers reported that insurance coverage for biomarker testing is a significant or moderate barrier to appropriate biomarker testing.²

Expand Access to Biomarker Testing and Precision Medicine:

Insurance coverage for biomarker testing is failing to keep pace with innovations and advancements in treatment. We must work to dismantle barriers that prevent patients from benefiting from biomarker testing and precision medicine, and work to ensure all patients benefit. **ACS CAN supports expanding appropriate coverage of biomarker testing for public and private insurance plans. Without action to expand coverage and access to biomarker testing, advances in precision medicine could increase existing disparities in cancer outcomes by race, ethnicity, income, and geography.**

Learn more at www.fightcancer.org/biomarkers.

¹ NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/precision-medicine>. Accessed September 7, 2020.

² ACS CAN. "Survey Findings Summary: Understanding Provider Utilization of Cancer Biomarker Testing Across Cancers." December 2021.
https://www.fightcancer.org/sites/default/files/national_documents/provider_utilization_of_biomarker_testing_polling_memo_dec_2021.pdf