Biomarker testing is often used to help determine the best treatment for a patient. It is the analysis of a patient's tissue, blood, or other biospecimen for the presence of a biomarker. Biomarker testing is an important step for accessing precision medicine, including targeted therapies that can lead to improved survivorship and better quality of life for cancer patients. While most current applications of biomarker testing are in oncology and autoimmune disease, there is research underway to benefit patients with other conditions including rare diseases, heart disease, neurological conditions like Alzheimer's disease, infectious disease and respiratory illness.

## The Importance of Biomarker Testing

- **In 2000:** 15% of cancer clinical trials involved biomarkers
- **In 2018:** 55% of oncology drugs launched in the past five years require or recommend biomarker testing prior to use

## Biomarker Testing & Health Equity

- Not all communities in Florida are benefitting from the latest advancements in biomarker testing and precision medicine.
  - Patients who are older, Black, uninsured or Medicaid-insured, and/or in rural areas are less likely to be tested for certain guideline-indicated biomarkers.
  - There are lower rates of testing in community settings versus academic medical centers.

## The Bottom Line

Access to appropriate biomarker testing can help to achieve:

- Better health outcomes
- Improved quality of life
- Reduced costs

Insurance coverage for biomarker testing is failing to keep pace with innovation and advancement in treatment:

- Without action, this could increase existing disparities in health outcomes by race, ethnicity, income and geography.

Arizona, Illinois, Louisiana and Rhode Island have recently passed legislation to expand coverage of comprehensive biomarker testing.

- Of oncology providers reported that insurance coverage is a **significant or moderate barrier** to appropriate biomarker testing for their patients.

- Of commercial insurance plans provide coverage that is more restrictive than National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines.