

Concert Genetics Oncology: ~~Molecular Analysis of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies~~

Reference Number: LA.CP.CG.23

Date of Last Revision ~~01/25~~03/26

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See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

OVERVIEW

~~The molecular analysis of solid tumors and hematologic malignancies aims to identify somatic oncogenic mutations in cancer. These mutations, often called “driver” mutations, are becoming increasingly useful for targeted therapy selection, and may give insight into prognosis and treatment response in a subset of cancers. In addition, molecular analysis of solid tumors and hematologic malignancies, in particular, can aid in making a diagnosis of a specific type of malignancy. For solid tumors, molecular analysis can be performed via direct testing of the tumor (which is addressed in this policy) or via circulating tumor DNA or circulating tumor cells (CTCs) (see [Other Related Policies](#)). For hematologic malignancies, molecular analysis can be performed on blood samples or bone marrow biopsy samples.~~

~~For individuals with advanced cancer, somatic genomic profiling offers the potential to evaluate a large number of genetic markers in the cancer simultaneously in order to provide potential treatment options beyond the current standard of care.~~

~~This policy addresses the use of diagnostic testing related to malignancies of the hematologic system.~~

While the primary goal of ~~the molecular analysis of solid tumors and hematologic malignancies~~ this testing is to identify biomarkers that diagnose cancer, ~~or to~~ give prognostic and treatment selection information, this testing also has the potential to uncover clinically relevant germline variations that are associated with a hereditary cancer susceptibility syndrome, and other conditions, if confirmed to be present in the germline. Providers should communicate the potential for these incidental findings with their patients prior to somatic mutation profiling. ~~Clinical decision making should not be made based on variants of uncertain significance. Current tumor testing strategies include tumor only testing, tumor normal paired testing with germline variant subtraction, and tumor normal paired testing with explicit analysis of a group of genes associated with germline cancer predisposition. This is an evolving area and clear guidelines around the optimal approach for identification and reporting of the presumed germline pathogenic variants (PGPVs) are emerging.~~

~~In addition to evaluating tumors for driver mutations, molecular testing can also be useful in identifying other valuable information such as tumor mutational burden (TMB).~~

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~~microsatellite instability (MSI) and gene fusions. Testing to identify these tumor characteristics can be performed for many different types of tumors (tumor agnostic) and can be helpful in predicting tumor response to specific treatments such as immunotherapy. It is also possible to analyze complete tumor DNA via exome or genome sequencing; this is an area of ongoing research to determine the best use of the potentially large volume of information available from this technology.~~

~~Information from tumor molecular testing can also be useful for monitoring measurable (minimal) residual disease (MRD) in both solid tumors and hematologic malignancies. These tests can be used to determine disease recurrence or relapse after treatment in addition to monitoring disease progression or response to various cancer treatments. This is also an area of active research to determine the clinical utility and validity of this testing across multiple tumor types.~~

[For additional information see the Rationale section.](#)

POLICY REFERENCE TABLE

Coding Implications

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted ~~2023~~2024, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. -Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only and may not support medical necessity. -Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. - Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

The tests, ~~associated laboratories,~~ CPT codes, and ICD codes ~~contained within~~referenced in this document ~~serve only as examples to help users navigate claims and corresponding criteria; as such, the policy~~ are not comprehensive, and ~~are~~their inclusion does not represent a guarantee of coverage or non-coverage. Please see the [Concert Platform](#) for ~~a comprehensive list of~~additional registered tests.

NOTE: Coverage is subject to each requested code's inclusion on the corresponding LDH fee schedule. Non-covered codes are denoted (*) and are reviewed for Medical Necessity for members under 21 years of age on a per case basis. The non-covered codes will only

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be denoted in the table below and not throughout the policy. Please only reference the policy reference table for covered and non-covered codes.

<u>Criteria Section CRITERIA SECTIONS</u>	<u>Example Tests (Labs)EXAMPLE TESTS (LABS)</u>	<u>Common CPT CodesCOMMON BILLING CODES</u>	<u>Common ICD CodesREF</u>	<u>Reference</u>
<u>Molecular Profiling Panel Testing of Solid Tumors and Hematologic MalignanciesMolecular Profiling Panels for Hematologic Malignancies</u>				
<u>Tumors</u>	FoundationOne CDx (Foundation Medicine)	003	C	1-2
	MSK IMPACT (Memorial Sloan Kettering Medical Center)	004		
	Oncomap ExTra (Exact Sciences Laboratories, LLC)	032		
	OncoSight Advanced Solid Tumor NGS Panel (BioReference Labs)	814		
	Precise Tumor (Myriad)			
	Tempus xT CDx (Tempus)			

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			047	
	Guardant360-TissueNext (Guardant)		033	
	PGDx elio tissue complete (Personal Genome Diagnostics, Inc)		025	
	OmniSeq INSIGHT (Labcorp)		814	
	Tempus xT with PD-L1 IHC, MMR IHC (Tempus)			
	Solid Tumor Expanded Panel (Quest Diagnostics)		037	
	UW OncoPlex Cancer Gene Panel (University of Washington)		814	
	Strata Select (Strata Oncology)		039	
<u>Target</u>	Targeted Solid Tumor NGS Fusion Panel (NeoGenomics)		814	€

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<u>Panels for Hematologic Malignancies and Myeloid Malignancy Panels Broad Molecular Profiling Panels For Hematologic Malignancies and Myeloid Malignancy Panels</u>				
	Tempus xT Hematologic Malignancy (Tempus)			
	Neo Comprehensive - Myeloid Disorders (NeoGenomics Laboratories)			
	MayoComplete Myeloid Neoplasms, Comprehensive OncoHeme Next-Generation Sequencing, Varies (Mayo Clinic Laboratories)			
<u>g Panels For Hematologic Malignancies and Myeloid Malignancy Panels</u>	Onkosight Advanced NGS Myeloid Panel (BioReference Laboratories)			
<u>Color et al C a n e</u>	Colon Cancer Mutation Panel (Ohio State University Molecular Pathology Lab)	814	€	2

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	OnkoSight Advanced NGS JAK2, MPL, CALR Panel (BioReference Laboratories)		81279, 81338, 81339, <u>D47</u>		
<u>Measurable (Minimal) Residual Disease (MRD) Analysis for Hematologic Malignancies</u>					
<u>Single Gene Testing of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies</u> <u>Hematologic Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing</u>	<u>MyMRD NGS Gene Panel Assay - 0171U* (Laboratory for Personalized Molecular Medicine)</u>		<u>0171U*, 0364U*, 0450U*, 0451U*, C91, R71, R79</u>		<u>2, 8, 9</u>
	<u>ClonoSEQ Tracking (MRD) Assay - 0364U* (Adaptive Biotechnologies)</u>				
	<u>M-inSight® Patient Definition Assay - 0450U (Corgenix Clinical Laboratory)</u>				
	<u>M-inSight® Patient Follow-Up Assessment - 0451U* (Corgenix Clinical Laboratory)</u>				
<u>Single Gene Testing for Hematologic Malignancies</u>					
<u>Tumor Specific BCR/ABL1 Kinase Domain Analysis</u> <u>Tumor Specific BCR-ABL1 Kinase Domain Analysis</u>	ABL1 Kinase Domain Mutation Analysis (NeoGenomics)	<u>81170</u>	<u>81170, C91, C92</u>		<u>15, 16, 17, 2, 6</u>
	Onkosight NGS ABL1 Sequencing (BioReference)				

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	Laboratories)				
<u>Tumor Specific BCR/ABL1 FISH, Qualitative, and Quantitative Tests</u> <u>Tumor Specific BCR/ABL1 FISH, Qualitative, and Quantitative Tests</u>	BCR-ABL1 Gene Rearrangement, Quantitative, PCR (Quest Diagnostics)	81206, 81207, 81208	81206, 81 20 7, 81 20 8, 00 16 U*	10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18-1, 2, 4, 5, 6	
	BCR-ABL1 Transcript Detection for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML) and Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL), Quantitative (Labcorp)		81 47 9, 88 27 1, 88 27 4, 88 27 5, 88 29 1, C8 3, C8 5,		
	BCR/ABL1 (t9;22) RNA Quantitative with Interpretation - 0016U (University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics - Department of Pathology)		81 47 9, 88 27 1, 88 27 4, 88 27 5, 88 29 1, C8 3, C8 5,		
	MRDx BCR-ABL Test - 0040U (MolecularMD)		88 27 5, 88 29 1, C8 3, C8 5,		
	Detection by FISH of t(9;22) BCR/ABL (CGC Genetics)		88 29 1, C8 3, C8 5,		
			C91.00 - C91.02, C92.0 - C92.12, D45, D47, D47.1, D47.3,		

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<p>BRCA1/2 Mutation Analysis for Tumors (NeoGenomics Laboratories)</p>				
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<p>Tumor Specific CALR Variant Analysis Tumors</p>	<p>Calreticulin (CALR) Mutation Analysis (Quest Diagnostics)</p>	<p>81219*</p>	<p>81219*, C94, D47.1</p>	<p>6, 123, 5</p>
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<u>Specific</u>				
<u>c</u>				
<u>CALR</u>				
<u>Variant</u>				
<u>Analysis</u>				
<u>s</u>				
<u>Tumor</u>	CEBPA Mutation Analysis (Labcorp)	81218 22 , C92	C9	10
<u>Specific</u>			24	
<u>e</u>				
<u>CEBPA</u>				
<u>Variant</u>				
<u>Analysis</u>				
<u>s</u>				
<u>Tumor</u>				
<u>Specific</u>				
<u>c</u>				
<u>CEBPA</u>				
<u>Variant</u>				
<u>Analysis</u>				
<u>s</u>				
<u>Tumor</u>	EGFR Mutation Analysis (NeoGenomics Laboratories)	812	C	1
<u>s</u>		25		
<u>e</u>				
<u>s</u>				
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<u>e</u>				
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<p><u>al</u> <u>y</u> <u>si</u> <u>s</u></p>				
<p><u>Tumo</u> <u>r</u> <u>S</u> <u>p</u> <u>e</u> <u>ci</u> <u>fi</u> <u>e</u> <u>S</u> <u>R</u> <u>L</u> <u>V</u> <u>a</u> <u>ti</u> <u>e</u> <u>A</u> <u>ti</u> <u>s</u></p>	<p>ESR1 Mutations Analysis, NGS, Tumor (Mayo Clinic Laboratories)</p>	<p>814 7 9</p>	<p>€</p>	<p>4</p>

<p><u>Tumor</u> <u>Specifi</u> <u>e-FLT3</u> <u>Variant</u> <u>Analysi</u> <u>s</u></p>	<p>FLT3 ITD and TKD Mutation (PCR) (PathGroup)</p>	<p>81245*, 81246**, <u>0023U*</u>, <u>0046U*</u>, <u>C92</u></p>	<p>€9</p>	<p>6,</p>
<p><u>c-FLT3</u> <u>Variant</u> <u>Analysi</u> <u>s</u></p>	<p>LeukoStrat CDx FLT3 Mutation Assay - <u>0023U</u> (Versiti)</p>		<p>21, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>	<p>10, 12, 16, 17</p>
<p><u>Tumor</u> <u>Specifi</u> <u>c-FLT3</u> <u>Variant</u> <u>Analysi</u> <u>s</u></p>	<p>FLT3 ITD MRD Assay - <u>0046U</u> (Laboratory for Personalized Molecular Medicine)</p>			

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<p>Tumor Specificity and IDH1 and IDH2 Variant Analysis sTumor Specificity and IDH1 and IDH2 Variant Analysis s (Hematologic)</p>	<p>IDH1/IDH2 Mutation Analysis by PCR (NeoGenomics), Blood/Bone marrow (Cleveland Clinic Laboratories)</p>	<p>81120*, 81121**, C92, D47</p>	<p>C7 1, C9 2, D4 9-6 4</p>	<p>10, 20</p>
	<p>IDH1, IDH2, and TERT Mutation Analysis, Next Generation Sequencing, Tumor (IDTRT) (Mayo Clinic)</p>	<p>048</p>		
<p>Tumor Specificity e-IGHV Somatic Hypermutation Analysis sTumor Specificity c IGHV Somatic Hypermutation</p>	<p>IgVH Mutation Analysis (NeoGenomics)</p>	<p>81261**_{1,2} 81262**_{1,2} 81263**₁ C83, C91, D47.Z1</p>	<p>C8 3, C9 1, D4 7.Z 17, 9, 10</p>	<p>18, 25, 33</p>

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<u>Analysis</u>				
<u>Tumor Specificity</u> <u>JAK2 Variant Analysis</u>	JAK2 Exon 12 to 15 Sequencing, Polycythemia Vera Reflex, Varies - <u>0027U</u> (Mayo Clinic Laboratories)	<u>0027U*</u>	<u>0027U*</u> , <u>0017U*</u> , <u>81270*</u> , C91, C92, C94, D45, D47.1, D47.3, D75.81	<u>6, 12, 16, 17, 3, 5</u>
<u>Variant Analysis</u>	JAK2 Mutation - <u>0017U</u> (University of Iowa)		<u>0017U*</u>	
	JAK2 V617F Mutation Analysis (Quest Diagnostics)			
<u>Tumor Specificity</u> <u>KIT Variant Analysis</u>	<u>KIT Mutation Analysis (ProPath)</u> <u>KIT (D816V) Digital PCR in Systemic Mastocytosis (Labcorp)</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100</u>

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<p><u>t</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>A</u> <u>n</u> <u>al</u> <u>y</u> <u>si</u> <u>s</u></p>				
<p><u>Tumo</u> <u>r</u> <u>S</u> <u>p</u> <u>e</u> <u>ci</u> <u>fi</u> <u>e</u> <u>M</u> <u>L</u> <u>H</u> <u>I</u> <u>M</u> <u>et</u> <u>h</u> <u>y</u> <u>la</u> <u>ti</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>A</u> <u>n</u> <u>al</u> <u>y</u> <u>si</u> <u>s</u></p>	<p>MLH1 Promoter Methylation Analysis (NeoGenomics)</p>	<p>812</p>	<p>€</p>	<p>3</p>

<p><u>Tumor</u> <u>Specifi</u> <u>e-MPL</u> <u>Variant</u> <u>Analysi</u> <u>sTumor</u> <u>Specifi</u></p>	<p>MPL Mutation Analysis (Quest Diagnostics)</p>	<p>81338, 81339</p>	<p>81338, 81339, D45, D47.1, D47.3, D75.81</p>	<p>6,125</p>
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<u>c MPL Variant Analysis</u>				
<u>Tumor Specificity</u>	<p>Microsatellite Instability (MSI) by PCR (NeoGenomics)</p> <hr/> <p>Microsatellite Instability (MSI) (Quest Diagnostics)</p>	813	€	2,4,5
<u>Tumor Specificity</u>	NPM1 MRD Assay - <u>0049U</u> (Laboratory for Personalized Molecular Medicine)		0049U ^{±*} , 81310*	€9 24

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<p><u>e</u> <u>P</u> <u>I</u> <u>K</u> <u>E</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>V</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>t</u> <u>A</u> <u>n</u> <u>al</u> <u>y</u> <u>si</u> <u>s</u></p>				
<p><u>Tumor</u> <u>Specifi</u> <u>c TP53</u> <u>Variant</u> <u>Analysi</u> <u>s</u> <u>Tumor</u> <u>Specifi</u> <u>c TP53</u> <u>Variant</u> <u>Analysi</u> <u>s</u></p>	<p>TP53 Mutation Analysis (NeoGenomics Laboratories)</p>	<p>81352</p>	<p>81352, C92, R71, R79</p>	<p>10, 18, 254, 7, 9</p>
<p><u>HLA Typing for Transplantation</u><u>Cytogenetic Testing for Hematologic Malignancies</u></p>				
<p><u>HLA</u> <u>Typing</u> <u>for</u> <u>Transpl</u> <u>antatio</u> <u>n</u> <u>Chron</u> <u>ic</u> <u>Lymph</u></p>	<p><u>HLA-A,B Intermediate Resolution (Versiti)-FISH for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (Cleveland Clinic Laboratories)</u></p>	<p>81370*, 81371*, 81372*, 81373*882 71, 88274, 88275, 88291, C91, C94,</p>	<p>C2 5, C8 1 C9 D4 6,</p>	<p>47, 48, 49, 50, 51</p>

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<u>ocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH Panel Analysis</u>		<u>C95, Z85.6</u>	<u>D61, Z52.20, Z52.3, Z52.4, Z52.8, N17, N18, N19, H25, E08, E13-7</u>	
	<u>HLA B Low Resolution (Versiti)</u>			
	<u>HLA DQB1, DQA1 Intermediate Resolution (Versiti)</u>	<u>81376*</u>		
	<u>HLA A FISH, B, C, DRB1 and DQ High Resolution Cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Panel (Quest Diagnostics)</u>	<u>81378*</u>		
<u>Multiple Myeloma FISH</u>	<u>Oncology FISH Analysis - Multiple Myeloma FISH Panel (Baylor Genetics, LLC)</u>	<u>88237, 88271, 88275, 88291, C90</u>	<u>8</u>	

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<u>Panel Analysis</u>	<u>HLA A,B,C Multiple Myeloma (MM) Profile (High Resolution), FISH (Labcorp)</u>	81379*		
	<u>HLA A High Resolution (Versiti)</u>	813		
	<u>HLA High Resolution Panel by NGS (Versiti)</u>	813		
<u>Measureable (Minimal) Residual Disease (MRD) Analysis</u>				
<u>Hematologic Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing Tumor Specific PML/RARA Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH)</u>	<u>MyMRD NGS Panel Assay (Laboratory for Personalized Molecular Medicine)-FISH, APL, PML/RARA, Translocation 15, 17 (Quest Diagnostics)</u>	0171U*	<u>C91, R71, R7981315*, 81316*, 88271, 88274, 88275, 88291, C91, C92, C93, C94, C95</u>	<u>17, 25, 304</u>

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<p>HPV R el</p>				
	<p>Northstar Response (BillionToOne)</p>	<p>048</p>	<p>€</p>	
	<p>OptiSeq Colorectal Cancer NGS Panel (DiaCarta Inc.)</p>	<p>049</p>	<p>€</p>	
	<p>QuantiDNA Colorectal Cancer Triage Test (DiaCarta Inc.)</p>	<p>050</p>	<p>€</p>	
<p>HPV R el</p>	<p>NavDx (Naveris)</p>	<p>035</p>	<p>€</p>	<p>45, 4 €</p>

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Tumor Mutation Burden (MedFusion)		814	C	4,5,

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Red Blood Cell Genotyping in Multiple Myeloma

<u>Red Blood Cell Genotyping in Multiple Myeloma</u>	PreciseType HEA - <u>0001U</u> (Immucor)	<u>0001U</u> *	<u>0001U*</u> , <u>0180U*</u> , <u>0221U*</u> , C90.0, R71, R79	<u>3411</u>
	Navigator ABO Sequencing - <u>0180U</u> (Grifols Immunohematology Center)		<u>0180U*</u>	
	Navigator ABO Blood Group NGS - <u>0221U</u> (Grifols Immunohematology Center)			

Cancer Exome and Genome Sequencing

<u>Cancer Exome and Genome Sequencing</u>	Somatic Whole Genome Sequencing (Praxis Genomics)	<u>029</u> 7 4 *	<u>C</u>	<u>32</u>
	Cancer Whole Exome Sequencing with Transcriptome (Columbia University Personalized Genomic Medicine)	<u>814</u> 1 5 *		
	Tempus xE (Tempus AI, Inc)	<u>144</u> 4 1 6		

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<p>0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99</p>		<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99</p>		
	<p>EXaCT-1 Whole Exome Testing (Weill Cornell Medicine)</p>	<p>003</p>		
<p><u>Genetic Testing to Confirm the Identity of Laboratory Specimens</u></p>				
<p>Genet ie 1 es 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99</p>	<p>know-error DNA Specimen Provenance Assay (DSPA) (Strand Diagnostics, LLC)</p>	<p>812</p>	<p>€</p>	<p>32</p>

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~~OTHER~~ RELATED POLICIES

This policy document provides criteria for ~~molecular analysis of solid tumors and~~ hematologic ~~malignancies.~~ malignancy molecular diagnostics. Please refer to:

- ~~Oncology: Cytogenetic Testing: Solid Tumor Molecular Diagnostics~~ for criteria related to ~~tumor testing with IHC, FISH, etc.~~ molecular profiling of a known or suspected cancer (e.g., *ALK*, *BCR/ABL* FISH analysis, *ERBB2 [HER2]* IHC analysis, *NTRK*, broad molecular profiling, including Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing, Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB), and cytogenetic / fusion analysis, *ROS1* analysis) testing).
- ~~Genetic Oncology Testing: Hereditary Cancer Susceptibility Syndromes~~ for criteria related to genetic testing for hereditary cancer predisposition syndromes.
- ~~Oncology Testing: Cancer Screening and Surveillance~~ for criteria related to ~~the use of non-invasive fecal, urine, or blood tests for screening for cancer.~~
- ~~Oncology: Circulating Tumor DNA and Circulating Tumor Cells (Liquid Biopsy)~~ for criteria related to circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) or circulating tumor cell testing performed on peripheral blood for and biomarker cancer diagnosis, management and surveillance tests.
- ~~Oncology Testing: Algorithmic Testing Assays~~ for criteria related to gene expression profiling and tumor biomarker tests with algorithmic analyses.
- ~~Genetic Specialty Testing: Whole Genome and Whole Exome Sequencing for the Diagnosis of Genetic Disorders~~ Multisystem Genetic Conditions for criteria related to whole genome and diagnostic tests for genetic disorders that affect multiple organ

~~systems (e.g. whole exome and genome sequencing ~~in rare genetic syndromes~~,
chromosomal microarray, and multigene panels for broad phenotypes).~~

- ~~**Genetic Testing: General Approach to Genetic and Molecular Laboratory Testing**~~ for criteria related to ~~tumor and hematologic malignancies, including known familial variant testing~~, that is not specifically discussed in this or another non-general policy.

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CRITERIA

It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that the specific genetic testing noted below is **medically necessary** when meeting the related criteria:

~~Molecular Profiling Panel Testing of Solid Tumors and~~ MOLECULAR PROFILING PANELS FOR HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES

Broad RNA Fusion Panels for Hematologic Malignancies

~~Tumor-Type Agnostic Solid Tumor Molecular Profiling Panels~~

- I. ~~Tumor-type agnostic solid tumor molecular profiling panels (0037U, 0048U, 0250U, 0329U, 0334U, 0379U, 0391U, 0473U, 81445, 81455, 81457, 81458, 81459)~~RNA fusion panel tests with 51 or more genes utilizing RNA analysis alone that are performed on hematologic malignancies are considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. ~~The member/enrollee meets both of the following:~~
 1. ~~The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~
 - a) ~~Recurrent, relapsed, refractory, metastatic, or advanced stages III or IV cancer, OR~~
 - b) ~~Histiocytosis, OR~~
 - c) ~~Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) regardless of stage, OR~~

- ~~1. Adult or pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**~~
- ~~2. Glioma, **OR**~~
- ~~3. Histiocytosis, **OR**~~
- ~~4. Sarcoma, **OR**~~
- ~~B. The member/enrollee has a gastrointestinal stromal tumor, **AND**~~
 - ~~1. The tumor is negative for *KIT* and *PDGFRA* somatic mutations, **OR**~~
- ~~C. The member/enrollee has non-small cell lung cancer, **AND**~~
 - ~~1. DNA based NGS tumor profiling was negative for actionable mutations, **OR**~~
- ~~D. The member/enrollee has a metastatic or advanced solid tumor, **AND**~~
 - ~~1. There is a fusion targeted therapy with regulatory approval for that cancer type, **OR**~~
 - ~~2. DNA based panel testing was negative for oncogenic driver mutations.~~
- ~~II. RNA specific fusion panels (81449) are considered **investigational** for all other indications.~~

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~~Broad RNA Fusion Panels~~

- ~~I. RNA fusion panels tests with 51 or more genes utilizing RNA analysis alone (0444U, 81456) are considered **medically necessary** when:~~
 - ~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of adult or pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).~~
- ~~II. RNA fusion panel tests with 51 or more genes utilizing RNA analysis alone (0444U, 81456) are considered **investigational** for all other indications.~~

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Broad Molecular Profiling Panels For Hematologic Malignancies and Myeloid Malignancy Panels

- I. Broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood (~~81450, 81455~~) are considered **medically necessary** when:

- A. The member/enrollee is undergoing evaluation for acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**
 - B. The member/enrollee has newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**
 - C. The member/enrollee has newly diagnosed [myelodysplastic syndrome \(MDS\)](#), **OR**
 - D. The member/enrollee has suspected ~~myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)~~[myelodysplastic syndrome \(MDS\)](#) **AND**
 - 1. Other causes of cytopenia(s) have been ruled out, **OR**
 - E. The member/enrollee is suspected to have a ~~myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN)~~[myeloproliferative neoplasm \(MPN\)](#), **AND**
 - 1. This is the member/enrollee's initial genetic evaluation for suspected MPN, **OR**
 - 2. Previous results of *JAK2*, *CALR*, and *MPL* analysis were negative, **OR**
 - F. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), **AND**
 - 1. There has been progression to accelerated or blast phase, **OR**
 - 2. Results of *BCR-::ABL1* kinase domain mutation analysis were negative.
- II. Repeat broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood (~~81450, 81455~~) are considered **medically necessary** when:
- A. The member/enrollee has myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), **AND**
 - 1. The member/enrollee has relapsed after allo-HCT ~~(hematopoietic cell transplant)~~, **OR**
 - B. -The member/enrollee has acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **AND**
 - 1. The member/enrollee is showing evidence of symptomatic relapse after maintenance therapy, **OR**
 - C. The member/enrollee has acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **AND**

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1. The member/enrollee has relapsed or refractory disease after consolidation or progression on treatment.

III. ~~Broad~~Current evidence does not support broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood (~~81450, 81455~~) are considered **investigational** for all other indications.

NoteNOTE: If a multigene panel is performed, appropriate panel codes should be used. These clinical criteria are not intended to address liquid biopsies.

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~~Colorectal Cancer Focused Molecular Profiling Panels~~

~~I. Colorectal cancer focused molecular profiling panels (81445, 81457) in solid tumors are considered **medically necessary** when:~~

- ~~A. The member/enrollee has suspected or proven metastatic colorectal cancer, **AND**~~
- ~~B. The panel contains, at a minimum, the following genes: *KRAS, NRAS, BRAF*.~~

~~II. Colorectal cancer focused molecular profiling panels (81445, 81457) are considered **investigational** for all other indications.~~

~~**Note**: If a panel is performed, appropriate panel codes should be used.~~

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~~Lung Cancer Focused Molecular Profiling Panels~~

~~I. Lung cancer focused molecular profiling panels (0022U, 81457) are considered **medically necessary** when:~~

~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~

- ~~1. Advanced (stage IIIb or higher) or metastatic lung adenocarcinoma, **OR**~~
- ~~2. Advanced (stage IIIb or higher) or metastatic large cell lung carcinoma, **OR**~~
- ~~3. Advanced (stage IIIb or higher) or metastatic squamous cell lung carcinoma, **OR**~~

~~4. Advanced (stage IIIb or higher) or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) not otherwise specified (NOS), AND~~

~~B. The member/enrollee is seeking further cancer treatment (e.g., therapeutic chemotherapy).~~

~~II. Repeat lung cancer focused molecular profiling panels (0022U, 81457) are considered **medically necessary** when the member/enrollee has progression on targeted therapy for non-small cell lung cancer.~~

~~III. Lung cancer focused molecular profiling panels (0022U, 81457) are considered **investigational** for all other indications.~~

~~Note: If a panel is performed, appropriate panel codes should be used.~~

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~~Cutaneous Melanoma Focused Molecular Profiling Panels~~

~~I. Cutaneous melanoma focused molecular profiling panels (81445, 81457) are considered **medically necessary** when:~~

~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of one of the following:~~

~~1. Stage III melanoma or higher, OR~~

~~2. Recurrent melanoma, AND~~

~~B. The member/enrollee is seeking further cancer treatment (e.g., therapeutic chemotherapy), AND~~

~~C. One of the following:~~

~~1. The member/enrollee has not had previous somatic testing via a multigene cancer panel for the same primary melanoma diagnosis, OR~~

~~2. The member/enrollee **has** had previous somatic testing via a multigene cancer panel for a primary melanoma diagnosis and has a **new** primary melanoma diagnosis for which this testing is being ordered.~~

~~II. Cutaneous melanoma focused molecular profiling panels (81445, 81457) are considered **investigational** for all other indications.~~

~~Note: If a panel is performed, appropriate panel codes should be used.~~

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Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Focused Molecular Profiling Panels

- I. Acute myeloid leukemia focused molecular profiling panels (~~0050U, 81450~~) for the diagnosis or evaluation of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) are considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee has a suspected or confirmed diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia (AML).
- II. ~~Acute~~Current evidence does not support acute myeloid leukemia focused molecular profiling panels (~~0050U, 81450~~) for the diagnosis or evaluation of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) **are considered investigational** for all other indications.

NoteNOTE: If a multigene panel is performed, appropriate panel codes should be used.

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Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPNs) Panels

- I. ~~Myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN)~~Myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) molecular profiling panels (~~81206, 81207, 81208, 81219, 81270, 81279, 81338, 81339~~) are considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee is suspected to have a myeloproliferative neoplasm (i.e., polycythemia vera, essential thrombocythemia, primary myelofibrosis, and chronic myeloid leukemia), myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), AND
 - B. The panel includes, at a minimum, testing of the following genes: *JAK2*, *CALR*, and *MPL*.
- II. ~~Myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN)~~Current evidence does not support myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) molecular profiling panels (~~81206, 81207, 81208, 81219, 81270, 81279, 81338, 81339~~) are considered **investigational** for all other indications.

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SINGLE-GENE TESTING OF SOLID TUMORS AND MEASURABLE (MINIMAL) RESIDUAL DISEASE (MRD) ANALYSIS FOR HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES

Hematologic Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing

I. Measurable (minimal) residual disease (MRD) analysis in bone marrow or peripheral blood is considered **medically necessary** when:

A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:

1. Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL), **OR**
2. Multiple Myeloma, **OR**
3. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL), **AND**

a) The member/enrollee has completed treatment.

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SINGLE GENE TESTING FOR HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES

Tumor Specific *BCR/ABL1* Kinase Domain Analysis

I. Tumor specific *BCR/ABL1* kinase domain analysis (~~81170~~) in hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:

A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of any of the following:

1. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), **OR**
2. Ph-positive acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), **AND**

B. The member/enrollee has any of the following:

1. Inadequate initial response to TKI therapy, **OR**
2. Loss of response to TKI therapy, **OR**

3. Disease progression to the accelerated or blast phase, **OR**
4. Relapsed/refractory disease.

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Tumor Specific ~~BCR/ABL~~ FISH, Qualitative, ~~or~~ **and** Quantitative Tests

- I. Tumor specific ~~BCR/ABL~~ FISH, qualitative, or quantitative tests (~~0016U, 0040U, 81206, 81207, 81208, 81479, 88271, 88274, 88275, 88291~~) in hematologic malignancies ~~is~~ **are** considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee is suspected to have a ~~myeloproliferative neoplasm (i.e., polycythemia vera, essential thrombocythemia, primary myelofibrosis, and chronic myeloid leukemia),~~ myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), **OR**
 - B. The member/enrollee is undergoing diagnostic workup for:
 1. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**
 2. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**
 3. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), **OR**
 4. ~~B-cell lymphoma~~ Lymphoblastic leukemia, **OR**
 - C. The member/enrollee is undergoing monitoring of disease progression or for minimal residual disease (MRD) monitoring using a quantitative test only for:
 1. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**
 2. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**
 3. Chronic ~~myelogenous~~ myeloid leukemia (CML), ~~OR~~.

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~~1. B-cell lymphoma.~~

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~~Tumor Specific *BRAF* Variant Analysis~~

~~1. Tumor specific *BRAF* variant analysis (81210) in solid tumors and hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:~~

~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~

- ~~1. Suspected or proven metastatic colorectal cancer, **OR**~~
- ~~2. Advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), **OR**~~
- ~~3. Stage III or stage IV cutaneous melanoma, **OR**~~
- ~~4. Indeterminate thyroid nodules requiring biopsy, **OR**~~
- ~~5. Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma, **OR**~~
- ~~6. Locally recurrent, advanced and/or metastatic papillary thyroid cancer, **OR**~~
- ~~7. Locally recurrent, advanced and/or metastatic follicular thyroid cancer, **OR**~~
- ~~8. Locally recurrent, advanced and/or metastatic Hurthle cell thyroid carcinoma, **OR**~~
- ~~9. Low grade glioma or pilocytic astrocytoma, **OR**~~
- ~~10. Resectable or borderline resectable or locally advanced/metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma, **OR**~~
- ~~11. Metastatic small bowel adenocarcinoma, **OR**~~
- ~~12. Locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic esophageal or esophagogastric junction cancer, **OR**~~
- ~~13. Locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic gastric cancer, **OR**~~

~~B. The member/enrollee is being evaluated for:~~

- ~~1. Hairy cell leukemia (for individuals without cHCL [classical hairy cell leukemia] immunophenotype), **OR**~~
- ~~2. Histiocytosis (Langerhans cell histiocytosis or Erdheim-Chester disease).~~

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~~Tumor Specific *BRCA1/2* Variant Analysis~~

~~1. Tumor specific *BRCA1/2* variant analysis (81162, 81163, 81164, 81165, 81166, 81167, 81216) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:~~

~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~

- ~~1. Ovarian, fallopian tube and/or primary peritoneal cancer, OR~~
- ~~2. Metastatic prostate cancer, OR~~
- ~~3. Resectable, borderline resectable, or locally advanced/metastatic pancreatic cancer.~~

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Tumor Specific *CALR* Variant Analysis

- I. Tumor specific *CALR* variant analysis (~~81219~~) is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee is suspected to have a ~~myeloproliferative neoplasm (i.e., polycythemia vera, essential thrombocythemia, primary myelofibrosis, and chronic myeloid leukemia),~~myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), OR
 - B. -The member/enrollee is suspected to have a ~~myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)~~myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS).

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~~Tumor Specific *CEBPA* Variant Analysis~~

Tumor Specific *CEBPA* Variant Analysis

- I. Tumor specific *CEBPA* variant analysis (~~81218~~) in hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee is undergoing evaluation for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

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~~Tumor Specific *EGFR* Variant Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific *EGFR* variant analysis (81235) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:~~
- ~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~
 - ~~1. Stage IB or higher lung adenocarcinoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~2. Stage IB or higher large cell lung carcinoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~3. Stage IB or higher squamous cell lung carcinoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~4. Stage IB or higher non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) not otherwise specified (NOS).~~

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~~Tumor Specific *ESR1* Variant Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific *ESR1* variant analysis (81479) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:~~
- ~~A. The member/enrollee is one of the following:~~
 - ~~1. Pre-menopausal female receiving ovarian ablation or suppression, **OR**~~
 - ~~2. Postmenopausal female, **OR**~~
 - ~~3. Adult male, **AND**~~
 - ~~B. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of ER-positive and *HER2*-negative breast cancer, **AND**~~
 - ~~C. The member/enrollee has disease progression after one or two prior lines of endocrine therapy, including one line containing a *CDK4/6* inhibitor.~~

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Tumor Specific *FLT3* Variant Analysis

- I. Tumor specific *FLT3* variant analysis (~~0023U, 0046U, 81245, 81246~~) in hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:
- A. The member/enrollee has suspected or confirmed acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**
 - B. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:

1. Acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), **OR**
2. Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), **OR**
3. Myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN).

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- ~~1. Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), **OR**~~
- ~~2. Myeloproliferative neoplasm.~~

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Tumor Specific *IDH1* and *IDH2* Variant Analysis (Hematologic)

- I. Tumor specific *IDH1* and *IDH2* variant analysis (~~81120, 81121~~) in solid tumors or in hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - ~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~
 - ~~1. Glioma, **OR**~~
 - A. ~~Acute~~ acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

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Tumor Specific *IGHV* Somatic Hypermutation Analysis

- I. Tumor specific *IGHV* somatic hypermutation analysis (~~81261, 81262, 81263~~) in hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee is undergoing work up for or has a diagnosis of:
 1. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), **OR**
 2. Small lymphocytic leukemia (SLL), **OR**
 3. Primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma, **OR**
 4. B-cell lymphoma.

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Tumor Specific *JAK2* Variant Analysis

- I. Tumor specific *JAK2* variant analysis (~~0017U, 0027U, 81270~~) in solid tumors or in hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee is suspected to have a ~~myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) (example: polycythemia vera, essential thrombocythemia, primary myelofibrosis, and chronic myeloid leukemia)~~, myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), **OR**
 - B. The member/enrollee has acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**
 - C. The member/enrollee is suspected to have a myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS).

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~~Tumor Specific *KIT* Variant Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific *KIT* variant analysis (81272, 81273) in solid tumors or hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - ~~A. The member/enrollee is being evaluated for systemic mastocytosis, **OR**~~
 - ~~B. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**~~
 - ~~C. The member/enrollee has stage IV cutaneous melanoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~D. The member/enrollee has a suspected or confirmed gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST).~~~~

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~~Tumor Specific *KRAS* Variant Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific *KRAS* variant analysis (81275, 81276) in solid tumors is considered medically necessary when:~~
- ~~A. The member/enrollee has suspected or proven metastatic colorectal cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~B. The member/enrollee is undergoing workup for metastasis of non-small cell lung cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~C. The member/enrollee has resectable, borderline resectable, or locally advanced/metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~D. The member/enrollee has unresectable or metastatic gallbladder cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~E. The member/enrollee has unresectable or metastatic intrahepatic or extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.~~

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~~Tumor Specific *MGMT* Methylation Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific *MGMT* promoter methylation analysis (81287) in solid tumors is considered medically necessary when:~~
- ~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~
 - ~~1. High grade (stage III or IV) anaplastic oligodendroglioma, **OR**~~
 - ~~2. High grade (stage III or IV) anaplastic astrocytoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~3. High grade (stage III or IV) anaplastic glioma, **OR**~~
 - ~~4. High grade (stage III or IV) glioblastoma.~~

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~~Tumor Specific *MLH1* Methylation Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific *MLH1* promoter methylation analysis (81288) in solid tumors is considered medically necessary when:~~
- ~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of any of the following:~~
 - ~~1. Colorectal cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~2. Endometrial (uterine) cancer, **AND**~~
 - ~~B. Previous tumor testing showed loss of *MLH1* on immunohistochemistry analysis.~~

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Tumor Specific *MPL* Variant Analysis

- I. Tumor specific *MPL* variant analysis (~~81338, 81339~~) in hematologic malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee is suspected to have a ~~myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN)~~ (i.e., ~~polycythemia vera, essential thrombocythemia, primary myelofibrosis, and chronic myeloid leukemia~~); ~~myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN)~~, **OR**
 - B. The member/enrollee is suspected to have a ~~myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)~~ ~~myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)~~.

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~~Tumor Specific Microsatellite Instability (MSI) Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific microsatellite instability (MSI) analysis (81301) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:~~
 - ~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~
 - ~~1. Colorectal cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~2. Endometrial cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~3. Gastric cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~4. Esophageal and esophagogastric junction cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~5. Recurrent, progressive or metastatic cervical carcinoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~6. Testicular cancer with progression after high dose chemotherapy or third-line therapy, **OR**~~
 - ~~7. Unresectable or metastatic gallbladder cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~8. Unresectable or metastatic intrahepatic or extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~9. Unresectable or metastatic breast cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~10. Small bowel adenocarcinoma, **OR**~~
 - ~~11. Resectable, borderline resectable, or metastatic pancreatic cancer, **OR**~~
 - ~~12. Metastatic occult primary, **OR**~~
 - ~~13. Recurrent, progressive or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva, **OR**~~

- ~~14. Metastatic chondrosarcoma, OR~~
- ~~15. Metastatic chordoma, OR~~
- ~~16. Widely metastatic Ewing sarcoma, OR~~
- ~~17. Metastatic osteosarcoma, OR~~
- ~~18. Recurrent or metastatic vaginal cancer, OR~~
- ~~19. Recurrent ovarian cancer~~

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Tumor Specific *NPM1* Variant Analysis

- I. Tumor specific *NPM1* variant analysis (~~0049U, 81310~~) in hematological malignancies is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee ~~has cytogenetically normalis~~ undergoing evaluation for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

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~~Tumor Specific *NRAS* Variant Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific *NRAS* variant analysis (81311) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:~~
 - ~~A. The member/enrollee has suspected or proven metastatic colorectal cancer.~~

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~~Tumor Specific *PIK3CA* Variant Analysis~~

- ~~I. Tumor specific *PIK3CA* variant analysis (0155U, 81309) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:~~
 - ~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of recurrent or stage IV, HR positive, HER2 negative invasive breast cancer.~~

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Tumor Specific *TP53* Variant Analysis

I. Tumor specific *TP53* variant analysis (~~81352~~) in bone marrow or peripheral blood is considered **medically necessary** when:

A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:

1. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**
2. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), **OR**
3. Small lymphocytic leukemia (SLL), **OR**

B. The member/enrollee is undergoing diagnostic workup for mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).

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~~HLA TYPING FOR TRANSPLANTATION~~

~~HLA typing for transplantation (81370, 81371, 81372, 81373, 81376, 81378, 81379, 81380, 81382) CYTOGENETIC TESTING FOR HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES~~

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH Panel Analysis

I. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH panel analysis in peripheral blood or bone marrow is considered **medically necessary** when ~~the member/enrollee meets the following:~~

A. The member/enrollee is ~~being considered~~ undergoing initial diagnostic workup for chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL).

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any ~~Multiple Myeloma FISH Panel Analysis~~

- A. ~~Multiple myeloma FISH panel analysis of the following:~~
- ~~1. Recipient of bone marrow transplantation, **OR**~~
 - ~~2. Donor for bone marrow transplantation, **OR**~~
 - ~~3. Recipient of solid organ transplantation, **OR**~~
 - ~~4. Donor for solid organ transplantation.~~
- H. ~~HLA typing for transplantation (81370, 81371, 81372, 81373, 81376, 81378, 81379, 81380, 81382) is considered **investigational** for all other indications.~~

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~~MEASURABLE (MINIMAL) RESIDUAL DISEASE (MRD) ANALYSIS~~

~~Hematologic Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing~~

- I. ~~Measurable (minimal) residual disease (MRD) analysis (0171U, 0364U) in bone marrow or peripheral blood is considered **medically necessary** when:~~
- A. ~~The panel includes analysis for del(13), del(17p13), t(4;14), t(11;14), t(14;16), t(14;20), 1q21 gain/amplification, and del(1p), **AND**~~
- A.B. ~~The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of: is undergoing initial diagnostic workup for multiple myeloma.~~
- ~~1. Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL), **OR**~~
 - ~~2. Multiple Myeloma, **OR**~~
 - ~~3. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL).~~

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~~Evidence-Based Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing~~

~~Minimal residual disease (MRD) analysis for solid tumors using cell free DNA (0340U, 0422U, 81479) with sufficient evidence of clinical utility and validity~~ Tumor Specific PML/RARA Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR)

I. PML/RARA rearrangement analysis via fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) in peripheral blood or bone marrow is considered **medically necessary** when:

~~A. The identification of recurrent, refractory, or progressive disease will require a change in management, AND~~

~~A. The member/enrollee is not undergoing concurrent molecular laboratory testing/initial diagnostic work up for surveillance or monitoring for recurrent, refractory, or progressive disease, AND acute myeloid leukemia (AML).~~

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~~B. The member/enrollee meets one of the following:~~

~~1. The member/enrollee is currently being treated for cancer, AND~~

~~a) The test has not previously been done for this cancer diagnosis, OR~~

~~b) There is a clinical suspicion that the molecular profile of the member/enrollee's tumor has changed, OR~~

~~2. The member/enrollee is not currently being treated for their cancer, AND~~

~~a) The test has not been done in the past 12 months, OR~~

~~b) There is a clinical suspicion for tumor recurrence, AND~~

~~C. The member/enrollee meets one of the following:~~

~~1. The member/enrollee is being tested via Guardant360 Response or Guardant Reveal and has one of the following:~~

~~a) Metastatic colon cancer, OR~~

~~b) Colon cancer at any stage, AND~~

~~(1) The member/enrollee is being monitored for response to immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy, OR~~

~~2. The member/enrollee is being tested via Signatera and has one of the following:~~

~~a) Metastatic colon cancer, OR~~

~~b) Muscle invasive bladder cancer, OR~~

- e) ~~Metastatic breast cancer, OR~~
- d) ~~Any solid tumor, AND~~
 - (1) ~~The member/enrollee is being monitored for response to immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy.~~
- II. ~~Minimal residual disease (MRD) analysis (0340U, 0422U, 81479) with sufficient evidence of clinical utility and validity using solid tumor tissue is considered **investigational** for all other indications where clinical utility and validity have not been demonstrated.~~

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~~Emerging Evidence Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing~~

- I. ~~Minimal residual disease (MRD) analysis (0229U, 0306U, 0307U) with insufficient evidence of clinical validity using solid tumor tissue is considered **investigational**.~~

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~~HPV-Related Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing~~

- I. ~~Minimal residual disease analysis for HPV-related head and neck cancers using cell-free DNA (0356U) is **medically necessary** when:~~
 - A. ~~The member/enrollee has a personal history of HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer, AND~~
 - B. ~~The identification of recurrence or progression of disease will require a change in management, AND~~
 - C. ~~The member/enrollee is not undergoing concurrent surveillance or monitoring for recurrence or progression by any other method, AND~~
 - D. ~~The member/enrollee meets one of the following:~~
 - 1. ~~The member/enrollee is currently being treated for HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer, AND~~
 - a) ~~The test has not previously been done for this episode of cancer, OR~~
 - 2. ~~The member/enrollee is not currently being treated for HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer, AND~~
 - a) ~~The test has not been done in the past 12 months.~~

~~II. Minimal residual disease analysis (0356U) using tumor tissue from HPV-related head and neck cancers is considered **investigational** for all other indications.~~

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~~TUMOR MUTATIONAL BURDEN (TMB)~~

~~I. Tumor mutational burden (TMB) testing (81479) is considered **medically necessary** when:~~

~~A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of:~~

- ~~1. Recurrent, relapsed, refractory, metastatic, or advanced stages III or IV cancer, **AND**~~
- ~~2. The member/enrollee has had progression of the cancer following prior treatment, **AND**~~
- ~~3. The member/enrollee has no remaining satisfactory treatment options, **AND**~~
- ~~4. The member/enrollee does not have central nervous system cancer.~~

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RED BLOOD CELL GENOTYPING IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA

Red Blood Cell Genotyping in Multiple Myeloma

I. Red blood cell genotyping (~~0001U, 0180U, 0221U~~) in individuals with multiple myeloma is considered **medically necessary** when:

A. The member/enrollee has a diagnosis of multiple myeloma, **AND**

B. The member/enrollee is currently being treated or will be treated with ~~either of the following: an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody.~~

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- ~~1. Daratumumab (Darazalex), **OR**~~
- ~~2. Isatuximab (Sarelisa).~~

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~~CANCER EXOME AND GENOME SEQUENCING~~

- ~~1. Cancer exome and genome sequencing in solid tumors and hematologic malignancies (0036U, 0297U, 81415, 81416, 81425, 81426) is considered **investigational**.~~

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~~GENETIC TESTING TO CONFIRM THE IDENTITY OF LABORATORY SPECIMENS~~

- ~~1. Genetic testing to confirm the identity of laboratory specimens (e.g., know error) (81265, 81266, 81479), when billed separately, is considered **investigational** because it is generally considered to be an existing component of the genetic testing process for quality assurance.~~

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~~DEFINITIONS~~

- ~~1. **Tumor mutational burden:** A measurement of mutations carried by tumor cells and is a predictive biomarker that is being studied to evaluate its association with response to immunotherapy.~~
- ~~2. **Advanced cancer:** Cancer that is unlikely to be cured or controlled with treatment. The cancer may have spread from where it first started to nearby tissue, lymph nodes, or distant parts of the body. Treatment may be given to help shrink the tumor, slow the growth of cancer cells, or relieve symptoms.~~
- ~~3.1. **Myeloproliferative Neoplasms:** Rare overlapping blood diseases in which the bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets. There are seven subcategories of myeloproliferative neoplasms:
 - ~~a. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)~~
 - ~~a. Polycythemia vera (PV)~~~~

- ~~■ a. Primary myelofibrosis (PMF)~~
- ~~■ a. Essential thrombocytopenia (ET)~~
- ~~■ a. Chronic neutrophilic leukemia~~
- ~~■ a. Chronic eosinophilic leukemia~~
- ~~■ a. Chronic eosinophilic leukemia not otherwise specified~~
- ~~■ a. MPN, unclassifiable (MPN-U)~~

~~4.1. **Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS):** A group of disorders characterized by abnormalities of the bone marrow, leading to low numbers of one or more types of blood cells. The WHO system recognizes 6 main types of MDS:~~

- ~~■ a. MDS with multilineage dysplasia (MDS-MLD)~~
- ~~■ a. MDS with single lineage dysplasia (MDS-SLD)~~
- ~~■ a. MDS with ring sideroblasts (MDS-RS)~~
- ~~■ a. MDS with excess blasts (MDS-EB)~~
- ~~■ a. MDS with isolated del(5q)~~
- ~~■ a. MDS, unclassifiable (MDS-U)~~

~~5. **Widely metastatic cancer:** A cancer for which local control cannot be delivered to all areas of disease (per NCCN guidelines).~~

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~~BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE~~

~~Tumor-Type Agnostic Solid Tumor Molecular Profiling Panels~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~Broad RNA Fusion Panels for Hematologic Malignancy~~

~~The NCCN guidelines on Breast Cancer (4) for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (3.2024) recommend comprehensive somatic testing to aid in clinical management of patients with recurrent/stage IV breast cancer. (p. BINV-18)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Occult Primary (1.2025) recommends MSI and MMR testing as part of the initial work up for patients with cancer of unknown primary. The guideline further recommends consideration of somatic tumor profiling to identify actionable genomic aberrations after a histological determination of the tumor has been made. (p. OCC-1)~~

Concert Genetics Oncology: ~~Molecular Analysis of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies~~



The NCCN guideline on Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (7.2024) has several recommendations regarding biomarker testing:

- For stage IV / advanced or metastatic disease, broad molecular profiling is recommended to be performed for adenocarcinoma, large cell, or NSCLC not otherwise specified. NCCN recommends consideration of broad molecular profiling for squamous cell carcinoma of the lung (p. NSCL-14, NSCL-19).
- Generally, it is recommended that broad, panel-based genomic profiling be performed via NGS when feasible. NCCN defines broad molecular profiling as a panel which includes all the following biomarkers in either one assay or several smaller assays: *EGFR*, *ALK*, *KRAS*, *ROS1*, *BRAF*, *NTRK1/2/3*, *MET*ex14 skipping, *RET*, *ERBB2 (HER2)*, and *PD-L1*. (p. NSCL-19 and NSCL-H 1 and 2 of 8)
- Repeat somatic genetic testing can be helpful to aid in deciding next therapeutic steps when a patient's tumor shows evidence of progression on first-line therapy. Broad genomic profiling may be the best testing method to ensure all possible therapeutic biomarkers are analyzed. (p. NSCL-H 7 of 8)

The NCCN guideline for Colon Cancer (4.2024) recommends all patients with metastatic colorectal cancer have molecular testing which should be done via a broad panel to identify rare and actionable alterations including fusions (p. COL-2). 1. Testing can be performed on the primary tumor and/or metastases. (p. COL-B 4 of 10)

The NCCN guideline for Gastric Cancer (2.2024) recommends consideration of NGS testing during the workup for gastric cancer (p. GAST-1). NGS testing can be considered in place of sequential testing for individual biomarkers if there is limited tissue or traditional biopsy cannot be done in patients with inoperable locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach considering an FDA-approved therapy. (p. GAST-B 5 of 6) The guidelines also recommend that repeat tumor testing can be considered when there is clinical or radiologic evidence for disease progression of advanced gastric cancer. (p. GAST-B, 3 of 6)

The NCCN guideline for Ovarian Cancer Including Fallopian Tumor Cancer and Primary Peritoneal Cancer (3.2024) recommends that patients with recurrent disease undergo comprehensive tumor molecular analysis to identify alterations that would be amenable to targeted therapeutics that have tumor specific or tumor agnostic benefit. (p. OV-6) These guidelines also recommend that molecular testing be performed on the most recent tumor tissue available. (p. OV-B, 1 of 3)

The NCCN guideline for Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma (3.2024) recommends tumor/somatic molecular profiling to identify targetable alterations for patients with locally advanced or metastatic disease and recommends consideration of this testing for patients with resectable or borderline resectable disease who are candidates for systemic therapy.

Concert Genetics Oncology: ~~Molecular Analysis of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies~~



~~Testing can include but is not limited to fusions (*ALK, NRG1, NTRK, ROS1, FGFR2, RET*), mutations (*BRAF, BRCA1/2, KRAS, PALB2*), amplifications (*HER2*), MSI, tumor mutational burden and mismatch repair deficiency. (p. PANC 1A, PANC F, 1 of 12)~~

~~The NCCN guideline for Prostate Cancer (4.2024) recommends consideration of somatic multigene tumor testing to identify alterations in HRR genes in addition to MSI and TMB testing for patients with metastatic prostate cancer. NCCN recommends consideration of this testing in patients with regional prostate cancer. The guidelines also recommend that repeat tumor profiles can be considered at the time of progression of disease. (p. PROS-C, 2 of 2)~~

~~The NCCN guideline for Histiocytic Neoplasms (2.2024) recommends molecular mutation profiling in the work-up/evaluation of Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis (LCH), Erdheim-Chester Disease (ECD) and Rosai-Dorfman Disease (RDD) for prognostic and treatment information. (p. HIST-C, 1 of 5)~~

~~The NCCN guideline for Uterine Neoplasms (2.2024) recommends comprehensive molecular profiling, in the initial evaluation of uterine neoplasms. This can be done on the initial biopsy or the hysterectomy specimen. (p. ENDO-A 2 of 4)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Ampullary Adenocarcinoma (2.2024) recommend somatic molecular profiling to identify uncommon and potentially actionable mutations including fusions, amplifications, MSI, dMMR, and TMB for patients with locally advanced or metastatic disease who are candidates for systemic therapy. (p. AMP-6)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (2.2024) recommend molecular testing for a suspected or confirmed gastrointestinal stromal tumor when systemic therapy is being considered. (p. GIST-1) If testing does not show a KIT or PDGFRA mutation, NGS testing is recommended to look for alternative driver mutations that will identify targeted therapy options. (p. GIST-B)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers (2.2024) recommend testing by next-generation sequencing in the pathologic workup of CNS tumors, since there are now multiple prognostic and diagnostic biomarkers that should be tested to aid in treatment decisions. (p. BRAIN-E 2 of 9)(NGS) for gene fusions and pathogenic mutations at the time of diagnosis (p. ALL-1).~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (2.2025) recommend testing for potentially actionable or prognostic mutations and gene fusions via next generation sequencing (NGS) or alternative methods at the time of diagnosis (p. PEDALL-1).~~

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Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The FoundationOne CDx test has been approved by the FDA as a companion diagnostic test for several therapies, including some that are indicated for early stage non-small cell lung cancer diagnoses.

~~Targeted RNA Fusion Panels~~

~~Broad Molecular Profiling Panels For Hematologic Malignancies and Myeloid Malignancy Panels~~

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

The NCCN guidelines for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (2.2024) and Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (5.2024) recommends comprehensive testing during the diagnostic workup by next generation sequencing for gene fusions and pathogenic mutations, especially for Ph-like ALL, which is associated with recurrent gene fusions in the tyrosine kinase pathways. (p. ALL-1, p. PEDALL-1)

Per the NCCN Biomarker Compendium, testing for gene fusions involving *ABL1*, *ABL2*, *CRLF2*, *CSF1R*, *EPOR*, *JAK2*, or *PDGFRB* and mutations involving *FLT3*, *IL7R*, *SH2B3*, *JAK1*, *JAK3*, and *JAK2* (in combination with *CRLF2* gene fusions) is recommended for this indication.

NCCN guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers (2.2024) recommends *NTRK* fusion and *BRAF* fusion testing for glioblastoma, and *ZFTA* and *YAP1* fusion testing for ependymomas by RNA sequencing for prognostication and treatment options. (p. BRAIN-E, 2, 5-6 of 9)

NCCN guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (7.2024) recommend consideration of, RNA-based NGS testing for patients who don't have identifiable driver oncogenes via broad panel testing to maximize detection of fusion events as fusions involving *ROS1*, *MET* and *RET* have better detection using RNA-based methods. (p. NSCL-H, 2, 4, 5 of 8)

NCCN guidelines for Soft Tissue Sarcoma (2.2024) state that while morphologic diagnosis remains the preferred method of sarcoma diagnosis, molecular genetic testing using NGS based methods including DNA and RNA sequencing is an ancillary approach that can be helpful depending on type of tumor. (p. SARC-C, 1 of 4)

NCCN guidelines for Histiocytic Neoplasms (2.2024) recommends a gene fusion assay in the workup for Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis, (p. LCH-2), Erdheim-Chester Disease, (p. ECD-2) and Rosai-Dorfman Disease. (p. RDD-2) RNA-based molecular panels including fusion testing should cover *BRAF*, *ALK*, and *NTRK1* rearrangements.

Concert Genetics Oncology: ~~Molecular Analysis of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies~~



~~NCCN guidelines for Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (2.2024) state that all GIST without a *KIT* or *PDGFRA* mutation should be tested for alternative driver mutations, specifically *BRAF*, *NF1*, *NTRK*, and *FGFR* fusions, which may be detected by NGS to identify potential targeted treatments. (p. GIST-B)~~

~~American Society of Clinical Oncology~~

~~ASCO wrote a Provisional Clinical Opinion (2022) in which it was stated that:~~

- ~~● 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).~~
- ~~● 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).~~

~~Broad RNA Fusion Panels~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (2.2024) recommend comprehensive testing by next-generation sequencing (NGS) for gene fusions and pathogenic mutations at the time of diagnosis. (p. ALL-1)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (6.2024) recommend testing for potentially actionable or prognostic mutations and gene fusions via next-generation sequencing (NGS) or alternative methods at the time of diagnosis. (p. PEDALL-1)~~

~~Broad Molecular Profiling Panels for Hematologic Malignancies and The NCCN guidelines for Acute Myeloid Malignancy Panels~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Acute Myeloid Leukemia (3.2024/1.2025) recommends molecular testing via multiplex gene panels and targeted analysis by next generation sequencing for adult patients for purposes of prognostication, therapy, and ongoing management. (p. EVAL-1, EVAL-1A)-2A), and in the presence of relapsed or refractory disease after completion of consolidation (p. AML-8, AML-J 1 of 2).~~

The NCCN guidelines for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (23.2024) recommend that patients diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia should undergo molecular characterization of their

disease, including comprehensive testing for gene fusions and pathogenic mutations (p. ALL-1). Additionally, patients who are undergoing surveillance after maintenance therapy and are showing evidence of symptomatic relapse should undergo repeat testing (p. ALL-8).

The NCCN guidelines for Myelodysplastic Syndromes (3.20242.2025) recommends the following:

~~During molecular testing during~~ the initial evaluation of suspected myelodysplasia in patients with cytopenia, ~~genetic testing.~~ Testing should be performed on bone marrow or peripheral blood for somatic mutations in genes associated with myelodysplastic syndromes (p. MDS-1, MDS-1A). ~~Cytopenia should be present for 4-6 months and other underlying causes should be ruled out. (p. MS-3).~~

Repeat molecular testing if a patient has relapsed after allo-HCT ~~(hematopoietic cell transplant)~~ (p. MDS-7 and MDS-7A).

The NCCN guidelines for Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (12.2024) recommend molecular testing on blood or bone marrow for patients suspected of having a myeloproliferative neoplasm. This testing can be done in a stepwise manner, or as an NGS multigene panel that includes *JAK2*, *CALR* and *MPL*. Once a diagnosis is confirmed, additional testing for somatic mutations is recommended for prognostication (p. MPN-1).

The NCCN guidelines for Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (2.20243.2025) recommends consideration of testing for myeloid mutations for patients with advanced phase CML who are in either accelerated or blast phase (CML-1). NCCN recommends consideration of panel testing for myeloid mutations in patients on TKI therapy who have progressed to accelerated or blast phase if they lack a *BCR-ABL1* kinase domain mutation (p. CML-E).

~~Colorectal Cancer Focused Molecular Profiling Panels~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guideline for Colon Cancer (4.2024) recommends all patients with suspected or proven metastatic colorectal cancer have tumor genotyping for *KRAS*, *NRAS*, *BRAF* individually or as part of an NGS panel. (p. COL-B, 4 of 10) This testing can be performed on the primary colorectal cancers and/or the metastasis.~~

~~Lung Cancer Focused Molecular Profiling Panels~~

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~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guideline for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (7.2024) recommends molecular testing for patients with advanced or metastatic disease and when feasible, testing be performed via a broad, panel-based approach, most typically performed by NGS. (p. NSCL-19) This can be a single assay or a combination of assays and tiered approaches are also acceptable. Additionally, patients with stages IB-III A or IIIB [T3, N2] are recommended to have testing for PD-L1, EGFR and ALK if perioperative systemic therapy is being considered. (p. NSCL-E, 1 of 5) In some clinical scenarios it is necessary to do rapid testing which can be followed up with broad testing (p. NSCL-H, 1 of 8, NSCL-H 2 of 8)~~

~~Cutaneous Melanoma Focused Molecular Profiling Panels~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Cutaneous Melanoma (2.2024) recommend molecular testing of BRAF for stage III disease, and KIT for stage IV disease, or clinical recurrence. (p. ME-6, ME-9, ME-18, ME-18A, ME-C 4 of 8) NCCN recommends consideration of broader genomic profiling especially if the test results might guide future treatment decisions or eligibility for participation in a clinical trial. Single gene or small multigene panels are acceptable (p. ME-C, 3 of 8). Repeat testing using the same approach following progression on targeted therapy (BRAF or KIT directed therapy) does not appear to have clinical utility. (p. ME-C 5 of 8)~~

Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Focused Molecular Profiling Panels

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

The NCCN guidelines for Acute Myeloid Leukemia (~~3.2024~~1.2025) recommends molecular testing via multiplex gene panels and targeted analysis by next generation sequencing for adult patients for purposes of prognostication, therapy, and ongoing management. (p. EVAL-1, EVAL-2A).

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Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPNs) Panels

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

The NCCN guidelines on Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (~~4.2.2024~~) recommend molecular testing in the workup phase for myeloproliferative neoplasms. - Molecular testing using a multi-gene NGS panel that includes at least *JAK2*, *MPL* and *CALR* can be used as an alternative to stepwise single gene testing. (p. MPN-1).

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Hematologic Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

The NCCN guidelines for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (3.2024) recommend minimal residual disease (MRD) testing at numerous time points including prior to induction, following consolidation therapy, for serial monitoring, and as needed based on regimen and risk factors. MRD may also be used at baseline if needed for characterization of the leukemic clone to be used in subsequent MRD analysis (p. ALL-1, ALL-F).

The NCCN guidelines for Multiple Myeloma (1.2025) recommend consideration of a baseline clone identification and storage of an aspirate sample for MRD testing by NGS in the initial diagnostic workup (p. MYEL-1), prognostication during follow up after primary treatment (p. MYEL-4), and as part of response assessment after suspected complete response following each stage of treatment and prior to starting a new therapy (p. MYEL-E 1 of 3, MYEL-E 3 of 3).

The NCCN guidelines for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (1.2025) recommend minimal residual disease testing at the end of treatment for CLL/SLL as an important predictor of treatment effectiveness. MRD evaluation can be done using flow cytometry, PCR or NGS assay (p. CSLL-E, 2 of 2).

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Tumor Specific *BCR/ABL1* Kinase Domain Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

The NCCN guidelines on Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (~~2.2024~~3.2025) outline recommended methods for diagnosis and treatment management of chronic myelogenous leukemia, including *BCR/ABL1* tests for diagnosis and monitoring. *BCR/ABL1* kinase domain mutation analysis is recommended, among other times, when patients are in chronic phase CML and show loss of hematologic or complete cytogenetic response to TKI therapy or have 1-log increase in *BCR/ABL1* transcripts with loss of major molecular response. -Additionally, this test is recommended with disease progression to accelerated phase or blast phase. (p. CML-E).

The NCCN guidelines for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (~~23.2024~~) recommend *ABL1* kinase domain mutation testing for patients with relapsed/refractory, Philadelphia chromosome positive (Ph+) B-ALL (p. ALL-9). Similar recommendations are made in the NCCN guidelines for Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (~~5.2024~~;~~2.2025~~) (p. PEDALL-9).

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Tumor Specific *BCR-ABL1* FISH, Qualitative, and Quantitative Tests

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

The NCCN guidelines on Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (~~6.2024~~;~~2.2025~~) recommend quantitative or qualitative reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) testing for *BCR-ABL1* (~~quantitative or qualitative~~) in B-ALL including determination of to determine transcript size (~~ie, p190 vs. p210~~) (p. PEDALL-1). Additionally, reverse transcriptase quantitative PCR assay of *BCR-ABL1* is used to assess minimal residual disease (p. PEDALL-1, 1 of 2).

The NCCN guidelines on Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (~~23.2024~~) recommend reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) testing for *BCR-ABL1* in B-ALL (quantitative or qualitative), including determination of transcript size (ie, p190 vs. p210) (p. ALL-1). Additionally, reverse transcriptase quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) assays for *BCR-ABL1* are used to monitor minimal residual disease (p. ALL-F).

~~The NCCN guidelines on B-cell Lymphomas (2.2024) include PCR for *BCR-ABL* as one of the essential steps in diagnostic testing for lymphoblastic lymphoma (p. BLAST-1)~~

The NCCN guidelines for Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (~~12.2024~~) recommend evaluation for *BCR-ABL1* via FISH or multiplex RT-PCR to exclude a diagnosis of CML (p. MPN-1).

The NCCN guidelines for Acute Myeloid Leukemia (~~3.2024~~;~~1.2025~~) recommend molecular testing to assist with prognostication of AML in the evaluation and initial workup for suspected AML (p. EVAL-1). ~~AML with *BCR-ABL1* rearrangement is listed as having a poor/adverse outcome (p. AML-A). The NCCN guidelines also recommend confirmation of remission and ongoing monitoring for recurrence by PCR (p. APL-5).~~

The NCCN guidelines for Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (~~2.2024~~;~~3.2025~~) recommend quantitative RT-PCR testing on blood for *BCR-ABL1* for patients undergoing work-up for CML. NCCN also recommends consideration of qualitative RT-PCR for the detection of atypical *BCR-ABL1* transcripts (p. CML-1).

~~Tumor Specific BRAF Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines on Thyroid Carcinoma (3.2024) recommend molecular diagnostic testing for evaluating FNA results that are suspicious for follicular cell neoplasms or AUS/FLUS. The guideline also recommends that individuals with anaplastic thyroid cancer and/or locally recurrent, advanced and/or metastatic papillary, follicular or oncocytic carcinoma undergo molecular testing including BRAF, NTRK, ALK, RET and tumor mutational burden if not previously done. (p. ANAP 1, p. PAP 10, p. FOLL 9, p. ONC 9)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Hairy Cell Leukemia (2.2024) recommends molecular testing for BRAF V600E as a useful part of diagnostic work up for individuals that do not have eHCL [classical hairy cell leukemia] immunophenotype. (p. HCL 1)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Cutaneous Melanoma (2.2024) recommends BRAF mutation testing in patients with stage IIB or higher cutaneous melanoma if adjuvant therapy or clinical trials are being considered (p. ME 4) and recommends consideration of testing if stage IIIA. (p. ME 5).~~

~~).~~ ~~The NCCN guideline on Central Nervous System Cancers (2.2024) recommends BRAF fusion and/or mutation testing in patients with gliomas to help characterize the tumor and guide treatment decisions (p. BRAIN E, 5 of 9).~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer (7.2024) recommend molecular testing including BRAF analysis for advanced or metastatic adenocarcinoma, large cell, NSCLC not otherwise specified, or squamous cell carcinoma and consideration of molecular testing for squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. (p. NSCL 19)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Colon Cancer (4.2024) recommends BRAF mutation testing (among other genetic testing) for suspected or proven metastatic adenocarcinoma. (p. COL 2)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Histiocytic Neoplasms (2.2024) recommends BRAF V600E testing (IHC or PCR) from biopsy tissue during the workup for Langerhans cell histiocytosis or Erdheim-Chester disease. (p. LCH 2, ECD 2)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma (3.2024) recommend testing for potentially actionable somatic findings including BRAF mutations for resectable or~~

Concert Genetics Oncology: ~~Molecular Analysis of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies~~



~~borderline resectable disease when systemic therapy is being considered (p. PANC-F, 1 of 12) as well as in locally advanced/metastatic disease. (p. PANC-1A)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma (4.2024) recommend BRAF V600E testing for metastatic adenocarcinoma. (p. SBA-5)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers (4.2024) also recommend biomarker testing for patients with locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic esophageal or esophagogastric junction cancer and lists BRAF V600E mutation as a targeted biomarker. (p. ESOPH-B, 3 and 5 of 6) confirmation of remission and ongoing monitoring for recurrence by PCR (p.CML-6).~~

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Tumor Specific CALR Variant Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

~~NCCN guidelines for Gastric Cancer (2.2024) recommend biomarker testing for patients with locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic gastric cancer and lists BRAF V600E mutation as a targeted biomarker. (p. GAST-B, 3 and 5 of 6)~~

Tumor Specific BRCA1/2 Variant Analysis

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Ovarian Cancer, Including Fallopian Tube Cancer and Primary Peritoneal Cancer (3.2024) recommends that all patients with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer or primary peritoneal cancer should have somatic testing of BRCA1 and BRCA2 if not previously done to inform maintenance therapy. (p. OV-1)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Prostate Cancer (4.2024) recommends tumor testing for BRCA1 and BRCA2 (among other HRR genes) in patients with metastatic prostate cancer and consideration of testing in patients with regional or castration sensitive metastatic prostate cancer. (p. PROS-C, 2 of 2)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma (3.2024) recommends molecular profiling of tumor tissue for patients with resectable, borderline resectable, or locally advanced/metastatic disease who are candidates for systemic therapy. Testing can include but not be limited to: fusions (ALK, NRG1, NTRK, ROS1, FGFR2, and RET), mutations (BRAF, BRCA1/2, KRAS, and PALB2), etc. (p. PANC-1 and PANC-1A, p. PANC-F, 1 of 12)~~

American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO)

~~ASCO (2020) published the following recommendations for somatic and germline genetic testing for women diagnosed with ovarian cancer:~~

- ~~• All women diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer should have germline genetic testing for *BRCA1/2* and other ovarian cancer susceptibility genes. In women who do not carry a germline pathogenic or likely pathogenic *BRCA1/2* variant, somatic tumor testing for *BRCA1/2* pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants should be performed. Women with identified germline or somatic pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants in *BRCA1/2* genes should be offered treatments that are US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved in the upfront and the recurrent setting. (Recommendation 1.2, p. 6)~~

~~Tumor Specific *CALR* Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

The NCCN guidelines on Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (~~1.2024.2.2025~~) recommend that molecular testing for *CALR* mutations in initial work-up for all patients with suspected MPN. Alternatively, molecular testing using a multi-gene NGS panel that includes *JAK2*, *MPL* and *CALR* can be used as part of the initial work-up in all patients: (p. MPN-1).

The NCCN guidelines for Myelodysplastic Syndromes (~~3.2024.2.2025~~) recommend genetic testing for somatic mutations in genes associated with MDS, which includes *CALR*. (p. MDS-1, MDS-C 2 of 3).

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~~Tumor Specific *CEBPA* Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~Tumor Specific *CEBPA* Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

The NCCN guidelines on Acute Myeloid Leukemia (~~3.2024.1.2025~~) recommend that molecular testing be part of the evaluation for AML for all patients and list a variety of gene mutations that are associated with specific prognoses and may guide medical decision making while other mutations may have treatment implications. Presently this includes *c-KIT*, *FLT-ITD*, *FLT-TKD*, *NPM1*, *CEBPA*, *IDH1/IDH2*, *RUNX1*, *ASXL1*, and *TP53*: (p. EVAL-1, EVAL-2A).

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~~Tumor Specific EGFR Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines on Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (7.2024) recommend that molecular testing for EGFR mutations should be performed when neoadjuvant TKI therapy or nivolumab is a consideration for NSCLC stage IB-III A, III B [T3,N2]. (p. NSCL-E, 1 of 5) Testing should also be performed for advanced or metastatic disease preferably by broad molecular profiling. (p. NSCL-19)~~

~~Tumor Specific ESR1 Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines on Breast Cancer (4.2024) recommend that premenopausal females being treated with ovarian suppression or ablation, or postmenopausal females, or adult males, with ER-positive, HER2-negative, ESR1 mutation positive breast cancer that have progressed following one or two lines of endocrine therapy, including one line containing a CDK4/6 inhibitor, be considered for treatment with Elacestrant. Testing for ESR1 mutations should occur at progression following the endocrine therapy. (p. BINV-Q 6 of 14)~~

Tumor Specific FLT3 Variant Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

The NCCN guidelines on Acute Myeloid Leukemia (3.2024~~1.2025~~) recommend molecular testing be part of the evaluation for AML and list a variety of gene mutations that are associated with specific prognoses and may guide medical decision making while other mutations may have therapeutic implications. Presently this includes c-KIT, FLT-ITD, FLT-TKD, NPM1, CEBPA, IDH1/IDH2, RUNX1, ASXL1, and TP53. (p. EVAL-1, EVAL-2A)~~).~~

NCCN guidelines for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (23.2024) and Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (5.20242.2025) indicate that comprehensive testing for gene fusions

and pathogenic mutations using NGS sequencing is recommended for molecular prognostic risk stratification and that *FLT3* mutations confer poor or unfavorable risk. (p. ALL-1, ALL-3, PEDALL-1, PEDALL-A, 1 of 2).

The NCCN guidelines on Myelodysplastic Syndromes (3.2024.2.2025) recommends that during initial evaluation for suspected myelodysplasia, genetic testing for somatic mutations in genes associated with myelodysplastic syndromes should be done, which includes *FLT3*. (p. MDS-1, MDS-C, 1 of 3).

NCCN guidelines for Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (4.2024) recommends molecular testing via NGS panel for mutational prognostication in patients with confirmed MPN diagnosis. (p. MPN1). Based on NGS panel results (e.g., if NGS shows particular mutations such as *IDH1*, *IDH2*, or *FLT3*), low intensity or targeted therapy can be considered. (p. MS-30).

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Tumor Specific *IDH1* and *IDH2* Variant Analysis (Hematologic)

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

The NCCN guidelines on Acute Myeloid Leukemia (3.2024.1.2025) recommend molecular testing during the initial evaluation for AML and list *IDH1* and *IDH2* as genes to be included in analysis for prognosis and treatment decision making. (p. EVAL-1, 2A).

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Tumor Specific *IGHV* Somatic Hypermutation Analysis

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Central Nervous System Cancers (2.2024) recommends *IDH* mutation testing (*IDH1* and *IDH2*) for the work-up for all gliomas. (p. BRAIN E 2 of 9)~~

~~Tumor Specific *IGHV* Somatic Hypermutation Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

The NCCN Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma guidelines (~~3.2024~~1.2025) recommend molecular testing for the immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region gene (*IGHV*) as it is useful for prognostic and/or therapy determination (p. CSLL-1).

The NCCN B-cell Lymphomas guidelines (23.2024) recommend molecular analysis to detect Ig gene rearrangements (*IGHV*) during the diagnostic workup for B Cell lymphomas. Testing should be done on an excisional or incisional biopsy (p. DIAG-1, MS-3,4).

The NCCN Primary Cutaneous Lymphomas guidelines (~~2.3~~.2024) recommend consideration of flow cytometry or IGH gene rearrangement studies for patients with primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma to determine B-cell clonality, if adequate biopsy material is available (p. CUTB-1).

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Tumor Specific JAK2 Variant Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

~~Tumor Specific JAK2 Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

The NCCN guidelines on Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (12.2024) recommend molecular testing for *JAK2* mutations in the initial work-up for all patients with suspected MPN. ~~They further recommend that if testing for *JAK2* mutations is negative, additional testing of *MPL* and *CALR* mutations should be performed. Alternatively, molecular testing using a multi-gene NGS panel that includes *JAK2*, *MPL* and *CALR* can be used as part of the initial work-up in all patients.~~ (p. MPN-1)

The NCCN guidelines on Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (23.2024) and Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (~~5.2024~~2.2025) recommend cytogenetic and molecular prognostic risk stratification for B-ALL using comprehensive NGS testing (p. ALL-1, PEDALL-1 ~~gene~~). Gene fusions and mutations that activate tyrosine kinase pathways are associated with Ph-like ALL and an unfavorable prognosis; these include gene fusions involving *ABL1*, *ABL2*, *CRLF2*, *CSF1R*, *EPOR*, *JAK2*, or *PDGFRB* and mutations involving *FLT3*, *IL7R*, *SH2B3*, *JAK1*, *JAK3*, and *JAK2* (in combination with *CRLF2* gene fusions) (p. MS-7, PEDALL-A 2 of 2).

The NCCN guidelines for Myelodysplastic Syndromes (~~3.2024~~2.2025) recommend genetic testing for somatic mutations in genes associated with MDS, which includes *JAK2* (p. MDS-1, MDS-C 2 of 3).

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~~Tumor Specific *KIT* Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Cutaneous Melanoma (2.2024) recommends testing for *BRAF* and *KIT* gene mutations in all patients with stage IV melanoma as this could impact treatment options. (p. ME-9) Molecular testing should be done to confirm *KIT* IHC results (p. ME-C, 3 of 8). They further recommend that if feasible, broader genomic profiling with NGS panels be performed in individuals with stage IV or recurrent melanoma especially if the test results could guide future treatment options. (p. ME-C, 4 of 8)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (2.2024) recommend *KIT* mutation analysis to aid in diagnosis of and treatment selection for a gastrointestinal stromal tumor. (p. GIST-B)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines on Acute Myeloid Leukemia (3.2024) recommend molecular testing during the evaluation for AML for genes associated with prognosis or treatment options, including *c-KIT*. (p. EVAL-1, EVAL-2A)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Systemic Mastocytosis (3.2024) recommends that all patients presenting with signs or symptoms of mastocytosis undergo molecular testing for *KIT* mutations. (p. SM-1)~~

~~Tumor Specific *KRAS* Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Colon Cancer (4.2024) recommends that all patients with metastatic colorectal cancer have tumor testing for *RAS* (*KRAS* and *NRAS*) and *BRAF* mutations individually or as part of an NGS panel as this can inform treatment. Testing can be done on the primary tumor or the metastasis. (p. COL-B 4 of 10)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (7.2024) recommends molecular testing including *KRAS* for patients with advanced or metastatic adenocarcinoma, large cell, or NSCLC and recommends consideration of molecular testing for squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. Testing should be done via broader molecular profiling but concurrent or sequential testing is acceptable. (p. NSCL-19)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma (3.2024) indicate that testing for potentially actionable somatic findings including *KRAS* should be considered for resectable or borderline resectable disease when systemic therapy is being considered (p. PANC-F, 1 of 12) as well as in locally advanced/metastatic disease. (p. PANC-1A)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Biliary Tract Cancers (3.2024) recommend molecular testing for *KRAS* variant G12C in unresectable or metastatic biliary tract cancers including gallbladder, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma or extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. (p. BIL-B, 2 of 8)~~

~~Tumor Specific *MGMT* Methylation Analysis~~

~~*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*~~

~~The NCCN guideline for Central Nervous System Cancers (2.2024) recommends *MGMT* promoter methylation testing for all high-grade gliomas (grade 3 and 4). *MGMT* promoter methylation is used for risk stratification in clinical trials and can be helpful with treatment decisions for older adults. Patients with glioblastoma that is not *MGMT* promoter methylated benefit less from treatment with temozolomide (TMZ) compared to those whose tumors are methylated. (p. BRAIN-E, 3 of 9)~~

~~Tumor Specific *MLH1* Methylation Analysis~~

~~*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Colorectal (2.2023) recommends germline testing for Lynch syndrome or tumor testing for *MLH1* methylation in patients with colorectal or endometrial (uterine) cancer with tumors that show abnormal *MLH1* IHC. Hypermethylation of the *MLH1* promoter in these tumors has been associated with sporadic cancer, and not Lynch syndrome. If germline testing is done and is negative for Lynch syndrome pathogenic mutations, tumor *MLH1* methylation testing is recommended. (p. LS-A-2 of 9)~~

Tumor Specific *MPL* Variant Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

~~*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*~~

The NCCN guideline on Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (~~4.2024~~) recommends molecular testing (blood or bone marrow) for patients with suspicion of myeloproliferative disease. Testing can be done in a stepwise fashion or via a multigene panel that includes *JAK2*, *CALR* and *MPL* (p. ~~MPN-1~~).

The NCCN Myelodysplastic Syndromes guidelines (~~3.2024~~~~2.2025~~) recommend genetic testing for somatic mutations in genes associated with MDS, which includes *MPL* (p. ~~MDS-1, MDS-C 2 of 3~~).

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~~Tumor Specific Microsatellite Instability (MSI) Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Colon Cancer (4.2024) recommend determination of tumor MMR or MSI in all individuals with newly diagnosed colorectal cancer. (p. COL-B 4 of 10)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Uterine Neoplasms (2.2024) recommend MSI (among other studies) for patients undergoing initial evaluation for known or suspected uterine malignancy. (p. UN-1, ENDO-A 2 of 4, UTSARC-A 1 of 8)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Gastric Cancer (2.2024) recommends MSI testing for all newly diagnosed gastric cancers. (p. GAST-1)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer (4.2024) recommends MSI by PCR or NGS for all patients with newly diagnosed esophageal and EGJ cancers. (p. ESOPH-1)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Cervical Cancer (3.2024) recommend MSI testing for patients with progressive, recurrent, or metastatic cervical carcinoma. (p. CERV-A 1 of 7)~~

~~The NCCN guideline for Testicular Cancer (1.2024) recommends MSI testing in individuals with pure seminoma or nonseminoma testicular cancer who have had progression after high-dose chemotherapy or third-line therapy. (p. SEM-7, NSEM-10)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Biliary Tract Cancers (3.2024) recommends MSI testing for unresectable or metastatic gallbladder cancer or unresectable or metastatic intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma or extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. (p. BIL-B, 2 of 8)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Breast Cancer (4.2024) recommend MSI testing for patients with recurrent unresectable or metastatic breast cancer considering a targeted therapy. (p. BINV-Q, 6 of 14)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma (4.2024) recommend universal MSI testing for all patients with newly diagnosed small bowel adenocarcinoma. (p. SBA-B)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for an Occult Primary (1.2025) recommend MSI testing as part of work-up for patients with a suspected metastatic malignancy of unknown or uncertain etiology. (p. OCC-1)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma (3.2024) recommend MSI (among other studies) for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer (p. PANC-1A) or resectable or borderline resectable disease when systemic therapy is being considered. (p. PANC-F, 1 of 12)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Vulvar Cancer (4.2024) recommend consideration of MSI testing for recurrent, progressive or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva. (p. VULVA-A, 2 of 4)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Bone Cancer (2.2024) recommend consideration of testing for TMB and MMR/MSI to inform treatment options for metastatic chondrosarcoma, (p. CHON-4), metastatic chordoma (p. CHOR-3), widely metastatic Ewing sarcoma (p. EW-3), and metastatic osteosarcoma. (p. OSTEO-3)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Vaginal Cancer (1.2025) recommend consideration of MSI testing for recurrent or metastatic vaginal cancer. (p. VAG-5-6, VAG-A 2 of 2)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Ovarian Cancer/Fallopian Tube Cancer/Primary Peritoneal Cancer (3.2024) recommend MSI testing as part of the molecular tumor workup for recurrent primary ovarian cancer at any stage. (p. OV-6, p. OV-B 1 of 3)~~

Tumor Specific *NPM1* Variant Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

The NCCN guidelines on Acute Myeloid Leukemia (3.~~2024~~2024~~1.2025~~) recommend molecular testing during the evaluation for AML for genes associated with prognosis or treatment options, including *NPM1*: (p. EVAL-1, EVAL-2A~~)~~.

~~Tumor Specific *NRAS* Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guideline on Colon Cancer (4.2024) recommends that all patients with metastatic colorectal cancer should have tumor testing for *RAS* (*KRAS* and *NRAS*) and *BRAF* mutations individually or as part of an NGS panel. Testing can be done on the primary tumor or the metastasis. (p. COL-B-4 of 10)~~

~~Tumor Specific *PIK3CA* Variant Analysis~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines on Breast Cancer (4.2024) recommends molecular testing for *PIK3CA* mutations in patients with recurrent or stage IV HR-positive/HER2-negative breast cancers (p. BINV-Q, 6 of 14) to identify candidates for Alpelisib or Capivasertib + fulvestrant.~~

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Tumor Specific *TP53* Variant Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

The NCCN guidelines on Acute Myeloid Leukemia (~~3.2024~~1.2025) recommend molecular testing during the evaluation for AML for genes with prognostic or treatment implications, including *TP53*. (p. EVAL-1, EVAL-2A).

The NCCN guidelines on B-cell Lymphoma (~~23~~.2024) recommend *TP53* mutation analysis for patients with a diagnosis of mantle cell lymphoma in order to direct treatment selection, as patients with a *TP53* mutation have been associated with poor prognosis when treated with conventional therapy. (p. MANT-1).

The NCCN guidelines for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (~~3.2024~~1.2025) recommend *TP53* sequencing analysis to inform prognosis and therapeutic options for patients diagnosed with CLL/SLL or upon progression or recurrence. (p. CSLL-1, CSLL-4A).

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Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH Panel Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

~~HLA Typing for Transplantation~~

UpToDate: Human leukocyte antigens (HLA): A roadmap

For patients who are undergoing or being evaluated for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, full HLA typing is required.

UpToDate: Donor selection for hematopoietic cell transplantation

HLA typing is an important part of the process in achieving a successful hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT). Matching HLA class I (A, B, C) and class II (DRB1 and DQB1) haplotypes in both the candidate and donor is recommended to increase success of allogeneic HCT.

NMDP, formerly known as the National Marrow Donor Program and Be The Match

“These guidelines were developed jointly by NMDP and the American Society for Transplantation and Cellular Therapy (ASTCT). The guidelines are based on current clinical practice, medical literature, National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines for the treatment of cancer and evidence-based reviews.”

“If allogeneic transplant is potentially indicated, you should perform HLA typing of the patient and potential family donors at diagnosis. In addition, a preliminary unrelated donor search of the NMDP Registry should be completed.”

Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN)

The OPTN (effective date: 4/2/2024) includes a section titled “Requirements for Performing and Reporting HLA Typing”, in which it states:

“Laboratories must perform HLA typing on a kidney, kidney pancreas, pancreas, or pancreas islet candidate and report results for HLA A, B, Bw4, Bw6, and DR to the transplant program prior to registration on the waiting list.” (p. 52)

Additionally, the document states:

~~“Laboratories performing histocompatibility testing for kidney transplants or multi-organ transplants in which a kidney is to be transplanted must perform a final crossmatch and report the results to the Transplant Program before transplant. (p. 55)~~

~~Tait, et al~~

~~In 2013, Tait et al. created a list of technical test recommendations for pre and post solid organ transplantation. Per the article:~~

~~“HLA typing of donor and recipient must be performed at a level required for accurate antibody interpretation. When a patient is sensitized, precise characterization of HLA antibodies and complete HLA typing of the donor pretransplantation must be performed.” (p. 37)~~

~~Of note, there is no mention of performing HLA Typing post transplantation.~~

~~MEASUREABLE (MINIMAL) RESIDUAL DISEASE (MRD) ANALYSIS~~

~~Hematologic Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing~~

~~National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (2.2024) recommend baseline flow cytometric and/or molecular characterization of leukemic clone(s) to be used in subsequent minimal/measurable residual disease (MRD) analysis. (p. ALL-1) After treatment induction, MRD is recommended to determine consolidation therapy. (p. ALL-5)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Multiple Myeloma (4.2024) recommend consideration of a baseline clone identification and storage of an aspirate sample for MRD testing by NGS in the initial diagnostic workup (p. MYEL-1) or prognostication during follow up after primary treatment. (p. MYEL-4)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for NCCN Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (3.2024) recommend minimal residual disease testing at the end of treatment for CLL/SLL as an important predictor of treatment effectiveness. MRD evaluation can be done using flow cytometry, PCR or NGS assay. (p. CLL-E, 2 of 2)~~

~~Evidence-Based Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing~~

~~Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services~~

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~~The CMS local coverage determination (LCD) entitled “MoIDX: Minimal Residual Disease Testing for Cancer” states the following regarding the use of minimally invasive molecular DNA and RNA tests that detect minimal residual disease (MRD) in patients with a personal history of cancer:~~

- ~~1. The patient has a personal history of cancer, the type and staging of which is within the intended use of the MRD test;~~
- ~~2. The identification of recurrence or progression of disease within the intended use population of the test is identified in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) or other established guidelines as a condition that requires a definitive change in patient management;~~
- ~~3. The test is demonstrated to identify molecular recurrence or progression before there is clinical, biological or radiographical evidence of recurrence or progression AND demonstrates sensitivity and specificity of subsequent recurrence or progression comparable with or superior to radiographical or other evidence (as per the standard of care for monitoring a given cancer type) of recurrence or progression.~~

~~“When the patient is NOT known to have cancer (specifically when there is no clinical, radiographical, or other biological evidence that tumor cells remain post treatment and subsequently the patient is no longer being subjected to therapeutic interventions for cancer), a second kind of test may exist wherein a single timepoint may constitute a single test. In such patients, the frequency of MRD testing is in accordance with national or society guidelines or recommendations.”~~

~~From the billing and coding article:~~

~~“Intended uses that have met clinical validity (CV) criteria under the policy include: (1) the diagnosis of disease progression, recurrence, or relapse for advanced colorectal (Natera and Guardant), bladder and breast cancers (Natera)...(3) the monitoring of response to immune-checkpoint inhibitor therapy for colorectal cancer (Guardant) or any solid tumor (Natera). However, the tests listed in the table may have only been approved for one or more (but not necessarily all) of these indications.~~

~~“Regarding the use of NGS based MRD tests (i.e., Signatera) in patients with cancer—The service may be performed once per patient per cancer diagnosis, unless there is clinical evidence of *a priori* change in genetic content.”~~

Concert Note:

~~For use of minimal residual disease testing, absent clear, specific and evidence-based guideline recommendations for a particular regimen of testing, a default frequency of once per cancer diagnosis for patients with cancer or once every 12 months for patients without cancer will be adopted.~~

~~Emerging Evidence Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing~~

~~Tests that have limited established clinical utility or validity as defined in the Concert policy for General Approach to Genetic and Molecular testing do not meet the threshold for coverage. Evidence for validity may include a Technology Assessment conducted by an independent third party (e.g. MolDx Tech, ECRI, Optum Genomic) and/or evidence-based guidelines published by professional societies. Such evidence was not identified for the tests referenced by this policy.~~

~~HPV-Related Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing~~

~~Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services~~

~~The CMS local coverage determination (LCD) entitled “MolDX: Minimal Residual Disease Testing for Cancer” states the following regarding the necessity of minimally invasive molecular DNA and RNA tests that detect minimal residual disease (MRD) in patients with a personal history of cancer:~~

- ~~● The patient has a personal history of cancer, the type and staging of which is within the intended use of the MRD test;~~
- ~~● The identification of recurrence or progression of disease within the intended use population of the test is identified in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) or other established guidelines as a condition that requires a definitive change in patient management;~~
- ~~● The test is demonstrated to identify molecular recurrence or progression before there is clinical, biological or radiographical evidence of recurrence or progression AND demonstrates sensitivity and specificity of subsequent recurrence or progression comparable with or superior to radiographical or other evidence (as per the standard of care for monitoring a given cancer type) of recurrence or progression;~~

~~When the patient is NOT known to have cancer (specifically when there is no clinical, radiographical, or other biological evidence that tumor cells remain post treatment and subsequently the patient is no longer being subjected to therapeutic interventions for~~

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~~cancer), a second kind of test may exist wherein a single timepoint may constitute a single test. In such patients, the frequency of MRD testing is in accordance with national or society guidelines or recommendations.”~~

~~From the billing and coding article:~~

~~“Intended uses that have met clinical validity (CV) criteria under the policy include: ... (2) the diagnosis of disease recurrence or relapse for advanced breast (RaDaR) and HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer (Naveris).... However, the tests listed in the table may have only been approved for one or more (but not necessarily all) of these indications.”~~

Concert Note

~~For use of minimal residual disease testing, absent clear, specific and evidence-based guideline recommendations for a particular regimen of testing, a default frequency of once per cancer diagnosis for patients with cancer or once every 12 months for patients without cancer will be adopted.~~

Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB)

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

~~The NCCN guidelines for Breast Cancer (4.2024) recommend tumor mutation burden (TMB) testing for patients with recurrent unresectable or stage IV disease for whom pembrolizumab is being considered for treatment. (p. BINV-Q, 6 of 14)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Biliary Tract Cancers (3.2024) recommend tumor mutational burden testing for unresectable or metastatic gallbladder cancer, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, and extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. (p. BIL-B, 2 of 8)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Occult Primary Cancers guidelines (1.2025) recommends consideration of tumor mutational burden testing for patients with suspected metastatic malignancy of uncertain pathology. (p. OCC-1)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Ovarian Cancer, Including Fallopian Tube Cancer and Primary Peritoneal Cancer (3.2024) recommend tumor analysis, recommend FISH testing including tumor mutational burden, for recurrent ovarian/Fallopian tube/primary peritoneal cancer. (p. OV-B-1 of 3) +12; del(11q); del(13q); del(17p) during the diagnostic workup for CLL/SLL and states this is “informative for prognostic and/or therapy determination” (p. CSLL-1, CSLL-A). Ruling out mantle cell lymphoma via FISH for t(11;14); t(11q;v) is recommended during the diagnostic workup when the initial diagnosis was made by flow cytometry (CSLL-1).~~

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Multiple Myeloma FISH Panel Analysis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

NCCN Multiple Myeloma guidelines (1.2025) recommend FISH testing during the initial workup of multiple myeloma for prognostic purposes. The recommended FISH testing includes: del(13), del (17p13), t(4;14), t(11;14), t(14;16), t(14;20), 1q21 gain/1q21 amplification, 1p deletion (p. MYEL-1).

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Tumor Specific PML/RARA Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR)

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

NCCN Acute Myeloid Leukemia guidelines (1.2025) state that many different types of gene mutations are associated with specific prognoses, helping to guide medical management decisions, and/or may indicate that specific therapeutic agents are useful. Therefore, all patients with AML should be tested for these mutations (p. EVAL-1). The discussion section of this guideline states that PML-RAR alpha is included in this group of genetic markers that should be tested in all patients (p. MS-4).

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~~The NCCN guidelines for Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma (3.2024) recommend testing of tumor mutational burden for patients with resectable, borderline resectable, or locally advanced and metastatic pancreatic cancer who are candidates for systemic therapy. (p. PANC-1A, PANC-F, 1 of 12)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Prostate Cancer (4.2024) recommend somatic testing for tumor mutational burden for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. (p. PROS-15)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Testicular Cancer (1.2024) recommend tumor mutational burden testing for patients with pure seminoma or nonseminoma testicular cancer who have experienced disease progression after high-dose chemotherapy or third-line therapy. (p. SEM-7, NSEM-10)~~

~~The NCCN guidelines for Uterine Neoplasms (2.2024) recommend consideration of tumor mutational burden testing for patients with endometrial cancer (p. ENDO-A 2 of 4). The~~

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~~guidelines also recommend tumor mutational burden testing be done for patients with uterine sarcoma. (p. UTSARC-A 1 of 8)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Ampullary Adenocarcinoma (2.2024) recommend tumor/somatic molecular profiling, including tumor mutational burden, for patients with locally advanced/metastatic disease who are candidates for systemic therapy. (p. AMP-3)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Bone Cancer (2.2024) recommend consideration of testing for TMB and MMR/MSI to inform treatment options for metastatic chondrosarcoma, (p. CHON-4), metastatic chordoma (p. CHOR-3), widely metastatic Ewing sarcoma (p. EW-3), and metastatic osteosarcoma. (p. OSTEO-3)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers (4.2024) recommend molecular testing (IHC, FISH, PCR, NGS) for identification of biomarkers for which targeted therapies are approved. Tumor mutational burden is a biomarker for which testing should be done. (p. ESOPH-B, 5 of 6)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Gastric Cancer (2.2024) recommend molecular testing (IHC, FISH, PCR, NGS) for identification of biomarkers for which targeted therapies are approved. Tumor mutational burden is a biomarker for which testing should be done. (p. GAST-B, 5 of 6)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Head and Neck Cancers (4.2024) recommends that NGS profiling and other appropriate biomarker testing should be done to assess tumor mutational burden (TMB), among other biomarkers, prior to treatment for metastatic salivary gland tumors. (p. SALI-4)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Neuroendocrine and Adrenal Tumors (2.2024) recommends TMB testing for locally advanced unresectable or metastatic, extra-pulmonary poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma, large or small cell carcinoma and mixed neuroendocrine non-neuroendocrine neoplasm (p. PDNEC-1A) and recommends consideration of TMB testing for adrenocortical carcinoma. (p. AGT-5)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Thyroid Carcinoma (3.2024) state that genomic testing to identify actionable mutations including tumor mutational burden (TMB) should be done for patients with locally recurrent, advanced and/or metastatic papillary (p. PAP-10), follicular (p. FOLL-9) or oncocytic carcinoma (p. ONC-9) that is not amenable to RAI therapy, and for patients with stage IVC anaplastic carcinoma. (p. ANAP-3)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Vulvar Cancer (4.2024) recommend consideration of tumor mutational burden (TMB) testing in the pathologic assessment for squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva. (p. VULVA-A, 2 of 4)~~

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~~NCCN guidelines for Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma (4.2024) recommend consideration of tumor mutational burden testing for metastatic adenocarcinoma. (p. SBA-5)~~

~~NCCN guidelines for Vaginal Cancer (1.2025) recommend consideration of tumor mutational burden testing for recurrent or metastatic vaginal cancer. (p. VAG-5-6, VAG-A. 2 of 2)~~

~~Food and Drug Administration (FDA)~~

~~Per the FDA label for KEYTRUDA (pembrolizumab) injection:~~

~~“Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with unresectable or metastatic tumor mutational burden-high (TMB-H) [≥ 10 mutations/megabase (mut/Mb)] solid tumors, as determined by an FDA-approved test, that have progressed following prior treatment and who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options. Limitations of Use: The safety and effectiveness of KEYTRUDA in pediatric patients with TMB-H central nervous system cancers have not been established.”~~

Red Blood Cell Genotyping in Multiple Myeloma

Association for the Advancement of Blood and Biotherapies

The AABB (Association for the Advancement of Blood and Biotherapies; formerly known as the American Association of Blood Banks) published Association Bulletin #16-02 on January 15 2016 (updated April ~~2023~~2024) recommending consideration of baseline phenotype and genotype prior to initiation of anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody treatment (~~daratumumab or isatuximab~~) to mitigate the potential of anti-CD38 interference with serologic testing. The bulletin also notes that this genotyping can be performed after the initiation of treatment. (p. ~~2 and 3~~).

~~Cancer Exome and Genome Sequencing~~

~~None of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines currently recommend or address performing cancer exome and/or genome sequencing as part of evaluation for cancers or tumors.~~

~~Genetic Testing to Confirm the Identity of Laboratory Specimens~~

~~None of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines currently recommend or address performing separate genetic testing to confirm the identity of laboratory specimens.~~

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DEFINITIONS

1. **A Myeloproliferative Neoplasm (MPN)** is a rare blood disease in which the bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets. There are seven subcategories of myeloproliferative neoplasms:

- a. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
- b. Polycythemia vera (PV)
- c. Primary myelofibrosis (PMF)
- d. Essential thrombocytopenia (ET)
- e. Chronic neutrophilic leukemia
- f. Chronic eosinophilic leukemia
- g. Chronic eosinophilic leukemia-not otherwise specified
- h. MPN, unclassifiable (MPN-U)

2. **A Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS)** is a disorder characterized by abnormalities of the bone marrow, leading to low numbers of one or more types of blood cells. The WHO system recognizes 6 main types of MDS:

- a. MDS with multilineage dysplasia (MDS-MLD)
- b. MDS with single lineage dysplasia (MDS-SLD)
- c. MDS with ring sideroblasts (MDS-RS)
- d. MDS with excess blasts (MDS-EB)
- e. MDS with isolated del(5q)
- f. MDS, unclassifiable (MDS-U)

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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date	Effective Date
Converted corporate to local policy	12/23	2/27/24	
Semi-annual review. In Broad RNA Fusion Panels, now COVERED , for acute lymphoblastic leukemia. In Tumor-Type Agnostic	06/24	9/4/24	10/4/24

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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date	Effective Date
<p>Solid Tumor Molecular Profiling Panels, minor expansion of criteria to be consistent with guidelines (added several tumor types for coverage). In Tumor Specific BCR/ABL1 FISH, Qualitative, and Quantitative Tests, criteria set name changed (formerly “Tumor Specific BCR/ABL1 Quantitation and Breakpoint Analysis”). Criteria updated to include indication for diagnostic testing. In Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB), minor expansion of criteria to be consistent with guidelines (added several tumor types for coverage). In Colorectal Cancer Focused Molecular Profiling Panels, clinical criteria updated to be consistent with guidelines. In Tumor Specific <i>BRAF</i> Variant Analysis, minor expansion of criteria to be consistent with guidelines (added several tumor types for coverage). In Tumor Specific <i>BRCA1/2</i> Variant Analysis, clarification requirements for pancreatic cancer diagnosis to better align with guidelines. In Tumor Specific <i>CALR</i> Variant Analysis, clarification of criteria wording to be more clear/streamlined. In Tumor Specific <i>FLT3</i> Variant Analysis, minor expansion of criteria to be consistent with guidelines (added tumor type for coverage). In Tumor Specific <i>KRAS</i> Variant Analysis, minor expansion of criteria to be consistent with guidelines (added several tumor types for coverage). In Tumor Specific Microsatellite Instability (MSI) Analysis, minor expansion of criteria to be consistent with guidelines (added tumor type for coverage). Clarified qualifying stages of other cancers to be consistent with guidelines. In Overview and Clinical Considerations, policy overview updated to include information from the Clinical Considerations section, which has been consolidated into the Overview section. Minor rewording for clarity throughout. Coding, reference-table, background and references updated.</p>			
<p>Semi-annual review. Updated title to reflect V1.2025. Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing criteria: RETIRED criteria and developed two criteria sets based on LCD guidelines. Cancer Exome and Genome Sequencing criteria: Updated format of example test in Policy Reference Table; Updated access date for online reference. Tumor Specific PIK3CA Variant Analysis criteria: Removed uterine neoplasms from the references and the criteria to align with guidelines; Updated NCCN Breast Cancer Treatment Guidelines version to 4.2024 in references; updated NCCN guidelines on Breast Cancer from version 1.2024 to 2.2024; removed the following reference and information from the Background and Rationale: “The NCCN guidelines on Uterine Neoplasms (21.2024) state that PIK3CA mutations can be found in pleomorphic uterine rhabdomyosarcomas. (p. UTSARC-A 7 of 8)”. Tumor Specific NPM1 Variant Analysis: Updated AML NCCN criteria to 3.2024 version; updates to Background and Rationale to reflect information in latest NCCN guidelines. Cutaneous Melanoma Focused Molecular Profiling Panels: Updated criteria to allow for coverage of stage III melanoma in addition to stage IV, in order to better align with NCCN</p>	1/25	3/31/25	5/1/25

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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date	Effective Date
<p>guidelines; Updated NCCN guidelines for Cutaneous Melanoma from version 3.2023 to 2.2024. Tumor Specific JAK2 Variant Analysis: Updated Background and Rationale to reflect updated NCCN guidelines; Updated version dates to NCCN guidelines in Reference list. Tumor Specific BCR/ABL1 FISH, Qualitative, or Quantitative Tests: Updated NCCN guidelines on Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia from version 3.2024 to 5.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines on Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia version from 3.2023 to 4.2023; Updated NCCN guidelines on B-cell Lymphomas from version 1.2024 and 2.2024; NCCN guidelines for Acute Myeloid Leukemia from version 6.2023 to 2.2024; Added the following statements to the Background and Rationale: 1. "Additionally, reverse transcriptase quantitative PCR assay of BCR::ABL1 is used to assess minimal residual disease (p. PEDALL-I, 1 of 2)."; 2. "Additionally, reverse transcriptase quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) assays for BCR::ABL1 are used to monitor minimal residual disease (p. ALL-F)."; 3. "NCCN also recommends consideration of qualitative RT-PCR for the detection of atypical BCR::ABL1 transcripts. (p. CML-1)". Tumor Specific Microsatellite Instability (MSI) Analysis: Added cancer types to criteria set, based on updated NCCN guidelines (Metastatic chondrosarcoma, Metastatic chordoma, Widely metastatic Ewing sarcoma, Metastatic osteosarcoma, Recurrent or metastatic vaginal cancer) based on NCCN guidelines. Added recurrent ovarian cancer to list of criteria to reflect a change in the NCCN Guidelines; Added ovarian cancer discussion to Background and Rationale; Updated NCCN guidelines for Colon Cancer to version 4.2024; Updated NCCN guideline on Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer to version 4.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Biliary Tract Cancers to version 3.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for an Occult Primary to version 1.2025; Updated NCCN guidelines for Breast Cancer to version 4.2024; Streamlined portions of Background and Rationale section for brevity; Updated NCCN guidelines for Colon Cancer from version 1.2024 to 3.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Uterine Neoplasms from version 1.2024 to 2.2024; Updated NCCN guideline on Gastric Cancer from version 3.2023 to 2.2024; Updated NCCN guideline on Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer from version 4.2023 to 3.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Cervical Cancer from version 1.2024 to 3.2024; Updated NCCN guideline for Testicular Cancer from version 1.2023 to 1.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Biliary Tract Cancers from version 3.2023 to 2.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Breast Cancer from version 1.2024 to 2.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma from 1.2024 to 3.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for an Occult Primary from version 1.2024 to 2.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma from version 1.2024 to 2.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Vulvar Cancer from version 3.2024 to 4.2024; Added the following to the Background and Rationale: "NCCN guidelines for Bone Cancer (2.2024) recommend consideration of testing for TMB and MMR/MSI to inform treatment options for metastatic</p>			

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<p>chondrosarcoma, (p. CHON-4), metastatic chordoma (p. CHOR-3), widely metastatic Ewing sarcoma (p. EW-3), and metastatic osteosarcoma (p. OSTEO-3); NCCN guidelines for Vaginal Cancer (1.2025) recommend consideration of MSI testing for recurrent or metastatic vaginal cancer. (p. VAG-5-6, VAG-A 2 of 2)". Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPNs) Panels: Minor expansion of criteria - removed "The panel includes genes JAK2, CALR, MPL and BCR/ABL1", and changed to "The panel includes, at a minimum, testing of the following genes: JAK2, CALR, and MPL; Updated NCCN guidelines on Myeloproliferative Neoplasms from version 3.2023 to 1.2024; Streamlined portions of Background and Rationale section for brevity. Tumor Specific TP53 Variant Analysis: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor-Type Agnostic Solid Tumor Molecular Profiling Panel Tests: Added covered criteria: GIST tumor that is negative for KIT and PDGFRA mutations based on NCCN guidelines; Added FDA approval as a CDx to Background and Rationale; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific MPL Variant Analysis: Updated NCCN guideline version dates for myelodysplastic syndromes in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates for myelodysplastic syndromes in Reference list. Tumor Specific KRAS Variant Analysis: Added coverage criteria for unresectable or metastatic gallbladder cancer, and unresectable or metastatic intrahepatic or extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma based on NCCN guidelines; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Broad RNA Fusion Panels: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific BRCA1/2 Variant Analysis: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section. Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Hematologic Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific CALR Variant Analysis: Added coverage criteria for members suspected of having a myelodysplastic syndromes based on NCCN guidelines; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific IDH1 and IDH2 Variant Analysis: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific NRAS Variant Analysis: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Focused Molecular Profiling Panels: Updated content in the Background and Rationale section for clarity and brevity; Updated Reference to reflect current version date. Colorectal Cancer Focused Molecular Profiling Panels: Removed Praxis</p>			

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<p>Extended RAS Panel (Illumina) 0111U from the Policy Reference Table given it does not meet the minimum gene list in the criteria; Updated NCCN guideline for Colon Cancer from version 1.2024 to 3.2024; Removed the following statement from the Background and Rationale; "as literature has shown that the KRAS, NRAS, and BRAF mutations are similar in both specimen types. (p. COL-B, 4 of 8); In addition, patients with documented metachronous metastases should have determination of tumor gene status for RAS and BRAF mutations. (p. COL-9). The testing can be performed on the primary colorectal cancers and/or the metastasis, as literature has shown that the KRAS, NRAS, and BRAF mutations are similar in both specimen types." Changed page number from COL-2 to COL-B, 4 of 10. Tumor Specific KIT Variant Analysis: Reworded criterion for systematic mastocytosis to be more streamlined (removed phrase "suspected to have"); Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific IGHV Somatic Hypermutation Analysis: Added B-cell lymphoma to the criteria set based on NCCN guidelines; Removed Mantle cell lymphoma and post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorders as criteria to be more inclusive of all forms of B-cell lymphoma (see Expansions); Streamlined wording of criteria for readability; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale Section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in References list. Tumor Specific BRAF Variant Analysis: Added locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic esophageal or esophagogastric junction cancer and locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic gastric cancer based on NCCN guidelines; Streamlined wording of criteria for readability; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific EGFR Variant Analysis: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific BCR/ABL1 Kinase Domain Analysis: Updated clinical criteria to clarify that Ph-positive ALL is a covered indication (as opposed to Ph-like ALL); Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Targeted RNA Fusion Panels: Updated NCCN guidelines for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia from version 3.2023 to 4.2023; Updated NCCN guidelines for Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia from 3.2024 to 5.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from version 2.2024 to 5.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Soft Tissue Sarcoma from version 3.2023 to 1.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Histiocytic Neoplasms from version 1.2023 to 1.2024; Updated NCCN guidelines for Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (from version 1.2023 to 1.2024; Removed the following statement from the Background and Rationale; "Targeted testing for these abnormalities at diagnosis may aid in risk stratification."; Added YAP1 gene to the NCCN guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers section of the Background and Rationale; Streamlined portions of Background and</p>			

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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date	Effective Date
<p>Rationale section for brevity. Lung Cancer Focused Molecular Profiling Panel: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific CEBPA Variant Analysis: Expanded coverage to all patients undergoing evaluation for AML based on NCCN guidelines; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Red Blood Cell Genotyping in Multiple Myeloma: Expanded coverage to patients being considered for treatment with Isatuximab based on current literature; Streamlined portions of Background and Rationale section for brevity. Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB): Removed coverage criteria for specific tumor types and created coverage criteria for: any recurrent, refractory, metastatic, or advanced stage III or IV cancer (aside from a central nervous system tumor), with progression on prior treatment, for members with no satisfactory treatment options. Changes remain consistent with NCCN guidelines; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific ESR1 Variant Analysis: Expanded coverage to include pre-menopausal women with ovarian ablation or suppression, postmenopausal women, or adult men based on NCCN guidelines; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific FLT3 Variant Analysis: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. Tumor Specific MLH1 Methylation Analysis: Restructured criteria and Background and Rationale section for clarity and readability. Broad Molecular Profiling Panels for Hematologic Malignancies and Myeloid Malignancy Panels: Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Background and Rationale section; Updated NCCN guideline version dates in Reference list. HPV-Related Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing: NEW Criteria for coverage based on LCD; Removed investigational criterion to be consistent with remainder of policy. Evidence-Based Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing: NEW Criteria for coverage based on LCD; Updated and rearranged criteria to reflect new (LCD) covered tumor types for Signatera immune checkpoint inhibitor testing; Clarified relevant surveillance types in criteria. Emerging Evidence Solid Tumor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing: NEW Criteria set created for solid tumor minimal residual disease (MRD) tests for which clinical validity has not been established. HLA Typing for Transplantation: NEW Criteria set created to address testing indications for HLA typing for transplantation; Removed investigational criterion to be consistent with remainder of policy.</p>			
<p><u>Annual review. Policy title changed from Concert Genetic Testing Oncology: Molecular Analysis of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies to Concert Genetic Testing Oncology: Hematologic Malignancy. Minor wording changes without clinical significance. Criteria name for Broad RNA Fusion Panels changed to Broad RNA Fusion Panels for Hematologic Malignancy. In</u></p>	<p><u>03/26</u></p>		

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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date	Effective Date
<p><u>criteria for Broad Molecular Profiling Panels For Hematologic Malignancies and Myeloid Malignancy Panels, added "after consolidation" to criterion point II.C.1. Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPNs) Panels: Criteria updated to remove list of example MPNs as MPN is already defined within the Definitions section. Hematologic Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Testing: Added the following criterion to the Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) indication of this criteria to better align with existing NCCN Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma guidelines: "The member has completed treatment." Tumor Specific BCR-ABL1 FISH, Qualitative, and Quantitative Tests: Criterion updated to remove list of example MPNs from criteria set as MPN is defined within the Definitions section; removed "B-cell lymphoma" from criterion point C.1.4; added "Lymphoblastic lymphoma" to criterion point I.B. to align with current NCCN guidelines. Criteria for Tumor Specific CALR Variant Analysis, Tumor Specific JAK2 Variant Analysis and Tumor Specific MPL Variant Analysis: updated to remove list of example MPNs from criteria set as MPN is defined within the Definitions section. Tumor Specific NPM1 Variant Analysis: Removed criterion point I.A. "The member has cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia (AML)" and replaced with "The member is undergoing evaluation for acute myeloid leukemia (AML)." Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH Panel Analysis: Removed criterion I.A. "The panel includes analysis for +12, del(11q), del(13q), and del(17p)." Red Blood Cell Genotyping in Multiple Myeloma: Removed specific drugs from the criterion "Daratumumab (Darazalex) and Isatuximab (Sarclisa)" and replaced with "an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody." Tumor Specific IDH1 and IDH2 Variant Analysis (Hematologic): prior criteria set was split is now solid-tumor specific (in policy Concert Genetic Testing Oncology: Solid Tumor Molecular Diagnostics) and hematologic-specific. Replaced "investigational" policy statements with "Current evidence does not support....." throughout policy. Policy reference table, rationale, background, coding table updated.</u></p>			

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