FEP Medical Policy Manual

FEP 2.04.140 Proteogenomic Testing in Patients with Cancer

Effective Date: October 15, 2018
Related Policies: None

Proteogenomic Testing in Patients with Cancer

Description
Proteogenomics refers to the integration of genomic information with proteomic and transcriptomic information to provide a more complete picture of genome function. The current focus of proteogenomics is primarily on the diagnostic, prognostic, and predictive potential of proteogenomics in various cancers. One commercial proteogenomic test is available, the GPS Cancer test.

GPS Cancer Test
The GPS Cancer test is a commercially available proteogenomic test intended for patients with cancer. The test includes whole-genome sequencing (20,000 genes, 3 billion base pairs), whole transcriptome (RNA) sequencing, and quantitative proteomics by mass spectrometry. The test is intended to inform personalized treatment decisions for cancer, and treatment options are provided when available, although treatment recommendations are not. Treatment options may include U.S. Food and Drug Administration–approved targeted drugs with potential for clinical benefit, active clinical trials of drugs with potential for clinical benefit, and/or available drugs to which cancer may be resistant.

OBJECTIVE
The objective of this evidence review is to determine whether proteogenomic testing using GPS Cancer test improves the net health outcome in individuals with cancer.

POLICY STATEMENT
Proteogenomic testing (see Policy Guidelines section) of patients with cancer (including, but not limited to the GPS Cancer test) is considered investigational for all indications.

POLICY GUIDELINES
Proteogenomic testing involves the integration of proteomic, transcriptomic, and genomic information. Proteogenomic testing can be differentiated from proteomic testing, in that proteomic testing can refer to the measurement of protein products alone, without integration of genomic and transcriptomic information. When protein products alone are tested, this is not considered proteogenomic testing.

Genetics Nomenclature Update
The Human Genome Variation Society nomenclature is used to report information on variants found in DNA and serves as an international standard in DNA diagnostics. It is being implemented for genetic testing medical evidence review updates starting in 2017 (see Table PG1). The Society’s nomenclature is
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recommended by the Human Variome Project, the Human Genome Organization, and by the Human Genome Variation Society itself.

The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology standards and guidelines for interpretation of sequence variants represent expert opinion from both organizations, in addition to the College of American Pathologists. These recommendations primarily apply to genetic tests used in clinical laboratories, including genotyping, single genes, panels, exomes, and genomes. Table PG2 shows the recommended standard terminology—“pathogenic,” “likely pathogenic,” “uncertain significance,” “likely benign,” and “benign”—to describe variants identified that cause Mendelian disorders.

Table PG1. Nomenclature to Report on Variants Found in DNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous</th>
<th>Updated</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mutation</td>
<td>Disease-associated variant</td>
<td>Disease-associated change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant</td>
<td>Change in the DNA sequence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Familial variant</td>
<td>Disease-associated variant identified in a proband for use in subsequent targeted genetic testing in first-degree relatives</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table PG2. ACMG-AMP Standards and Guidelines for Variant Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant Classification</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathogenic</td>
<td>Disease-causing change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely pathogenic</td>
<td>Likely disease-causing change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant of uncertain significance</td>
<td>Change in DNA sequence with uncertain effects on disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely benign</td>
<td>Likely benign change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benign</td>
<td>Benign change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACMG: American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics; AMP: Association for Molecular Pathology

GENETIC COUNSELING

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

BENEFIT APPLICATION

Screening (other than the preventive services listed in the brochure) is not covered. Please see Section 6 General exclusions.

Benefits are available for specialized diagnostic genetic testing when it is medically necessary to diagnose and/or manage a patient’s existing medical condition. Benefits are not provided for genetic panels when some or all of the tests included in the panel are not covered, are experimental or investigational, or are not medically necessary.

Experimental or investigational procedures, treatments, drugs, or devices are not covered (See General Exclusion Section of brochure).

FDA REGULATORY STATUS

Clinical laboratories may develop and validate tests in-house and market them as a laboratory service; laboratory-developed tests must meet the general regulatory standards of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act. The GPS Cancer™ test (NantHealth) is available under the auspices of Clinical

The policies contained in the FEP Medical Policy Manual are developed to assist in administering contractual benefits and do not constitute medical advice. They are not intended to replace or substitute for the independent medical judgment of a practitioner or other health care professional in the treatment of an individual member. The Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association does not intend by the FEP Medical Policy Manual, or by any particular medical policy, to recommend, advocate, encourage or discourage any particular medical technologies. Medical decisions relative to medical technologies are to be made strictly by members/patients in consultation with their health care providers. The conclusion that a particular service or supply is medically necessary does not constitute a representation or warranty that the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Service Benefit Plan covers (or pays for) this service or supply for a particular member.
Laboratory Improvement Amendments. Laboratories that offer laboratory-developed tests must be licensed by Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments for high-complexity testing. To date, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has chosen not to require any regulatory review of this test.

**RATIONALE**

**Summary of Evidence**

For individuals who have cancer and indications for genetic testing who receive proteogenomic testing (e.g., GPS Cancer test), the evidence includes cross-sectional studies that correlate results with standard testing and that report comprehensive molecular characterization of various cancers, and cohort studies that use proteogenomic markers to predict outcomes and that follow quantitative levels over time. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, test accuracy and validity, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. There is no published evidence on the clinical validity or utility of the GPS Cancer test. For proteogenomic testing in general, the research is at an early stage. Very few studies have used proteogenomic tumor markers for diagnosis or prognosis, and at least 1 study has reported following quantitative protein levels for surveillance purposes. Further research is needed to standardize and validate proteogenomic testing methods. Once standardized and validated testing methods are available, the clinical validity and utility of proteogenomic testing can be adequately evaluated. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effect of the technology on health outcomes.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

**Practice Guidelines and Position Statements**

No guidelines or statements were identified.

**U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations**

Not applicable.

**Medicare National Coverage**

There is no national coverage determination (NCD). In the absence of an NCD, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

**REFERENCES**

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POLICY HISTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 2016</td>
<td>New Policy</td>
<td>The GPS Cancer test is investigational for all indications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>Update Policy</td>
<td>Policy updated with literature review through April 26, 2018; reference 35 added. Policy revised with updated genetics nomenclature. Policy statement unchanged. Title shortened to “Proteogenomic Testing for Patients With Cancer.”</td>
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