

MEDICAL POLICY

MEDICAL POLICY DETAILS	
Medical Policy Title	Circulating Tumor DNA for Management of Cancer (Liquid Biopsy)
Policy Number	2.02.56
Category	Technology Assessment
Original Effective Date	08/15/19
Committee Approval Date	10/22/20, 11/18/21, 01/19/23
Current Effective Date	01/19/23
Archived Date	N/A
Archive Review Date	N/A
Product Disclaimer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a product excludes coverage for a service, it is not covered, and medical policy criteria do not apply. • If a commercial product (including an Essential Plan or Child Health Plus product), medical policy criteria apply to the benefit. • If a Medicaid product covers a specific service, and there are no New York State Medicaid guidelines (eMedNY) criteria, medical policy criteria apply to the benefit. • If a Medicare product (including Medicare HMO-Dual Special Needs Program(DSNP) product) covers a specific service, and there is no national or local Medicare coverage decision for the service, medical policy criteria apply to the benefit. • If a Medicare HMO-Dual Special Needs Program (DSNP) product DOES NOT cover a specific service, please refer to the Medicaid Product coverage line.

POLICY STATEMENT

Colorectal Cancer

I. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, including the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) clinical guidelines, cell-free/circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA or liquid biopsy) analysis, as an alternative to additional tumor tissue biopsy, is considered **medically appropriate** as a technique to direct targeted drug therapy for individuals:

A. In the treatment of metastatic Stage IV colorectal cancer;

AND

B. **Repeat** invasive biopsy is contraindicated or there is not enough tissue for tissue-based molecular and biomarker analysis; and

C. The test has FDA approval for the specific tumor type or disease site; and

D. The results will be used to guide management of the patient;

For the following targeted gene mutations:

1. Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene (KRAS) (CPT: 81275); and
2. Neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene (NRAS) (CPT: 81311); and
3. B-Raf proto-oncogene (BRAF) (CPT: 81210); and
4. HER2 amplification; and
5. NTRK gene fusions (CPT: 81191-81193, or 81194).

Non Small Cell Lung Cancer

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II. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, including National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) clinical guidelines, cell-free/circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA or liquid biopsy) analysis, as an alternative to additional tumor tissue biopsy, is considered **medically appropriate** as a technique to direct targeted drug therapy for individuals:

- A. who have previous biopsy-confirmed, newly diagnosed non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) including adenocarcinoma, large cell, squamous cell, and NSCLC not otherwise specified; or
- B. who have non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that is progressing on or after chemotherapy or immunotherapy, and who have never been tested for molecular and biomarker analysis;

AND

- C. **Repeat** invasive biopsy is medically contraindicated or there is not enough tissue for tissue-based molecular and biomarker analysis; and
- D. The test has received FDA approval for the specific tumor type or disease site; and
- E. The results will be used to guide management of the patient;

For the following targeted gene mutations:

- 1. EGFR TKI-sensitizing variants (CPT 81235);
- 2. anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) rearrangement;
- 3. KRAS G12C (CPT: 81275);
- 4. NTRK 1/2/3 gene fusion (CPT: 81191-81193, or 81194);
- 5. ROS-1 gene rearrangement;
- 6. BRAFV600E (CPT: 81210);
- 7. MET ex 14 skipping;
- 8. High-level MET amplification;
- 9. RET rearrangements; and
- 10. ERBB2 (HER2).

Pancreatic Cancer

III. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, including National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) clinical guidelines, cell-free/circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA or liquid biopsy) analysis, as an alternative to additional tumor tissue biopsy, is considered **medically appropriate** as a technique to direct targeted drug therapy for individuals:

- A. who have previous biopsy-confirmed, newly diagnosed metastatic pancreatic cancer; or
- B. who have metastatic pancreatic cancer that is progressing on or after chemotherapy or immunotherapy, and have never been tested for molecular and biomarker analysis;

AND

- C. **Repeat** invasive biopsy is medically contraindicated or there is not enough tissue for tissue-based molecular and biomarker analysis; and
- D. The test has received FDA approval for the specific tumor type or disease site; and
- E. The results will be used to guide management of the patient;

For the following targeted gene mutations:

- 1. anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) gene fusions;
- 2. NRG1 gene fusions;
- 3. NTRK 1/2/3 gene fusion (CPT: 81191-81193, or 81194);
- 4. ROS-1 gene fusion;
- 5. BRAFV600E (CPT: 81210);
- 6. BRCA 1/2 (CPT 81162);

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7. KRAS (CPT: 81275);
8. PALB2 (CPT: 81307);
9. HER2 amplifications;
10. FGFR2; and
11. RET.

Prostate Cancer

- IV. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, including National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) clinical guidelines, cell-free/circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA or liquid biopsy) analysis, as an alternative to additional tumor tissue biopsy, is considered medically appropriate as a technique to direct targeted drug therapy for individuals:
- A. who have metastatic prostate cancer;

AND

- B. **Repeat** invasive biopsy is medically contraindicated or there is not enough tissue for tissue-based molecular and biomarker analysis; and
- C. The test has received FDA approval for the specific tumor type or disease site; and
- D. The results will be used to guide management of the patient;

For the following targeted gene mutations:

1. BRCA 1/2;
2. ATM;
3. PALB2;
4. FANCA;
5. RAD51D;
6. CHEK2;
7. CDK12; and
8. MSI/MMR.

Breast Cancer

- V. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, including National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) clinical guidelines, cell-free/circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA or liquid biopsy) analysis, as an alternative to additional tumor tissue biopsy, is considered medically appropriate as a technique to direct targeted drug therapy for individuals:
- A. who have HR-positive/HER2-negative breast cancer;

AND

- B. **Repeat** invasive biopsy is medically contraindicated or there is not enough tissue for tissue-based molecular and biomarker analysis; and
- C. The test has received FDA approval for the specific tumor type or disease site; and
- D. The results will be used to guide management of the patient;

For the following targeted gene mutations:

1. PIK3CA

Other Cancers

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- VI. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA or liquid biopsy) analysis is considered **investigational** for all other indications.
- VII. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-review literature, broad molecular panel testing has not been medically proven to be effective and, therefore, is considered **investigational**.

Refer to Corporate Medical Policy #2.02.51 Molecular Testing of Tumor Tissue to Identify Targeted Therapies for Cancers

Refer to Corporate Medical Policy #11.01.03 Experimental or Investigational Services

POLICY GUIDELINES

- I. Cell-free/circulating tumor DNA testing should not be used in lieu of tissue diagnosis.
- II. A negative liquid biopsy test result should be followed by reflex testing to a formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue test.
- III. A liquid biopsy and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue test should not be tested simultaneously.
- IV. Smaller targeted panels with actionable gene mutations and drug therapies based on the presence of a specific mutation may be approvable.
- V. On August 7, 2020, the FDA approved the Guardant 360 CDx assay as a companion diagnostic comprehensive liquid biopsy for advanced solid tumors. The molecular panel includes 73 genes and turn around time is seven days.
- VI. On August 26, 2020, the FDA approved the FoundationOne Liquid CDx. This broad molecular liquid biopsy is a companion diagnostic test that analyzes over 300 genes and biomarkers from a blood draw. It can also report blood tumor mutational burden (TMB), microsatellite instability high (MSI-H), and tumor fraction values but these features have not been approved by the FDA. Turn around time is 10 days. If the test results are negative for certain mutations, reflexing to routine biopsy and tumor mutation status confirmed, using an FDA-approved tumor test should be performed.

DESCRIPTION

The standard for treatment selection in some cancers is biomarker analysis of tissue samples during biopsy or surgery. Both biopsy and surgery are invasive with slow turnaround time for obtaining results. Tumor tissue may also be heterogeneous which may result in patients receiving chemotherapy rather than targeted therapy. An alternative to tissue-based molecular testing is cell-free DNA from plasma in the blood of patients with cancer. Cell-free DNA in blood is derived from nonmalignant and malignant cell DNA. The small DNA fragments released into the blood by tumor cells are referred to as circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA). Most ctDNA is derived from apoptotic and necrotic cells, either from the primary tumor, metastases or circulating tumor cells. Unlike apoptosis, necrosis is considered a pathologic process, generating larger DNA fragments due to an incomplete and random digestion of genomic DNA. The length or integrity of the circulating DNA can potentially distinguish between apoptotic and necrotic origins. The ctDNA can be used for genomic characterization of the tumor and identification of the biomarkers of interest. Detection of ctDNA is challenging because cell-free DNA is diluted by nonmalignant circulating DNA and usually represents a small fraction (less than 1%) of total cell-free DNA. Therefore, methods up to 500 to 1000 times more sensitive than standard sequencing approaches (e.g., Sanger) are needed. Genetic testing of ctDNA can be targeted at specific genes or at commonly found, acquired, somatic variants (“hotspots”) that occur in specific cancers, which can impact therapy decisions. Panel testing for specific genetic variants that may impact therapy decision in many different cancers can also be performed.

Cell-free DNA tests can identify patients with NSCLC who cannot undergo lung biopsy, for whom there is a net benefit of targeted therapy versus chemotherapy.

Biosesix’s GeneStrat uses droplet-digital polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to analyze cell-free DNA and RNA to identify specific driver variants for which targeted therapy is available for NSCLC.

RATIONALE

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing treatment selection based on tumor biomarkers with plasma biomarkers would potentially support evidence on clinical utility, as well as, evidence on the ability of liquid biopsy to predict treatment response similar to, or better than, tissue biopsy. If the two tests are highly correlated, they are likely to stratify treatment response similarly overall. To understand the implications of “false-positive: and false-negative” liquid biopsies for outcomes, patients who have discordant results on liquid biopsy and standard tissue biopsy can be assessed for response to EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs). A negative liquid biopsy for EGFR-sensitizing or -resistance variants, and a positive tissue-based biopsy responding to EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), would suggest that the tissue biopsy was correct, and the liquid biopsy results were truly false-negatives. A positive liquid biopsy, and a negative tissue biopsy for EGFR variants responding to EGFR TKIs, would suggest the positive liquid biopsy was correct, rather than false-positive. Clinical utility might alternatively be established, based on the assumption that tissue biomarkers are the standard by which treatment decisions are made; consequently, agreement between liquid and tissue biopsies would infer that treatment selection based on liquid or tissue biopsies is likely to yield similar outcomes. The use of liquid biopsy rather than a tissue biopsy would reduce the number of patients undergoing invasive tissue sampling and any accompanying complications.

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) (v5.2022) state that cell-free/circulating tumor DNA testing should not be used in lieu of tissue diagnosis. Studies have demonstrated that cell-free tumor DNA testing generally has very high specificity, but significantly compromised sensitivity with up to a 30% false-negative rate. Standards for analytical performance characteristics of cell-free tumor DNA have not been established, and in contrast to tissue-based testing, no guidelines exist regarding the recommended performance characteristics of this type of testing. Cell-free tumor DNA testing can identify alterations that are unrelated to a lesion of interest, for example, clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential (CHIP). Use of cell-free/circulating tumor DNA testing can be considered in specific clinical circumstances, most notably when a patient is medically unfit for invasive tissue sampling, there is insufficient tissue for molecular analysis, and a follow-up tissue-based analysis is planned if an oncogenic driver is not identified. The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends assessing a minimum of the following potential genetic variants: ALK, BRAF, EGFR, ERBB2 (HER2), KRAS, METex14, NTRK1/2/3 gene fusions, RET, and ROS1 rearrangements.

The NCCN guidelines for Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma (v1.2022) recommend gene profiling of tumor tissue as clinically indicated for individuals with locally advanced/metastatic disease who are candidates for anti-cancer therapy to identify uncommon mutations. Consider specifically testing for actionable somatic findings including, but not limited to: fusions (ALK, NRG1, NTRK, ROS1, FGFR2, RET), mutations (BRAF, BRCA 1/2, KRAS, PALB2), amplifications (HER2), microsatellite instability (MSI), and/or mismatch repair (MMR) deficiency. Testing on tumor tissue is preferred; however, cell-free DNA testing can be considered if tumor tissue testing is not feasible. Testing may be performed if recurrence after resection if not previously performed.

The NCCN guidelines for Colon Cancer (v1.2022) have expanded recommendations regarding biomarker testing as the role of targeted therapy for treatment of advanced or metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) has become increasingly prominent. Currently, determination of tumor gene status for KRAS/NRAS and BRAF mutations, as well as HER2 amplifications and MSI/MMR status (if not previously done), are recommended for patients with mCRC. The testing can be performed on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue (preferred) or blood-based assay and may be carried out for individual genes or as part of an NGS panel, although no specific methodology is recommended. NGS panels have the advantage of being able to pick up rare and actionable genetic alterations, such as neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (NTRK) fusions. Based on the limited data in the colorectal cancer population, the NCCN Panel does not currently recommend TMB biomarker testing, unless measured as part of a clinical trial.

The NCCN guidelines for prostate cancer (v1.2023) for somatic tumor testing pre-test considerations include that tumor molecular and biomarker analysis may be used for treatment decision-making, including understanding eligibility for biomarker-directed treatments, genetic counseling, early use of platinum chemotherapy, and eligibility for clinical trials. Clinical trials may include established and/or candidate molecular biomarkers for eligibility. The panel strongly recommends a metastatic biopsy for histologic and molecular evaluation. When unsafe or unfeasible, plasma ctDNA assay

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is an option, preferably collected during biochemical (PSA) and/or radiographic progression in order to maximize diagnostic yield. Caution is needed when interpreting ctDNA-only evaluation due to potential interference from clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential (CHIP), which can result in a false-positive biomarker signal.

The NCCN guidelines for Breast Cancer (v4.2022) state the clinical use of Circulating Tumor Cells (CTC) or circulating DNA (ctDNA) in metastatic breast cancer is not yet included in the NCCN Guidelines for Breast Cancer for disease assessment and monitoring but for HR-positive/HER2-negative breast cancer, assess for PIK3CA mutations with tumor or liquid biopsy to identify candidates for alpelisib plus fulvestrant. PIK3CA mutation testing can be done on tumor tissue or ctDNA in peripheral blood (liquid biopsy). If liquid biopsy is negative, tumor tissue testing is recommended.

In the American Society of Clinical Oncology and College of American Pathologists Joint Review of Circulating Tumor DNA Analysis in Patients With Cancer (2018), the authors concluded that current evidence suggests that the optimal specimen type for analysis of circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) in blood is plasma. Analytical validity must be established for any clinical ctDNA test and different ctDNA assays may not give the same results because of different assay performance characteristics, such as differing limits of detection. Most assays have insufficient evidence to demonstrate clinical validity, and most have no evidence of clinical utility. Well-designed clinical trials or equivalence studies are needed to demonstrate clinical utility for most assays. Evidence shows discordance in results between ctDNA assays and tumor tissue genotyping, and supports the value of tumor tissue genotyping to confirm undetected ctDNA findings. For advanced cancer, the evidence indicates that more reliable test results occur when the ctDNA assay is performed at the time of disease progression and not when responding to prior therapy. There is evidence that positive findings from well-validated ctDNA assays may support initiation of a targeted therapy option where an assay for the relevant genomic marker has demonstrated clinical utility when performed in tissue. For monitoring therapy effectiveness, evidence of clinical validity is still emerging, and there is currently no evidence of clinical utility to suggest that ctDNA assays are useful in this context, outside of a clinical trial. For early-stage cancer, evidence of clinical validity is still emerging, and there is currently no evidence of clinical utility to suggest that ctDNA assays are useful at diagnosis or in the adjuvant setting after completing treatment, outside of a clinical trial. For cancer screening, there is no evidence of clinical validity and clinical utility to suggest that ctDNA assays are useful in this context, outside of a clinical trial. Given the rapid pace of research, re-evaluation of the literature will shortly be required, along with the development of tools and guidance for clinical practice.

CODES

- Eligibility for reimbursement is based upon the benefits set forth in the member's subscriber contract.
- **CODES MAY NOT BE COVERED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. PLEASE READ THE POLICY AND GUIDELINES STATEMENTS CAREFULLY.**
- Codes may not be all inclusive as the AMA and CMS code updates may occur more frequently than policy updates.
- Code Key: Experimental/Investigational = (E/I), Not medically necessary/ appropriate = (NMN).

CPT Codes

Code	Description
81162	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (eg, hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis and full duplication/deletion analysis (ie, detection of large gene rearrangements)
81191	NTRK1 (Neurotrophic Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 1) (eg, solid tumors) translocation analysis
81192	NTRK2 (Neurotrophic Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 2) (eg, solid tumors) translocation analysis
81193	NTRK3 (Neurotrophic Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 3) (eg, solid tumors) translocation analysis

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Code	Description
81194	NTRK (neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 1, 2, and 3) (eg, solid tumors) translocation analysis
81210	BRAF (B-Raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase) (eg, colon cancer, melanoma), gene analysis, V600 variant(s)
81235	EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) (eg, non-small cell lung cancer) gene analysis, common variants (eg, exon 19 LREA deletion, L858R, T790M, G719A, G719S, L861Q)
81275	KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (eg, carcinoma) gene analysis; variants in exon 2 (eg, codons 12 and 13)
81276	KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (eg, carcinoma) gene analysis; additional variant(s) (eg, codon 61, codon 146)
81277	Cytogenomic neoplasia (genome-wide) microarray analysis, interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and loss-of heterozygosity variants for chromosomal abnormalities
81307	PALB2 (partner and localizer of BRCA2) (e.g., breast and pancreatic cancer) gene analysis; full gene sequence (effective 1/1/2020)
81401	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 2
81402	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 3
81403	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 4
81404	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 5
81405	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 6
81406	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 7
81445	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, DNA analysis, and RNA analysis when performed, 5-50 genes (eg, ALK, BRAF, CDKN2A, EGFR, ERBB2, KIT, KRAS, NRAS, MET, PDGFRA, PDGFRB, PGR, PIK3CA, PTEN, RET), interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, if performed
81455	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ or hematolymphoid neoplasm, DNA analysis, and RNA analysis when performed, 51 or greater genes (eg, ALK, BRAF, CDKN2A, CEBPA, DNMT3A, EGFR, ERBB2, EZH2, FLT3, IDH1, IDH2, JAK2, KIT, KRAS, MLL, NPM1, NRAS, MET, NOTCH1, PDGFRA, PDGFRB, PGR, PIK3CA, PTEN, RET), interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, if performed
81462	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic analysis panel, cell-free nucleic acid; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis, copy number variants and rearrangements (effective 01/01/2024)
81463	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic analysis panel, cell-free nucleic acid; DNA analysis, copy number variants, and microsatellite instability (effective 01/01/2024)

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Code	Description
81464	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic analysis panel, cell-free nucleic acid; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis, copy number variants, microsatellite instability, tumor mutation burden, and rearrangements (<i>effective 01/01/2024</i>)
81479	Unlisted molecular pathology procedure
86152	Cell enumeration using immunologic selection and identification in fluid specimen (eg, circulating tumor cells in blood);
86153	Cell enumeration using immunologic selection and identification in fluid specimen (eg, circulating tumor cells in blood); physician interpretation and report, when required
0229U	BCAT1 (Branched chain amino acid transaminase 1) or IKZF1 (IKAROS family zinc finger 1) (eg, colorectal cancer) promoter methylation analysis (Colvera by Colvera Lab)
0239U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, cell-free DNA, analysis of 311 or more genes, interrogation for sequence variants, including substitutions, insertions, deletions, select rearrangements, and copy number variations (FoundationOne Liquid CDx, Foundation Medicine)
0242U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, cell-free circulating DNA analysis of 55-74 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications, and gene rearrangements (Guardant360® CDx, Guardant Health Inc, Guardant Health Inc)
0326U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, cell-free circulating DNA analysis of 83 or more genes, interrogation for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications, gene rearrangements, microsatellite instability and tumor mutational burden (Guardant 360k Guardant Health Inc)
0388U E/I	Oncology (non-small cell lung cancer), next-generation sequencing with identification of single nucleotide variants, copy number variants, insertions and deletions, and structural variants in 37 cancer-related genes, plasma, with report for alteration detection (InVisionFirst®-Lung Liquid Biopsy, Inivata, Inc) (<i>effective 07/01/23</i>)
0409U E/I	Oncology (solid tumor), DNA (80 genes) and RNA (36 genes), by next-generation sequencing from plasma, including single nucleotide variants, insertions/deletions, copy number alterations, microsatellite instability, and fusions, report showing identified mutations with clinical actionability (<i>effective 10/01/23</i>)

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Code	Description
No specific code(s)	

ICD10 Codes

Code	Description
C18.0-C21.8	Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectosigmoid junction, rectum, and anus and anal canal (code range)
C25.0-C25.9	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (code range)

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Code	Description
C34.10 - C34.12	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, bronchus or lung (code range)
C34.30-C34.32	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, bronchus or lung (code range)
C34.80-C34.82	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of bronchus and lung (code range)
C34.90-C34.92	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of bronchus or lung (code range)
C50.011- C50.929	Malignant neoplasm of breast (code range)
C56.1-C56.9	Malignant neoplasm of ovary (code range)
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate
C78.5	Secondary malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum
C79.60-C79.62	Secondary malignant neoplasm of ovary (code range)
C79.81	Secondary malignant neoplasm of breast
D05.00-D05.02	Lobular carcinoma in situ of breast (code range)
D05.10-D05.12	Intraductal carcinoma in situ of breast (code range)
D05.80-D05.92	Carcinoma in situ of breast, specified, unspecified (code range)
D07.30-D07.39	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified female genital organs (code range)
D40.0	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of prostate

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*Key Article

KEY WORDS

Circulating tumor cells, CTC, ctDNA, cell-free DNA, cfDNA, Guardant 360®, FoundationOne Liquid, liquid biopsy.

CMS COVERAGE FOR MEDICARE PRODUCT MEMBERS

There is currently a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Next Generation Sequencing (NGS). Please refer to the following NCD website for Medicare Members: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?NCDId=372&ncdver=2&bc=AAAAIAAAAA&>