Commercial Test Coverage

Learn how payers' think ... if you dare

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Disclosure

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Agenda

- Understanding how payers evaluate tests
- What evidence do payers look for
- Establishing medical policy coverage expectations
- Summary



How Payers Evaluate Evidence

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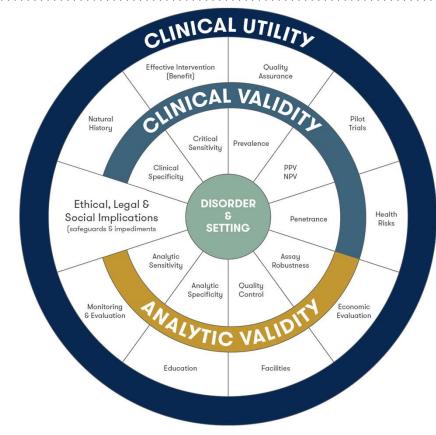
Evaluating New Molecular Diagnostic & Genomic Tests

+ Assess scientific evidence using the ACCE model¹

- Developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Office of Public Health Genomics
- Became the standard framework for evaluating scientific data on new genetic tests

Evaluation of Genomic Applications in Practice and Prevention (EGAPP)

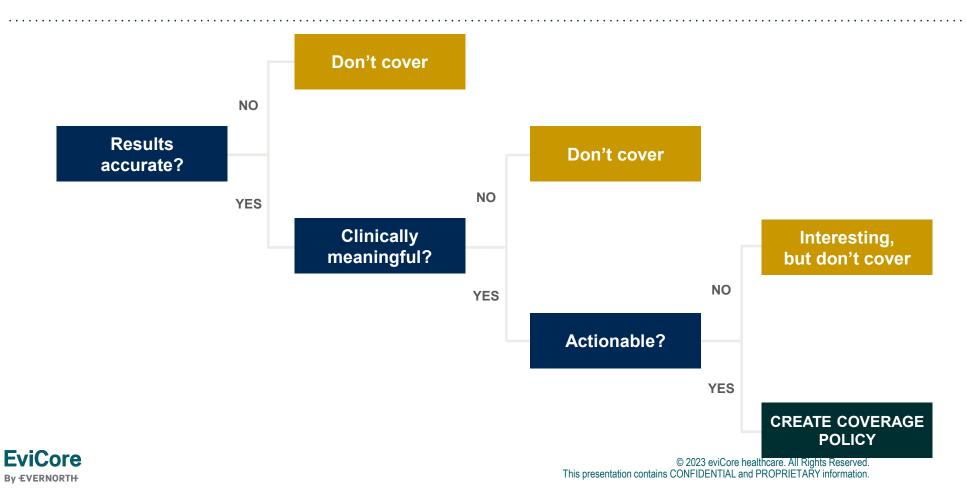
- Developed using ACCE framework
- Goal: establish and evaluate an evidence-based method for assessing genetic tests and other types of genomic technology as they transition from the research arena to the practice arena





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Payer Policy Coverage Process



Interesting, but...

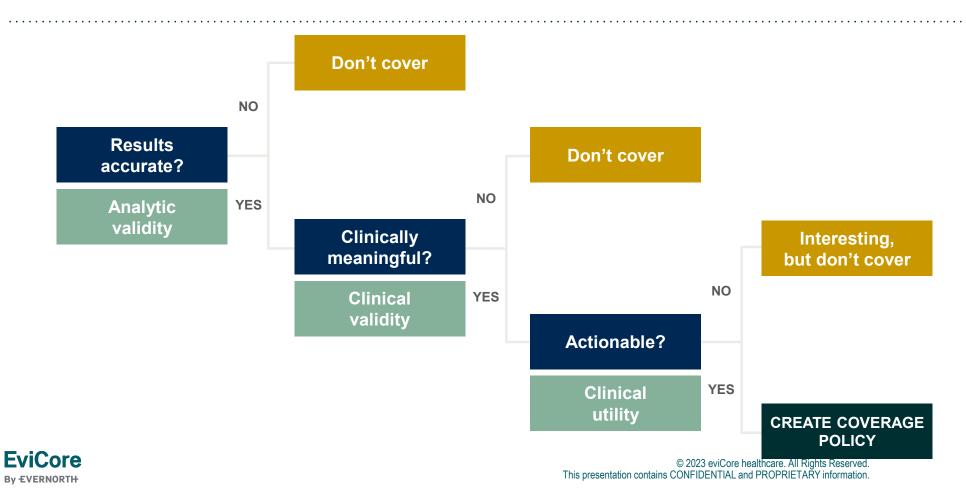




A genetic mutation in the OPN1SW gene is responsible for blue-yellow color blindness



Payer Policy Coverage Process



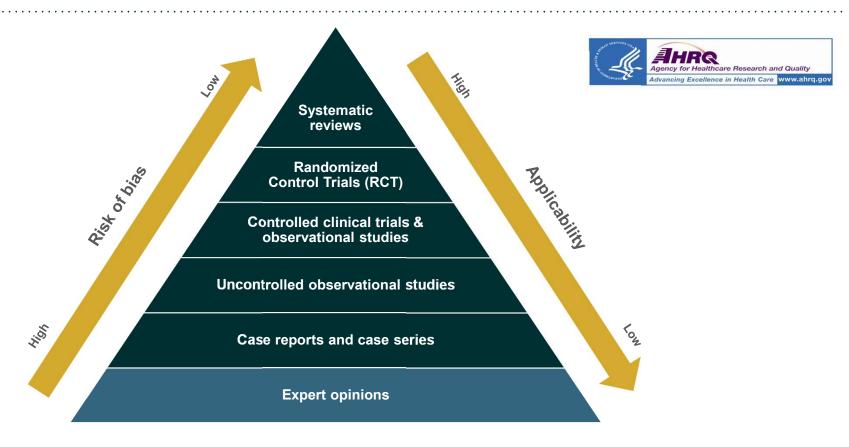
Why Payers Require Clinical Utility Studies

Clinical validity publications alone do not warrant coverage

- + Test rapidly identified infectious organisms and performs antibiotic sensitivity testing (AST) through a novel process
- + Published eight clinical validity trials on the sensitivity, specificity, PPV, and NPV
 - Compared with current testing methods, significantly reduced times to identify organisms and perform AST
- + Performed comparative effectiveness trials, evaluating concordance of their results with those of competitors and traditional organism-identification methods
 - Test showed diagnostic accuracy similar to traditional identification methods
 - It did not perform as well in certain organisms or with polymicrobial infections
- Clinical utility trial confirmed the analytical validity findings, significantly reducing the time to identify organisms and perform AST¹
 - However, improvement in organism identification and speed-to-therapy time did not reduce antimicrobial therapy use or improve clinical outcomes significantly



Payers Follow a Publication Hierarchy for Evidence Reviews





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Jonas D, Viswanathan M, Crotty K. Selecting Evidence for Comparative Effectiveness Reviews: When to Use Observational Studies. AHRQ Annual Conference, September 16, 2009. Available at: http://archive.ahrq.gov/news/events/conference/2009/viswanathan2/index.html.

External Sources in Evidence Assessment

Other external sources of data evaluated

- + Guidelines or pathway organizations (e.g. NCCN, AHA)
- + Technology Assessment Committees (e.g. Hayes, Evidence Street, ECRI)
- + Regulatory and other governmental agencies (e.g. CMS, MAC, FDA, CLIA)
- + Professional societies (e.g. CAP, AMP, ASCO, ACC)
- Individually contracted providers and industry experts
- Competitor medical policies





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At the End of the Day, It's All About Clinical Utility

The bar has not changed

Must establish clinical utility and value

 Just detecting surrogate endpoints (such as antibiotic resistance and speed-to-therapy) does not show clinical utility; need to demonstrate the test can improve patient outcomes

"There's a really high bar to show survival benefits. These large, randomized studies need to prove not just that more cancers were diagnosed in patients who got a screening test but that the health and survival of the entire group was better as a result of being screened."

— Maximilian Diehn, MD, PhD; Professor, Radiation Oncology, Stanford University



Summary

Summary

- Payers follow very specific evidence evaluation processes
- Proving clinical utility requires improved health outcomes
- The type and quality of publications matters
- Set expectations with your company's leadership



Thank You



