

Kentucky Cancer Action Day Training



February 9, 2023



Kentucky Cancer Action Day

**February 16, 2023
8:00 AM – 1:00 PM**

What is Cancer Action Day?

- Opportunity to advocate for cancer patients
- Speak directly with your state elected officials
- Fight for advancement in health equity



Cancer Action Day Schedule

- 8:00 AM **Breakfast & Networking**
- 8:20 AM **Welcome Presentation–Shannon Baker & Doug Hogan**
- 8:30 AM **Senator Meredith Remarks**
- 8:40 AM **Representative Moser Remarks**
- 8:50 AM **Issue Briefing– Shannon Baker & Doug Hogan**
- 9:10 AM **Meeting with Legislators Briefing– Allison Adams & Katie Rose Garden**
- 9:25 AM **Q&A's, Group photo, and Send off to Meetings**
- 9:30–11:45 AM **Meetings – Legislative Offices
Report Back Forms – Online, or Written**
- 12:00–1:00 PM **Health Committee Hearing (*Optional*)**
Room 149–Health Committee Hearing on Biomarker Bill H.B 180 and recognition in the committee.





Location and Parking Details

- **Kentucky Capitol Annex**

- Breakfast will be in the cafeteria
- House offices are on the third and fourth floors
- Senate offices are on the second floor

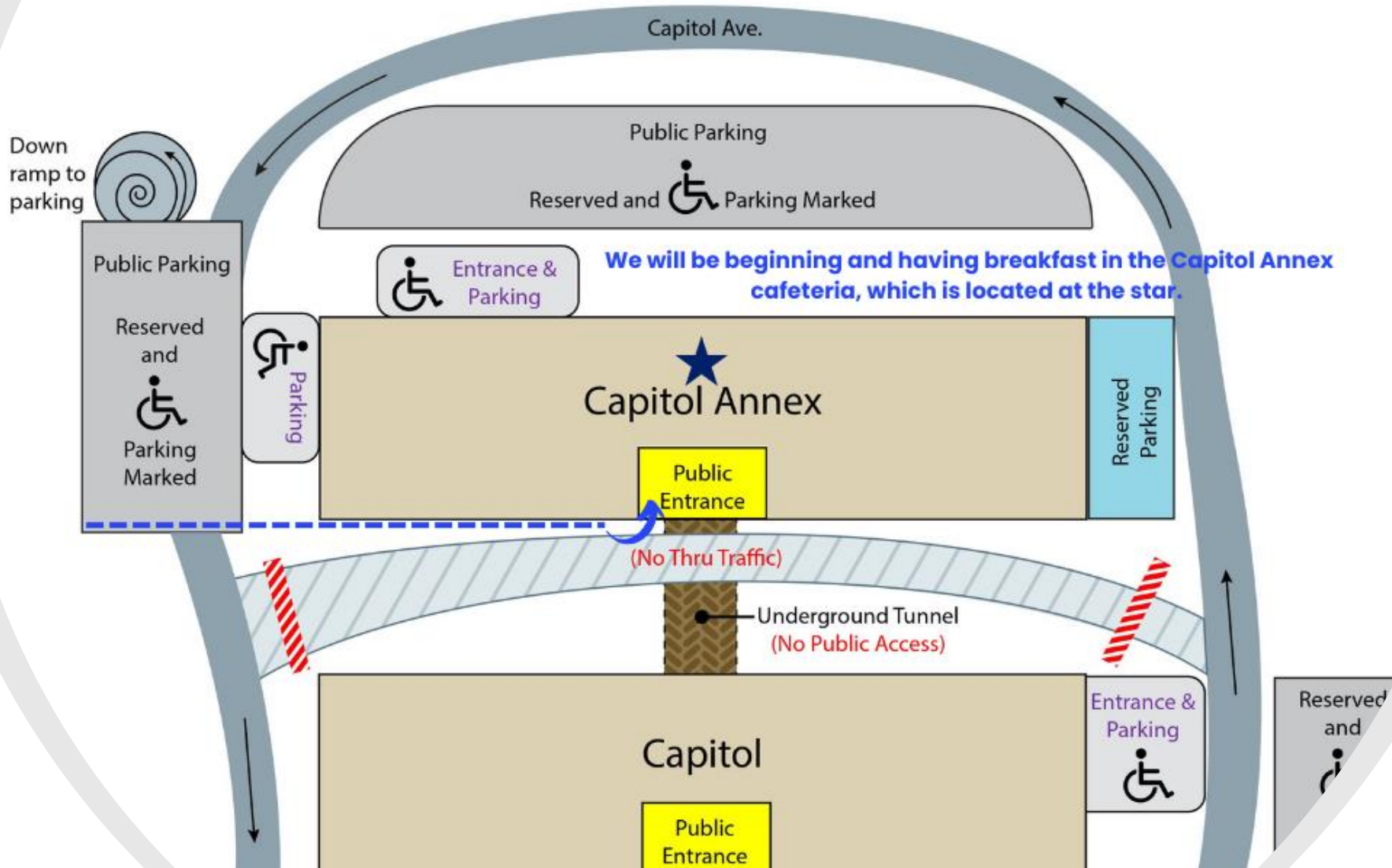
- **Parking Info**

- Park in the surface lot, which is on the top floor of the parking structure
- The next slide features a map and the entry into the building.

Public Entrances to Capitol and Annex

Public entrances to the front of the Capitol and Annex

♿ ADA accessible entrances for Capitol and Annex



Day of Reminders

What time?

- Please arrive to the breakfast by 8:00am
- Plan about 15–20 minutes to park and walk over
- Our speakers will begin promptly at 8:20am

What to wear?

- We encourage business casual clothing and comfortable shoes

What to bring?

- Travel lightly! You will need to go through security at the entrance of each building
- Bring your cell phone for photos with your lawmaker and our team throughout the day

Will I go through security?

- Yes, you do have to go through security upon entry, but everything is in the same building





Doug Hogan
Government Relations Director

2023 KY Legislative Priorities

Kentucky Biomarker Insurance Coverage:

Access to appropriate biomarker testing can help to achieve: better health outcomes, improved quality of life, reduced costs. Without action, this could increase existing disparities in health outcomes by race, ethnicity, income and geography. Insurance coverage for biomarker testing is failing to keep pace with innovation and advancement in treatment: 66% of oncology providers reported that insurance coverage is a significant or moderate barrier to appropriate biomarker testing for their patients. Arizona, Illinois, Louisiana and Rhode Island have recently passed legislation to expand coverage of comprehensive biomarker testing. In Pennsylvania: 32% of commercial insurance plans provide coverage that is more restrictive than National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines.



House Bill 180



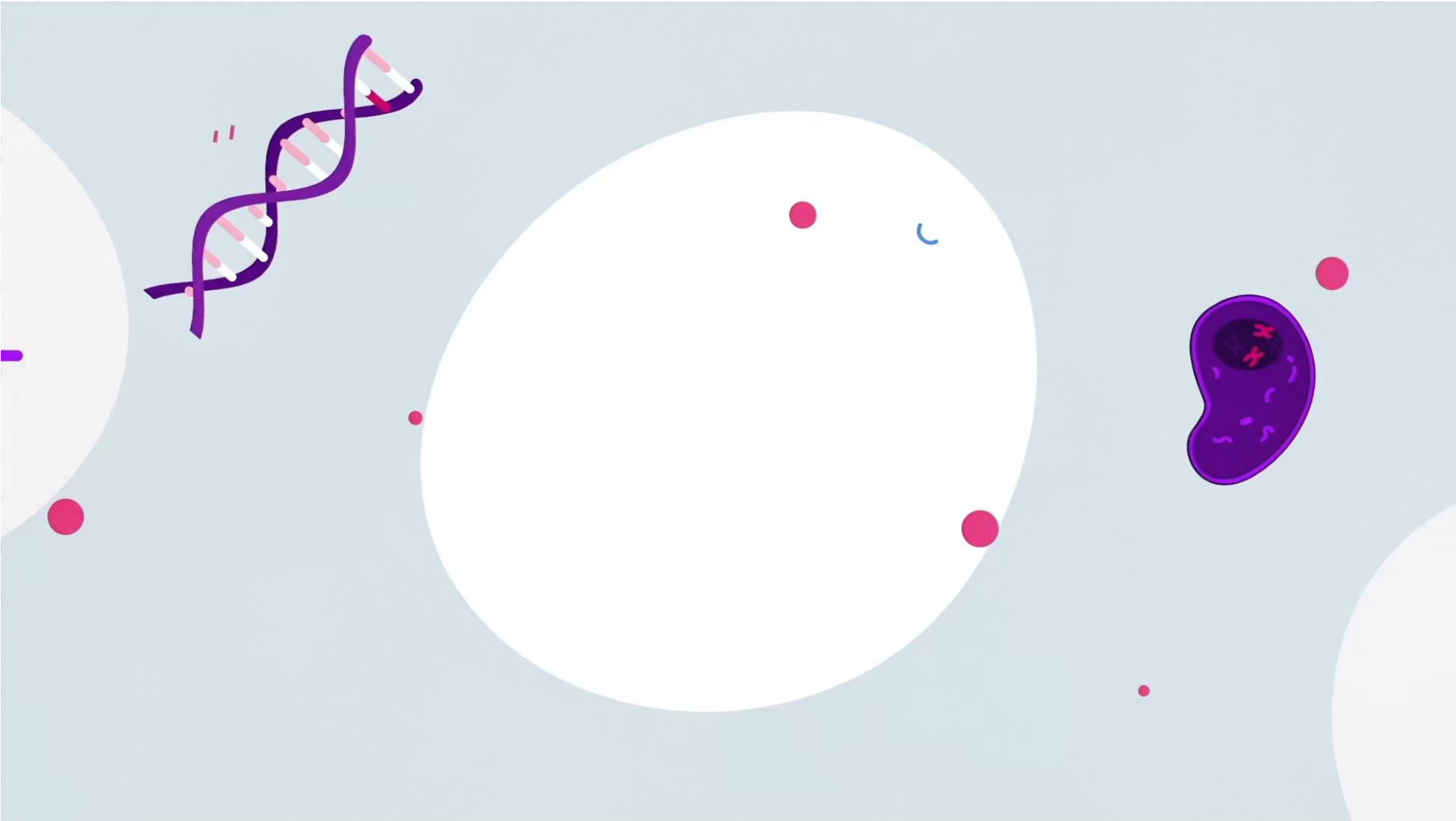


Biomarker Testing and Precision Medicine

Cori Chandler, MPA

Sr. Manager, State & Local Campaigns – Access to Care

Biomarkers and Precision Medicine



Biomarkers and Precision Medicine

Biomarkers = a characteristic that is objectively measured and evaluated as an indicator of normal biological processes, pathogenic processes, or pharmacologic responses to a specific therapeutic intervention. Includes *gene mutations* or *protein expression*.

The right treatment, at the right time

- An essential component of precision medicine
- Targeted cancer therapy
- Avoidance of therapies unlikely to provide clinical benefit

Not just about cancer

- Being explored in a variety of disease areas (e.g., cardiology, rheumatology, neurology, infectious, respiratory, autoimmune diseases)



Screening vs. Genetic testing vs. Biomarker testing

Screening tests – like MCEd, mammograms

- Looking for signs of cancer in general population

Genetic testing

- Testing for inherited risk to determine risk for developing certain cancers or passing risk onto children

Biomarker testing

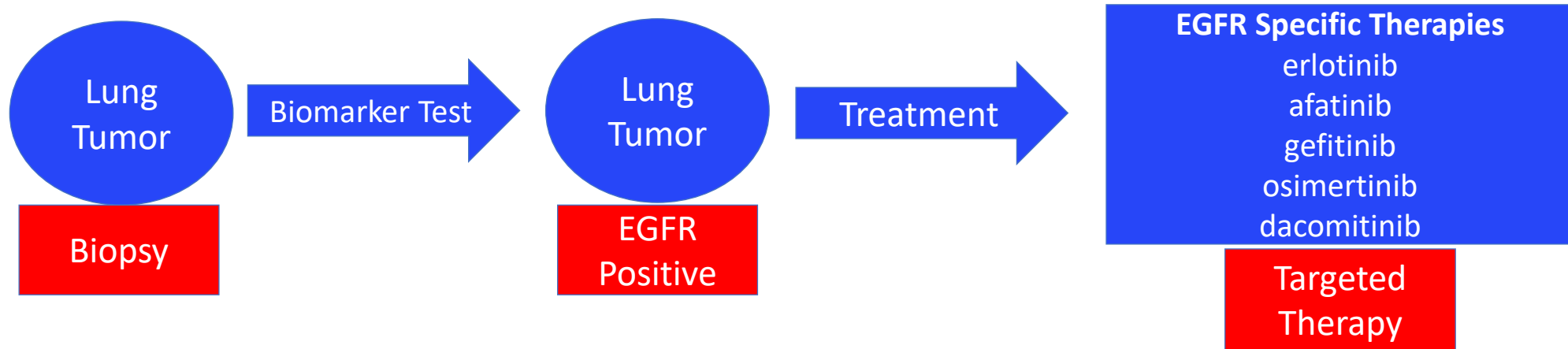
- Used in people who already have cancer to determine best treatment options, how aggressive the disease is, monitor for recurrence



What is biomarker testing?

Biomarker testing in people with cancer

- Looks for the presence of molecules like proteins or gene mutations found in cancer cells
- Can be used to inform therapy selection and treatment decisions
- Example: EGFR-positive non-small cell lung cancer --> several EGFR inhibitors



Biomarker testing can also be used to:

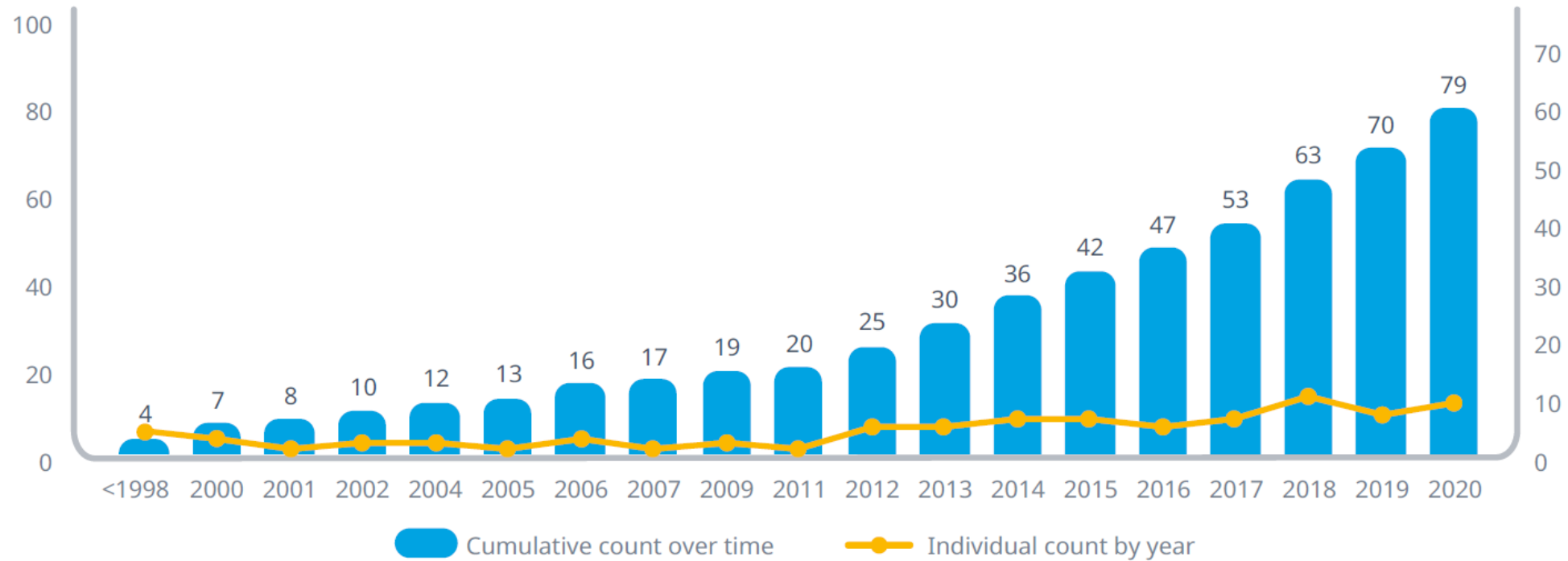
- Identify the likeliness of disease recurrence or progression
- Predict a drug's efficacy or likelihood of toxicity
- Identify signs of disease recurrence before it is visible on imaging



Trends in biomarker testing

Nearly 80 oncology medicines are used after a predictive biomarker test up from 20 in 2011

Exhibit 38: Number of U.S. Oncology Medicines with Required or Recommended Predictive Biomarker Testing

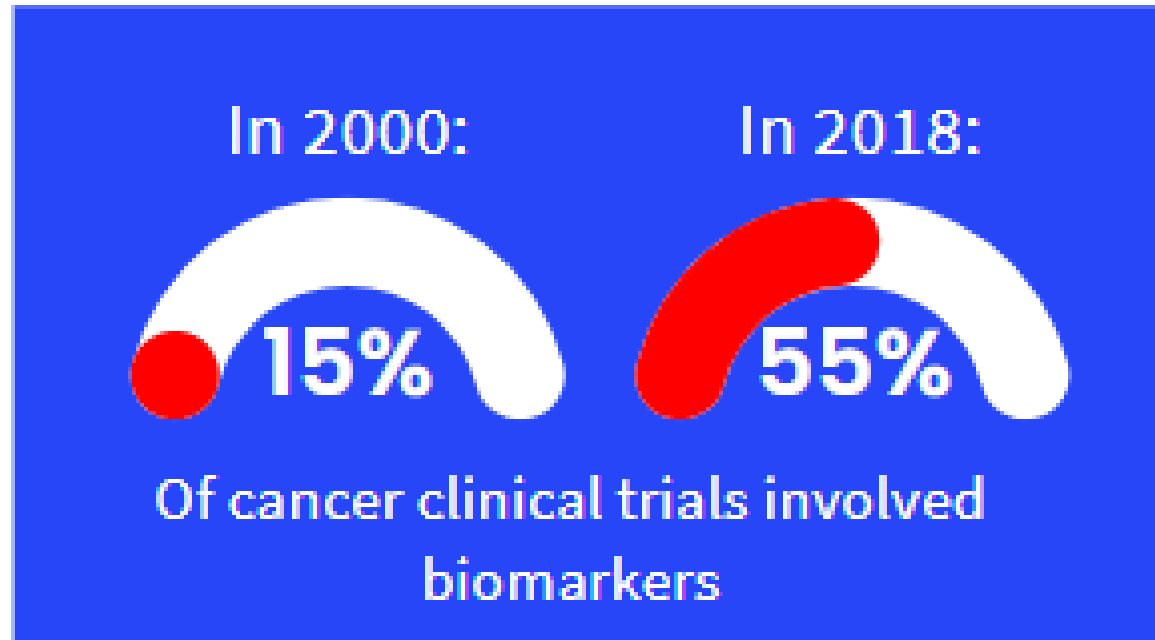


Source: IQVIA Institute, May 2021



Biomarker testing and clinical trials

Cancer clinical trials are increasingly driven by biomarkers and the development of targeted therapies



Increasing access to biomarker testing key to supporting access to clinical trials

[1] The Evolution of Biomarker Use in Clinical Trials for Cancer Treatment Key Findings and Implications. Personalized Medicine Coalition 2019.

Who Should Get Tested and Why?

The Role of Clinical Guidelines in Determining Appropriate Testing

- Several professional associations have cancer biomarker testing and treatment guidelines
 - National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology, American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), others
- Helps assure that testing and treatment take advantage of the latest knowledge
- Biomarker testing has become the standard of care in certain cancers

Patients who receive biomarker testing and are eligible for and receive targeted cancer therapy have better outcomes.



Who is Getting Tested?

Unequal access to testing

- In metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), **eligible Black patients are less likely to receive biomarker testing** compared to white patients.
- Patients with advanced NSCLC or colorectal cancer who were **Black, older, or Medicaid-insured had lower odds of next-generation sequencing biomarker testing** compared to patients who were white, younger, or commercially insured.
- There are **socioeconomic inequalities** in biomarker testing and targeted therapy utilization across cancer types.
- There **are lower rates of testing in community oncology settings versus academic medical centers.**

These disparities in access and use of guideline-indicated biomarker testing and targeted therapy can potentially widen existing disparities in cancer survival.



What does this look like for a patient?



What does this look like for a patient?

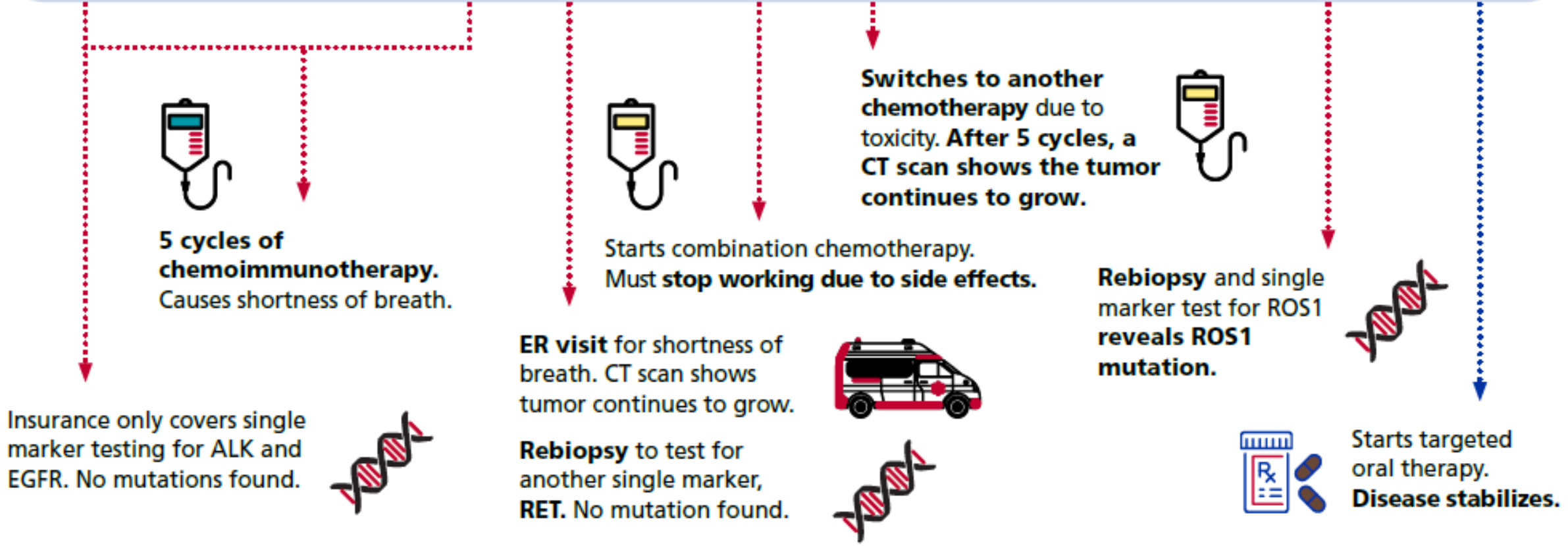
Kathy is a 54-year-old white woman with no history of tobacco use. After visiting her primary care physician for persistent cough and shortness of breath, she was ultimately referred to an oncologist.

Her oncologist ordered a diagnostic CT scan which revealed a large mass in the left lung with lymph node involvement. A biopsy confirmed stage IV non-small cell lung cancer, and her PET/CT scan was consistent with extensive bone metastases.



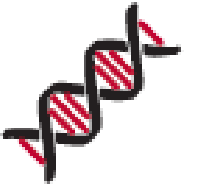
Kathy, 54
Lung Cancer Patient

Without Comprehensive Biomarker Testing



With Comprehensive Biomarker Testing

Comprehensive biomarker testing reveals a **ROS1 mutation**.
Starts targeted oral therapy. **Disease stabilizes.**



Barriers: Insurance

Coverage of tests differs greatly across payers

- Coverage policies generally more common for single-gene tests vs. multi-gene panel tests

Plans aren't necessarily following the evidence

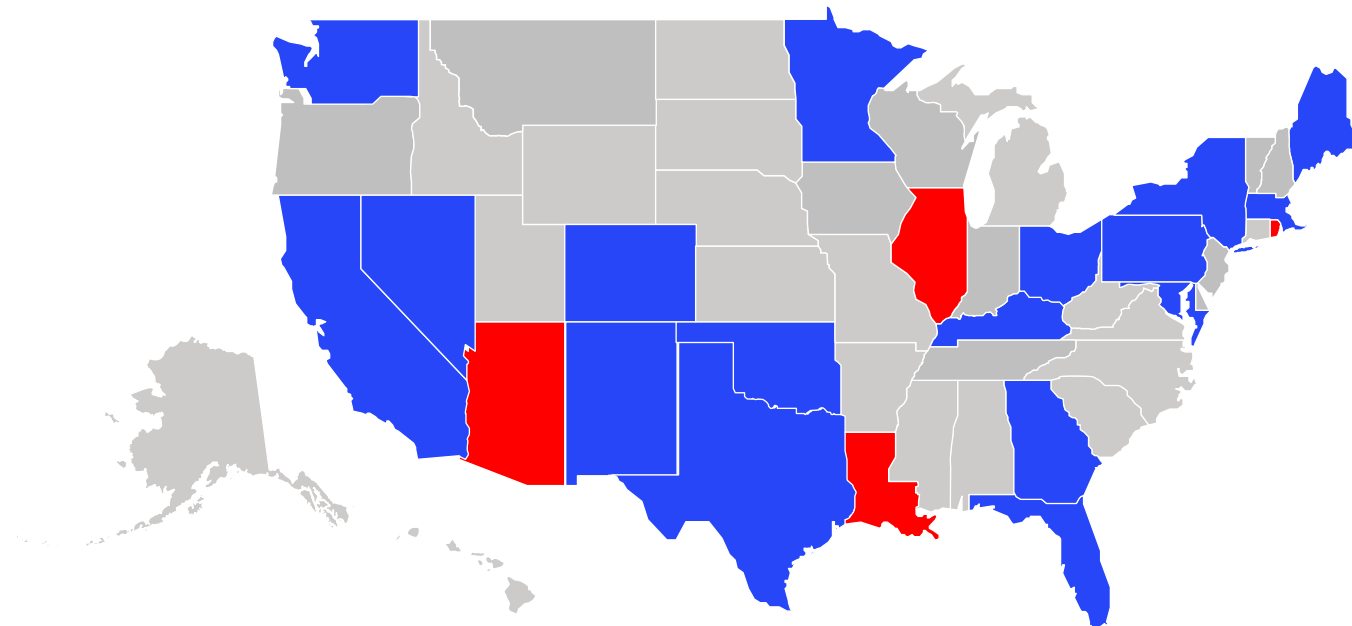
- A recent paper in *Personalized Medicine* highlights gaps between insurance coverage and clinical practice guidelines.
- Although 91% of plans evaluated reference NCCN treatment guidelines in their biomarker testing policies, **71% are “more restrictive” than these guidelines for biomarker testing in breast, non-small cell lung cancer, melanoma and/or prostate cancer patients.**

Wong, W., et al. (2022) *Alignment of health plan coverage policies for somatic multigene panel testing with clinical guidelines in select solid tumors.*



Legislation to Address Coverage Gaps

- **Requires state-regulated insurance plans including Medicaid to cover comprehensive biomarker testing when supported by medical and scientific evidence**
 - **Disease and stage agnostic**



Blue square	Legislation expected in 2023
Red square	Legislation passed

Legislation passed: AZ, IL, LA, RI

Legislation expected in 2023: CA*, CO, FL, GA, KY, MA, ME, MD, MN, NV, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, TX, WA



Key Takeaways

- Biomarker testing helps connect patients with the most effective treatment for their cancer and avoid treatments that will be ineffective.

Currently, most plans cover some biomarker testing for some patients.

Without action to improve access to biomarker testing, some patients will be left behind from the latest advancements in treatment

- Personalized treatments are helping cancer patients live longer and better.

- Applies to state-regulated insurance plans, including Medicaid
- Disease & stage agnostic

This legislation will increase patient access to the appropriate biomarker testing



Key Messaging

The right treatment, at the right time.

- An essential component of precision medicine
- Targeted cancer therapy
- Avoidance of therapies unlikely to provide clinical benefit

Improving access to biomarker testing (and thereby targeted therapies) is a strategy to reduce health disparities.

- Not all communities are benefitting from the latest advancements in testing and treatment

Triple Aim of Healthcare

- Timely access to biomarker testing will enable more patients to access the most effective treatments for their disease
- Can potentially help achieve the **triple aim of health care**
 - Better health outcomes
 - Improved quality of life
 - Reduced costs.





Hook, Link, and Sinker.

Three simple steps

1. Hook—Introduce yourself
2. Line –Share your story
3. Sinker—Ask for their support

HOOK

Meeting leader introduces the group (name + where you live)

- I am here as a volunteer for ACS CAN. We are meeting with legislators today to discuss our legislative priority issue, Biomarkers.

LINE

Explain the need:

- (INSERT why this is needed/impact on state/why important for cancer etc.)
- **Tell your personal story:** Connect your personal story to the importance of the ask/issue

SINKER

Make the ask!



Share your photos on social media using

#KYCancerActionDay
#PRECISIONMATTERSKY

**Tag your lawmakers on
Twitter**



Questions

Thank You