Gene Expression-Based Assays for Cancers of Unknown Primary

This protocol considers this test or procedure investigational. If the physician feels this service is medically necessary, preauthorization is recommended.

The following protocol contains medical necessity criteria that apply for this service. The criteria are also applicable to services provided in the local Medicare Advantage operating area for those members, unless separate Medicare Advantage criteria are indicated. If the criteria are not met, reimbursement will be denied and the patient cannot be billed. Please note that payment for covered services is subject to eligibility and the limitations noted in the patient’s contract at the time the services are rendered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Populations</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>Comparators</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals: • With cancer of unknown primary</td>
<td>Interventions of interest are: • Gene expression profiling</td>
<td>Comparators of interest are: • Clinical workup, including imaging and pathology, without gene expression profiling</td>
<td>Relevant outcomes include: • Overall survival • Disease-specific survival • Test validity • Quality of life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTION

Cancers of unknown primary (CUP) represent 3% to 4% of cancers diagnosed in the United States. These cancers are heterogeneous and many accompanied by poor prognoses. A detailed history and physical combined with imaging and tissue pathology can identify some, but not all, primary sources of secondary tumors. It is suggested that identifying the likely primary source with gene expression profiling (GEP) to direct treatment may improve health outcomes.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

For individuals who have CUP who receive GEP, the evidence includes studies of clinical validity, and limited evidence on potential clinical utility. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, test validity, and quality of life. Of the three commercially available tests reviewed, one has been cleared by the Food and Drug Administration (Tissue of Origin). For these tests, the clinical validity is the ability of a test to determine the site of origin. Using different reference standards (known tumor type, reference diagnosis, a primary tumor identified during follow-up, immunohistochemical analysis) for the tissue of origin, the tests have reported sensitivities or concordances generally high (e.g., 80% to 90% or more). However, evidence for clinical validity does not support potential benefit. There is limited indirect evidence from nonrandomized studies on clinical utility, and all studies had significant limitations. Benefit would be most convincingly demonstrated through a marker strategy-designed trial randomizing patients who had CUP with treatment based on expression profiling results or to usual care. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.
POLICY

Gene expression profiling is considered **investigational** to evaluate the site of origin of a tumor of unknown primary, or to distinguish a primary from a metastatic tumor.

POLICY GUIDELINES

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 protocol review updates starting in 2017 (see Table PG1). The Society's nomenclature is 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>
<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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table PG1. Nomenclature to Report on Variants Found in DNA

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

Experts recommend formal genetic counseling for patients who are at risk for inherited disorders and who wish to undergo genetic testing. Interpreting the results of genetic tests and understanding risk factors can be difficult for some patients; genetic counseling helps individuals understand the impact of genetic testing, including the possible effects the test results could have on the individual or their family members. It should be noted that genetic counseling may alter the utilization of genetic testing substantially and may reduce inappropriate testing; further, genetic counseling should be performed by an individual with experience and expertise in genetic medicine and genetic testing methods.

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE

For Medicare Advantage the following tests will be considered **medically necessary**: Cancer TYPE ID (Biotheranostics).
Tissue of Origin (Cancer Genetics Incorporated).

Molecular testing, using the ROSETTA Cancer Origin Test™ (PROG), is considered medically necessary in the pathologic diagnoses of CUP when a conventional surgical pathology/imaging work-up is unable to identify a primary neoplastic site. Other applications of this technology are considered investigational in the use of diagnosis of specific tumor types such as NSCLC and renal cancers.

BACKGROUND

CANCERS OF UNKNOWN PRIMARY

CUPs, or occult primary malignancies, are tumors that have metastasized from an unknown primary source; they make up about 3% of all cancers in the United States. Identifying the primary origin of a tumor can dictate cancer-specific treatment, expected outcome, and prognosis.1

Most CUPs are adenocarcinomas or undifferentiated tumors; less commonly, they may be squamous carcinomas, melanoma, soft tissue sarcoma, or neuroendocrine tumors. Osteo- and chondrosarcomas rarely produce CUPs. The most common primary sites of CUPs are lung and pancreas, followed by colon and stomach, then breast, ovary, prostate, and solid-organ carcinomas of the kidney, thyroid, and liver. Conventional methods used to aid in the identification of the origin of a CUP include a thorough history and physical examination; computed tomography scans of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis; routine laboratory studies; and targeted evaluation of specific signs and symptoms.2

Diagnosis and Classification

Biopsy of a CUP with detailed pathology evaluation may include immunohistochemical (IHC) analysis of the tumor. IHC identifies different antigens present in different types of tumors and can usually distinguish an epithelial tumor (i.e., carcinoma) from melanoma or sarcoma. Detailed cytokeratin panels often allow further classification of carcinoma; however, tumors of different origins may show overlapping cytokeratin expression. Results of IHC may provide a narrow differential of possible sources of a tumor’s origin, but not necessarily a definitive answer.

Recent advances in the understanding of gene expression in normal and malignant cells have led researchers to explore molecular classification to improve the identification of the site of origin of a CUP. The molecular classification of cancers is based on the premise that, despite different degrees of loss of differentiation, tumors retain sufficient gene expression “signatures” as to their cell of origin, even after metastasis. Theoretically, it is possible to build a gene expression database spanning many different tumor types to compare to the expression profile of very poorly differentiated tumors or a CUP to aid in the identification of the tumor type and organ of origin. The feasibility of using molecular classification schemes with gene expression profiling (GEP) to classify these tumors of uncertain origin has been demonstrated in several studies.3-6

Tissue of Origin Testing, Treatment Selection, and Health Outcomes

Patients with CUP generally have poor prognoses. For example, patients with disease limited to lymph nodes have a median survival of six to nine months, and those with a disease that is extranodal two to four months.7 The premise of tissue of origin testing in CUPs is that identifying a likely primary tumor site will inform treatment selection leading to improved survival and other outcomes or as a predictive test. To evaluate whether treatment selection can be improved, the ability of a test to suggest a likely site of origin (clinical validity) must be first be shown. But demonstrating clinical validity may be problematic because patients with CUPs have no identified primary tumor for a reference standard. Imperfect reference standards must be relied on such as the available presumptive or a reference pathologic diagnosis, known tumor types, or comparisons IHC. A primary tumor diagnosed during follow-up might also be used as a reference standard, but its use would be subject to potential selection bias. Therefore, even substantial evidence supporting the ability of a test to suggest a likely
site of origin will be insufficient to infer benefit. Convincing evidence for benefit requires demonstrating that using a test to select treatment will improve outcomes.

Tests Reviewed in This Report

Evidence on the clinical validity and clinical utility for 3 GEP tests is reviewed herein (see Table 1).

Table 1. Gene Expression Profiling Tests for Cancers of Unknown Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Genes Assayed, n</th>
<th>Tumor Types Assessed, n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tissue of Origin</td>
<td>Cancer Genetics</td>
<td>Oligonucleotide microarray</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CancerTYPE ID</td>
<td>Biotheranostics</td>
<td>RT-qPCR</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RosettaGX Cancer Origin</td>
<td>Rosetta Genomics</td>
<td>RT-qPCR (microRNA)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Agwa et al (2013). RT-qPCR: real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

*Formerly PathWork and ResponseDX: Tissue of Origin.

miRview mets is another RT-qPCR test that uses microRNAs (miRNA), small noncoding, single-stranded RNA molecules that regulate genes posttranscription, as a signature for tumor differentiation. Expression levels of these miRNAs have been shown to be a sensitive biomarker across various pathologic conditions. Samples for this test are formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections or unstained 10 μm sections on glass slides. Expression levels of 92 genes (87 tumor-associated genes and five reference genes for normalization) are used to detect 27 tumor types in a known database of 578 tumors with a range of five to 49 tumors per type. The report generated is the probability for the main cancer type, possible subtypes, tumor types not able to be excluded, and those ruled out with 95% confidence calculated by K nearest neighbor analysis.
REGULATORY STATUS

In 2008, the PathWork® Tissue of Origin Test™ (Response Genetics; now Cancer Genetics) was cleared for marketing with limitations (see below) by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the 510(k) process (FDA product code: OIW), with subsequent clearances for expanded applications in 2010 and minor modifications in 2012. FDA determined that the test was substantially equivalent to existing tests for use in measuring the degree of similarity between the RNA expression pattern in a patient’s fresh-frozen tumor and the RNA expression patterns in a database of tumor samples (poorly differentiated, undifferentiated, metastatic cases) that were diagnosed according to current clinical and histopathologic practice.

Limitations to the clearance were as follows:

- The PathWork® Tissue of Origin Test is not intended to establish the origin of tumors that cannot be diagnosed according to current clinical and pathologic practice (e.g., a cancer of unknown primary).
- It is not intended to subclassify or modify the classification of tumors that can be diagnosed by current clinical and pathologic practice or to predict disease course, or survival or treatment efficacy, or to distinguish primary from metastatic tumor.
- Tumor types not in the PathWork® Tissue of Origin Test database may have RNA expression patterns similar to RNA expression patterns in tumor types in the database, leading to indeterminate results or misclassifications.

The test is now offered by Cancer Genetics, as the Tissue of Origin® test.

Clinical laboratories may develop and validate tests in-house and market them as a laboratory service; laboratory-developed tests (LDTs) must meet the general regulatory standards of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). CancerTYPE ID® (Biotheranostics, San Diego, CA) are miRview® (or RosettaGX Cancer Origin™; Rosetta Genomics, Philadelphia, PA) are available under the auspices of the CLIA. Laboratories that offer LDTs must be licensed by the CLIA for high-complexity testing. To date, the FDA has chosen not to require any regulatory review of this test.

Some of this protocol may not pertain to the patients you provide care to, as it may relate to products that are not available in your geographic area.

REFERENCES

We are not responsible for the continuing viability of web site addresses that may be listed in any references below.


34. Novitas Solutions, Inc. (Primary Geographic Jurisdiction - Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania) Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Biomarkers for Oncology (L35396), Revision Effective Date for services performed on or after 10/04/2018.

35. Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC, (Jurisdiction E - California - Entire State, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Mariana Islands, Nevada) Local Coverage Determination (LCD): MolDX: Molecular Diagnostic Tests (MDT) (L35160), Revision Effective Date for services performed on or after 06/21/2018.