

NHMA PRESENTS

## ZOOM WEBINAR - SESSION 1

# Biomarker Testing: Improving Access to Improve Care

### Moderator



**Elena Rios, MD,  
MSPH, MACP**  
President and CEO  
National Hispanic  
Medical Association



### Speaker

#### **Estelamari Rodriguez, MD, MPH**

Associate Director of Community Outreach and Co-Lead of  
the Thoracic Site Disease Group  
*Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine*

Dr. Rodriguez is board certified in medical oncology and hematology. She has a special interest in the early detection of lung cancer and developing programs to eradicate healthcare disparities.



**July 14th, 2022**

1-2:00 p.m. ET



# Welcome



**Elena Rios, MD, MSPH, MACP**

*President & CEO*

*National Hispanic Medical Association*

## Housekeeping

- All participant microphones will be muted, but please feel free to use the raised hand feature to be unmuted to ask a question or type your question into the Q & A box for the panelists to address during our Q & A session at the end.
- The recording will be housed on [NHMAmd.org](http://NHMAmd.org) and our YouTube channel.
- The recording and slides will be sent out one week after the event.

# Agenda & Learning Objectives

## Agenda

- Overview of Biomarker Testing presentation – Dr. Estelamari Rodriguez, MD, MPH
- Legislative Discussion – Devon Adams, RN, MPH
- Roundtable Discussion
- Q & A from Audience

## Learning Objectives

- To educate health advocates about biomarker testing among Hispanics with cancer.
- To discuss policies that are potential New York State solutions to barriers of biomarker testing

# The Importance of Biomarker Testing for the Hispanic/LatinX Community

**Estelamari Rodriguez, MD, MPH**  
**Thoracic Oncologist**  
**Co-Lead Thoracic Site Disease Group**  
**Associate Director Community Outreach**



A Cancer Center Designated by the  
National Cancer Institute

# Cancer Mortality Among Hispanics

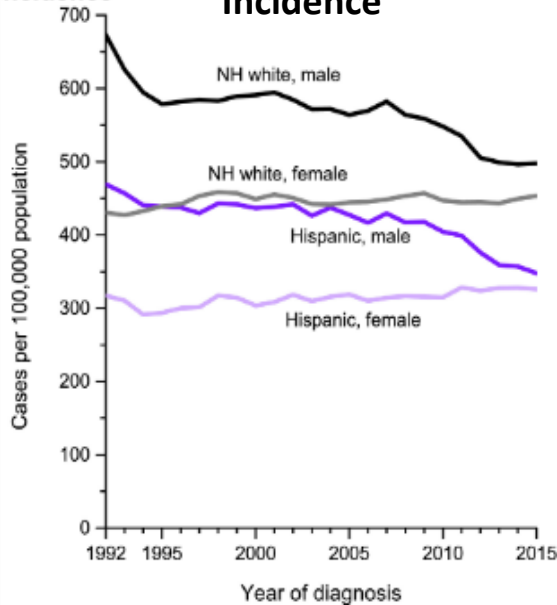
**Leading Causes of Mortality for Hispanics: 1) Cancer**

Leading Causes Mortality for NHWs:

**2) Heart Disease**  
1) Heart Disease

**3) Accidents**  
2) Cancer  
3) COPD

## Incidence



## Estimated Deaths

Males			Females		
Lung & bronchus	3,500	16%	Breast	3,200	16%
Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	2,700	12%	Lung & bronchus	2,600	13%
Colon & rectum	2,400	11%	Colon & rectum	1,800	9%
Prostate	2,000	9%	Pancreas	1,600	8%
Pancreas	1,700	8%	Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	1,300	6%
Stomach	1,100	5%	Ovary	1,100	5%
Leukemia	1,000	5%	Uterine corpus	1,000	5%
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1,000	4%	Leukemia	900	4%
Kidney & renal pelvis	900	4%	Stomach	800	4%
Brain & other nervous system	700	3%	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	700	3%
All sites	22,300	100%	All sites	20,400	100%

# Lung Cancer: Racial and Ethnic Disparities

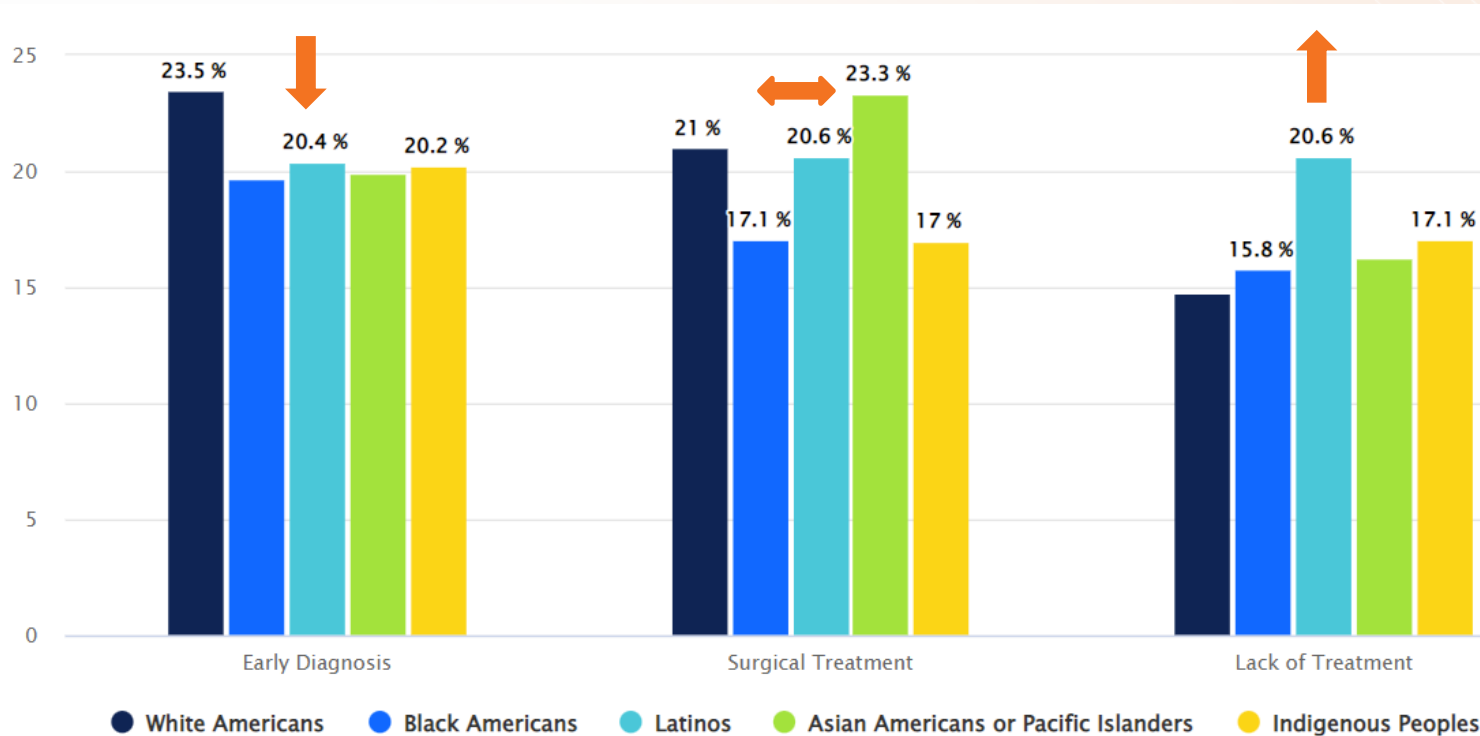
Latinos with lung cancer:

16% less likely to be diagnosed early

Equally likely to receive surgical treatment

26% more likely to not receive any treatment,

16% less likely to survive five years compared to white Americans.



# **What is Biomarker Testing? Why Is it Important?**

# Biomarker Testing



Biomarker Testing is any molecule that can be measured in your blood, tumor tissue, or other bodily fluids to help inform treatment decisions.



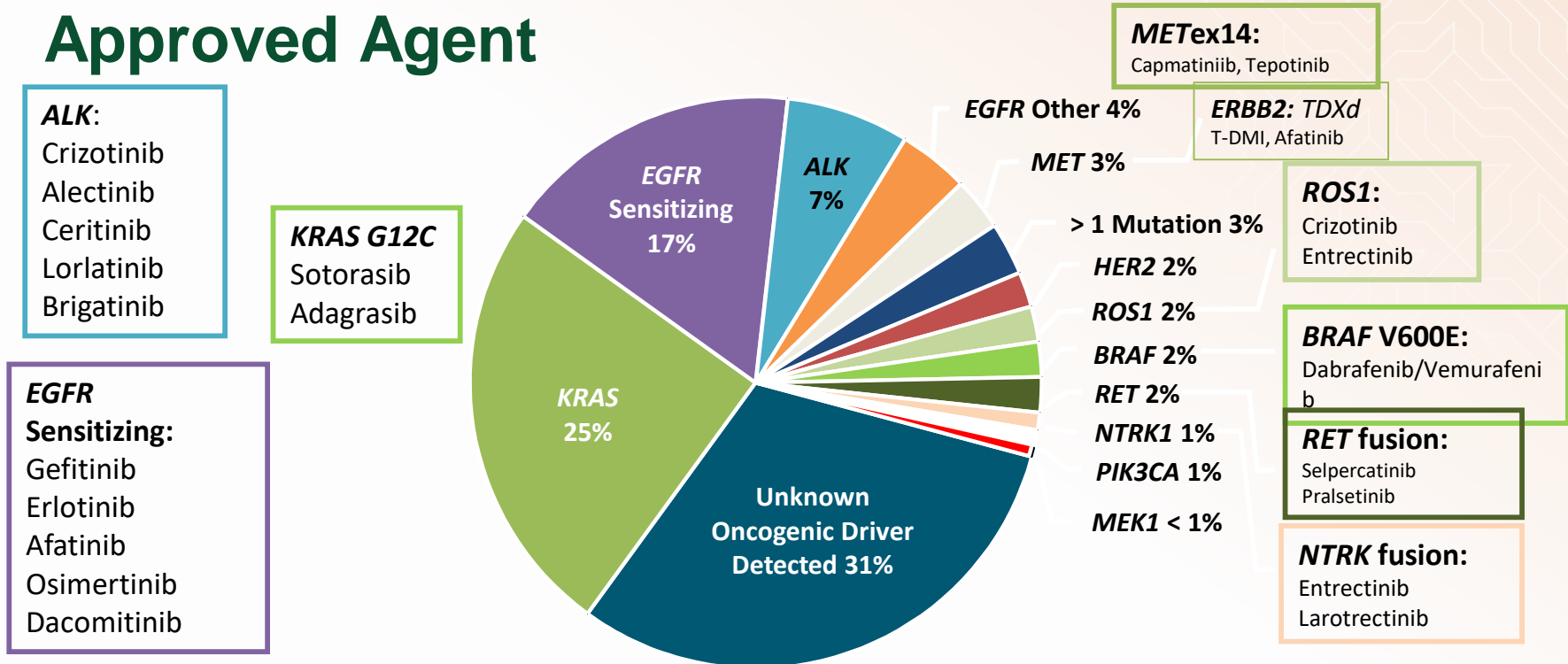
Comprehensive biomarker testing can help your healthcare team identify your appropriate treatment options. Guidelines recommend Broad Molecular Testing at the time of diagnosis of advanced/ recurrent lung cancer.



Genomics and Biomarker Testing have revolutionized the discovery and investigation of novel drug targets/ targeted therapies



# 35% of Patients With Advanced Nonsq NSCLC Have a Driver Mutation Targetable by an FDA-Approved Agent



\*Approved in combination with trametinib (MEK inhibitor) for BRAF V600E mutation.

# The Power of Targeted Therapy

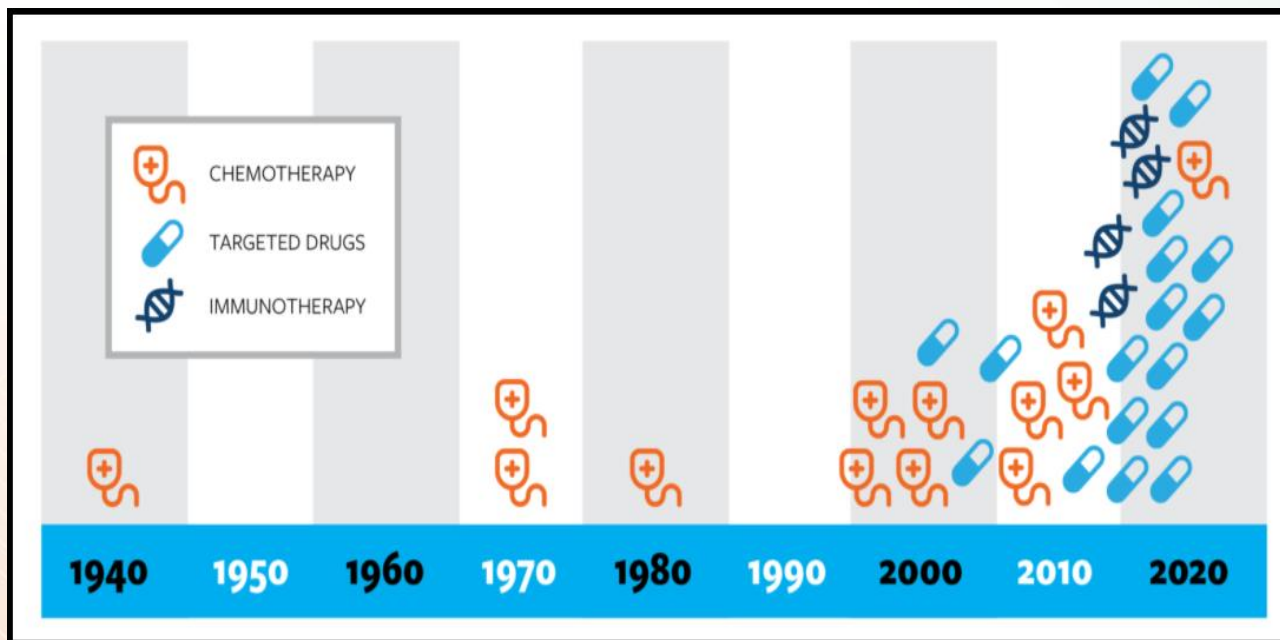


6 FEB 2002



11 FEB 2002

# Biomarker Testing Drives Discovery Drug Approvals In Lung Cancer



## May 2020:

- Ramucirumab + Erlotinib
- Nivolumab + Ipi
- Brigatinib (1<sup>st</sup> line)
- Atezolizumab-(PDL1High)
- Capmatinib
- Selpercatinib

## June 2020:

- Lurbinectedin

## Sept 2020:

- Praselitinib

## Feb 2021:

- Tepotinib
- Cemiplimab

## May 2021:

- Sotorasib (KrasG12c)
- Amivantamab (EGFR Ex20)

## Sept 2021:

- Mobocertinib (EGFREx20)

# Barriers to Access for Biomarker Testing

# Guideline-Recommended Biomarker Testing May Improve Patients Outcomes

Adherence to testing for guideline-recommended biomarkers, regardless of therapy

Decreased mortality risk by **11%**

\*This was a retrospective study of 28,784 patients diagnosed with advanced NSCLC. Adherence to biomarker testing consisted of patients with evidence of testing for any biomarker, including *EGFR*, *ALK*, *BRAF*, *KRAS*, *ROS1*, or PD-L1 between 14 days prior to and 90 days after diagnosis of advanced NSCLC and the main outcome, overall survival (OS), was agnostic to treatment.<sup>10</sup>

†Multivariable analysis was adjusted for age at diagnosis of advanced NSCLC, sex, smoking status, and stage at initial diagnosis of NSCLC.<sup>10</sup>

## Many Patients With Newly Diagnosed NSCLC Do Not Receive Broad Molecular Testing<sup>11</sup>



~ **50%**  
of metastatic patients  
received comprehensive  
biomarker testing<sup>11,‡</sup>

Regardless of patient characteristics such as age, race, and smoking status, **biomarker testing** should be conducted in **all eligible patients** with advanced NSCLC<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup>A retrospective, observational study assessing real-world biomarker testing patterns in 3,474 patients with metastatic NSCLC from community oncology practices within The US Oncology Network between 2018 and 2020.<sup>11</sup>

# Racial disparities in biomarker testing and clinical trial enrollment

Real World Practice Cohort (Flatiron)  
N=14,768 Stage IV NSCLC  
Diagnosed 1/2017-10/2020  
Treated within 120 days of diagnosis

- Black patients less likely to get NGS
- **Participation in clinical trials lower** in patients without biomarker testing





# Biomarker Testing

All patients with NSCLC				
	NSCLC overall N=14,768	White N=9,793	Black/AA N=1,288	P-value, White vs Black/AA
Ever tested	11,297 (76.5%)	<b>7477 (76.4%)</b>	<b>948 (73.6%)</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Tested prior to first line therapy		6,064 (61.9%)	784 (60.9%)	0.47
Ever NGS tested	7,185 (48.7%)	<b>4,904 (50.1%)</b>	<b>513 (39.8%)</b>	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
NGS tested prior to first line therapy		<b>3,081 (31.5%)</b>	<b>332 (25.8%)</b>	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Patients with non-squamous NSCLC				
	Non-squamous N=10,333	White N=6,705	Black/AA N=922	P-value, White vs Black/AA
Ever tested	8,786 (85.0%)	5,699 (85.0%)	764 (82.9%)	0.09
Tested prior to first line therapy		4,881 (72.8%)	662 (71.8%)	0.52
Ever NGS tested	5,494 (53.2%)	<b>3,668 (54.7%)</b>	<b>404 (43.8%)</b>	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
NGS tested prior to first line therapy		<b>2,452 (36.6%)</b>	<b>274 (29.7%)</b>	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>

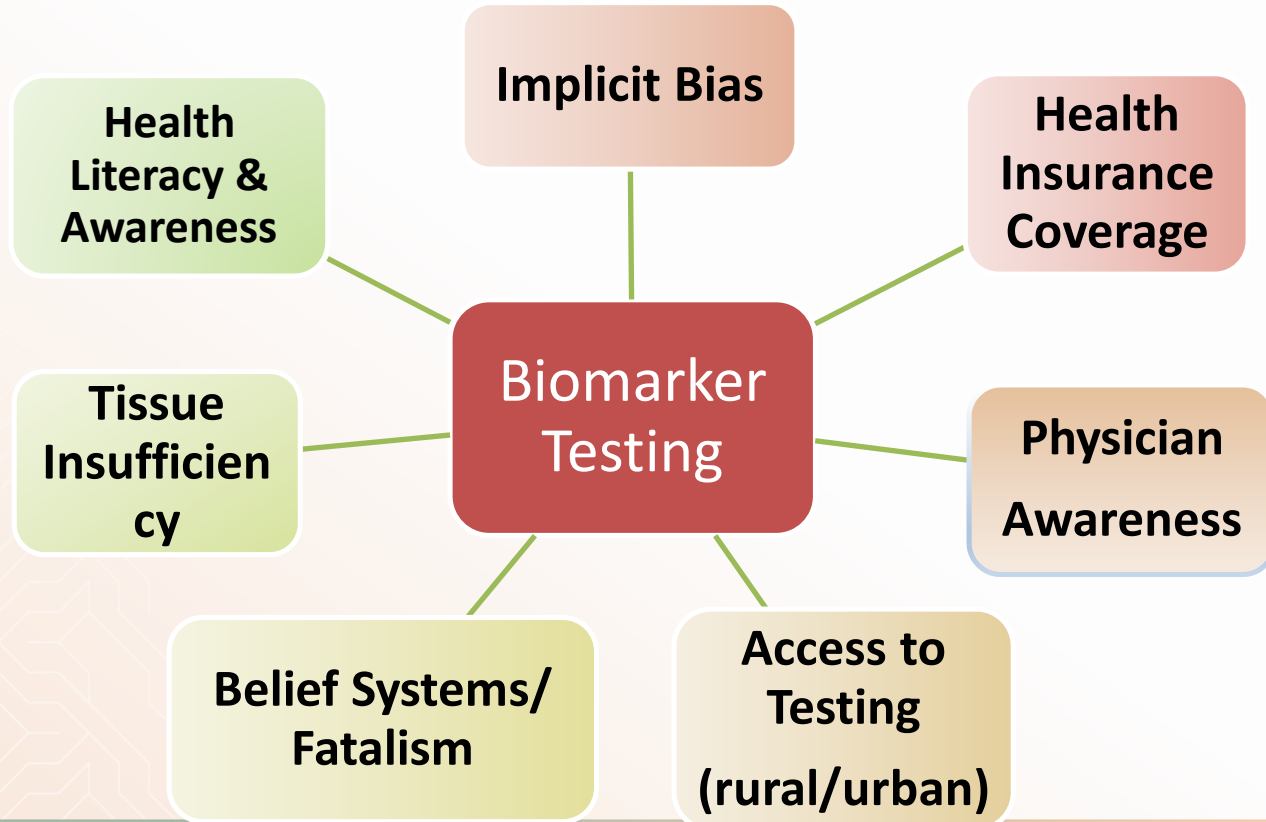
AA = African American; NGS = next-generation sequencing

Presented By: **Debora Bruno, MD, MS**

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ANNUAL MEETING

# Barriers to Biomarker Testing in the Hispanic Population





**Thank You**  
**@latinamd**  
**estelarodriguez@miami.edu**

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National Cancer Institute

# Legislative and Advocacy Overview

## Biomarker Testing

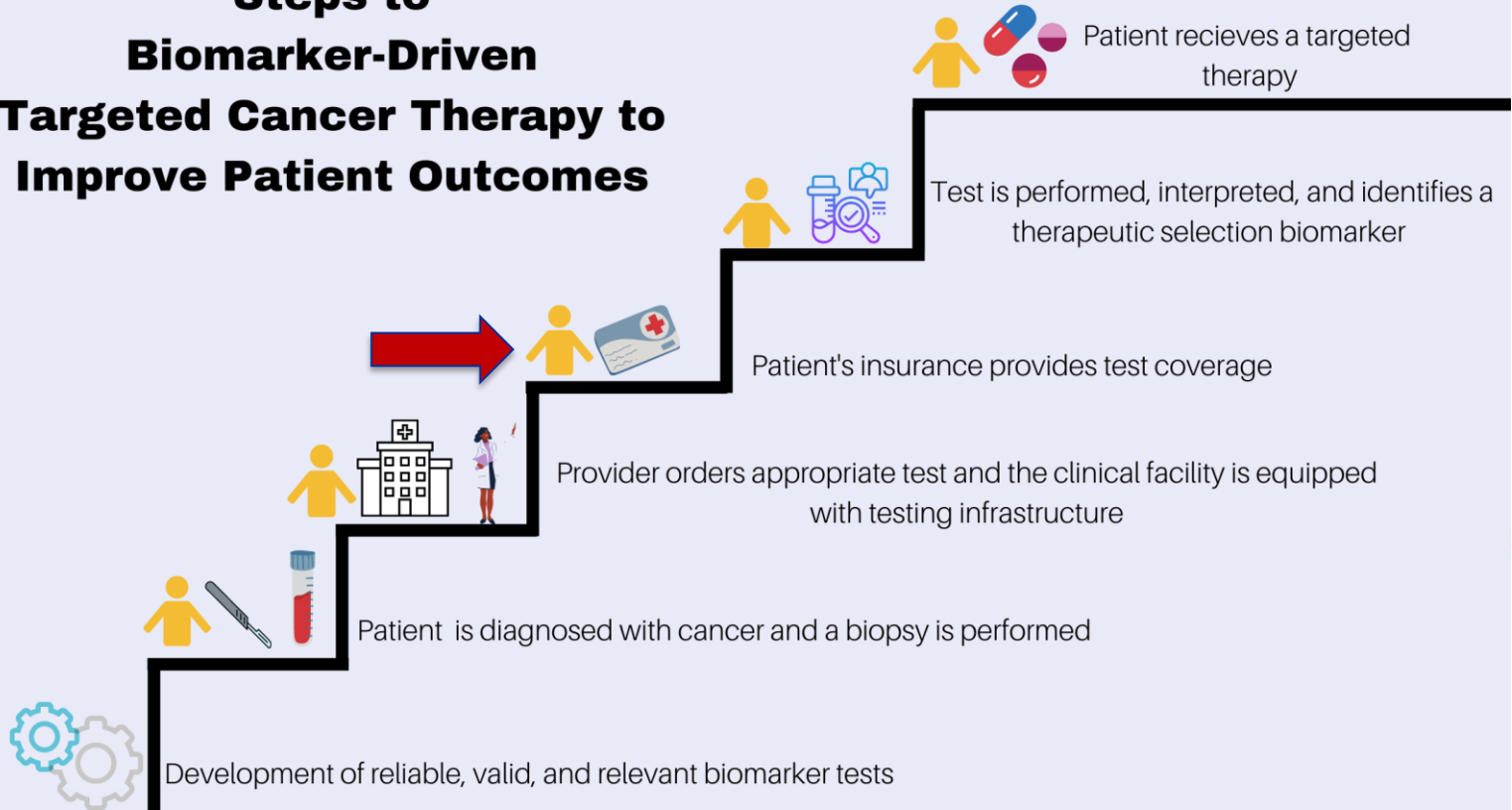
**Devon Adams, RN, MPH**

*Senior Analyst, Policy & Legislative Support – Emerging Science  
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network*



# Barriers to Cancer Biomarker Testing

## Steps to Biomarker-Driven Targeted Cancer Therapy to Improve Patient Outcomes

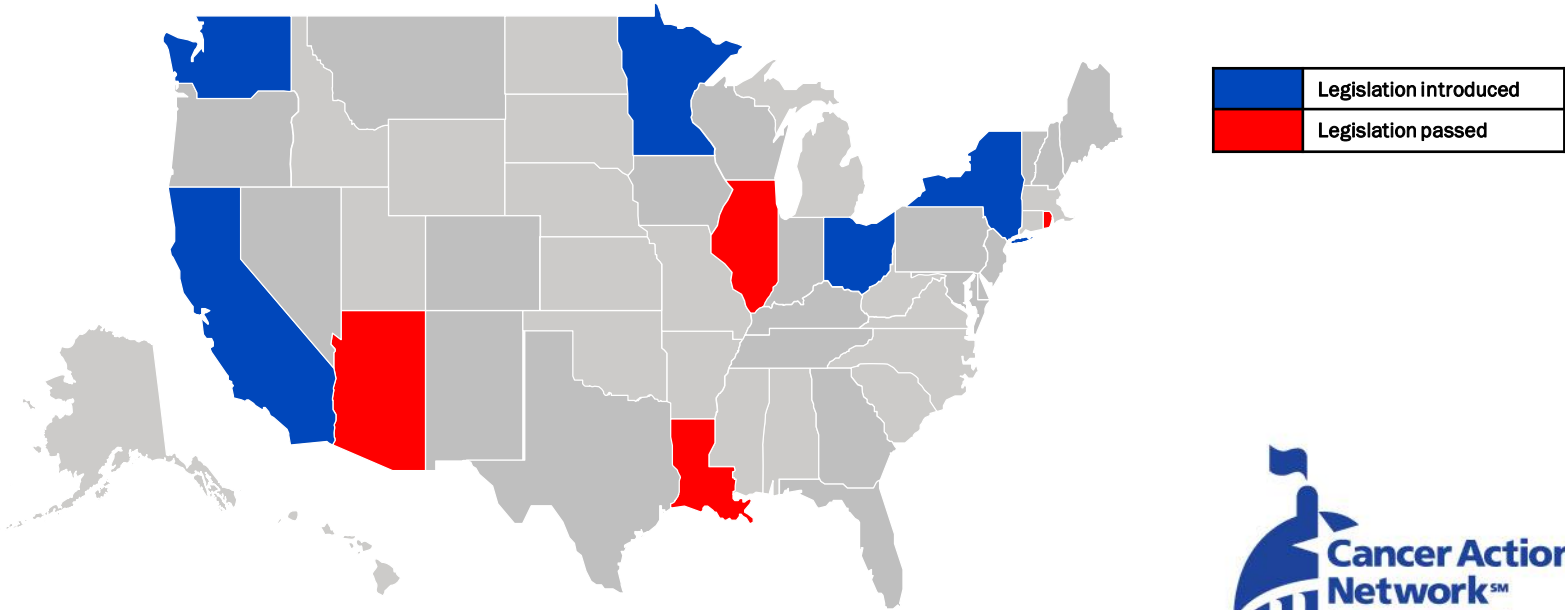


# Legislation to Address Coverage

*Biomarker testing must be covered for the purposes of diagnosis, treatment, appropriate management, or ongoing monitoring of an enrollee's disease or condition when the test is supported by medical and scientific evidence, including, but not limited to:*

- 1. Labeled indications for an FDA-approved or -cleared test or indicated tests for an FDA-approved drug;*
- 2. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) National Coverage Determinations and Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) Local Coverage Determinations; or*
- 3. Nationally recognized clinical practice guidelines and consensus statements.*

# Legislation to Expand Access to Biomarker Testing



Legislation introduced: CA, MN, NY, OH, WA

Legislation passed: AZ, IL, LA, RI



[fightcancer.org/biomarkers](https://fightcancer.org/biomarkers)





# Roundtable Discussion



# Audience Q & A



# NHMA Programs Update



- **NHMA 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference:** Chicago, IL – April 27 – April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023: Hyatt Regency Chicago
- **NHMA VaccinateForAll Campaign**
  - New websites launched – [HispanicHealth.info](https://HispanicHealth.info) & [Vaccinateforall.org](https://Vaccinateforall.org)
  - Register for FREE to join over 200+ individuals and organizations the champions today!



## NHMA Upcoming Events

- **COVID-19 Virtual Briefing Session 17, 7-8:15 PM ET – August 31, 2022**
  - Register here



*If you have any questions about our programs or events, please email [vgearity@nhmamd.org](mailto:vgearity@nhmamd.org).*

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