About Broad Panel Biomarker Testing

Increasingly, cancer is being approached with precision medicine methods. Biomarker testing plays an important role in ensuring that a patient gets matched to the right treatment at the right time, based on the patient’s biomarker status.¹

What is biomarker testing?
The best way to know if a cancer has a treatable alteration is to talk to a doctor about getting tested for all treatable biomarkers.²

Next-generation sequence (NGS) testing is a method to look at multiple genes in a tumor sample all at the same time to test for genomic biomarkers.³

Why is it important to test for all treatable biomarkers?
It is important for patients to speak with a doctor about testing for all treatable biomarkers. Knowing what is driving a certain type of cancer may help in the selection of a treatment.²

When might biomarker testing be appropriate?
• When the doctors suspect cancer and have recommended a biopsy
• When a patient is already diagnosed with cancer
• When a patient’s cancer recurs (comes back) after treatment¹

How are biomarker tests conducted for patients with cancer?
Certain biomarker tests require a doctor to biopsy the tumor, which means removing some tissue or blood for testing. Some biopsies are surgical, may require sedation, and come with a risk of infection. A doctor will select the right type of biopsy for the tumor.⁴,⁵

*If the tumor has been biopsied previously, some tissue may already be available for testing.

Are other testing options available?
If NGS is not available, other detection testing methods may be used.

In a time when there are many cancer treatments available, broad biomarker testing may help patients and doctors find the right treatment option.