

# ONCOLOGY: CYTOGENETIC TESTING

## OVERVIEW

Cytogenetic analysis of solid tumors and hematologic malignancies aims to both classify the type of tumor or cancer present and also to identify somatic oncogenic mutations in cancer. These mutations, often called “driver” mutations, are becoming increasingly useful for targeted therapy selection, and may give insight into prognosis and treatment response in a subset of cancers. In addition, molecular analysis of solid tumors and hematologic malignancies, in particular, can also aid in making a diagnosis of a specific type of malignancy. For solid tumors, molecular analysis can be performed via direct testing of the tumor (which is addressed in this policy) or via circulating tumor DNA or circulating tumor cells (CTCs) (see Other Related Policies). For hematologic malignancies, molecular analysis can be performed on blood samples or bone marrow biopsy samples (skin or buccal cells/saliva is occasionally used in patients who have received a hematopoietic stem cell transplant).

## POLICY REFERENCE TABLE

Below is a list of higher volume tests and the associated laboratories for each coverage criteria section. This list is not all inclusive.

<a href="#">Coverage Criteria Sections</a>	Example Tests (Labs)	Common CPT Codes	Common ICD Codes	<a href="#">Ref</a>
<a href="#">Tumor Specific ALK Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR) Tests</a>	ALK Gene Rearrangements (LabCorp)	88271, 88274, 88275, 88291	C34, C73	1, 4
<a href="#">Tumor Specific BCR/ABL Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR) Tests</a>	Detection by FISH of t(9;22) BCR/ABL (CGC Genetics)	81479, 88271, 88274, 88275, 88291	C91.00- C91.02, C92.0- C92.12,	7, 8, 9, 10, 11
	BCR/ABL t(9;22) (NeoGenomics Laboratories)			

<a href="#">PCR) Tests</a>	BCR ABL Qualitative (Cincinnati Children's Hospital)		D45, D47.1, D47.3, D69.3	
<a href="#">Bladder Cancer Diagnostic and Recurrence FISH Tests</a>	UroVysion® FISH (ARUP Laboratories)	88120, 88121	C67, D09.0, D49.4, R31.9, Z85.51	16, 18
<a href="#">Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH Panel Analysis</a>	FISH CLL Panel, Blood (Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions - Pathology Laboratory)	88271, 88274, 88275, 88291	C91, C94, C95, Z85.6	12
	FISH, B-Cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Panel (Quest Diagnostics)			
<a href="#">Tumor Specific ERBB2 (HER2) Deletion/Duplication (FISH and CISH)</a>	ERBB2 (HER2/neu) Gene Amplification by FISH with Reflex, Tissue (ARUP Laboratories)	88360, 88377	C08, C15, C16, C18, C19, C20, C50	2, 5, 6, 13, 14
<a href="#">Multiple Myeloma FISH Panel Analysis</a>	Multiple Myeloma Panel by FISH (ARUP Laboratories)	88271, 88274, 88275, 88291	C90	15
	FISH Profile Multiple Myeloma, Bone Marrow (Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions - Pathology Laboratory)			
<a href="#">NTRK Fusion Analysis Panel</a>	NTRK NGS Fusion Panel (NeoGenomics)	81191, 81192, 81193, 81194	C15, C16, C18, C34, C49.9, C50, C51, C53, C54, C73, C80.1, C91	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21
<a href="#">Tumor Specific PD-L1 Protein Analysis Fusion</a>	PD-L1, IHC with Interpretation (Quest Diagnostics)	88341, 88342, 88360, 88361	C11, C15, C16, C34, C50, C51, C53, C67	1, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 16, 17
<a href="#">Tumor Specific</a>	FISH, AML M3, PML/RARA,	88271, 88274,	C91-C95	7

<a href="#">PML/RARA Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR)</a>	Translocation 15, 17 (Quest Diagnostics)	88275, 88291		
<a href="#">Tumor Specific ROS1 Gene Rearrangement</a>	FISH ROS1 Rearrangement (Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions-Pathology Laboratory)	88271, 88274	C34	1

## OTHER RELATED POLICIES

This policy document provides coverage criteria for ONCOLOGY: CYTOGENETIC TESTING. Please refer to:

- **Oncology: Molecular Analysis of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies** for criteria related to DNA testing of a solid tumor or a blood cancer.
- **Genetic Testing: Hereditary Cancer Susceptibility Syndromes** for coverage criteria related to genetic testing for hereditary cancer predisposition syndromes.
- **Oncology: Cancer Screening** for coverage criteria related to the use of non-invasive fecal, urine, or blood tests for screening for cancer.
- **Oncology: Circulating Tumor DNA and Circulating Tumor Cells (Liquid Biopsy)** for criteria related to circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) or circulating tumor cell testing performed on peripheral blood for cancer diagnosis, management, and surveillance.
- **Oncology: Algorithmic Testing** for coverage criteria related to gene expression profiling and tumor biomarker tests with algorithmic analyses.
- **Genetic Testing: Exome and Genome Sequencing for the Diagnosis of Genetic Disorders** for coverage criteria related to whole genome and whole exome sequencing in rare genetic syndromes.
- **Genetic Testing: General Approach to Genetic Testing** for coverage criteria related to cytogenetic testing in oncology that is not specifically discussed in this or another non-general policy.

## COVERAGE CRITERIA

### Tumor Specific *ALK* Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR) Tests

- I. Somatic *ALK* rearrangement analysis (88271, 88274, 88275, 88291) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The member has a diagnosis of or is in the initial work up stage for:
    1. [Advanced](#) or metastatic lung adenocarcinoma, **OR**
    2. [Advanced](#) or metastatic large cell lung carcinoma, **OR**
    3. [Advanced](#) or metastatic squamous cell lung carcinoma, **OR**
    4. [Advanced](#) or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) not otherwise specified (NOS), **OR**
    5. Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma.

[back to top](#)

### Tumor Specific *BCR/ABL* Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR) Tests

- I. Somatic *BCR/ABL1* rearrangement analysis via fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) (88271, 88274, 88275, 88291) or PCR (81479) in peripheral blood or bone marrow is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The member is suspected to have a myeloproliferative neoplasm (i.e., polycythemia vera, essential thrombocythemia, primary myelofibrosis, or chronic myeloid leukemia), **OR**
  - B. The member is undergoing diagnostic workup for:
    1. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**

2. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**
3. Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML)

[back to top](#)

## Bladder Cancer Diagnostic and Recurrence FISH Tests

- I. Bladder cancer diagnostic and recurrence FISH tests (88120, 88121) for the screening, diagnosis of, and monitoring for bladder cancer are considered **investigational**.

[back to top](#)

## Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH Panel Analysis

- I. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH panel analysis (88271, 88274, 88275, 88291) in peripheral blood or bone marrow is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The panel includes analysis for +12, del(11q), del(13q), and del(17p), **AND**
  - B. The member is undergoing initial diagnostic workup for chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL).

[back to top](#)

## Tumor Specific *ERBB2* (*HER2*) Deletion/Duplication (FISH and CISH)

- I. Somatic *ERBB2* (*HER2*) amplification analysis via in situ hybridization (ISH) (i.e., FISH or CISH) (88360, 88377) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The member has any of the following:
    1. Recurrent or newly diagnosed stage I-IV invasive breast cancer, **OR**

2. Inoperable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic gastric cancer and trastuzumab (or FDA-approved equivalent medication) is being considered for treatment, **OR**
3. Suspected or proven metastatic synchronous colorectal cancer or documented metachronous metastases by CT, MRI, and/or biopsy, **OR**
4. Suspected or proven metastatic esophageal and/or esophagogastric junction adenocarcinoma, **OR**
5. Recurrent, unresectable, or metastatic salivary gland tumors.

[back to top](#)

## Multiple Myeloma FISH Panel Analysis

- I. Multiple myeloma FISH panel analysis (88271, 88274, 88275, 88291) of bone marrow is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The panel includes analysis for del(13), del(17p13), t(4;14), t(11;14), t(14;16), t(14;20), 1q21 gain/amplification, del(1p), **AND**
  - B. The member is undergoing initial diagnostic workup for multiple myeloma.

[back to top](#)

## NTRK Fusion Analysis Panel

- I. Somatic *NTRK 1/2/3* fusion analysis (81191, 81192, 81193, 81194) via fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) or immunohistochemistry (IHC) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The member is undergoing initial diagnostic workup for or has a diagnosis of:
    1. [Advanced](#) or metastatic lung adenocarcinoma, **OR**
    2. [Advanced](#) or metastatic large cell lung carcinoma, **OR**

3. [Advanced](#) or metastatic squamous cell lung carcinoma, **OR**
4. [Advanced](#) or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) not otherwise specified (NOS), **OR**
5. Unknown primary cancers, **OR**
6. [Advanced](#) or metastatic colorectal cancer, **OR**
7. Cervical sarcoma, **OR**
8. Recurrent, progressive, or metastatic vulvar cancer, **OR**
9. Recurrent or metastatic endometrial carcinoma or a diagnosis of uterine sarcoma, **OR**
10. Recurrent unresectable or stage IV invasive breast cancer, **OR**
11. Unresectable locally [advanced](#), recurrent, or metastatic gastric cancer, **OR**
12. Unresectable locally [advanced](#), recurrent, or metastatic esophageal cancer, **OR**
13. Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma or locally recurrent, [advanced](#), and/or metastatic papillary, follicular, or Hurthle cell thyroid carcinoma, **OR**
14. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**
15. Soft tissue sarcoma.

[back to top](#)

## Tumor Specific *PD-L1* Protein Analysis Fusion

- I. *PD-L1* protein expression analysis via immunohistochemistry (IHC) (88341, 88342, 88360, 88361) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The member has a diagnosis of or is in the initial work up stage for:
    1. [Advanced](#) or metastatic lung adenocarcinoma, **OR**

2. [Advanced](#) or metastatic large cell lung carcinoma, **OR**
3. [Advanced](#) or metastatic squamous cell lung carcinoma, **OR**
4. [Advanced](#) or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) not otherwise specified (NOS), **OR**
5. Locally [advanced](#) or metastatic bladder cancer, **OR**
6. Recurrent, progressive, or metastatic cervical cancer (squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, or adenosquamous carcinoma), **OR**
7. Recurrent or stage IV triple negative breast cancer, **OR**
8. Suspected or proven metastatic esophageal and/or esophagogastric junction adenocarcinoma, **OR**
9. Suspected or proven metastatic gastric adenocarcinoma, **OR**
10. Recurrent, unresectable, oligometastatic, or metastatic nasopharyngeal cancer, **OR**
11. Recurrent, progressive or metastatic vulvar cancer.

**Note:** PD-L1 protein expression analysis via IHC is often performed as an adjunct component of comprehensive molecular profiling panels for solid tumors

[back to top](#)

## Tumor Specific *PML/RARA* Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR)

- I. *PML/RARA* rearrangement analysis via fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) (88271, 88274, 88275, 88291) in peripheral blood or bone marrow is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The member is undergoing initial diagnostic work up for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

[back to top](#)



## Tumor Specific *ROS1* Gene Rearrangement

- I. Somatic *ROS1* rearrangement analysis via fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) (88271, 88274) in solid tumors is considered **medically necessary** when:
  - A. The member has a diagnosis of:
    1. [Advanced](#) or metastatic lung adenocarcinoma, **OR**
    2. [Advanced](#) or metastatic large cell lung carcinoma, **OR**
    3. [Advanced](#) or metastatic squamous cell lung carcinoma, **OR**
    4. [Advanced](#) or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) not otherwise specified (NOS).

[back to top](#)

## NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

**Advanced cancer** is cancer that is unlikely to be cured or controlled with treatment. The cancer may have spread from where it first started to nearby tissue, lymph nodes, or distant parts of the body. Treatment may be given to help shrink the tumor, slow the growth of cancer cells, or relieve symptoms.

## BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

### Tumor Specific *ALK* Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR) Tests

*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

The NCCN Thyroid Carcinoma guidelines (3.2022) recommend that individuals with anaplastic thyroid cancer should undergo molecular testing including *BRAF*, *NTRK*, *ALK*, *RET*, MSI, dMMR, and tumor mutational burden if not previously done (p. ANAP-1).

NCCN Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer guidelines (2.2023) recommend *ALK* rearrangement testing in patients with advanced or metastatic disease of lung Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous cell, or NSCLC not otherwise specified (NOS). (p. NSCL-18)

## **Tumor Specific *BCR/ABL* Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR) Tests**

### *National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

NCCN Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia guidelines (1.2022) recommend *BCR/ABL* rearrangement analysis for patients for the diagnosis/workup of ALL. (p. ALL-1)

NCCN Acute Myeloid Leukemia guidelines (3.2022) recommend *BCR/ABL* rearrangement analysis for patients to stratify risk for AML. (p. AML-A 1 of 4)

NCCN Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia guidelines (1.2023) recommend *BCR/ABL* rearrangement analysis for patients for the diagnosis/work-up of ALL. (p. PEDALL-1)

NCCN Chronic Myeloid Leukemia guidelines (1.2023) recommend *BCR/ABL* rearrangement analysis for patients for the diagnosis/work-up of CML. (p. CML-1)

NCCN Myeloproliferative Neoplasms guidelines (3.2022) recommend *BCR/ABL* rearrangement analysis for patients during the workup of suspected MPN. (p. MPN-1)

## **Bladder Cancer Diagnostic and Recurrence FISH Tests**

### *National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

NCCN Bladder Cancer guidelines (1.2023) do not currently mention a recommendation for the use of bladder cancer diagnostic and recurrence FISH tests. (e.g., Urovysion)

### *American Urological Association and Society of Urologic Oncology*

The American Urological Association and Society of Urologic Oncology (2016) addressed the diagnosis and treatment of non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer, based on a systematic review and includes the following statements on the use of urine markers after the diagnosis of bladder cancer:

- Urinary biomarker analysis should not replace cystoscopic evaluation in the surveillance of non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC). (Strong Recommendation; Evidence Strength: Grade B)

- Urinary biomarker analysis or cytology should not routinely be used during surveillance in a patient with a history of low-risk cancer and a normal cystoscopy. (Expert Opinion)
- Urinary biomarker analysis may be used to assess response to intravesical BCG (UroVysion FISH) and adjudicate equivocal cytology (UroVysion FISH and ImmunoCyt) in a patient with NMIBC. (Expert Opinion) (p. 1024 and 1025)

Note: “Evidence Strength B” describes a recommendation of moderate certainty. “Expert Opinion” is defined in this guideline as “A statement, achieved by consensus of the Panel, that is based on members’ clinical training, experience, knowledge, and judgment for which there is no evidence.” (p. 1022)

### **Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) FISH Panel Analysis**

*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

NCCN Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma guidelines (2.2023) recommend FISH testing for the rearrangements specified (at a minimum) during the diagnostic workup for CLL/SLL, including: +12, del(11q), del(13q), and del(17p). (p. CSLL-1)

### **Tumor Specific *ERBB2* (*HER2*) Deletion/Duplication (FISH and CISH)**

*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

NCCN Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers guidelines (5.2022) recommend *HER2/ERBB2* testing during the workup of documented or suspected metastatic adenocarcinoma. (p. ESOPH-1)

NCCN Head and Neck Cancers guidelines (1.2023) recommend *HER2/ERBB2* testing for therapeutic options for individuals diagnosed with recurrent, unresectable, or metastatic salivary gland tumors. (p. SALI-B 1 of 2)

NCCN Colon Cancer guidelines (3.2022) recommend *HER2/ERBB2* testing during the workup for suspected or proven metastatic synchronous colorectal cancer (p. COL-4) or documented metachronous metastases by CT, MRI and/or biopsy. (p. COL-9)

NCCN Gastric Cancer guidelines (2.2022) recommend HER2/*ERBB2* testing for patients in the following clinical scenarios: locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach, for whom trastuzumab therapy (or FDA-approved equivalent medication) is being considered for treatment. (p. GAST-B 3 of 6).

NCCN Breast Cancer guidelines (2.2023) recommend HER2/*ERBB2* testing be performed on all patients with newly diagnosed primary or metastatic breast cancer. (p. BINV-A 1 of 2)

### **Multiple Myeloma FISH Panel Analysis**

*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

NCCN Multiple Myeloma guidelines (3.2023) recommend FISH testing during the initial workup of multiple myeloma for prognostic purposes. The recommended FISH testing includes: del(13), del (17p13), t(4;14), t(11;14), t(14;16), t(14;20), 1q21 gain/1q21 amplification, 1p deletion. (p. MYEL-1)

### ***NTRK* Fusion Analysis Panel**

*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

The NCCN Thyroid Carcinoma guidelines (3.2022) recommend that individuals with anaplastic thyroid cancer or locally recurrent, advanced, and/or metastatic papillary, follicular, and Hurthle cell carcinoma should undergo molecular testing including *BRAF*, *NTRK*, *ALK*, *RET*, MSI, dMMR, and tumor mutational burden if not previously done. (p. ANAP-1, p. PAP-9, p. FOLL-8, p. HURT-8)

The NCCN Colon Cancer guidelines (3.2022) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for patients with advanced or metastatic colorectal cancer. (p. COL-B 5 of 8)

The NCCN Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer guidelines (2.2023) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for patients with advanced or metastatic disease of lung Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous cell carcinoma, and NSCLC not otherwise specified (NOS). (p. NSCL-18)

The NCCN Occult Primary guidelines (3.2023) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for cancer of unknown primary. (p. OCC-A 1 of 5)

The NCCN Cervical Cancer guidelines (1.2023) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for patients with cervical sarcoma. (p. CERV-A 1 of 3).

The NCCN Vulvar Cancer guidelines (1.2023) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for recurrent, progressive, or metastatic vulvar cancer. (p. VULVA-A 1 of 3)

The NCCN Uterine Neoplasms guidelines (1.2023) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for recurrent or metastatic endometrial carcinoma (p. ENDO-A 2 of 4) or a diagnosis of uterine sarcoma. (p. UTSARC-A 1 of 8)

The NCCN Breast Cancer guidelines (2.2023) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for recurrent unresectable or stage IV invasive breast cancer. (p. BINV-R 1 of 3)

The NCCN Gastric Cancer guidelines (2.2022) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic gastric cancer. (p. GAST-B 5 of 6, p. GAST-F 4 of 16)

The NCCN Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer guidelines (5.2022) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for unresectable, locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic esophageal cancer. (p. ESOPH-B 5 of 6, p. ESOPH-F 4 of 17)

The NCCN Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia guidelines (1.2022) and Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia guidelines (1.2023) recommend *NTRK* fusion analysis for acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). (p. ALL-A 1 of 2; p. PEDALL-A)

The NCCN Soft Tissue Sarcoma guidelines (2.2022) recommends *NTRK* fusion analysis for soft tissue sarcoma to guide medical management. (p. SARC-F 1 of 11)

## **Tumor Specific *PD-L1* Protein Analysis Fusion**

### *National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

The NCCN Gastric Cancer guidelines (2.2022) recommends *PD-L1* testing during the workup for documented or suspected metastatic adenocarcinoma. (p. GAST-1)

The NCCN Head and Neck Cancers guidelines (1.2023) recommends *PD-L1* testing during the workup phase for recurrent, unresectable, oligometastatic, or metastatic cancer of the nasopharynx. (p. NASO-B 1 of 3)

NCCN Bladder Cancer guidelines (1.2023) recommend *PD-L1* testing in individuals with locally advanced or metastatic (stage IV) bladder cancer to guide medical management. (p. BL-G 2 of 7)

The NCCN Vulvar Cancer guidelines (1.2023) recommends *PD-L1* testing for individuals with recurrent, progressive, or metastatic vulvar cancer. (p. VULVA-A 1 of 3)

The NCCN Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers guidelines (5.2022) recommends *PD-L1* testing for individuals during the workup phase for documented or suspected metastatic esophageal and esophagogastric junction cancers. (p. ESOPH-1)

The NCCN Cervical Cancer guidelines (1.2023) recommends *PD-L1* testing for individuals with recurrent, progressive, or metastatic cervical cancer of the following pathologies: squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, or adenosquamous carcinoma. (p. CERV-A 1 of 3)

NCCN Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer guidelines (2.2023) recommend *PD-L1* testing in patients with advanced or metastatic disease of the following lung cancer pathologies: Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous cell, and NSCLC not otherwise specified (NOS). (p. NSCL-18)

The NCCN Breast Cancer guidelines (2.2023) recommends *PD-L1* testing for individuals with recurrent or stage IV triple negative breast cancer. (p. BINV-R 1 of 3)

### **Tumor Specific *PML/RARA* Gene Rearrangement (Qualitative FISH and PCR)**

*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

NCCN Acute Myeloid Leukemia guidelines (3.2022) state that many different types of gene mutations are associated with specific prognoses, helping to guide medical management decisions, and/or may indicate that specific therapeutic agents are useful. Therefore, all patients with AML should be tested for these mutations. (p. EVAL-1A). The discussion section of this guideline states that *PML-RAR* alpha is included in this group of genetic markers that should be tested in all patients. (p. MS-3)

### **Tumor Specific *ROS1* Gene Rearrangement**

*National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)*

NCCN Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer guidelines (2.2023) recommend *ROS1* rearrangement testing in patients with advanced or metastatic disease of the following lung cancer pathologies: Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, and NSCLC not otherwise specified (NOS). (p. NSCL-18)

[back to top](#)

## REFERENCES

1. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Version 2.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/nscl.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/nscl.pdf)
2. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Colon Cancer. Version 3.2022.  
[http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/PDF/colon.pdf](http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/PDF/colon.pdf)
3. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Cervical Cancer. Version 1.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/cervical.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cervical.pdf)
4. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Thyroid Carcinoma. Version 3.2022.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/thyroid.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/thyroid.pdf)
5. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Gastric Cancer. Version 2.2022.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/gastric.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/gastric.pdf)
6. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer. Version 5.2022.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/esophageal.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/esophageal.pdf)
7. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Version 3.2022.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/aml.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/aml.pdf)
8. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Myeloproliferative Neoplasms. Version 3.2022  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/mpn.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/mpn.pdf)
9. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. Version 1.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/cml.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cml.pdf)

10. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Version 1.2022.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/all.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/all.pdf)
11. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Version 1.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/ped\\_all.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/ped_all.pdf)
12. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Leukemia. Version 2.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/cli.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cli.pdf)
13. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Breast Cancer. Version 2.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/breast.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/breast.pdf)
14. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Head and Neck Cancers. Version 1.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/head-and-neck.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/head-and-neck.pdf)
15. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Multiple Myeloma. Version 3.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/myeloma.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/myeloma.pdf)
16. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Bladder Cancer. Version 1.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/bladder.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/bladder.pdf)
17. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Vulvar Cancer. Version 1.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/vulvar.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/vulvar.pdf)
18. Chang SS, Boorjian SA, Chou R, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of non-muscle invasive bladder cancer: AUA/SUO Guideline. *J Urol*. 2016;196(4):1021-1029. doi:10.1016/j.juro.2016.06.049.
19. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Occult Primary (Cancer of Unknown Primary [CUP]). Version 3.2023. [https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/occult.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/occult.pdf)
20. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Uterine Neoplasms. Version 1.2023.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/uterine.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/uterine.pdf)
21. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Soft Tissue Sarcoma. Version 2.2022.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/sarcoma.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/sarcoma.pdf)



[back to top](#)