Evidence-Based Lung Cancer Risk Assessment Algorithmic Tests

- I. Lung cancer risk assessment algorithmic tests with sufficient evidence of clinical validity and utility are considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member is age 40 years or older, AND
 - B. The member has a single lung nodule between 8 and 30 mm in diameter, **AND**
 - C. The member has a risk of cancer of 50% or less according to the Mayo risk prediction algorithm, **AND**
 - D. The member does <u>NOT</u> have a diagnosis of cancer (except for nonmelanoma skin cancer) within 5 years of the lung nodule detection.
- II. Lung cancer risk assessment algorithmic tests with sufficient evidence of clinical validity and utility are considered **investigational** for all other indications where clinical validity and utility have not been demonstrated.

REFERENCES

- 1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Medicare Coverage Database: Local Coverage Local Coverage Determination. MoIDX: BDX-XL2 (L37031). Available at: https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/view/lcd.aspx?lcdid=37031
- Pritchett MA, Sigal B, Bowling MR, Kurman JS, Pitcher T, Springmeyer SC; ORACLE Study Investigators. Assessing a biomarker's ability to reduce invasive procedures in patients with benign lung nodules: Results from the ORACLE study. PLoS One. 2023 Jul 11;18(7):e0287409. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0287409. PMID: 37432960; PMCID: PMC10335667.
- 3. Kheir F, Uribe JP, Cedeno J, Munera G, Patel H, Abdelghani R, Matta A, Benzaquen S, Villalobos R, Majid A. Impact of an integrated classifier using



©2025 Concert Proprietary Oncology Testing: Algorithmic Assays 2025.2

biomarkers, clinical and imaging factors on clinical decisions making for lung nodules. J Thorac Dis. 2023 Jul 31;15(7):3557-3567. doi: 10.21037/jtd-23-42. Epub 2023 Jun 13. PMID: 37559655; PMCID: PMC10407524.

