FEP Medical Policy Manual

FEP 2.04.124 Genetic Testing for FLT3, NPM1, and CEBPA Variants in Cytogenetically Normal Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Effective Policy Date: April 1, 2021

Original Policy Date: September 2014

Related Policies:

2.04.147 - Next-Generation Sequencing for the Assessment of Measurable Residual Disease

Genetic Testing for FLT3, NPM1, and CEBPA Variants in Cytogenetically Normal Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Description

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Treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is based on risk stratification, primarily related to patient age and tumor cytogenetics. In patients with cytogenetically normal AML, the identification of variants in several genes, including *FLT3*, *NPM1*, and *CEBPA*, has been proposed to allow for further segregation in the management of this heterogeneous disease.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this evidence review is to examine whether genetic testing for *FLT3*, *NPM1*, and *CEBPA* variants improve the net health outcomes in individuals with cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia.

POLICY STATEMENT

Genetic testing for *FLT3* internal tandem duplication (*FLT3*-ITD), *NPM1*,and *CEBPA* variants may be considered **medically necessary** in cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia (see Policy Guidelines section).

Genetic testing for *FLT3* internal tandem duplication, *NPM1*, and *CEBPA* variants is considered **investigational** in all other situations.

Genetic testing for *FLT3* tyrosine kinase domain variants is considered **investigational**.

Genetic testing for *FLT3*, *NPM1*, and *CEBPA* variants to detect minimal residual disease is considered **investigational**.

POLICY GUIDELINES

None

BENEFIT APPLICATION

Experimental or investigational procedures, treatments, drugs, or devices are not covered (See General Exclusion Section of brochure).

Screening (other than the preventive services listed in the brochure) is not covered. Please see Section 6 General exclusions.

Benefits are available for specialized diagnostic genetic testing when it is medically necessary to diagnose and/or manage a patient's existing medical condition. Benefits are not provided for genetic panels when some or all of the tests included in the panel are not covered, are experimental or investigational, or are not medically necessary.

FDA REGULATORY STATUS

Clinical laboratories may develop and validate tests in-house and market them as a laboratory service; laboratory-developed tests must meet the general regulatory standards of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments. Several laboratories offer these tests, including Quest Diagnostics, Medical Genetic Laboratories of Baylor College, Geneva Labs of Wisconsin, LabPMM, and ARUP Laboratories, are available under the auspices of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments. Laboratories that offer laboratory-developed tests must be licensed under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments for high-complexity testing. To date, the FDA has chosen not to require any regulatory review of this test.

In May 2017, the FDA granted approval for midostaurin (Rydapt, Novartis Pharmaceuticals). Rydapt is a targeted therapy to be used in combination with chemotherapy when an *FLT3* variant is detected by the LeukoStrat CDx *FLT3* Mutation Assay (Invivoscribe). In 2018, gilteritinib (Xospata, Astellas Pharma US) was approved by the FDA for the treatment of relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with a *FLT3* mutation as detected by an FDA-approved test.

RATIONALE

Summary of Evidence

For individuals who have cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who receive genetic testing for variants in *FLT3*, *NPM1*, and *CEBPA* to risk-stratify AML, the evidence includes randomized controlled trials (RCTs), retrospective observational studies, and systematic reviews of these studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, test validity, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. *FLT3* internal tandem duplication variants confer a poor prognosis, whereas *NPM1* (without the *FLT3* internal tandem duplication variant) and biallelic *CEBPA* variants confer a favorable prognosis. The prognostic effect of *FLT3* tyrosine kinase domain variants is uncertain. Data have suggested an overall survival benefit with transplantation for patients with *FLT3* internal tandem duplication, but do not clearly demonstrate an overall survival benefit of transplantation for patients with *NPM1* and *CEBPA* variants. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have AML with a genetic variant in *FLT3*, *NPM1*, and *CEBPA,* the evidence for measurable residual disease (MRD) monitoring of these genetic variants is limited to retrospective observational studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, test validity, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. Detection of MRD based on *NPM1* variant presence is associated with higher risks for relapse and lower overall survival; prospective evaluations using MRD results to direct prognostic evaluation and treatment decisions are needed. For the use of genetic variants to detect MRD, the evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

Current National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines for acute myeloid leukemia (AML) (v.2.2021) provide the following recommendations[14]:

For the evaluation for acute leukemia, bone marrow core biopsy and aspirate analysis, including immunophenotyping and cytochemistry, are needed to risk stratify patients.

" Several gene mutations are associated with specific prognoses in a subset of patients (category 2A) and may guide treatment decisions (category 2B). Presently, *c-KIT, FLT3-ITD, FLT3-TKD, NPM1, CEBPA* (biallelic), *IDH1/IDH2, RUNX1, ASXL1, TP53, BCR-ABL,* and *PML-RAR* alpha are included in this group. All patients should be tested for mutations in these genes, and multiplex gene panels and comprehensive next-generation sequencing (NGS) analysis are recommended for the ongoing management of AML and various phases of treatment. To appropriately stratify therapy options, test results of molecular and cytogenetic analyses of immediately actionable genes and chromosomal abnormalities (eg, *CBF, FLT3* [ITD or TKD], *NPM1, IDH1,* or *IDH2*) should be expedited."

The guideline defined the following risk status based on molecular abnormalities:

Table 1. Risk Factors Based on Genetic Abnormalities

Risk Category	Genetic Abnormality
Favorable	• t(8;21)(q22;q22.1); RUNX!-RUNX1T1 • inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22); CBFB-MYH11 • Bialletic mutated CEBPA • Mutated NPM1 without FLT3-ITD or with FLT3-ITD
Intermediate	• Mutated NPM1 and FLT3-ITD • Wild-type NPM1 without FLT3-ITD or with FLT3-ITD (without adverse-risk genetic lesions) • T(9;11)(p21.3;q23.3); MLLT3-KMT2A • Cytogenetic abnormalities not classified as favorable or adverse
Poor/Adverse	• t(6;9)(p23;q34.1); DEK-NUP214 • t(v;11q23); KMT2A rearranged • t(9;22)(q34.1;q11.2); BCR-ABL1 • inv(3)(q21.3q26.2) or t(3;3)(q21.3;q26.2); GATA2,MECOM(EVI1) • -5 or del(5q); -7; -17/abn(17p) • Complex karyotype, monosomal karyotype • Wild-type NPM1 and FLT3-ITD • Mutated RUNX1 • Mutated ASXL1 • Mutated TP53

Adapted from NCCN guidelines for AML (v.2.2021).

The role of measurable (minimal) residual disease (MRD) assessment for prognosis and treatment is evolving and the use of MRD is still under investigation. Currently available evidence has "demonstrated the correlation between MRD and risks for relapse, as well as the prognostic significance of MRD measurements after initial induction therapy." Limitations of incorporating MRD into routine practice include "a lack of standardization and established cutoff values." The guideline notes that "the most frequently employed methods for MRD assessment include real-time quantitative polymerase chain reactions (RQ-PCR) assays (ie, *NPM1, CBFB-MYH11, RUNX1-RUNX1T1*) and multicolor flow cytometry (MFC) assays specifically designed to detect abnormal MRD immunophenotypes. The threshold to define MRD+ and MRD- samples depends on the technique and subgroup of AML. Next-generation sequencing (NGS)-based assays to detect mutated genes (targeted sequencing, 20-50 genes per panel) is not routinely used, as the sensitivity of PCR-based assays and flow cytometry is superior to what is achieved by conventional NGS."

European Leukemia Net

The European Leukemia Net (2010) international expert panel recommendations for the diagnosis and management of adults with AML were updated in 2017.[49] The panel of 22 international experts on AML recommended that screening for *NPM1*, *CEBPA*, and *FLT3* variants should be part of the diagnostic workup in patients with cytogenetically normal AML because they define disease categories that can inform treatment decisions. Table 2 outlines the risk stratification by genetic variants, and Table 3 summarizes recommended conventional care regimens based on risk category and age.

Table 2. Risk Stratification by Genetic Variant

Genetic Variant	Risk Category
Biallelic *CEBPA*	Favorable
Mutated *NPM1* without *FLT3*-ITD	Favorable
Mutated *NPM1* with *FLT3*-ITD (low allelic ratio)	Favorable
Mutated *NPM1* with *FLT3*-ITD (high allelic ratio)	Intermediate
Wild-type *NPM1*without *FLT3*-ITD	Intermediate
Wild-type *NPM1* with *FLT3*-ITD (low allelic ratio)	Intermediate
Wild-type *NPM1* with *FLT3*-ITD (high allelic ratio)	Adverse

Adapted from Dohner et al (2017).[49.]
ITD: internal tandem duplication.

Table 3. Conventional Care Regimens by Risk and Age Categories

Risk and Age Categories	Conventional Care
Patients 18 to 60/65 years	
Favorable	• 2 to 4 cycles intermediate-dose cytarabine
Intermediate	• Allogeneic HCT from matched related or unrelated donor • 2 to 4 cycles intermediate-dose cytarabine • High-dose therapy and autologous HCT
Adverse	• Allogeneic HCT from matched related or unrelated donor
Patients >60/65 years	
Favorable	• 2 to 3 cycles intermediate-dose cytarabine
Intermediate/adverse	• Consider allogeneic HCT from matched related or unrelated donor • Investigational therapy

Adapted from Dohner et al (2017).[49.]
HCT: hematopoietic cell transplant.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations

Not applicable.

Medicare National Coverage

There is no national coverage determination. In the absence of a national coverage determination, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

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POLICY HISTORY - THIS POLICY WAS APPROVED BY THE FEP® PHARMACY AND MEDICAL POLICY COMMITTEE ACCORDING TO THE HISTORY BELOW:

Date	Action	Description
September 2014	New policy	
September 2015	Replace policy	Policy updated with literature review; references 10-13 and 20-22 added. Title revised and medically necessary statement added for CEBPA mutation.
March 2018	Replace policy	Policy updated with literature review through November 6, 2017; references 2, 16-20, 23-26, 28, and 36-38 added. Policy statements unchanged. Title changed to "Genetic Testing for FLT3, NPM1, and CEBPA Variants in Cytogenetically Normal Acute Myeloid Leukemia"
March 2019	Replace policy	Policy updated with literature review through October 29, 2018; no references added. Policy statements unchanged.
March 2020	Replace policy	Policy updated with literature review through November 11, 2019; reference on NCCN guidelines updated. Policy statements unchanged.
March 2021	Replace policy	Policy updated with literature review through November 22, 2020; references added. Policy statements unchanged.