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 is biomarker testing 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 your tumor.⁴,⁵

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, comprehensive biomarker testing may help patients and doctors find the right treatment option.