BioMarker Testing
Party Pros / Cons & Concerns

BioMarker testing analyzes a patient's tissue, blood, or other biological samples to identify molecular markers, such as genes, proteins, or signaling pathways that help diagnose disease, guide treatment decisions, and improve health outcomes. It is foundational to precision medicine and is increasingly essential for rare, genetic, and complex conditions.

Party	Pros (Arguments Supporting Biomarker Testing)	Cons / Concerns (Arguments Against Biomarker Testing)
Democrats	• Biomarker testing improves diagnostic accuracy and helps reduce long-term health inequities by allowing earlier and more targeted intervention. • Supports expanded coverage requirements and funding to ensure equitable access through Medicaid and private insurance. • Views biomarker testing as a critical tool in advancing precision medicine, especially for underserved communities disproportionately affected by delayed diagnosis.	• Strong concerns about genetic and molecular data privacy, storage, and potential misuse, especially as more testing becomes widespread. • Worries that reimbursement gaps or insurer denials may limit access for low-income or marginalized patients. • Concern that unequal provider capacity (e.g., lack of genetic counselors) may widen disparities in access to testing and interpretation.
Republicans	• Biomarker testing supports patient choice and allows physicians to tailor treatment based on individualized clinical evidence. • Favors state-led flexibility to adopt biomarker coverage policies that encourage innovation without excessive regulation. • Supports testing when it reduces ineffective treatments and long-term healthcare spending.	• Concern about federal mandates requiring broad coverage without funding or clear guardrails. • Skepticism around centralized data collection or storage of genetic and molecular information without explicit consent. • Worries about increased costs for insurers, Medicaid programs, or state budgets if coverage requirements expand rapidly.