



Gene – Cell Therapy Party Pros / Cons & Concerns

Gene therapy treats disease by correcting or replacing faulty genes. It is viewed as a breakthrough that can offer long-term or curative benefits for patients with rare and serious conditions. There is a need for sustainable access and payment models.

Party	Pros (Arguments Supporting Gene Therapy Access & Policy Development)	Cons / Concerns (Arguments Raising Caution for Rare Disease Patients)
Democrats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gene therapies can offer transformative or curative treatments for rare diseases, reducing suffering and long-term inequities. • Supports policies that expand insurance coverage, speed FDA review while protecting safety, and ensure Medicaid access. • Encourages federal investment in research, infrastructure, and newborn/early diagnosis programs linked to gene therapy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High upfront costs may strain Medicaid budgets and require federal funding solutions. • Concern about equitable access if therapies are only available at select centers. • Strong focus on protecting patient privacy in genetic data used to develop or administer gene therapies.
Republicans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gene therapy aligns with pro-family priorities by enabling early or curative treatment for rare genetic conditions. • Supports innovation, reduced regulatory barriers, and private-sector solutions to advance new therapies. • Early, effective treatment can reduce long-term healthcare spending and improve patient independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high prices raise concerns about sustainability for state Medicaid programs and private insurance markets. • Skepticism about federal mandates requiring coverage without cost controls. • Concern about government involvement in genetic data collection or oversight mechanisms tied to gene therapy monitoring.