

# Understanding the Cancer Diagnostic System to Enable ctDNA Testing for Minimal Residual Disease

## SEEING THE WHOLE PICTURE: FROM PIECES TO PATTERNS

We often see clinical research in parts: investigators, approvals, awareness activities. But what if we looked at the whole system? A system map helps us move from parts to patterns - and from assumptions to insight.

## WHAT THE MAP REVEALS

### Stakeholders as drivers of system change



#### Patient Organisations

Patients



#### Healthcare Providers (HCPs)

Nurses  
Pathologists and molecular biologists  
Oncologists and clinical specialists



#### Regulatory & Oversight Bodies

Health Regulatory Agencies  
Health Technologies Agencies and Notified bodies  
Policymakers



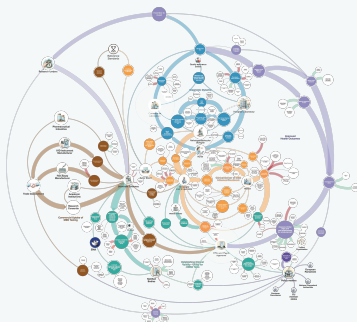
#### Industry & Innovation

Pharmaceutical Companies  
In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) assay & instrument manufacturers



#### Research

Academic Institutions & Research Consortia



## IT SHOWS

Who holds power  
Where influence flows  
What barriers remain hidden  
Where change is possible

## HOW TO READ THE SYSTEM

### Ecosystem View

Who's involved and how they interact

### Helicopter View

How roles, incentives, and dynamics connect

### Street View

What happens on the ground—behaviours, friction, trust gaps

## BLOCKING FACTORS

- Insufficient clinical evidence (quality and volume)
- No standards or comparable data across studies
- No clear assessment of economic burden and overtreatment
- Low clinical confidence and limited experience with ctDNA testing
- Lack of reimbursement
- Limited awareness and guidance on ctDNA minimal residual disease (MRD) testing

## HOW THE SYSTEM COULD SHIFT

### Enabling Factors

- Build consensus on ctDNA as a decision tool for MRD
- Establish quality reference standards for ctDNA MRD tests
- Enable reimbursement and clinical adoption
- Generate robust, patient-centered clinical evidence
- Educate HCPs, patients, regulators, policymakers, and payers



## WHERE DO YOU SIT IN THE SYSTEM?

Explore the full map. Join the conversation.

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