

How to Navigate FDA Developments, Particularly for Laboratories with NYS CLEP

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3:30 PM-4:15 PM



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What's Next with FDA Oversight of LDTs?



Understanding the landscape post-District Court Decision and HHS/FDA rescission of the Final Rule:

- ✓ The next FDA enforcement paradigm
- ✓ Considerations for evaluating shifting financial and operational uncertainties

NAVIGATING AN UNSTABLE FDA ENFORCEMENT PARADIGM

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Founding Principal and CEO, Goldbug Strategies

- Former HHS senior official, FDA associate commissioner, and Congressional Committee counsel
- 20+ years advising disruptive biotech, LDTs/IVDs, and investors
- Emphasis on molecular AI/ML, digital pathology, LDTs/IVDs, cybersecurity, and CLIA/ISO/FDA/IVDR requirements



Clinical lab tests: “LDT” or FDA medical device?

The Final FDA LDT Rule is history!

- HHS chose not to appeal the District Court Decision.
- FDA formal rescission of the Final LDT is in process at the WH; will be “official” when published in the Federal Register.

But...not all lab tests are “LDTs”

- District Court’s definition of “LDT” is very narrow.
- There are an increasing number of FDA authorized LDTs (known as “single-site IVDs”)
- FDA maintains authority over critical LDT components (e.g., reagents, instruments)

NEW Definition of “LDT” is specific and narrow

The District Court defined a “laboratory-developed test” (LDT) as:

- ✓ A methodology or process by which a laboratory generates [...] forms of clinical information about a patient specimen for use by the treating physician.
- ✓ Each laboratory uses its own unique knowledge of the protocols, performance characteristics, and means of analysis to develop such methodologies and processes.
- ✓ A proprietary methodology performed by only the developing laboratory.

NEW Definition of “LDT” is specific and narrow cont.

AND....

- ✓ Generates information from test results and transmits that information to the ordering physician
- ✓ Not sold as a kit, and the protocol is not transferred in any manner to other laboratories, hospitals, or other facilities outside the developing laboratory entity.
- ✓ No physical product is sold, and no article of personal property is transferred such that title passes from one party to another.

Can FDA still require labs to comply with medical device regulations?

Yes. The District Court did **NOT** limit FDA's authority to regulate:

- Non-“LDT” clinical lab tests (i.e., outside Court's narrow definition)
- Reagents, instruments, software, databases, bioinformatics, protocols used by labs or in LDTs (e.g., labeled as “Research Use Only”)
- Lab tests (e.g., protocols) developed by 3rd parties and sold or licensed to labs as LDTs (e.g., “RUO” with instructions for clinical use)
- Direct-to-consumer lab tests, often with self-collected specimens

What does this mean for clinical labs?

Some lab/LDTs...including those with NYS-CLEP...are still at risk for FDA enforcement

- ✓ YES NYS labs offering non-"LDTs"/single-site IVDs
- ? **MAYBE** NYS labs furnishing unmodified IVD test kits can be FDA medical device "user facilities"
 - E.g., limited FDA requirements ("register" & "listing" with FDA; adverse event reporting)

Which labs/LDTs need to remain "FDA vigilant"?

Factors suggesting a NYS- CLEP test may **not** be an "LDT":

- In-licensing intellectual property used in a lab test (i.e., not lab's "unique knowledge)
- Out-licensing/asset sale of LDT test protocols to another lab
- Part of workflow is outsourcing to a reference lab
 - e.g., NGS sequencing, significant dry-lab component/cloud-based bioinformatics driving clinical results
- Protocols developed by a 3rd party lab services entity

How can labs mitigate FDA enforcement risk?

- ✓ Establish robust quality systems: e.g., ISO 13485 ...in addition to NYS-CLEP
- ✓ ‘Voluntarily’ seek FDA authorization (e.g., CDx)
- ✓ VERY careful attention to/review of advertising and promotion materials and activities (incl. website)
- ✓ Don’t assume FDA can not enforce based on type of lab facility (E.g., NYS, anatomical pathology) or location (e.g., NYS)
 - FDA risk generally driven by “risk (type of test / claims about results)

What's next? “Back to the future....”

Will Congress act to limit FDA oversight of LDTs?

- Maybe...but less likely near term given lack of LDT political momentum, other priorities, and lack of stakeholder incentives and consensus
 - Perception that problem has been “resolved” by District Court Decision and FDA rescinding LDT Rule

Will FDA revisit the LDT Guidance or other broad enforcement paradigms?

- Unlikely, given HHS/FDA action to rescind the LDT Rule and not appeal District Court Decision
- Near term FDA enforcement activities involving clinical labs/tests likely to be targeted to “higher risk” indications and other IVD products that are squarely within FDA’s medical device authorities
 - CDx for treatment selection, RUO labeled, 3rd party lab test developers, LDTs with complaints in FDA MAUDE system
 - Agenda Biosciences 2024 Warning Letter for RUO labeled test intended for clinical use

What FDA seek to initiate greater oversight of LDTs after Trump 2.0?

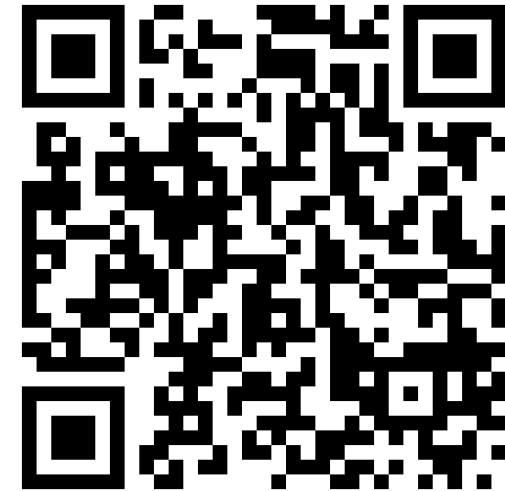
- Under new POTUS/Administration, FDA could move further into the lab (e.g., Obama and Biden-era regulatory approaches)

PLAYBOOK – BALANCING FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS IN TIMES OF UNCERTAINTY

Valerie Palmieri

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- Executive leader of high growth disruptive Public and Private Biotech companies for over 35 years
- Served as Public Company Chairwoman, Board Member, CEO/President, and Founder
- Emphasis on esoteric testing, LDTs/IVDs with AI/ML, anatomic and digital pathology, operations and large scale P&L management



3 months post formal ruling
being vacated..

Seeing Four Operational
Perspectives for CLEP labs..



#1 EMBRACE QMS AS A STRATEGY

Stage 1 Ruling Impact

- Large hospital systems w/major consolidation and disparate systems
 - 10yrs – 8000→6000 hosp (-25%)
- Centralization of customer complaints, CAPA and process improvements.
- ***Seizing the moment for change!***



Joseph M Juran Describes Big Q vs. Little q

Big “Q” – Management	Little “q” – Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proactive and Process Focused• Organizational-wide• Prevention Oriented• Development through Sustainment• ISO 9001/AS9100	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product Focused• Production Focused• Reactive• Appraisal Oriented• Inspection System

#2 ID EXCEPTIONS → DE-RISK PLAN*

Today:

- Revenue Contribution
- Margin Contribution

Tomorrow:

- Investment \$
- Insource/Outsource evaluation

* Majority of labs

RUO reagents

Algorithms which may be reviewed as software as a medical device.

Direct to consumer testing

Tests that are “commercialized”/ sold as kits

LDTs performed outside of the “validation laboratory”

*With the above and your LDT's, audit your marketing tools, literature with **a fine tooth comb!***

#3 AND 4

ALL OR NOTHING...

- 1) Full QMS Strategy + Exceptions
- 2) Do Nothing



Since the rule has been vacated....

- Large hospital systems are embracing full QMS centralization and integration
 - Quality cost reduction. Moving from Reactive to Proactive....
- Most labs have completed Stage 1 and are creating an exception plan- RUO, DTC, etc.
- Very few are doing nothing!

CONSIDERATIONS ON HOW TO OPERATIONALIZE AND REVIEW FINANCIAL IMPACT

SUMMARY

- Higher Quality = \$\$\$\$ ↓
- Understand potential LDT exceptions
- Understand budget implications
- Have a plan to mitigate FDA enforcement risk

QUESTIONS?

