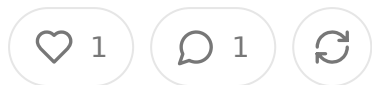


# Riding the Cell and Gene Therapy Regulatory Tailwind: Business Model Innovations for the Next Decade

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## Abstract

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Cell and Gene Therapy (CGT) Access Model represents a transformative regulatory development that creates unprecedented opportunities for health technology entrepreneurs. With 33 states participating and covering approximately 84% of Medicaid beneficiaries with sickle cell disease, this initiative establishes a new framework for outcomes-based

agreements that addresses the fundamental challenge of high-cost, potentially curative therapies.

## **Key findings include:**

- The CGT market is projected to reach \$117.46 billion by 2034, growing at 1 CAGR
- CMS is pioneering federal-level outcomes-based agreements, creating standardized access policies across multiple states
- Significant gaps exist in data infrastructure, patient support services, and risk management tools
- Business opportunities span from technology platforms to specialized service providers
- The model's success will likely expand to other therapeutic areas beyond sickle cell disease

This analysis identifies specific business model innovations that can capitalize on regulatory tailwind while addressing critical market needs.

## **Introduction: The CGT Access Model as Market Catalyst**

The landscape of cell and gene therapy access is undergoing a fundamental transformation. The CMS Cell and Gene Therapy Access Model, which began implementation in early 2025, represents the most significant regulatory innovation in high-cost therapeutic access since the inception of the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program. This voluntary model enables CMS to negotiate outcomes-based agreements on behalf of participating states, fundamentally altering the risk-sharing dynamic between manufacturers, payers, and patients.

The model's initial focus on sickle cell disease serves as a proof-of-concept for a broader transformation in how the healthcare system approaches potentially curative but prohibitively expensive therapies. With gene therapies like Casgevy and Lyfgr

carrying price tags exceeding \$2 million per patient, traditional reimbursement models have proven inadequate. The CGT Access Model addresses this challenge by creating a framework where manufacturers accept financial risk tied to clinical outcomes, while states receive guaranteed access to standardized coverage policies.

This regulatory development creates a tailwind effect that extends far beyond the immediate participants. The model establishes precedents for outcomes-based contracting, creates new data requirements, and generates demand for supporting infrastructure that did not previously exist. For health technology entrepreneurs, this represents a unique opportunity to build businesses that serve emerging markets while riding the momentum of regulatory innovation.

## **The Regulatory Environment: Understanding the Tailwind**

The CGT Access Model operates within a complex regulatory framework that creates both opportunities and constraints for entrepreneurs. The model's structure involves CMS negotiating key terms with manufacturers, including pricing that reflects rebates, outcome measures, and patient access policies. Participating states then decide whether to adopt these negotiated contracts, creating a quasi-federal approach to what has traditionally been a state-by-state process.

The regulatory framework establishes several key precedents that extend beyond the immediate scope of sickle cell disease. First, it legitimizes outcomes-based agreements at the federal level, addressing longstanding concerns about Medicare best price policies that have historically discouraged such arrangements. The model includes specific provisions for rebates tied to clinical outcomes, creating a regulatory safe harbor that could influence broader adoption of value-based contracting.

Second, the model requires participating states to implement standardized access policies, effectively creating a multi-state formulary approach for covered therapies. This standardization reduces administrative burden for manufacturers while ensuring consistent patient access across jurisdictions. The implications extend beyond

individual therapies to the broader principle of coordinated coverage decisions across state lines.

Third, the model incorporates comprehensive patient support services, including fertility preservation, travel expenses, case management, and behavioral health services. This holistic approach recognizes that successful gene therapy deployment requires infrastructure beyond the therapy itself. The regulatory framework thus creates demand for integrated service delivery models that address the complete patient journey.

The model's 11-year duration provides sufficient time for outcome measurement while creating predictable market conditions for investment and business development. This extended timeframe allows for the development of sophisticated data collection and analysis capabilities that can inform future regulatory decisions and market opportunities.

## **The Economic Landscape: Market Opportunity and Constraints**

The economic context surrounding the CGT Access Model reveals both the magnitude of opportunity and the constraints that shape business model innovation. The global cell and gene therapy market, valued at \$21.28 billion in 2024, is projected to reach \$117.46 billion by 2034, representing a compound annual growth rate of 18.7%. This growth trajectory reflects both increasing therapeutic approvals and expanding patient populations.

Within this broader market, the North American region accounts for approximately 49.75% of revenue, with the United States representing the largest single market at \$9.97 billion in 2024. The concentration of activity in the United States, combined with the fragmented nature of state-based Medicaid programs, creates unique challenges that the CGT Access Model addresses through standardization and federal coordination.

The economic model underlying gene therapies presents both opportunities and constraints for entrepreneurs. These therapies command premium pricing due to their potential for one-time curative treatment, with approved therapies ranging from hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars per patient. However, this pricing creates affordability challenges that limit market penetration and create demand for innovative financing and risk-sharing mechanisms.

The CGT Access Model addresses these economic constraints by shifting financial risk from payers to manufacturers while providing states with guaranteed access to therapies. This risk reallocation creates opportunities for intermediary services that can help manage and mitigate the financial exposure inherent in outcomes-based agreements. The model's provision for supplemental rebates tied to clinical outcomes creates a new category of financial instruments that require specialized expertise to structure and manage.

Current data suggests that only 4 of 25 FDA-approved cell and gene therapies have publicly identifiable outcomes-based agreements in place, indicating significant potential for growth in this market segment. The CGT Access Model's federal coordination approach has the potential to accelerate adoption by reducing transaction costs and standardizing contract terms across multiple states.

The economic landscape also reflects significant investment in research and development, with over 1,500 ongoing clinical trials registered with ClinicalTrials.gov. This robust pipeline suggests continued growth in therapy approvals, creating ongoing demand for the infrastructure and services that support outcomes-based contracting.

## **Business Model Innovation Opportunities**

The CGT Access Model creates multiple categories of business opportunities that align with the specific needs generated by outcomes-based contracting and coordinated access policies. These opportunities span technology platforms, service providers, and specialized intermediaries that can capture value from the regulatory tailwind.

Data Infrastructure and Analytics Platforms represent the most immediate opportunity for technology entrepreneurs. The model requires comprehensive data collection and reconciliation capabilities to support outcomes-based agreements across multiple states and manufacturers. Current healthcare data infrastructure is inadequate for the real-time outcome tracking and financial reconciliation required by these arrangements. Entrepreneurs can develop platforms that integrate clinical data from multiple sources, apply artificial intelligence for outcome prediction, and provide automated reconciliation of financial obligations based on clinical results.

The technical requirements for such platforms are substantial. They must integrate with existing electronic health record systems, state Medicaid management information systems, and manufacturer databases while ensuring compliance with privacy regulations and security requirements. The platforms must also support complex outcome measures that may involve multiple time points and different types of clinical endpoints. Success in this category requires deep expertise in healthcare data integration, regulatory compliance, and financial systems.

Patient Support Service Platforms represent another significant opportunity. The CGT Access Model explicitly includes coverage for fertility preservation, travel expenses, case management, and behavioral health services. Current healthcare infrastructure is poorly equipped to coordinate these diverse services across multiple providers and geographic locations. Entrepreneurs can develop comprehensive patient support platforms that coordinate the entire patient journey from initial diagnosis through long-term follow-up care.

These platforms must address unique challenges associated with gene therapy administration, including the need for specialized treatment centers, extended inpatient stays, and complex preparatory procedures. The platforms must also navigate the intersection of medical services, travel logistics, and behavioral health support while maintaining cost-effectiveness and quality outcomes. Success requires expertise in care coordination, logistics management, and patient engagement technologies.

Risk Management and Insurance Products offer opportunities for entrepreneurs with expertise in actuarial science and healthcare finance. The outcomes-based access model creates new categories of financial risk that require specialized insurance products and risk management services. Manufacturers participating in the model face potential liability for therapy failures, while states assume responsibility for patient access and outcome reporting. Entrepreneurs can develop insurance products that protect against these risks while providing actuarial services that support pricing and contract negotiation.

The development of these products requires sophisticated modeling of therapy success rates, patient population characteristics, and healthcare utilization patterns. The products must also account for the long-term nature of gene therapy outcomes, which may not be fully apparent for years after treatment. Success in this category requires expertise in healthcare actuarial science, insurance product development, and regulatory compliance.

Clinical Trial and Real-World Evidence Platforms represent opportunities for entrepreneurs focused on the research and development aspects of gene therapy. The CGT Access Model creates demand for robust outcome measurement and real-world evidence generation capabilities that can support both regulatory requirements and commercial contracting. Entrepreneurs can develop platforms that streamline clinical trial conduct, enhance real-world evidence collection, and provide predictive analytics for therapy outcomes.

These platforms must address the unique challenges of gene therapy research, including small patient populations, long-term follow-up requirements, and complex outcome measures. The platforms must also support the translation of clinical trial data into real-world evidence that can inform outcomes-based contracting decisions. Success requires expertise in clinical research, biostatistics, and healthcare analytics.

Provider Network and Specialty Care Platforms address the infrastructure requirements for gene therapy delivery. The model requires participating states to contract with specialized providers, including out-of-state facilities when necessary. This creates opportunities for entrepreneurs to develop platforms that facilitate

provider network management, credentialing, and care coordination across state. The platforms must address the unique requirements of gene therapy centers, including specialized equipment, trained personnel, and quality assurance protocols.

Financial Services and Payment Platforms represent opportunities for entrepreneurs with expertise in healthcare finance and payment systems. The outcomes-based agreements create new categories of financial transactions that require specialized payment processing and reconciliation capabilities. Entrepreneurs can develop platforms that facilitate the complex financial flows between manufacturers, states, and healthcare providers while ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and audit trails.

## **Risk Mitigation and Strategic Considerations**

The business opportunities created by the CGT Access Model come with significant risks that entrepreneurs must carefully evaluate and mitigate. The regulatory nature of the opportunity creates both advantages and vulnerabilities that require strategic planning and risk management.

Regulatory risk represents the primary concern for entrepreneurs building businesses dependent on the CGT Access Model. The model is voluntary for both states and manufacturers, creating uncertainty about long-term participation rates and market size. While 33 states have initially committed to participation, covering 84% of Medicaid beneficiaries with sickle cell disease, future participation depends on the model's success in achieving its stated goals of improving access, health outcomes, and cost-effectiveness.

The model's 11-year duration provides some stability, but regulatory changes at federal or state level could significantly impact business opportunities. Entrepreneurs must develop business models that can adapt to changing regulatory environments while maintaining core value propositions. This requires careful monitoring of regulatory developments, strong relationships with key stakeholders, and flexible technology architectures that can accommodate changing requirements.

Market concentration risk emerges from the model's initial focus on sickle cell disease and limited number of participating manufacturers. The current model includes only two manufacturers, bluebird bio and Vertex Pharmaceuticals, creating dependency on a small number of commercial relationships. Entrepreneurs must assess the sustainability of business models that depend on continued participation with these manufacturers and the likelihood of expansion to additional therapeutic areas.

The model's expansion to other therapeutic areas depends on its success in the sickle cell disease pilot, creating uncertainty about future market size and growth opportunities. Entrepreneurs should develop expansion strategies that can leverage initial investments in sickle cell disease infrastructure for broader therapeutic applications while maintaining flexibility to pivot if the model's scope changes.

Technology risk is particularly relevant for entrepreneurs developing data infrastructure and analytics platforms. The model's success depends on the ability to collect, integrate, and analyze complex clinical and financial data across multiple stakeholders and systems. Current healthcare data infrastructure is fragmented and often incompatible, creating significant technical challenges for platform development.

Entrepreneurs must invest in robust data integration capabilities while anticipating continued evolution in healthcare information systems and regulatory requirements. This requires significant upfront investment in technology development and ongoing maintenance costs that may not be immediately offset by revenue generation. Success depends on the ability to achieve scale quickly while maintaining high levels of data quality and system reliability.

Competitive risk emerges from the attractiveness of the market opportunity and the likelihood of competition from established healthcare technology companies. Large electronic health record vendors, healthcare consulting firms, and pharmaceutical services companies have existing capabilities and customer relationships that can be leveraged to compete in the CGT Access Model ecosystem.

Entrepreneurs must develop defensible competitive advantages that can withstand competition from larger, better-resourced competitors. This typically requires focus on specialized expertise, innovative technology approaches, or unique customer relationships that are difficult to replicate. Success also depends on the ability to establish market presence quickly before larger competitors recognize and respond to the opportunity.

Financial risk is inherent in the outcomes-based contracting model, which ties revenue to therapy success rates and patient outcomes. Entrepreneurs developing management products or platforms that assume financial exposure must carefully model potential losses and maintain adequate capital reserves. The long-term nature of gene therapy outcomes creates additional uncertainty about the timing and magnitude of financial obligations.

## **Implementation Roadmap and Market Entry Strategies**

Successful market entry in the CGT Access Model ecosystem requires careful timing, strategic partnerships, and phased implementation approaches that align with the model's rollout timeline and regulatory requirements. The model's January 2025 to January 2026 implementation window creates both opportunities and constraints for entrepreneurs seeking to establish market presence.

The initial phase of market entry should focus on establishing relationships with stakeholders and developing minimum viable products that address immediate market needs. States participating in the model face implementation challenges including reimbursement system changes, coverage policy alignment, and provider network management. Entrepreneurs can provide immediate value by addressing these implementation challenges while building long-term platform capabilities.

Partnership strategies are critical for market entry success. Entrepreneurs should identify potential partners among participating states, manufacturers, healthcare providers, and technology vendors who can provide market access, technical expertise, and customer validation. The model's emphasis on standardization creates

opportunities for partnerships that can scale solutions across multiple states and stakeholders.

State Medicaid agencies represent key partnership opportunities for entrepreneurs focused on data infrastructure and patient support services. These agencies face significant implementation challenges and have limited internal expertise in outcomes-based contracting and gene therapy management. Entrepreneurs can provide value by offering specialized expertise and technology solutions while building long-term relationships that can extend to other therapeutic areas.

Manufacturer partnerships offer opportunities for entrepreneurs developing risk management and clinical evidence platforms. Manufacturers participating in the model assume significant financial risk and require sophisticated capabilities for outcome measurement, financial reconciliation, and patient support. Entrepreneurs can provide specialized services that help manufacturers manage these risks while improving their competitive position in the market.

Healthcare provider partnerships are essential for entrepreneurs developing patient support and care coordination platforms. Gene therapy centers and specialized providers face unique challenges in delivering complex treatments while managing costs and outcomes. Entrepreneurs can provide value by streamlining care delivery processes, improving patient outcomes, and reducing administrative burden.

Technology development strategies should prioritize interoperability and scalability from the initial design phase. The model's multi-state, multi-manufacturer structure requires platforms that can integrate with diverse systems and scale to accommodate growth. Entrepreneurs should invest in modern cloud-based architectures, standardized data formats, and API-based integration capabilities that can support future expansion.

Regulatory compliance strategies must address the complex intersection of federal and state regulations governing Medicaid, healthcare data, and pharmaceutical contracting. Entrepreneurs should invest in legal expertise and compliance capabilities early in the development process to avoid costly redesigns and regulatory

delays. The model's regulatory framework creates both opportunities and constraints that must be carefully navigated.

Funding strategies should align with the model's long-term development timeline, including the significant upfront investment required for platform development and market entry. Traditional venture capital funding may be appropriate for technology platform development, while specialized healthcare investors may be better suited for service-based business models. Entrepreneurs should also consider strategic investment potential partners or customers who can provide both capital and market access.

Market expansion strategies should anticipate the model's potential extension to other therapeutic areas and geographic markets. The model's success in sickle cell disease will likely lead to expansion to other high-cost, potentially curative therapies. Entrepreneurs should develop capabilities that can be leveraged across multiple therapeutic areas while maintaining focus on current market opportunities.

## **Conclusion: The Future of Health Tech in the CGT Era**

The CMS Cell and Gene Therapy Access Model represents more than a regulatory innovation; it signals a fundamental shift in how the healthcare system approaches high-cost, potentially curative therapies. This transformation creates unprecedented opportunities for health technology entrepreneurs who can navigate the complex intersection of regulatory requirements, clinical outcomes, and financial risk management.

The model's success in addressing the access challenges associated with gene therapies for sickle cell disease will likely catalyze broader adoption of outcome-based contracting and coordinated access policies across multiple therapeutic areas. This expansion creates a sustainable foundation for businesses that can demonstrate value in the initial implementation while building capabilities for future growth.

The regulatory tailwind created by the CGT Access Model extends beyond the immediate participants to influence broader healthcare policy and market dynamics.

The model's emphasis on standardization, outcome measurement, and risk sharing aligns with broader trends toward value-based healthcare and precision medicine. Entrepreneurs who can position their businesses at the intersection of these trends will be well-positioned for long-term success.

The technical and operational challenges created by the model require specialized expertise and significant investment in infrastructure development. However, the barriers to entry also create opportunities for entrepreneurs who can successfully navigate the complexity while delivering demonstrable value to stakeholders. The model's long-term nature provides sufficient time for business development and market validation while creating predictable revenue opportunities for successful participants.

The ultimate success of businesses built around the CGT Access Model depends on the model's ability to achieve its stated goals of improving access, health outcomes, and cost-effectiveness. Early indicators suggest strong stakeholder commitment and reasonable prospects for success, but entrepreneurs must remain adaptable to changing market conditions and regulatory requirements.

The transformation of cell and gene therapy access represents one of the most significant opportunities in healthcare technology in the past decade. Entrepreneurs who can successfully navigate the regulatory environment, build robust technology platforms, and deliver measurable value to stakeholders will be positioned to capture significant returns while contributing to improved patient outcomes and healthcare system sustainability.

The CGT Access Model creates a template for addressing the access challenges associated with high-cost, potentially curative therapies. As gene and cell therapies continue to advance and receive regulatory approval, the need for sophisticated infrastructure and support services will only grow. Entrepreneurs who establish successful businesses in the current market will be well-positioned to benefit from this continued expansion while contributing to the broader transformation of healthcare delivery and financing.

The convergence of regulatory innovation, technological advancement, and market demand creates a unique opportunity for entrepreneurs to build businesses that thrive in the evolving healthcare landscape. The CGT Access Model provides a roadmap for success while creating immediate opportunities for value creation at market entry. For health technology entrepreneurs, the time to act is now.





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Great summary Trey

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