

PHARMACY / MEDICAL POLICY – 5.01.578


Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Medications

Effective Date: May 1, 2024
Last Revised: April 9, 2024
Replaces: N/A

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:
None

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Introduction

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)—often called Lou Gehrig disease—is a rare condition. It affects nerve cells that control movements like walking, chewing, and breathing. Because the nerve cells can no longer stimulate muscles, they get weak and paralysis sets in. ALS usually affects people between 40 and 70 years old, although some people develop the condition in their twenties and thirties. Symptoms can start in the arms or legs or in the muscles that control swallowing and speech. Regardless of where the symptoms start, the symptoms advance to other areas of the body. ALS usually is a progressive condition. This means it gets worse over time. The rate of progression—how fast it gets worse—varies from person to person. This policy discusses when Radicava, Radicava ORS, and Relyvrio may be considered medically necessary.

Note: The Introduction section is for your general knowledge and is not to be taken as policy coverage criteria. The rest of the policy uses specific words and concepts familiar to medical professionals. It is intended for providers. A provider can be a person, such as a doctor, nurse, psychologist, or dentist. A provider also can be a place where medical care is given, like a hospital, clinic, or lab. This policy informs them about when a service may be covered.

Policy Coverage Criteria

Drug	Medical Necessity
<p>Exservan (riluzole) Oral film</p>	<p>Exservan (riluzole) may be considered medically necessary for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual is ≥ 18 years of age <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The individual has tried generic riluzole tablets first and had an inadequate response or intolerance to generic riluzole tablets <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation is provided that the oral film is clinically necessary (e.g., trouble swallowing, etc.) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or ALS specialist
<p>Qalsody (tofersen) Intrathecal</p>	<p>Qalsody (tofersen) may be considered medically necessary when the individual meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual has been diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The presence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of lower motor neuron (LMN) degeneration by clinical, electrophysiological or neuropathologic examination <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of upper motor neuron (UMN) degeneration by clinical examination <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progressive spread of symptoms or signs within a region or to other regions, as determined by history or examination <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The absence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electrophysiological or pathological evidence of other disease processes that might explain the signs of LMN and/or UMN degeneration <p>AND</p>



Drug	Medical Necessity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neuroimaging evidence of other disease processes that might explain the observed clinical and electrophysical signs <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual has a confirmed mutation in the superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) gene <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionality retained for most activities of daily living, defined as a score of 37 or more points on ALS Functional Rating Scale-Revised (ALSFRS-R) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual is \geq 18 years of age <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow vital capacity (SVC) of 65% or greater <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease duration of 2 years or less <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or ALS specialist
<p>Radicava (edaravone) IV, Radicava ORS (edaravone) Oral suspension</p>	<p>Radicava (edaravone) and Radicava ORS (edaravone) may be considered medically necessary when the individual meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual has been diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The presence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of lower motor neuron (LMN) degeneration by clinical, electrophysiological or neuropathologic examination <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of upper motor neuron (UMN) degeneration by clinical examination <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progressive spread of symptoms or signs within a region or to other regions, as determined by history or examination <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The absence of:



Drug	Medical Necessity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electrophysiological or pathological evidence of other disease processes that might explain the signs of LMN and/or UMN degeneration <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neuroimaging evidence of other disease processes that might explain the observed clinical and electrophysical signs <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal respiratory function retained (forced vital capacity [FVC] ≥70% of predicted) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease duration of 2 years or less <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or ALS specialist
<p>Relyvrio (sodium phenylbutyrate and taurursodiol) Oral suspension</p>	<p>Relyvrio (sodium phenylbutyrate and taurursodiol) may be considered medically necessary when the individual meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual has been diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The presence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of lower motor neuron (LMN) degeneration by clinical, electrophysiological or neuropathologic examination <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of upper motor neuron (UMN) degeneration by clinical examination <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progressive spread of symptoms or signs within a region or to other regions, as determined by history or examination <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The absence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electrophysiological or pathological evidence of other disease processes that might explain the signs of LMN and/or UMN degeneration <p>AND</p>



Drug	Medical Necessity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neuroimaging evidence of other disease processes that might explain the observed clinical and electrophysical signs <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual is ≥ 18 years of age <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease duration of 18 months or less <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow vital capacity (SVC) of 60% or greater <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual does not have a tracheostomy or require permanent assisted ventilation (PAV) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or ALS specialist
<p>Teglutik (riluzole) Oral suspension, Tiglutik (riluzole) Oral suspension</p>	<p>Teglutik (riluzole) and Tiglutik (riluzole) may be considered medically necessary for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual is ≥ 18 years of age <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The individual has tried generic riluzole tablets first and had an inadequate response or intolerance to generic riluzole tablets <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation is provided that oral suspension is clinically necessary (e.g., trouble swallowing, etc.) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or ALS specialist

Drug	Investigational
<p>As listed</p>	<p>All other uses of the medications listed in this policy are considered investigational.</p>



Length of Approval	
Approval	Criteria
Initial authorization	<p>Qalsody (tofersen), Radicava (edaravone), and Radicava ORS (edaravone) may be approved up to 6 months.</p> <p>Exservan (riluzole), Relyvrio (sodium phenylbutyrate and taurursodiol), Teglutik (riluzole), and Tiglutik (riluzole) may be approved up to 12 months.</p>
Re-authorization criteria	Future re-authorization of all drugs in policy may be approved up to 12 months when the chart notes demonstrate that the individual continues to show a positive clinical response as documented by the ability to perform most activities of daily living.

Documentation Requirements
<p>The individual’s medical records submitted for review for all conditions should document that medical necessity criteria are met. The record should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office visit notes that contain the diagnosis, relevant history, physical evaluation, medication history, respiratory function tests, and other relevant information that could support medical necessity consideration

Coding

Code	Description
HCPCS	
C9157	Injection, tofersen, 1 mg (new code effective 10/1/2023) (code termed 1/1/2024)
J1301	Injection, edaravone (Radicava), 1 mg
J1304	Injection, tofersen (Qalsody), 1 mg

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Related Information

Benefit Application

Qalsody (tofersen) and Radicava (edaravone) are managed through the medical benefit. Exservan (riluzole), Radicava ORS (edaravone), Relyvrio (sodium phenylbutyrate and taurursodiol), Teglutik (riluzole), and Tiglutik (riluzole) are managed through the pharmacy benefit.

Evidence Review

Radicava (edaravone)

Clinical Trials

The efficacy of Radicava for the treatment of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) was established in a 6-month, randomized, placebo controlled, double-blind study conducted in Japanese individuals with ALS who were living independently and met the following criteria at screening:

1. Functionality retained most activities of daily living (defined as scores of 2 points or better on each individual item of the ALS Functional Rating Scale – Revised [ALSFRS-R; described below])
2. Normal respiratory function (defined as percent-predicted forced vital capacity values of [%FVC] $\geq 80\%$)
3. Definite or Probable ALS based on El Escorial revised criteria
4. Disease duration of 2 years or less

The study enrolled 69 individuals in the Radicava arm and 68 in the placebo arm. Baseline characteristics were similar between these groups, with over 90% of individuals in each group being treated with riluzole.

Radicava was administered as an intravenous infusion of 60 mg given over a 60-minute period according to the following schedule:



- An initial treatment cycle with daily dosing for 14 days, followed by a 14-day drug-free period (Cycle 1)
- Subsequent treatment cycles with daily dosing for 10 days out of 14-day periods, followed by 14-day drug-free periods (Cycles 2-6)

The primary efficacy endpoint was a comparison of the change between treatment arms in the ALSFRS-R total scores from baseline to Week 24. The ALSFRS-R scale consists of 12 questions that evaluate the fine motor, gross motor, bulbar, and respiratory function of individuals with ALS (speech, salivation, swallowing, handwriting, cutting food, dressing/hygiene, turning in bed, walking, climbing stairs, dyspnea, orthopnea, and respiratory insufficiency). Each item is scored from 0-4, with higher scores representing greater functional ability. The decline in ALSFRS-R scores from baseline was significantly less in the RADICAVA-treated individuals as compared to placebo.

Safety

In randomized, placebo-controlled trials, 184 ALS individuals were administered Radicava 60 mg in treatment cycles for 6 months. The population consisted of Japanese individuals who had a median age of 60 years (range 29- 75) and were 59% male. Most (93%) of these individuals were living independently at the time of screening.

Table 1 below lists the adverse reactions that occurred in $\geq 2\%$ of individuals in the Radicava-treated group and that occurred at least 2% more frequently than in the placebo-treated group in randomized placebo-controlled ALS trials. The most common adverse reactions that occurred in $\geq 10\%$ of Radicava-treated individuals were contusion, gait disturbance, and headache.

Table 1. Adverse Reactions in Radicava and Placebo-Treated Groups

Adverse Reaction	Radicava (N=184)	Placebo (N=184)
Contusion	15	9
Gait disturbance	13	9
Headache	10	6
Dermatitis	8	5
Eczema	7	4
Respiratory failure, respiratory disorder, hypoxia	6	4



Adverse Reaction	Radicava (N=184)	Placebo (N=184)
Glycosuria	4	2
Tinea infection	4	2

Relyvrio (sodium phenylbutyrate and taurursodiol)

Clinical Trials

The CENTAUR-OLE trial was a single-arm, open-label extension study in which participants completing the 6-month randomized phase (the CENTAUR trial) were eligible to receive Relyvrio for up to 30 months (132 weeks). Overall, 66% of participants originally randomized in the CENTAUR trial enrolled in the OLE, which included 56 participants (64%) from the Relyvrio arm and 34 participants (71%) from the placebo arm. The post-hoc, long-term, intention-to-treat (ITT) survival analysis showed a difference in median survival of 4.8 months in the group originally randomized to Relyvrio compared to those originally randomized to placebo (23.5 months and 18.7 months, respectively; HR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.42–0.995, P = 0.0475). The ongoing Phase 3 PHOENIX trial (NCT05021536) is a 48-week, randomized, placebo-controlled trial that will evaluate the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Functional Rating Scale–Revised (ALSFRS-R) as a primary outcome measure along with survival. The PHOENIX trial has an estimated enrollment of 600 individuals with definite or clinically probable ALS within 24 months of symptom onset, which is a less stringent inclusion criteria set compared with the CENTAUR trial. The estimated primary completion date for the PHOENIX trial is in November 2023.

Safety

In the CENTAUR trial, adverse events (AEs) occurring in $\geq 2\%$ of individuals in the Relyvrio arm were primarily gastrointestinal (diarrhea, nausea, salivary hypersecretion, and abdominal discomfort). Gastrointestinal AEs were reported more frequently in the Relyvrio arm than in the placebo arm during the first 3 weeks, and then were reported less frequently for the remainder of the trial. A total of 19% of the participants in the Relyvrio arm prematurely discontinued the trial due to AEs, compared to 8% in the placebo arm. The most common AEs leading to discontinuation of the trial regimen were diarrhea (6% in the Relyvrio arm versus none in the placebo arm) and respiratory failure (6% in the placebo arm versus none in the Relyvrio arm).



Qalsody (tofersen)

Clinical Trials

The efficacy of tofersen was studied in a 28-week randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial where 108 individuals with ALS and superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) mutation were randomized 2:1 to receive treatment with either tofersen 100mg (n = 72) or placebo (n = 36) for 24 weeks. Participants were allowed to use riluzole and/or edaravone concurrently. These individuals met following inclusion criteria:

1. Slow vital capacity (SVC) \geq 65% of the predicted value.
2. Rapid disease progression, defined based on their ALS Functional Rating Scale-Revised (ALSFRS-R)
3. Disease duration of 2 years or less

The primary efficacy endpoint was a comparison of change in the ALSFRS-R total score between the groups from baseline to Week 28. Although individuals in the tofersen group experienced less decline in the ALSFRS-R score than those in the placebo group, the result was not statistically significant. The secondary efficacy endpoint was a comparison of change in plasma NfL and cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) SOD1 protein between the groups from baseline to week 28. The adjusted geometric mean ratio to baseline for NfL in tofersen group was 0.45, which was significantly lower than the placebo arm's ratio of 1.12 with nominal p-value < 0.0001. Similarly, the adjusted geometric mean ratio to baseline for CSF SOD1 protein in treatment group was 0.65, which was significantly lower than the placebo arm's ratio of 0.98 with nominal p-value < 0.0001.

Safety

The most common adverse effects were pain, fatigue, arthralgia, myalgia, and elevated CSF white blood cell. Some of the individuals also experienced less common serious adverse effects, such as myelitis and radiculitis, papilledema, aseptic meningitis, and elevated intracranial pressure.



2019 Update

Reviewed Radicava (edaravone) prescribing information (PI) and conducted a literature search from June 1, 2018, through July 20, 2019. No new evidence found that would change the policy statement. Added information from the El Escorial revised criteria for the diagnosis of ALS. Added a Length of Approval table and removed the Dosage and Quantity Limits table.

2020 Update

Reviewed Radicava (edaravone) PI. Updated the re-authorization criteria based on the progressive nature of the disease removing requirement that the respiratory function remains unchanged. The clinical study in the prescribing information documented slowing the loss of respiratory function with Radicava treatment as supported by the ALSFRS-R score (includes respiratory function as component of score).

2021 Update

Reviewed Radicava (edaravone) PI and conducted a literature search on the management and treatment of ALS. No new information was identified that would require changes to this policy.

2022 Update

Review PI and added coverage for Radicava ORS (edaravone) which is an oral suspension formulation. Per the PI the efficacy of Radicava ORS is based on a bioavailability study comparing it to Radicava and Radicava ORS demonstrated an equivalent area under the concentration-time curve (AUC) and similar pharmacokinetics.

2023 Update

Review PI and added coverage for Relyvrio (sodium phenylbutyrate and taurursodiol). Reviewed coverage criteria of all drugs in this policy. Added coverage criteria for Qalsody (tofersen) for the adult individuals with indication of ALS with SOD1 gene mutation.



2024 Update

Reviewed prescribing information and added coverage criteria for Teglutik (riluzole).

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History

Date	Comments
07/01/17	New policy, approved June 13, 2017. Added newly approved agent for ALS.
01/30/18	Minor formatting edits were made to the policy.
07/01/18	Annual Review, approved June 22, 2018. Literature review was conducted from 06/13/2017 to 06/13/2018. Benefit application information was added to reflect medical benefit and no changes to criteria made.
01/01/19	Coding update, added new HCPCS code J1301 (new code effective 1/1/19). Removed HCPCS code J3490.
09/01/19	Annual Review, approved August 13, 2019, effective December 5, 2019. Added information from the El Escorial revised criteria for the diagnosis of ALS.
12/01/20	Annual Review, approved November 19, 2020. Updated re-authorization criteria removing requirement that the respiratory function remains unchanged.
11/01/21	Annual Review, approved October 5, 2021. No changes to policy statements.
08/01/22	Annual Review, approved July 25, 2022. Added Radicava ORS (edaravone) oral suspension to policy with the same coverage criteria as intravenous Radicava.
04/01/23	Interim Review, approved March 14, 2023. Changed title from “Radicava (edaravone)” to “Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Medications”. Added coverage for Relyvrio (sodium phenylbutyrate and taurursodiol) for the treatment of ALS in adults. Removed requirements to be diagnosed with definite or probable ALS and to retain functionality for most activities of daily living defined as scores of 2 points or better on each individual item of the ALS Functional Rating Scale – Revised [ALSFRS-R] for Radicava



Date	Comments
	(edaravone) and Radicava ORS (edaravone) criteria. Updated requirement to have normal respiratory function retained defined as 70% or greater of predicted FVC from 80% or greater of predicted FVC for Radicava (edaravone) and Radicava ORS (edaravone) criteria. Added prescriber requirement to Radicava (edaravone) and Radicava ORS (edaravone) criteria. Changed the wording from "patient" to "individual" throughout the policy for standardization.
06/01/23	Annual Review, approved May 9, 2023. Added coverage criteria for Qalsody (tofersen) for adult individuals with indication of ALS with SOD1 gene mutation. Added J3490 to report Qalsody.
07/01/23	Interim Review, approved June 26, 2023. Updated age requirement of 18 years or older for Qalsody criteria to match FDA label.
10/01/23	Coding update. Added new HCPCS code C9157.
11/01/23	Interim Review, approved October 10, 2023. Added coverage for Exservan (riluzole) and Teglutik (riluzole) for the treatment of ALS.
01/01/24	Coding update. Added new HCPCS code J1304 and termed HCPCS code C9157.
05/01/24	Annual Review, approved April 9, 2024. Added coverage criteria for Teglutik (riluzole).

Disclaimer: This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. The Company adopts policies after careful review of published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines and local standards of practice. Since medical technology is constantly changing, the Company reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate. Member contracts differ in their benefits. Always consult the member benefit booklet or contact a member service representative to determine coverage for a specific medical service or supply. CPT codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by the American Medical Association (AMA). ©2024 Premera All Rights Reserved.

Scope: Medical policies are systematically developed guidelines that serve as a resource for Company staff when determining coverage for specific medical procedures, drugs or devices. Coverage for medical services is subject to the limits and conditions of the member benefit plan. Members and their providers should consult the member benefit booklet or contact a customer service representative to determine whether there are any benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. This medical policy does not apply to Medicare Advantage.



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Language Assistance

- ATENCIÓN:** si habla español, tiene a su disposición servicios gratuitos de asistencia lingüística. Llame al 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- 注意:** 如果您使用繁體中文，您可以免費獲得語言援助服務。請致電 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711)。
- CHÚ Ý:** Nếu bạn nói Tiếng Việt, có các dịch vụ hỗ trợ ngôn ngữ miễn phí dành cho bạn. Gọi số 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- 주의:** 한국어를 사용하시는 경우, 언어 지원 서비스를 무료로 이용하실 수 있습니다. 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711) 번으로 전화해 주십시오.
- ВНИМАНИЕ:** Если вы говорите на русском языке, то вам доступны бесплатные услуги перевода. Звоните 844-722-4661 (телетайп: 711).
- PAUNAWA:** Kung nagsasalita ka ng Tagalog, maaari kang gumamit ng mga serbisyo ng tulong sa wika nang walang bayad. Tumawag sa 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- УВАГА!** Якщо ви розмовляєте українською мовою, ви можете звернутися до безкоштовної служби мовної підтримки. Телефонуйте за номером 844-722-4661 (телетайп: 711).
- ប្រយ័ត្ន:** បើសិនជាអ្នកនិយាយ ភាសាខ្មែរ, សេវាជំនួយផ្នែកភាសា ដោយមិនគិតល្អឺល្អ គឺអាចមានសំរាប់អ្នក។ ចូរ ទូរស័ព្ទ 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711)។
- 注意事項:** 日本語を話される場合、無料の言語支援をご利用いただけます。844-722-4661 (TTY:711) まで、お電話にてご連絡ください。
- ማስታወሻ:** የሚናገሩት ቋንቋ አማርኛ ከሆነ የትርጉም እርዳታ ድርጅቶች፣ በነጻ ሊያገለግሉት ተዘጋጅተዋል። ወደ ሚከተለው ቁጥር ይደውሉ 844-722-4661 (መስማት ለተሳናቸው: 711)።
- XIYYEEFFANNA:** Afaan dubbattu Oroomiffa, tajaajjila gargaarsa afaanii, kanfaltiidhaan ala, ni argama. Bilbilaa 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- ملحوظة:** إذا كنت تتحدث اذكر اللغة، فإن خدمات المساعدة اللغوية تتوافر لك بالمجان. اتصل برقم 844-722-4661 (رقم هاتف الصم والبكم: 711).
- ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਓ:** ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਸੇਵਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਮੁਫਤ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੈ। 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711) 'ਤੇ ਕਾਲ ਕਰੋ।
- ACHTUNG:** Wenn Sie Deutsch sprechen, stehen Ihnen kostenlos sprachliche Hilfsdienstleistungen zur Verfügung. Rufnummer: 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- ໂປດຊາບ:** ຖ້າວ່າ ທ່ານວົ້າພາສາ ລາວ, ການບໍລິການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອດ້ານພາສາ, ໂດຍບໍ່ຄ່າສ່ຽງຄ່າ, ຄວນມີພ້ອມໃຫ້ທ່ານ. ໂທ 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- ATANSYON:** Si w pale Kreyòl Ayisyen, gen sèvis èd pou lang ki disponib gratis pou ou. Rele 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- ATTENTION:** Si vous parlez français, des services d'aide linguistique vous sont proposés gratuitement. Appelez le 844-722-4661 (ATS : 711).
- UWAGA:** Jeżeli mówisz po polsku, możesz skorzystać z bezpłatnej pomocy językowej. Zadzwoń pod numer 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- ATENÇÃO:** Se fala português, encontram-se disponíveis serviços linguísticos, grátis. Ligue para 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- ATTENZIONE:** In caso la lingua parlata sia l'italiano, sono disponibili servizi di assistenza linguistica gratuiti. Chiamare il numero 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711).
- توجه:** اگر بہ زبان فارسی گفتگو می کنید، تسهیلات زبانی بصورت رایگان برای شما فراهم می باشد. با 844-722-4661 (TTY: 711) تماس بگیرید.