

MEDICAL POLICY – 2.03.502

Monoclonal Antibodies for the Treatment of Lymphoma

BCBSA Ref. Policy: 2.03.05

Effective Date: Dec. 1, 2018

Last Revised: Nov. 13, 2018

Replaces: N/A

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:

5.01.549 Off-Label Use of Drugs and Biologic Agents

5.01.550 Pharmacotherapy of Arthropathies


5.01.556 Rituximab: Non-oncologic and Miscellaneous Uses

8.01.533 Radioimmunotherapy in the Treatment of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Select a hyperlink below to be directed to that section.

[POLICY CRITERIA](#) | [CODING](#) | [RELATED INFORMATION](#)

[EVIDENCE REVIEW](#) | [REFERENCES](#) | [HISTORY](#)

 Clicking this icon returns you to the hyperlinks menu above.

Introduction

An antibody is a blood protein. When the immune system detects an unhealthy cell, antibodies attach themselves a molecule known as an antigen on that unhealthy cell. The antibody then acts as flag for other immune system cells, causing those other immune system cells to swarm to the area and fight the unhealthy cell. Cancer cells can evade the immune system by reproducing very quickly, avoiding detection, or completely blocking the immune system. Monoclonal antibodies are drugs that work with the body's natural immune response. Monoclonal antibodies are produced in a laboratory and made to specifically attach to the antigens which are typically found in high numbers on cancer cells. This policy describes when treatment with monoclonal antibodies may be approved to treat lymphoma.

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.

Drug	Medical Necessity
Rituxan® (rituximab)	<p>Rituxan® (rituximab) is a CD20-directed cytolytic antibody and may be considered medically necessary (for the following labeled indications) in the treatment of patients with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma (NHL) and • Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) <p>Rituxan® (rituximab) may be considered medically necessary for the following off-label indications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of any B-cell or other Lymphoid malignancies with documented CD20 antigen expression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ALL, CLL/SLL ○ Primary CNS lymphomas ○ AIDS-related B-cell lymphoma ○ Follicular lymphoma ○ Hairy cell leukemia ○ Lymphoblastic lymphoma ○ MALT lymphoma ○ Hodgkin’s lymphoma ○ Burkitt’s lymphoma ○ Mantle cell lymphoma ○ Splenic marginal zone lymphoma ○ Multiple myeloma ○ Waldenstrom’s macroglobulinemia ○ CD-20 positive leptomeningeal metastases • Treatment of posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder • First-line therapy of monomorphic or polymorphic post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) • Second-line therapy for persistent or progressive PTLD • Maintenance therapy for polymorphic PTLD



Drug	Medical Necessity
<p>Rituxan Hycela™ (rituximab and hyaluronidase human)</p>	<p>Rituxan Hycela™ (rituximab and hyaluronidase human) is a CD20-directed cytolytic antibody and hyaluronidase human, an endoglycoside, and may be considered medically necessary (for the following labeled indications) in the treatment of adult patients with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follicular Lymphoma (FL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Used as a single agent for relapsed or refractory FL ○ Used in combination with first-line chemotherapy for previously untreated FL ○ Used as single agent maintenance therapy in patients achieving a complete or partial response to rituximab in combination with chemotherapy ○ Used as a single agent after first-line cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone (CVP) chemotherapy for non-progressing (including stable disease) • Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone (CHOP) or other anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimens for previously untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma • Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC) for previously untreated and previously treated CLL <p>Rituxan Hycela™ (rituximab and hyaluronidase human) may be considered medically necessary for any other labeled or off-label indications of Rituxan®.</p> <p>Note: Initiate treatment with Rituxan Hycela only after patients have received at least ONE FULL DOSE of a rituximab product by intravenous infusion.</p>
<p>Arzerra® (ofatumumab)</p>	<p>Arzerra® (ofatumumab) may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In combination with chlorambucil, for the treatment of previously untreated patients with CLL for whom fludarabine-based therapy is considered inappropriate



Drug	Medical Necessity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide for the treatment of patients with relapsed CLL For extended treatment of patients who are in complete or partial response after at least two lines of therapy for recurrent or progressive CLL For the treatment of patients with CLL refractory to fludarabine and alemtuzumab
Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin)	<p>Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) may be considered medically necessary for the following labeled indications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously untreated Stage III or IV classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL), in combination with chemotherapy Classical Hodgkin lymphoma at high risk of relapse or progression as post-autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (auto-HSCT) consolidation Classical Hodgkin lymphoma after failure of auto-HSCT or after failure of at least two prior multi-agent chemotherapy regimens in patients who are not auto-HSCT candidates Systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma (sALCL) after failure of at least one prior multi-agent chemotherapy regimen Primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma (pcALCL) or CD30-expressing mycosis fungoides (MF) who have received prior systemic therapy
Lumoxiti™ (moxetumomab pasudotox)	<p>Lumoxiti™ (moxetumomab pasudotox) may be considered medically necessary for the following labeled indication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory hairy cell leukemia (HCL) who received at least two prior systemic therapies, including treatment with a purine nucleoside analog. <p>*Note: Lumoxiti™ is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl ≤ 29 mL/min).</p>

Drug	Investigational
Rituxan® (rituximab)	<p>Rituxan® (rituximab) is considered investigational for the following off-label indication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of lymphoid B-cell malignancies that do not express CD20 antigen



Coding

Code	Description
HCPCS	
J9042	Injection, brentuximab vedotin (Adcetris®), 1 mg
J9302	Injection, ofatumumab (Arzerra®), 10 mg
J9310	Injection, rituximab (Rituxan®), 100 mg
J9999	Not otherwise classified, antineoplastic drugs (Rituxan Hycela™ [rituximab and hyaluronidase human])

Note: CPT codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by the American Medical Association (AMA). HCPCS codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by Centers for Medicare Services (CMS).

Related Information

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL)

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL) is classified as an indolent non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). When CLL/SLL is relapsed or refractory and CD20+ B-cells (not T-cells) are present, treatment is appropriate with Rituximab.

Rituxan® and Arzerra® are intended for IV infusion administration.

Benefit Application

State or federal mandates regarding off-label uses of drugs approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may supersede this policy.

Evidence Review



Description

Normal and malignant hematopoietic cells express various antigens on their surfaces, including: CD20 expressed by B-lymphocytes and B-cell malignancies; CD33, present on myeloid progenitors and acute myeloid leukemia (AML); and CD52, expressed by normal and malignant T- and B-lymphocytes. Monoclonal antibodies have been developed to each of the above antigens and have been investigated for the following labeled and off-label uses.

Rituxan® (rituximab) is a CD20-directed cytolytic antibody indicated for the treatment of patients with following labeled indications:

- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL), and
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

Rituximab and hyaluronidase human (Rituxan Hycela™) is a CD20-directed cytolytic antibody and hyaluronidase human, indicated for the treatment of adult patients with the following labeled indications:

- Follicular Lymphoma (FL)
- Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

Arzerra® (ofatumumab): human monoclonal antibody to the CD20 antigen. Labeled indications:

- Treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) refractory to fludarabine and alemtuzumab.

Brentuximab vedotin is an ADC. The antibody is a chimeric IgG1 directed against CD30. The small molecule, MMAE, is a microtubule disrupting agent. MMAE is covalently attached to the antibody via a linker. Nonclinical data suggest that the anticancer activity of ADCETRIS is due to the binding of the ADC to CD30-expressing cells, followed by internalization of the ADC-CD30 complex, and the release of MMAE via proteolytic cleavage. Binding of MMAE to tubulin disrupts the microtubule network within the cell, subsequently inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptotic death of the cells. Additionally, *in vitro* data provide evidence for antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP).

CD30 is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family. CD30 is expressed on the surface of sALCL cells and on Hodgkin Reed-Sternberg (HRS) cells in classical HL, and has limited



expression on healthy tissue and cells. In vitro data suggest that signaling through CD30-CD30L binding may affect cell survival and proliferation.

Moxetumomab pasudotox-tdfk is a CD22-directed cytotoxin. Moxetumomab pasudotox-tdfk binds CD22 on the cell surface of B-cells and is internalized. Moxetumomab pasudotox-tdfk internalization results in ADP-ribosylation of elongation factor 2, inhibition of protein synthesis, and apoptotic cell death.

NCCN Compendium

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Drugs and Biologics Compendium is based directly on the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. The compendium lists specific panel recommendations for off-label uses of drugs, and each recommendation is supported by a level of evidence category.

The NCCN Categories of Evidence and Consensus used in the recommendations are:

- Category 1: The recommendation is based on high level evidence (eg, randomized controlled trials) and there is uniform NCCN consensus.
- Category 2A: The recommendation is based on lower level evidence and there is uniform NCCN consensus.
- Category 2B: The recommendation is based on lower level evidence and there is nonuniform NCCN consensus (but no major disagreement).
- Category 3: The recommendation is based on any level of evidence but reflects major disagreement.

In June 2008, the NCCN Compendium became one of four references for the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) for oncology coverage policy.

In its national coverage decision, CMS states that, in general, a use identified by the NCCN Compendium is medically accepted if the indication is a Category 1 or 2A as defined by NCCN. A use is not medically accepted if the indication is a category 3 in NCCN.

The local CMS contractor, Noridian Administrative Services (NAS), has issued an additional coverage statement regarding Category 2B:

NAS recognizes NCCN Categories of Evidence Levels Category 1 and Category 2A ONLY as medically accepted indications. If a provider chooses to use NCCN level 2B in support of a



chemotherapeutic drug used off-label in an anti-cancer chemotherapeutic regimen, NAS expects that the provider will make available to NAS significant peer-reviewed Phase II or Phase III studies demonstrating such support. In the absence of such studies, level 2B evidence does not support such use.

The following policy considers only the off-label indications for rituximab and atumumab.

Background

Rituxan® (rituximab)

Regarding Rituxan® (rituximab) for patients with intermediate or aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), an interim analysis of a randomized controlled trial is available in abstract form. The trial compared rituximab plus combination chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone, aka CHOP) to CHOP therapy alone in 400 patients with previously treated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. By intent-to-treat analysis, event-free and overall survival at 12 months was superior in the rituximab plus CHOP arm. In 2002, final results of this trial were published by Coiffier et al., confirming the superior outcomes in the combination arm. In the Coiffier study, event-free survival at 2 years (CI 95%) was 57% in the CHOP + Rituximab arm and 38% in the CHOP alone arm. A 2002 TEC Assessment also found Rituximab met criteria for treatment of patients with intermediate or aggressive B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma based on the Coiffier study.

In a randomized, Phase III trial of 122 patients with untreated advanced-stage mantle cell lymphoma, Lenz and colleagues reported patients receiving cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone (CHOP) plus rituximab (n=62) had significantly superior outcomes than patients receiving CHOP alone (n=60). Complete response rates and median time to treatment failure in the CHOP plus rituximab group vs the CHOP alone group were 34% vs. 7% ($p=0.00024$) and 21 months versus 14 months ($p=0.0131$), respectively. Toxicities were reported to be acceptable and similar in both treatment groups.

The indications for off-label use of rituximab were determined by:

- Considering the limited but evolving evidence in clinical trials indicating that CD20 expression enhanced susceptibility to this drug, and thus a response was more likely;
- Soliciting the expert opinion of physician specialists on its accepted use; and



- National Comprehensive Cancer Network Clinical Practice Guidelines for Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas.

Rituxan Hycela™ (rituximab and hyaluronidase human)

Evidence for efficacy and safety of Rituxan Hycela™ (rituximab and hyaluronidase human) was evaluated in three studies of each specified indication. All studies demonstrated comparability of the subcutaneous (SC) formulation to the intravenous (IV) formulation of rituximab.

Follicular Lymphoma

The SABRINA study was a randomized, controlled, open-label, multicenter Phase 3 trial that evaluated 410 patients with previously untreated CD20-positive FL of Grade 1, 2, or 3a who received either IV Rituxan® (rituximab) or one cycle of an IV rituximab product followed by SC Rituxan Hycela™ (rituximab), plus chemotherapy. The primary endpoint was overall response (complete response, unconfirmed complete response, and partial response) at the end of induction, which amounted to 84.9% (95% CI 79.2 – 89.5) in the IV group and 84.4% (95% CI 78.7 – 89.1) in the SC group, for a difference of -0.5% (95% CI -7.7 – 6.8). The frequency of adverse events was similar in both groups (95% in the IV group and 96% in the SC group).

Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

The MabEase study was a randomized, controlled, open-label, multicenter Phase 3b trial that evaluated 576 patients with previously untreated CD20-positive DLBCL who received either IV rituximab or one cycle of an IV rituximab product followed by SC rituximab, plus chemotherapy. The primary endpoint was complete response/unconfirmed complete response (CR/Cru) at the end of induction, which amounted to 50.6% (95% CI 45.3% - 55.9%) in the SC group and 42.4% (95% CI 35.1% - 49.7%) in the IV group (P=0.076). Safety profiles were similar between arms, with no unexpected safety signals.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

The SAWYER study was a randomized, controlled, open-label, multicenter, non-inferiority Phase 1b trial that evaluated 176 patients with previously untreated CD20-positive CLL who received either IV rituximab or one cycle of an IV rituximab product followed by SC rituximab, plus



chemotherapy. Overall, the study demonstrated non-inferiority of SC rituximab to IV rituximab through the primary endpoint of pharmacokinetic profiles. The geometric mean trough serum concentration was 97.5 mcg/mL in the SC group and 61.5 mcg/mL in the IV group, with an adjusted geometric mean ratio of 1.53 (90% CI 1.27 – 1.85). The proportion of patients reporting adverse events was similar between treatment arms.

Arzerra® (ofatumumab)

The evidence for efficacy and safety of Arzerra® (ofatumumab) is currently limited to uncontrolled clinical studies. This evidence suggests ofatumumab is efficacious for achieving an objective response in approximately 50% patients with fludrabine- or alemtuzumab-refractory CLL.

The drug also appears to have efficacy in some patients with rituximab-refractory disease.

Controlled clinical trials are needed to establish the superiority of ofatumumab over other therapeutic alternative (eg, rituximab). In addition, improved survival remains to be established.

Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin)

The efficacy of Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) in patients with classical HL who relapsed after autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation was evaluated in one open-label, single-arm, multicenter trial. One hundred two patients were treated with 1.8 mg/kg of ADCETRIS intravenously over 30 minutes every 3 weeks. An independent review facility (IRF) performed efficacy evaluations which included overall response rate (ORR = complete remission [CR] + partial remission [PR]) and duration of response as defined by clinical and radiographic measures including computed tomography (CT) and positron-emission tomography (PET) as defined in the 2007 Revised Response Criteria for Malignant Lymphoma (modified). The 102 patients ranged in age from 15–77 years (median, 31 years) and most were female (53%) and white (87%). Patients had received a median of 5 prior therapies including autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Duration of response is calculated from date of first response to date of progression or data cutoff date.



Lumoxiti™ (moxetumomab pasudotox)

The efficacy of Lumoxiti™ (moxetumomab pasudotox) was based upon a pivotal multicenter trial of Moxetumomab Pasudotox in relapsed/refractory Hairy Cell Leukemia, conducted in patients with histologically confirmed HCL or HCL variant with a need for therapy based on presence of cytopenias or splenomegaly and who had received prior treatment with at least 2 systemic therapies, including 1 purine nucleoside analog (PNA). Eligible patients had serum creatinine \leq 1.5 mg/dL or creatinine clearance \geq 60 mL/min as estimated by the Cockcroft Gault equation.

A total of 80 patients were enrolled; 77 with classic HCL and 3 with HCL variant. The median age was 60 years (range: 34 to 84) years, 79% were male, and 94% were Caucasian. At baseline, 98% of patients had an ECOG performance status of 0 or 1. The median number of prior treatments was 3 (range: 2 to 11); all patients received prior PNA therapy, including 29% in combination with rituximab. The most common other prior treatment regimens were rituximab monotherapy (51%), interferon-alpha (25%), and a BRAF inhibitor (18%). At baseline, 33% (26/80) of patients had low hemoglobin ($<$ 10 g/dL), 68% (54/80) of patients had neutropenia ($<$ 1000/mm³), and 84% (67/80) patients had baseline platelet counts $<$ 100,000/mm³. About 35% of patients had enlarged spleens (\geq 14 cm, assessed by BICR) at baseline.

Patients received moxetumomab pasudotox 0.04 mg/kg as an intravenous infusion over 30 minutes on Days 1, 3, and 5 of each 28-day cycle for a maximum of 6 cycles or until documentation of complete response (CR), disease progression, or unacceptable toxicity. The median duration of follow-up was 16.7 months (range: 2 to 49). An independent review committee (IRC) performed efficacy evaluations using blood, bone marrow, and imaging criteria adapted from previous HCL studies and consensus guidelines. Efficacy of moxetumomab pasudotox in HCL was evaluated by the IRC-assessed rate of durable CR, as confirmed by maintenance of hematologic remission (hemoglobin \geq 11 g/dL, neutrophils \geq 1500/mm³, and platelets \geq 100,000/mm³ without transfusions or growth factor for at least 4 weeks) more than 180 days after IRC-assessed CR. The IRC-assessed durable CR rate was 30% (24/80 patients; 95% CI: 20, 41).

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

Randomized Placebo-controlled Clinical Trial in Classical HL Post-auto-HSCT Consolidation (Study 3)

The efficacy of Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) in patients with classical HL at high risk of relapse or disease progression post-auto-HSCT was studied in a randomized, double-blind,



placebo-controlled clinical trial. Three hundred twenty-nine patients were randomized 1:1 to receive placebo or Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) 1.8 mg/kg intravenously over 30 minutes every 3 weeks for up to 16 cycles, beginning 30–45 days post-auto-HSCT. Patients in the placebo arm with progressive disease per investigator could receive Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) as part of a separate trial. The primary endpoint was progression-free survival (PFS) determined by IRF. Standard international guidelines were followed for infection prophylaxis for HSV, VZV, and PCP post-auto-HSCT [see Clinical Trial Experience (6.1)].

High risk of post-auto-HSCT relapse or progression was defined according to status following frontline therapy: refractory, relapse within 12 months, or relapse \geq 12 months with extranodal disease. Patients were required to have obtained a CR, PR, or stable disease (SD) to most recent pre-auto-HSCT salvage therapy.

A total of 329 patients were enrolled and randomized (165 Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin), 164 placebo); 327 patients received study treatment. Patient demographics and baseline characteristics were generally balanced between treatment arms. The 329 patients ranged in age from 18–76 years (median, 32 years) and most were male (53%) and white (94%). Patients had received a median of 2 prior systemic therapies (range, 2–8) excluding autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. PFS is calculated from randomization to date of disease progression or death (due to any cause). The median PFS follow-up time from randomization was 22 months (range, 0–49). Study 3 demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in IRF-assessed PFS and increase in median PFS in the Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) arm compared with the placebo arm. At the time of the PFS analysis, an interim overall survival analysis demonstrated no difference.

Clinical Trial in Relapsed sALCL (Study 2)

The efficacy of Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) in patients with relapsed sALCL was evaluated in one open-label, single-arm, multicenter trial. This trial included patients who had sALCL that was relapsed after prior therapy. Fifty-eight patients were treated with 1.8 mg/kg of ADCETRIS administered intravenously over 30 minutes every 3 weeks. An IRF performed efficacy evaluations which included overall response rate (ORR = complete remission [CR] + partial remission [PR]) and duration of response as defined by clinical and radiographic measures including computed tomography (CT) and positron-emission tomography (PET) as defined in the 2007 Revised Response Criteria for Malignant Lymphoma (modified).

The 58 patients ranged in age from 14–76 years (median, 52 years) and most were male (57%) and white (83%). Patients had received a median of 2 prior therapies; 26% of patients had



received prior autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Fifty percent (50%) of patients were relapsed and 50% of patients were refractory to their most recent prior therapy. Seventy-two percent (72%) were anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-negative.

Duration of response is calculated from date of first response to date of progression or data cutoff date.

Clinical Input Received from Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers

2004 Update

The U.S. Pharmacopoeial Convention (2003) has concluded that Rituxan® (rituximab) is accepted for the following off-label indications: a) as first-line treatment of diffuse aggressive NHL; b) treatment of relapsed or refractory diffuse aggressive NHL; c) first-line treatment of intermediate to high-grade NHL; and d) first-line treatment of low-grade NHL.

2006 Update

Studies continue, but have not yet been published, which would indicate the safety and efficacy of Mylotarg® as a single-agent treatment for patients who are CD33-positive with AML in first relapse. Outcomes of these studies are awaited.

2008 Update

NCCN guidelines v.3.2008 recommends rituximab (preferred), or alkylating agents such as cyclophosphamide or chlorambucil as single agents for first-line therapy for follicular lymphoma in elderly or infirm patients.

2009 Update

Both R-CHOP (rituximab with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone) and R-CVP (rituximab with cyclophosphamide, vincristine and prednisone) have been used successfully in the treatment of patients with symptomatic follicular lymphoma (FL). Ganguly and



Patel (2009) conducted a meta-analysis of relevant literature comparing both treatment arms for FL with response being the final endpoint. Two analyses were conducted: The first analysis compared R-CHOP to R-CVP as frontline agents for the treatment of FL and the second analysis included both untreated and relapsed patients. The authors report that for both studies, R-CVP was superior to R-CHOP when evaluating for complete response (CR). However for overall response (CR+PR), R-CHOP was superior. The authors concluded that both R-CHOP and R-CVP protocols achieve excellent overall response. In patients with known cardiac history, omission of anthracyclines is reasonable and R-CVP provides a competitive CR rate. In younger patients with FL where cumulative cardio-toxicity may be of importance in the long term and in whom future stem cell transplantation is an option, again R-CVP may be a more appealing option.

The Company recognizes uses of rituximab, ofatumumab, , and alemtuzumab listed in the NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium with Categories of Evidence and Consensus of 1 and 2A as proven and Categories of Evidence and Consensus of 2B and 3 as unproven. However, Category 2B uses may be considered for coverage if they are substantiated by provider submission of significant peer-reviewed Phase II or Phase III studies demonstrating treatment effectiveness.

2010 Update

Updated to reflect current NCCN Compendium recommendations as of February 2010. Added newly marketed anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody, ofatumumab. Added information concerning the voluntary withdrawal of gemtuzumab from the market.

2011 Update

Policy updated with literature review. Policy statements for Mylotarg® and supporting data removed from policy statement and any reference throughout the policy subsequent to FDA withdrawal of approval for this drug.

2012 Update

Policy updated to include NCCN recommendation for treatment of leptomeningeal metastases. (Category 2A) These may occur with various solid tumors, breast and lung being the most common. Therapy is palliative and usually of limited duration, as the average life expectancy of these patients is only a few weeks.



2013 Update

Policy updated to include NCCN recommendation for addition of rituximab in induction/consolidation treatment of, ALL, CLL/SLL, primary CNS lymphomas, AIDS-related B-cell lymphoma, follicular lymphoma, hairy cell leukemia, and lymphoblastic lymphoma. (Category 2A and above) Also treatment of post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder. (Category 2A)

Added Arzerra® (ofatumumab) NCCN recommended off-label use for Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia. (Category 2A)

Campath (alemtuzumab) removed from policy as it is no longer commercially available.

2014 Update

Policy updated to include new labeled indication in combination with chlorambucil for the treatment of previously untreated patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) for whom fludarabine-based therapy is considered inappropriate.

2015 Update

Policy updated with primary literature review and reference to NCCN guidelines. No new evidence was found that would require a change in this policy.

2016 Update

Policy updated with primary literature review and reference to NCCN guidelines. Adcetris criteria, description, and rationale were added to the policy.

2017 Update

Policy updated with primary literature review and reference to NCCN guidelines. Rituxan Hyclea™ criteria, description, and rationale were added to the policy.



2018 Update

Policy updated with literature review and reference to NCCN guidelines. Moxetumomab pasudotox criteria, description, and rationale were added to the policy.

Medicare National Coverage

There is no national coverage determination.

References

1. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC). Off-label uses of monoclonal antibodies for treatment of B-cell lymphoid or myeloid malignancies. TEC Assessments 2001; Tab 7.
2. Coiffier B, Lepage E, Briere J et al. CHOP chemotherapy plus rituximab compared with CHOP alone in elderly patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. *N Engl J Med* 2002; 346(4):235-42.
3. 2002 TEC Assessment; Tab 3, Rituximab for treatment of intermediate or aggressive B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
4. Lundin J, Kimby E, Bjorkholm M et al. Phase II trial of subcutaneous anti-CD52 monoclonal antibody alemtuzumab (Campath-1H) as first-line treatment for patients with B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL). *Blood* 2002; 100(3):768-73.
5. Lang K, Menzin J, Erle CC et al. Outcomes in patients treated with gemtuzumab ozogamicin for relapsed acute myelogenous leukemia. *Am J Health Syst Pharm* 2002; 59(10):941-8.
6. Hainsworth JD, Litchy S, Burris HA 3rd et al. Rituximab as first-line and maintenance therapy for patients with indolent non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol* 2002; 20(20):4261-7.
7. Hainsworth JD, Litchy S, Barton JH et al. Single-agent rituximab as first-line and maintenance treatment for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma: a phase II trial of the Minnie Pearl Cancer Research Network. *J Clin Oncol* 2003; 21(9):1746-51.
8. Reyes F (Ed). Multiple applications of Rituximab in optimizing therapy for non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. *Semin Oncol* 2004; 31(No. 1, suppl 2):1-37.
9. U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. Finalized Drug Information. [Website]. Rockville, MD: U.S. Pharmacopeia; 2003. Accessed December 2016.
10. Kell WJ, Burnett AK, Chopra R et al. A feasibility study of simultaneous administration of Gemtuzumab Ozogamicin with intensive chemotherapy in induction and consolidation in younger patients with acute myeloid leukemia. *Blood*. 2003 15; 102(13):4277-83.
11. Erba HP. Treatment options for newly diagnosed patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Curr Hematol Rep*. 2004; 3(1):47-53.
12. Lenz G, Dreyling M, Hoster E et al. Immunochemotherapy with rituximab and cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone significantly improves response time to treatment failure, but not long-term outcome in patients with previously untreated mantle cell lymphoma: results of a prospective randomized trial of the German Low Grade Lymphoma Study Group (GLSG). *J Clin Oncol*. 2005; 23(9):1984-92.



13. Marcus R, Imrie K, Belch A et al. CVP Chemotherapy plus rituximab compared with CVP as first-line treatment for advanced follicular lymphoma. *Blood*. 2005; 105(4):1417-23.
14. Habermann TM, Weller EA, Morrison VA et al. Rituximab-CHOP versus CHOP alone or with maintenance rituximab in older patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006;24(19):3121-7.
15. Wendtner CM, Rigen M, Schweighofer CD et al. Consolidation with alemtuzumab in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) in first remission – experience on safety and efficacy within a randomized multicenter phase III trial of the German CLL Study Group (GCLLSG). *Leukemia*. 2004;18(6):1093-101.
16. Tauro S, Craddock C, Peggs, K et al. Allogeneic stem-cell transplantation using a reduced-intensity conditioning regimen has the capacity to produce durable remission and long-term disease-free survival in patients with high-risk acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplasia. *Clin Oncol*. 2005;23(36):9387-93. Epub 2005 Nov 28.
17. van Besien K, Artz A, Smith S et al. Fludarabine, melphalan, and alemtuzumab conditioning in adults with standard-risk advanced acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23(24):5728-38. Epub 2005 Jul 11.
18. Fiegl M, Falkner A, Hopfinger G et al. Collaborative Study Group on Alemtuzumab in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Routine clinical use of alemtuzumab in patients with heavily pretreated B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia: a nation-wide retrospective study in Austria. *Cancer* 2006; 107(10):2408-16.
19. Elter T, Borchmann P, Schulz H et al. Fludarabine in combination with alemtuzumab is effective and feasible in patients with relapsed or refractory B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia: Results of a phase II trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23 (28):7024-31. Epub 2005 Sept 6.
20. Tam CS, Wolf M, Prince HM et al. Fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, and rituximab for the treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia or indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma. *Cancer* 2006;106 (11):2412-20.
21. Swords R, Nolan A, Fay M et al. Treatment of refractory fludarabine induced autoimmune haemolytic with the anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody rituximab. *Clin Lab Haematol* 2006;28(1):57-9.
22. Byrd JC, Gribben JG, Peterson BL et al. Select high-risk genetic features predict earlier progression following chemoimmunotherapy with fludarabine and rituximab in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: justification for risk-adapted therapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24(3):437-43. Epub 2005 Dec 12.
23. Taksin AL, Legrand O, Raffoux E et al. High efficacy and safety profile of fractionated doses of Mylotarg as induction therapy in patients with relapsed acute myeloblastic leukemia: a prospective study of the alpha group. *Leukemia* 2007;21(1):66-71. Epub 2006 Oct 19.
24. Sekeres MA. Non-transplant therapy for older adults with acute myeloid leukemia. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 2006;4(1):51-6. Review.
25. Fenton C, Perry CM. Gemtuzumab ozogamicin: a review of its use in acute myeloid leukemia. *Drugs* 2005;65(16):2405-27. Review.
26. Reviewed and recommended for adoption by the Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee, September 26, 2006; May 27, 2008; and March 30, 2010.
27. Reviewed and recommended for adoption by Oncology Advisory Panel, February 22, 2007; May 22, 2008; and May 19, 2010.
28. National Comprehensive Cancer Network Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas. V.3.2008.
29. Ghielmini M, Hsu, Schmitz SF, Cogliatti SB; et al. Prolonged treatment with rituximab in patients with follicular lymphoma significantly increases event-free survival and response duration compared with the standard weekly x 4 schedule. *Blood* 2004; 103:4416-23.
30. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. The NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium. Accessed December 2016.
31. Ganguly S, Patel V. R-CHOP versus R-CVP in the treatment of follicular lymphoma: a meta-analysis and critical appraisal of current literature. *J Hematol Oncol* 2009;Mar 24;2(1):14.



32. Davies A, Merli F, Mihaljevic B, et al. Efficacy and safety of subcutaneous rituximab versus intravenous rituximab for first-line treatment of follicular lymphoma (SABRINA): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Haematol.* 2017;4(6): e272-82.
33. Lugtenburg P, Avivi I, Berenschot H, et al. Efficacy and safety of subcutaneous and intravenous rituximab plus cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone in first-line diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: the randomized MabEase study. *Haematologica.* 2017;102(11): 1913-22.
34. Assouline S, Buccheri V, Delmer A, et al. Pharmacokinetics, safety, and efficacy of subcutaneous versus intravenous rituximab plus chemotherapy as treatment for chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (SAWYER): a phase 1b, open-label, randomised controlled non-inferiority trial. *Lancet Haematol.* 2016;3(3): e128-38.
35. Coiffier B, Lepage S, Pedersen LM et al. Safety and efficacy of ofatumumab, a fully human monoclonal anti-CD20 antibody, in patients with relapsed or refractory B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia: a phase 1-2 study. *Blood.* 2008; 111:1094-1100.
36. Wierda W, Kipps T, Mayer J et al. Ofatumumab as single-agent CD20 immunotherapy in fludarabine-refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia 2010 (In press).
37. Wierda WG, Kipps TJ, Durig J et al. Ofatumumab combined with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (O-FC) shows high activity in patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL): results from a randomized, multicenter, international, two-dose, parallel group, phase II trial [abstract]. *Blood* 2009; 114:207.
38. Hagenbeek A, Gadeberg O, Johnson P et al. First clinical use of ofatumumab, a novel fully human anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody in relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma: results of a phase 1/2 trial. *Blood* 2008; 111:5486-5495.
39. FDA News Release: Pfizer Voluntarily Withdraws Cancer Treatment Mylotarg from U.S. Market. June 21, 2010. Accessed December 2016.
40. Foà R. Changes in the treatment landscape for chronic lymphoid leukemia. *N Engl J Med.* 2014 Jul 17;371(3):273-4.
41. Product information for Adcetris®. Seattle Genetics, Inc. Bothell, WA. August, 2011. Available at: <https://adctris.com/themes/adctris/assets/docs/PrescribingInformation.pdf> Accessed November 2018.
42. Product information for Lumoxiti™. AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Wilmington, DE. 2018. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2018/761104s000lbl.pdf Accessed November 2018.

History

Date	Comments
08/15/01	Add to Medicine Section - New Policy
08/13/02	Replace Policy - Policy revised; policy statement changed regarding Rituximab for intermediate or aggressive NHL.
07/13/04	Replace Policy - Policy revised with literature updated; added the 2004 US Pharmacopeia and the American Hospital Formulary Service off-label indications to the Benefit Application section; clarification made: mantle cell was removed from investigational status; otherwise, policy statement unchanged.
12/14/04	Replace Policy / New Policy - Policy replaces BC.2.03.05 per direction from OAP 10/29/04 meeting. Indications changed from investigational to medically necessary.
10/11/05	Replace Policy - Scheduled reviewed. Added two off-label indications to Rituximab in



Date	Comments
	policy statement.
02/06/06	Codes updated - No other changes.
06/23/06	Update Scope and Disclaimer - No other changes.
12/12/06	Replace Policy - Policy reviewed by P&T Committee on September 26, 2006; policy statement expanded to include the use of Alemtuzumab (CamPath®) in the treatment of malignancies other than CLL that express CD-52 antigen as a medically necessary indication; and the use of Gemtuzumab ozogamicin (Mylotarg®) in the treatment of malignancies other than CLL which express CD-33 antigen as a medically necessary indication; malignancies other than CD33-positive remain investigational, but the condition of AML has been removed from this particular statement indication.
02/22/07	Update References - Policy reviewed and recommended by OAP February 22, 2007. No change to policy statement.
04/10/07	Replace Policy - Policy Guidelines amended to indicate that Mylotarg is intended for IV administration.
06/10/08	Replace Policy - Policy updated with literature search. Policy statement under Rituxan updated to include: "Therapy of other B-cell malignancies that express CD-20 antigen including some cases of CD-20 positive Hodgkin's Disease and Monotherapy as first-line follicular lymphoma treatment for elderly patients, or others who are not good candidates for cytotoxic chemotherapy" as a medically necessary indication. Policy reviewed and recommended by OAP May 22, 2008. P&T reviewed and approved on May 27, 2008.
02/10/09	Code Update - Code 273.3 added; no other changes.
05/12/09	Replace Policy - Policy statements revised to clarify off-label uses. Intent of policy remains unchanged. NCCN categories of evidence added to Description and Rationale. References added.
10/13/09	Cross Reference Update - No other changes.
05/11/10	Cross Reference Update - No other changes.
08/10/10	Replace Policy - Policy updated the Rituximab labeled indications reflecting the latest revision (02/2010) by deleting all the references to the other chemotherapy agents. Reviewed and recommended by P&T in March 2010; by OAP in May 2010. Mylotarg removed. Arzerra added.
10/19/11	Related Policy 5.01.01 added.
09/11/12	Replace policy. Policy updated with literature review. CD20 positive leptomeningeal metastases added to the list of approved off-label indications for rituximab.
11/26/12	Related Policies Update, add 5.01.526.
10/14/13	Replace policy. Within the Policy section, additional examples of off-label indications for Rituxan® have been added to the list of those considered medically necessary; Azerra® has an added medically necessary indication for salvage treatment of



Date	Comments
	Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia / Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma in rituximab-intolerant patients; and Campath® has been removed from the policy as it is no longer commercially available. Description, Policy Guidelines and Rationale sections updated in support of the changes within the Policy section. HCPCS code J9010 for Campath removed from the coding section.
11/20/13	Update Related Policies. 5.01.01 deleted and replaced with 5.01.549.
12/18/13	Update Related Policies. Change title to 5.01.526.
03/17/14	Update Related Policies. Add new policy 5.01.550 which replaces 5.01.526 and 5.01.601; they are now deleted.
08/11/14	Annual Review. Policy updated to include new labeled indication in combination with chlorambucil for the treatment of previously untreated patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) for whom fludarabine-based therapy is considered inappropriate. ICD-9 diagnosis codes removed.
11/05/14	Minor correction. Correct usage to "CD20" throughout the policy to be consistent. No other changes.
01/23/15	Update Related Policies. Add 5.01.556.
10/13/15	Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review; no change in policy statements. Remove CPT codes 96409-96417; these are not primarily utilized in adjudication.
01/01/17	Annual Review, approved December 13, 2016. Adcetris® criteria, description, and rationale were added to the policy.
01/13/17	Coding update, added HCPCS code J9042.
12/01/17	Annual Review, approved November 14, 2017. Rituxan Hyclea™ criteria, description, and rationale were added to the policy.
07/01/18	Interim Review, approved June 5, 2018. Criteria for Rituxan revised for clarity. Removed HCPCS code J9999.
08/01/18	Interim Review, approved July 10, 2018. Updated Adcetris indications.
12/01/18	Annual Review, approved November 13, 2018. Lumoxiti (moxetumomab pasudotox) added. Added HCPCS code J9999.

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). ©2018 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.



Discrimination is Against the Law

Premera Blue Cross complies with applicable Federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex. Premera does not exclude people or treat them differently because of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex.

Premera:

- Provides free aids and services to people with disabilities to communicate effectively with us, such as:
 - Qualified sign language interpreters
 - Written information in other formats (large print, audio, accessible electronic formats, other formats)
- Provides free language services to people whose primary language is not English, such as:
 - Qualified interpreters
 - Information written in other languages

If you need these services, contact the Civil Rights Coordinator.

If you believe that Premera has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex, you can file a grievance with:

Civil Rights Coordinator - Complaints and Appeals
PO Box 91102, Seattle, WA 98111
Toll free 855-332-4535, Fax 425-918-5592, TTY 800-842-5357
Email AppealsDepartmentInquiries@Premera.com

You can file a grievance in person or by mail, fax, or email. If you need help filing a grievance, the Civil Rights Coordinator is available to help you.

You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights, electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at <https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf>, or by mail or phone at: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue SW, Room 509F, HHH Building
Washington, D.C. 20201, 1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD)
Complaint forms are available at <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/office/file/index.html>.

Getting Help in Other Languages

This Notice has Important Information. This notice may have important information about your application or coverage through Premera Blue Cross. There may be key dates in this notice. You may need to take action by certain deadlines to keep your health coverage or help with costs. You have the right to get this information and help in your language at no cost. Call 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

አማርኛ (Amharic):

ይህ ማስታወቂያ አስፈላጊ መረጃ ይዟል። ይህ ማስታወቂያ ስለ ማመልከቻዎ ወይም የ Premera Blue Cross ሽፋን አስፈላጊ መረጃ ሊኖረው ይችላል። በዚህ ማስታወቂያ ውስጥ ቁልፍ ቀዳሾች ሊኖሩ ይችላሉ። የጤና ሽፋንዎን ለመጠበቅና በአስፋፈል እርዳታ ለማግኘት በተውሰኑ የጊዜ ገደቦች እርምጃ መውሰድ ይገባዎት ይሆናል። ይህን መረጃ እንዲያገኙ እና የለምንም ክፍያ በቋንቋዎ እርዳታ እንዲያገኙ መሰታወቅ አለዎት። በስልክ ቁጥር 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357) ይደውሉ።

العربية (Arabic):

يحتوي هذا الإشعار على معلومات هامة. قد يحتوي هذا الإشعار على معلومات مهمة بخصوص طلبك أو التغطية التي تزيد الحصول عليها من خلال Premera Blue Cross. قد تكون هناك تواريخ مهمة في هذا الإشعار. وقد تحتاج لاتخاذ إجراء في تواريخ معينة للحفاظ على تغطيتك الصحية أو المساعدة في دفع التكاليف. يحق لك الحصول على هذه المعلومات والمساعدة بلغتك دون تكبد أية تكلفة. اتصل بـ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)

中文 (Chinese):

本通知有重要的訊息。本通知可能有關於您透過 Premera Blue Cross 提交的申請或保險的重要訊息。本通知內可能有重要日期。您可能需要在截止日期之前採取行動，以保留您的健康保險或者費用補貼。您有權利免費以您的母語得到本訊息和幫助。請撥電話 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)。

Oromoo (Cushite):

Beeksisni kun odeeffannoo barbaachisaa qaba. Beeksisti kun sagantaa yookan karaa Premera Blue Cross tiin tajaajila keessan ilaalchisee odeeffannoo barbaachisaa qabaachuu danda'a. Guyyaawwan murteessaa ta'an beeksisa kana keessatti ilaalaa. Tarii kaffaltiidhaan deeggaramuuf yookan tajaajila fayyaa keessaniif guyyaa dhumaa irratti wanti raawwattan jiraachuu danda'a. Kaffaltii irraa bilisa haala ta'een afaan keessaniin odeeffannoo argachuu fi deeggarsa argachuuf mirga ni qabaattu. Lakkoofsa bilbilaa 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357) tii bilbilaa.

Français (French):

Cet avis a d'importantes informations. Cet avis peut avoir d'importantes informations sur votre demande ou la couverture par l'intermédiaire de Premera Blue Cross. Le présent avis peut contenir des dates clés. Vous devez peut-être prendre des mesures par certains délais pour maintenir votre couverture de santé ou d'aide avec les coûts. Vous avez le droit d'obtenir cette information et de l'aide dans votre langue à aucun coût. Appelez le 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Kreyòl ayisyen (Creole):

Avi sila a gen Enfòmasyon Enpòtan ladann. Avi sila a kapab genyen enfòmasyon enpòtan konsènan aplikasyon w lan oswa konsènan kouvèti asirans lan atravè Premera Blue Cross. Kapab genyen dat ki enpòtan nan avi sila a. Ou ka gen pou pran kèk aksyon avan sèten dat limit pou ka kenbe kouvèti asirans sante w la oswa pou yo ka ede w avèk depans yo. Se dwa w pou resewva enfòmasyon sa a ak asistans nan lang ou pale a, san ou pa gen pou peye pou sa. Rele nan 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Deutsche (German):

Diese Benachrichtigung enthält wichtige Informationen. Diese Benachrichtigung enthält unter Umständen wichtige Informationen bezüglich Ihres Antrags auf Krankenversicherungsschutz durch Premera Blue Cross. Suchen Sie nach eventuellen wichtigen Terminen in dieser Benachrichtigung. Sie könnten bis zu bestimmten Stichtagen handeln müssen, um Ihren Krankenversicherungsschutz oder Hilfe mit den Kosten zu behalten. Sie haben das Recht, kostenlose Hilfe und Informationen in Ihrer Sprache zu erhalten. Rufen Sie an unter 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Hmoob (Hmong):

Tsawb ntawv tshaj xo no muaj cov ntshiab lus tseem ceeb. Tej zaum tsawb ntawv tshaj xo no muaj cov ntshiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj daim ntawv thov kev pab los yog koj qhov kev pab cuam hnuv ntawm Premera Blue Cross. Tej zaum muaj cov hnuv tseem ceeb uas sau rau hauv daim ntawv no. Tej zaum koj kuj yuav tau ua qee yam uas peb kom koj ua tsis pub dhau cov caij nyuog uas teev tseg rau hauv daim ntawv no mas koj thiaj yuav tau txais kev pab cuam kho mob los yog kev pab them tej nqi kho mob ntawd. Koj muaj cai kom lawv muab cov ntshiab lus no uas tau muab sau ua koj hom lus pub dawb rau koj. Hu rau 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Iloko (Ilocano):

Daytoy a Pakdaar ket naglaon iti Napateg nga Impormasion. Daytoy a pakdaar mabalin nga adda ket naglaon iti napateg nga impormasion maipanggep iti aplikasyonyo wenna coverage babaen iti Premera Blue Cross. Daytoy ket mabalin dagiti importante a petsa iti daytoy a pakdaar. Mabalin nga adda rumbeng nga aramidenyo nga addang sakbay dagiti partikular a naituding nga aldaw tapno mapagtalinaedyo ti coverage ti salun-atyto wenna tulong kadagiti gastos. Adda karbenganyo a mangala iti daytoy nga impormasion ken tulong iti bukodyo a pagsasao nga awan ti bayadanyo. Tumawag iti numero nga 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Italiano (Italian):

Questo avviso contiene informazioni importanti. Questo avviso può contenere informazioni importanti sulla tua domanda o copertura attraverso Premera Blue Cross. Potrebbero esserci date chiave in questo avviso. Potrebbe essere necessario un tuo intervento entro una scadenza determinata per consentirti di mantenere la tua copertura o sovvenzione. Hai il diritto di ottenere queste informazioni e assistenza nella tua lingua gratuitamente. Chiama 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

日本語 (Japanese):

この通知には重要な情報が含まれています。この通知には、Premera Blue Cross の申請または補償範囲に関する重要な情報が含まれている場合があります。この通知に記載されている可能性がある重要な日付をご確認ください。健康保険や有料サポートを維持するには、特定の期日までに行動を取らなければならない場合があります。ご希望の言語による情報とサポートが無料で提供されます。800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)までお電話ください。

한국어 (Korean):

본 통지서에는 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 즉 이 통지서는 귀하의 신청에 관하여 그리고 Premera Blue Cross 를 통한 커버리지에 관한 정보를 포함하고 있을 수 있습니다. 본 통지서에는 핵심이 되는 날짜들이 있을 수 있습니다. 귀하의 귀하의 건강 커버리지를 계속 유지하거나 비용을 절감하기 위해서 일정한 마감일까지 조치를 취해야 할 필요가 있을 수 있습니다. 귀하의 이러한 정보와 도움을 귀하의 언어로 비용 부담없이 얻을 수 있는 권리가 있습니다. 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357) 로 전화하십시오.

ລາວ (Lao):

ແຈ້ງການນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສໍາຄັນ. ແຈ້ງການນີ້ອາດຈະມີຂໍ້ມູນສໍາຄັນກ່ຽວກັບຄໍາອ້ອງສະໝັກ ຫຼື ຄວາມຄົມຄອງປະກັນໄພຂອງທ່ານຜ່ານ Premera Blue Cross. ອາດຈະມີວັນທີ່ສໍາຄັນໃນແຈ້ງການນີ້. ທ່ານອາດຈະຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງດໍາເນີນການຕາມກຳນົດ ເວລາສະເພາະເພື່ອຮັກສາຄວາມຄົມຄອງປະກັນສະພາບ ຫຼື ຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອເວັ້ນເວົ້ອງຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍຂອງທ່ານໄດ້. ທ່ານມີສິດໄດ້ຮັບຂໍ້ມູນນີ້ ແລະ ຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອເປັນພາສາຂອງທ່ານໂດຍບໍ່ເສຍຄ່າ. ໃຫ້ໃບທາ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

ភាសាខ្មែរ (Khmer):

សេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងនេះមានព័ត៌មានយ៉ាងសំខាន់។ សេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងនេះប្រហែលជាមានព័ត៌មានយ៉ាងសំខាន់អំពីទម្រង់បែបបទ ឬការរ៉ាប់រងរបស់អ្នកតាមរយៈ Premera Blue Cross ។ ប្រហែលជាមាន កាលបរិច្ឆេទសំខាន់នៅក្នុងសេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងនេះ។ អ្នកប្រហែលជាត្រូវការបញ្ជាក់សមត្ថភាព ដល់កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងជាប់គ្នាសំខាន់ ដើម្បីនឹងរក្សាទុកការធានារ៉ាប់រងអនាគតរបស់អ្នក ឬប្រាក់ជំនួយចេញថ្លៃ។ អ្នកមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាននេះ និងជំនួយនៅក្នុងភាសារបស់អ្នកដោយមិនអស់លុយឡើយ។ សូមទូរស័ព្ទ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)។

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ (Punjabi):

ਇਸ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਖਾਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ. ਇਸ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਵਿਚ Premera Blue Cross ਵਲੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਕਵਰੇਜ ਅਤੇ ਅਰਜੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ . ਇਸ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਨਵ ਖਾਸ ਤਾਰੀਖਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ. ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਸਰਤ ਕਵਰੇਜ ਰਿੱਖਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਓਸ ਦੀ ਲਾਗਤ ਜਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਦੇ ਇਕੱਠ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਅੰਤਮ ਤਾਰੀਖ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਢੁੱਝ ਖਾਸ ਕਰਮ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ,ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮੁਫਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੋਂ ਅਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਦਦ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੈ ,ਕਾਲ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

فارسی (Farsi):

این اعلامیه حاوی اطلاعات مهم میباشد. این اعلامیه ممکن است حاوی اطلاعات مهم درباره فرم تقاضا و یا پوشش بیمه ای شما از طریق Premera Blue Cross باشد. به تاریخ های مهم در این اعلامیه توجه نمایید. شما ممکن است برای حفظ پوشش بیمه تان یا کمک در پرداخت هزینه های درمانی تان، به تاریخ های مشخصی برای انجام کارهای خاصی احتیاج داشته باشید. شما حق این را دارید که این اطلاعات و کمک را به زبان خود به طور رایگان دریافت نمایید. برای کسب اطلاعات با شماره 800-722-1471 (کلیران TTY تماس باشماره 800-842-5357) تماس برقرار نمایید.

Polskie (Polish):

To ogłoszenie może zawierać ważne informacje. To ogłoszenie może zawierać ważne informacje odnośnie Państwa wniosku lub zakresu świadczeń poprzez Premera Blue Cross. Prosimy zwrócić uwagę na kluczowe daty, które mogą być zawarte w tym ogłoszeniu aby nie przekroczyć terminów w przypadku utrzymania polisy ubezpieczeniowej lub pomocy związanej z kosztami. Macie Państwo prawo do bezpłatnej informacji we własnym języku. Zadzwońcie pod 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Português (Portuguese):

Este aviso contém informações importantes. Este aviso poderá conter informações importantes a respeito de sua aplicação ou cobertura por meio do Premera Blue Cross. Poderão existir datas importantes neste aviso. Talvez seja necessário que você tome providências dentro de determinados prazos para manter sua cobertura de saúde ou ajuda de custos. Você tem o direito de obter esta informação e ajuda em seu idioma e sem custos. Ligue para 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Română (Romanian):

Prezenta notificare conține informații importante. Această notificare poate conține informații importante privind cererea sau acoperirea asigurării dumneavoastră de sănătate prin Premera Blue Cross. Pot exista date cheie în această notificare. Este posibil să fie nevoie să acționați până la anumite termene limită pentru a vă menține acoperirea asigurării de sănătate sau asistența provizorie la costuri. Aveți dreptul de a obține gratuit aceste informații și ajutor în limba dumneavoastră. Sunați la 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Русский (Russian):

Настоящее уведомление содержит важную информацию. Это уведомление может содержать важную информацию о вашем заявлении или страховом покрытии через Premera Blue Cross. В настоящем уведомлении могут быть указаны ключевые даты. Вам, возможно, потребуется принять меры к определенным предельным срокам для сохранения страхового покрытия или помощи с расходами. Вы имеете право на бесплатное получение этой информации и помощь на вашем языке. Звоните по телефону 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Fa'asamoa (Samoan):

Atonu ua iai i lenei fa'asilasilaga ni fa'amatalaga e sili ona taua e tatau ona e malamalama i ai. O lenei fa'asilasilaga o se fesoasoani e fa'amatala atili i ai i le tulaga o le polokalame, Premera Blue Cross, ua e tau fia maua atu i ai. Fa'amolemole, ia e iloilo fa'alelei i aso fa'apitoa olo'o iai i lenei fa'asilasilaga taua. Masalo o le'a iai ni feau e tatau ona e faia ao le'i aulia le aso ua ta'ua i lenei fa'asilasilaga ina ia e iai pea ma maua fesoasoani mai ai i le polokalame a le Malo olo'o e iai i ai. Olo'o iai iate oe le aia tatau e maua atu i lenei fa'asilasilaga ma lenei fa'matalaga i legagana e te malamalama i ai aunoa ma se togiga tupe. Vili atu i le telefoni 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Español (Spanish):

Este Aviso contiene información importante. Es posible que este aviso contenga información importante acerca de su solicitud o cobertura a través de Premera Blue Cross. Es posible que haya fechas clave en este aviso. Es posible que deba tomar alguna medida antes de determinadas fechas para mantener su cobertura médica o ayuda con los costos. Usted tiene derecho a recibir esta información y ayuda en su idioma sin costo alguno. Llame al 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Tagalog (Tagalog):

Ang Paunawa na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon. Ang paunawa na ito ay maaaring naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong aplikasyon o pagsakop sa pamamagitan ng Premera Blue Cross. Maaaring may mga mahalagang petsa dito sa paunawa. Maaring mangailangan ka na magsagawa ng hakbang sa ilang mga itinakdang panahon upang mapanatili ang iyong pagsakop sa kalusugan o tulong na walang gastos. May karapatan ka na makakuha ng ganiitong impormasyon at tulong sa iyong wika ng walang gastos. Tumawag sa 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

ไทย (Thai):

ประกาศนี้มีข้อมูลสำคัญ ประกาศนี้อาจมีข้อมูลที่สำคัญเกี่ยวกับกาการสมัครหรือขอบเขตประกันสุขภาพของคุณผ่าน Premera Blue Cross และอาจมีกำหนดการในประกาศนี้ คุณอาจจะต้องดำเนินการภายในกำหนดระยะเวลาที่แน่นอนเพื่อจะรักษาการประกันสุขภาพของคุณหรือการช่วยเหลือที่มีค่าใช้จ่าย คุณมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับข้อมูลและความช่วยเหลือนี้ในภาษาของคุณโดยไม่มีค่าใช้จ่าย โทร 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)

Український (Ukrainian):

Це повідомлення містить важливу інформацію. Це повідомлення може містити важливу інформацію про Ваше звернення щодо страховального покриття через Premera Blue Cross. Зверніть увагу на ключові дати, які можуть бути вказані у цьому повідомленні. Існує імовірність того, що Вам треба буде здійснити певні кроки у конкретні кінцеві строки для того, щоб зберегти Ваше медичне страхування або отримати фінансову допомогу. У Вас є право на отримання цієї інформації та допомоги безкоштовно на Вашій рідній мові. Дзвоніть за номером телефону 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese):

Thông báo này cung cấp thông tin quan trọng. Thông báo này có thông tin quan trọng về đơn xin tham gia hoặc hợp đồng bảo hiểm của quý vị qua chương trình Premera Blue Cross. Xin xem ngày quan trọng trong thông báo này. Quý vị có thể phải thực hiện theo thông báo đúng trong thời hạn để duy trì bảo hiểm sức khỏe hoặc được trợ giúp thêm về chi phí. Quý vị có quyền được biết thông tin này và được trợ giúp bằng ngôn ngữ của mình miễn phí. Xin gọi số 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).