MEDICAL POLICY – 5.01.535
Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents

BCBSA Ref. Policy: 5.01.04
Effective Date: Jan. 1, 2020
Last Revised: Dec. 10, 2019
Replaces: 5.01.04

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:
None

Select a hyperlink below to be directed to that section.

POLICY CRITERIA | DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS | CODING
RELATED INFORMATION | EVIDENCE REVIEW | REFERENCES | HISTORY

∞ Clicking this icon returns you to the hyperlinks menu above.

Introduction

Red blood cells are made inside the bone marrow. The process of making red blood cells is called “erythropoiesis”. If there are not enough red blood cells in the body, a person is said to be anemic. The kidneys make a hormone called “erythropoietin” that stimulates the bone marrow to make more red blood cells. Drugs called ESAs (erythropoiesis-stimulating agents) are similar to our own erythropoietin. These drugs can be used to stimulate the bone marrow to make more red blood cells. This policy describes when the use of ESAs 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Medical Necessity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anemia due to chronic kidney disease (CKD)</strong></td>
<td>The use of epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx, darbepoetin, or pegylated (PEG)-epoetin beta may be considered medically necessary for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Treatment of anemia associated with chronic kidney disease&lt;sup&gt;a,b,c,d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>For medically necessary use in patients with chronic kidney disease the following must be documented:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For initial ESA therapy, Hb level below 10 g/dL must be documented within 1 month prior to initial ESA administration and Hb levels should be repeated at least monthly during maintenance phase of therapy.&lt;sup&gt;15,33,34&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For ongoing ESA therapy, Hb level below 12 g/dL is considered acceptable as 11.0 to 11.9 is the target range for Hb level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If on dialysis (hemodialysis or peritoneal): Documentation of adequate iron stores by transferrin saturation (≥ 20%) or ferritin level (&gt; 400/ng/mL) within 1 month prior to initiating ESA is required.&lt;sup&gt;33&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If not on dialysis (hemodialysis or peritoneal); Documentation of adequate iron stores by transferrin saturation (≥ 20%) or ferritin level (&gt; 200 ng/mL) within 1 month prior to initiating ESA is required.&lt;sup&gt;33&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• When ferritin levels are &gt;500 ng/mL, the test is unreliable as a basis for IV iron therapy, and other measures should be considered including ESA responsiveness, clinical status, Hb and TSAT levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If adequate iron stores are not present, iron administration aimed at achieving adequate iron stores is required; this may be done at the same treatment session as ESA administration.&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Repeat documentation of adequate iron stores is required during ongoing ESA therapy using levels defined above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The use of PEG-epoetin beta is investigational for all other indications; it does not have Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval for any other indication</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>FDA-approved label for epoetin alfa (Epogen®, Procrit®)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Medical Necessity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bFDA-approved label for darbepoetin alfa (Aranesp®)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cFDA-approved label for PEG-epoetin beta (Mircera®)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dFDA-approved label for epoetin alfa-epbx (Retacrit™)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia due to other</td>
<td><strong>The use of epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx, or darbepoetin may be considered medically necessary for the following:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| conditions                 | • Treatment of anemia in cancer patients with nonmyeloid malignancies where anemia is due to the effect of concomitantly administered chemotherapy<sup>a,b,c</sup>  
|                            |   ○ Therapy should not be initiated at Hb levels of 10 g/dL or higher  
|                            |   AND  
|                            |   ○ Treatment should be discontinued after completion of a myelosuppressive chemotherapy course  
|                            | • Treatment of anemia related to therapy with AZT (zidovudine) in HIV-infected patients<sup>a,c</sup>  
|                            | • Reduction of allogeneic blood transfusion in surgery patients<sup>a,c</sup>  
|                            | • Treatment of patients after allogeneic bone marrow transplantation  
|                            | • Treatment of patients with myelodysplastic syndromes to reduce transfusion dependency  
|                            | • Treatment of patients with hepatitis C and anemia related to ribavirin treatment  
|                            | **Note:** Documentation of iron stores in oncology patients is indicated only if there is no improvement in hemoglobin (Hb) level with ESA use.                                                                                                                                                |
|                            | **In the medically necessary conditions noted above, all of the following criteria also apply:**                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                            | • The lowest dose of erythropoiesis-stimulating agent (ESAs) should be used in order to avoid red blood cell transfusions  
|                            | • ESAs should not be used to raise the hemoglobin (Hb) level above 12 g/dL; (target Hb levels should be in the range of 11.0 to 11.9 g/dL)  
|                            | • ESA therapy should not be administered without adequate iron stores  

<sup>a</sup>FDA-approved label for epoetin alfa (Epogen®, Procrit®)  
<sup>b</sup>FDA-approved label for darbepoetin alfa (Aranesp®)  
<sup>c</sup>FDA-approved label for epoetin alfa-epbx (Retacrit™)
Indication | Investigational
--- | ---
Anemia after high-dose chemotherapy or associated with cancer | Epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx, or darbepoetin is considered investigational for:
- Treatment of patients after high-dose chemotherapy with autologous stem-cell support
- Treatment of non-iatrogenic chronic anemia of cancer
- Other cancer-associated anemia excepted as noted above

Documentation Requirements

The patient’s medical records submitted for review should document that medical necessity criteria are met. The record should include clinical documentation of:
- Diagnosis/condition
- History and physical examination documenting the severity of the condition
- Recent (within the past month) hemoglobin level
- For patients with chronic kidney disease:
  - Recent (within the past month) ferritin level or transferrin saturation
  - Whether or not the patient is receiving dialysis

Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCPCS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0881</td>
<td>Injection, darbepoetin alfa (Aranesp®), 1 mcg (non-ESRD use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0882</td>
<td>Injection, darbepoetin alfa (Aranesp®), 1 microgram (for ESRD on dialysis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0885</td>
<td>Injection, epoetin alfa (Epogen®, Procrit®), (for non-ESRD use), 1000 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0887</td>
<td>Injection, epoetin beta (Mircera®), 1 microgram, (for ESRD on dialysis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0888</td>
<td>Injection, epoetin beta (Mircera®), 1 microgram, (for non-ESRD use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4081</td>
<td>Injection, epoetin alfa (Epogen®, Procrit®), 100 units (for ESRD on dialysis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q5105</td>
<td>Injection, epoetin alfa-epbx, biosimilar, (Retacrit™) (for ESRD on dialysis), 100 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q5106</td>
<td>Injection, epoetin alfa-epbx, biosimilar, (Retacrit™) (for non-ESRD use), 1000 units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Throughout this policy, unless otherwise stated:

- The term ESA refers to three drugs: epoetin alfa (brand names Epogen® [Amgen, Thousand Oaks, CA] and Procrit® [Janssen Product, LP, Titusville, NJ]), epoetin alfa-epbx (brand name Retacrit™ [Pfizer, New York, NY]) and darbepoetin alfa (brand name Aranesp® [Amgen, Thousand Oaks, CA])
- Non-myeloid malignancies include solid tumors and the non-myeloid hematologic malignancies of myeloma, lymphoma, and chronic lymphocytic leukemia

Administration

ESAs and pegylated (PEG)-epoetin beta are to be administered according to current FDA-approved labeling for each product, using recommended hemoglobin (Hb) levels for determining when to start, stop, and adjust the dose. This includes decreasing the dose of ESA as the Hb approaches the target level.

Before commencing ESA or PEG-epoetin beta therapy, the patient’s iron stores, blood ferritin, and transferrin saturation should be evaluated, adjusted, and maintained within normal physiological limits. ESA or PEG-epoetin beta therapy should not be administered without adequate iron stores.

Blood Pressure Monitoring

Blood pressure should be adequately controlled before initiation of ESA therapy and closely monitored and controlled during treatment. ESAs and PEG-epoetin beta are contraindicated in patients with uncontrolled hypertension.
Discontinuation

**Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents (ESA)**

Patients with myelodysplastic syndromes should be initially limited to a 3-month trial period with ESA. If no response to ESA is observed, ongoing therapy would be futile.

**ESAs and PEG-Epoetin Beta**

Patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) who do not respond adequately over a 12-week dose escalation period should not have their ESA or PEG-epoetin beta dose increased further. Increasing ESA or PEG-epoetin beta dose further is unlikely to improve response and may increase risks; the lowest ESA or PEG-epoetin beta dose that maintains adequate hemoglobin (Hb) to avoid recurrent red blood cell transfusions should be used. Other causes of anemia should be evaluated. If responsiveness does not improve, discontinue ESA or PEG-epoetin beta therapy.

**Epoetin alfa and darbepoetin alfa REMS**

Prior data suggested that patients had worse outcomes when epoetin alfa and darbepoetin alfa were used in cancer patients or when these drugs were used to increase hemoglobin levels above 11 g/dl in patients with ESRD. This led to an FDA sponsored Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program between 2011 and 2017.

In April 2017, the FDA eliminated the REMS for Epogen®/Procrit® and Aranesp®, stating that “the risks can be communicated by the current product prescribing information” and that “The appropriate use of ESAs is supported by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services’ (CMS) National Coverage Determination, the American Society of Clinical Oncology, the American Society of Hematology clinical guidelines, which are evidence-based guidelines intended to provide a basis for the standard of care in clinical oncology.”

PEG-epoetin beta does not have a REMS.

In 2012, the FDA approved a REMS for peginesatide, however this drug is no longer in use. **Peginesatide is currently discontinued.**
**Evidence Review**

**Description**

Endogenous erythropoietin is a glycoprotein hematopoietic growth factor that regulates hemoglobin levels in response to changes in the blood oxygen concentration. Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs; eg, epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx, pegylated epoetin beta, darbepoetin) are produced using recombinant DNA technologies and have pharmacologic properties similar to endogenous erythropoietin. The primary clinical use of ESAs is to treat chronic anemia.

**Background**

**Endogenous Erythropoietin and Anemia**

Endogenous erythropoietin (EPO) is a glycoprotein hematopoietic growth factor synthesized by cells near the renal tubules in response to changes in the blood oxygen concentration. When a patient is anemic, the ability of the blood to carry oxygen is decreased. An oxygen-sensing protein in the kidney detects the decrease in blood oxygen concentration and induces the production of EPO, which then acts on the erythroid cell line in the bone marrow to stimulate hematopoiesis, thereby effectively increasing blood hemoglobin (Hb) concentrations. Suppression of erythropoietin production or suppression of the bone marrow response to erythropoietin results in anemia in several disease processes, including chronic kidney disease (CKD), many types of cancer treatment, other chronic diseases, and use of certain drugs.

The severity of anemia is defined by blood Hb concentration. Normal ranges are 12 to 16 g/dL in women and 14 to 18 g/dL in men. Mild anemia is defined as Hb from 10 g/dL to the lower limit of normal ranges, moderate anemia is 8 to 10 g/dL, and severe anemia is 8 g/dL or less.

**Treatment**

Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents are produced using recombinant DNA technologies. They were initially developed as replacement therapy to treat anemia due to endogenous erythropoietin deficiency that commonly occurs in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) secondary to CKD. Patients with CRF will become severely anemic and experience severe fatigue...
and reduced exercise tolerance unless treated with blood transfusions or an ESA. Partial correction of anemia by ESA treatment of patients with CRF reduces the need for red blood cell (RBC) transfusions and enhances physical functioning.

In cancer, anemia occurs with varying degrees of frequency and severity. It occurs most commonly in genitourinary, gynecologic, lung, and hematologic malignancies. Anemia may be directly related to cancer type or to its treatment. Oncologic anemia occurs by a variety of mechanisms:

1. Poor oral intake or altered metabolism may reduce nutrients (folate, iron, vitamin B\textsubscript{12}) essential for RBC production.

2. Antibodies and/or immunoregulatory abnormalities associated with certain tumor types (most commonly, B cell malignancies) may cause increased erythrocyte destruction (hemolysis).

3. Tumors may cause blood loss via tissue invasion (eg, gastrointestinal bleeding from colon cancer).

4. Other neoplasms, particularly hematologic malignancies (leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma) can invade the bone marrow and disrupt the erythropoietic microenvironment.

5. In more advanced cases, there may be marrow replacement with tumor or amyloid.

6. However, marrow dysfunction can occur even in the absence of frank invasion.

7. Inflammatory proteins from interactions between the immune system and tumor cells are thought to cause inappropriately low erythropoietin production and poor iron utilization, as well as a direct suppression of RBC production.

Cancer treatments also may cause anemia: (1) radical cancer surgery can result in acute blood loss; and (2) radiotherapy and many cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agents suppress marrow to varying degrees. Damage is due to a variety of mechanisms. For example, alkylating agents cause cumulative DNA damage; antimetabolites damage DNA indirectly; and platinum-containing agents appear to damage erythropoietin-producing renal tubule cells.

RBC transfusion is the traditional approach to quickly ameliorate anemia symptoms. However, this approach carries risk for several potential adverse events. The highest adverse event risk (occurring in 1 per 432 whole blood units transfused) is for transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI). Adverse events due to errors in transfusion (eg, type mismatch) are estimated to occur at a rate of 1 per 5,000 to 10,000 units of blood transfused. Current transfusion medicine and blood bank practices have significantly reduced the risk of transmissible infections, primarily due
to better donor selection and screening for infectious diseases. Estimated risks per unit of blood transfused for transmission of hepatitis B virus (<1 in 400,000), hepatitis C virus (<1 in 1,000,000), HIV (<1 in 1,000,000), and bacterial contaminants (1 per 10,000 to 100,000) have fallen dramatically since the early 1990s. Therefore, although the initial impetus to commercialize erythropoietin replacement products was based on reduction in the risks associated with blood transfusion, current practices have mitigated many of those risks. Nonetheless, blood shortages, transfusion errors, and risks of alloimmunization and TRALI provide sufficient rationale for the use of ESA therapy in appropriately indicated patients.

Five ESA products have been licensed in the United States:

- Epoetin alfa is manufactured, distributed, and marketed by Amgen, Inc. under the proprietary name, Epogen®. The same epoetin alfa product manufactured by Amgen Inc. is also marketed and distributed by Janssen Products, LP, a subsidiary of Johnson and Johnson, under the proprietary name, Procrit®. Under a contractual agreement with Amgen, Janssen Products LP has rights to develop and market Procrit® for any indication other than for treatment of anemia associated with CRF in patients on dialysis or use in diagnostic test kits. Epogen® and Procrit® have identical labeling information for all FDA-approved indications.

- A second ESA, epoetin alfa-epbx is manufactured by Hospira, Inc, which is a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc. Epoetin alfa-epbx is a biosimilar of Epogen®/Procrit® and has the identical FDA approved indications as Epogen®/Procrit®.

- A third ESA, darbepoetin alfa, is marketed solely by Amgen, under the proprietary name, Aranesp®.

- The fourth ESA product, peginesatide, was codeveloped and commercialized by Affymax Inc. and Takeda Pharmaceuticals, who market it under the proprietary name, Omontys®. In 2013, Affymax, Takeda, and the FDA announced a voluntary recall of all lots of peginesatide due to postmarketing reports of serious hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis. The FDA currently lists peginesatide (Omontys®) as discontinued.

- Epoetin beta is currently unavailable in the U.S. However, a methoxy pegylated (PEG) form of epoetin beta, called “continuous erythropoietin receptor activator” or CERA, has a prolonged half-life that permits once monthly dosing. PEG-epoetin beta was FDA-approved in 2007 under the brand name Mircera®. Mircera sales in the U.S. were prohibited from 2009 until 2015 due to a copyright infringement lawsuit, however, Hoffmann-LaRoche is now manufacturing and supplying the drug to Galencia, and it is currently available.
Summary of Evidence

For individuals who have chronic kidney disease and anemia who receive epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx, pegylated epoetin beta, or darbepoetin, the evidence includes randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and systematic reviews of RCTs. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, medication use, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. All 3 ESAs have been studied and approved for this use. Most of the evidence has demonstrated an increase in hemoglobin and a decrease in blood transfusions but has failed to demonstrate any significant improvement in clinical outcomes such as mortality and morbidity. The evidence is inconsistent in showing improvements in functional status and quality of life. Many studies have demonstrated increased mortality risk and increased risk for venous access thrombosis and stroke, prompting FDA warnings. The evidence is sufficient to determine qualitatively that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have cancer-related anemia who receive epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx or darbepoetin, the evidence includes RCTs, comparative analyses, and systematic reviews of RCTs. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, medication use, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. The available trials have demonstrated an increase in hemoglobin concentration and a decrease in the need for blood transfusions. However, the evidence has also demonstrated increased mortality rates and possible tumor promotion, as well as increased risk of thromboembolic events when target hemoglobin levels were above 12 g/dL. Comparative analyses have shown that when the target hemoglobin level was lowered to 10 g/dL, patients experienced increased hemoglobin and decreased risk for blood transfusions. Length of follow-up was short in the comparative analyses, and mortality and adverse events were therefore not addressed. Epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx and darbepoetin are the ESAs approved for use in the treatment of cancer-related anemia; pegylated epoetin beta is not FDA approved for this indication, because studies have demonstrated increased mortality and no significant improvement in clinical outcomes. The evidence is sufficient to determine qualitatively that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have hepatitis C infection treated with ribavirin who receive epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx or darbepoetin, the evidence includes RCTs. Relevant outcomes are quality of life and medication use. Evidence from RCTs demonstrates that treatment with ESAs improves the ability to maintain full-dosing of ribavirin, because anemia is often a limiting effect for treatment. There may also be a positive effect on quality of life, although this is less certain. Epoetin alfa, epoetin alfa-epbx and darbepoetin are the ESAs approved for this use. The evidence is sufficient to determine qualitatively that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.
Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

Currently ongoing or unpublished trials that might influence this review are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Key Trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCT No.</th>
<th>Trial Name</th>
<th>Planned Enrollment</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT02890602</td>
<td>A Phase II Study of Erythropoietin for Management of Anemia Caused by Chemotherapy in Patients with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Dec 2018 active, not recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT03010579</td>
<td>Efficacy and Safety of Erythropoietin in the Treatment of Anemia in Patients with Lymphoma after Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Dec 2018 (unknown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpublished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01383460</td>
<td>Efficacy of Granulocyte Colony-stimulating Factor and Erythropoietin for Patients with Acute-on-chronic Liver Failure</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Jan 2013 (completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01581073</td>
<td>Prevention of End Stage Kidney Disease by Darbepoetin Alfa in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients with nondiabetic Kidney Disease (PREDICT)</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>Dec 2017 (completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT00773513</td>
<td>A Randomized, Controlled, Open Label, Multicenter, Parallel Group Study to Assess All-cause Mortality and Cardiovascular Morbidity in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease on Dialysis and Those Not on Renal Replacement Therapy Under Treatment with Mircera® or Reference ESAs</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>Jul 2017 (completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT02052310</td>
<td>Safety and Efficacy Study for Treatment of Anemia in ESRD Newly Initiated Dialysis Patients (Himalayas)</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>Sep 2018 (completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT00338286</td>
<td>A Randomized Open Label, Multicenter, Phase 3 Study of Epoetin Alfa Plus Standard Supportive Care Versus Standard Supportive Care in Anemic Patients with Metastatic Breast Cancer Receiving Standard Chemotherapy</td>
<td>2098</td>
<td>Jan 2017 (completed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCT: national clinical trial.

*a Denotes industry-sponsored or cosponsored trial.
Clinical Input from Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers

While the various physician specialty societies and academic medical centers may collaborate with and make recommendations during this process, through the provision of appropriate reviewers, input received does not represent an endorsement or position statement by the physician specialty societies or academic medical centers, unless otherwise noted.

In response to requests, input was received from 4 academic medical centers and 2 specialty societies while this policy was under review in 2012. Reviewers agreed with the current medically necessary indications. There was support for treatment of patients with hepatitis C and ribavirin-related anemia. For investigational indications, reviewers agreed with the current policy statements.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

National Kidney Foundation

The National Kidney Foundation (2012) published the “Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes clinical practice guidelines for anemia in chronic kidney disease” (CKD). A consensus of an international group of experts created comprehensive, evidence-based guidance for the treatment of anemia in CKD. The Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes recommendation on initiation and maintenance of erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) was based on balancing the potential benefits of reducing blood transfusions and anemia-related symptoms against the risks of harm in individual patients (eg, stroke, vascular access loss, hypertension). Recommendations for treatment initiation and maintenance are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Recommendations for Initial and Maintenance Therapy for Anemia in CKD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>LOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial therapy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>We recommend using ESA therapy with great caution, if at all, in CKD patients with:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• active malignancy</td>
<td>1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•... a history of stroke or</td>
<td>1B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommendation

- a history of malignancy

“For adult CKD ND patients with Hb concentration ≥10.0 g/dl (≥100 g/l) we suggest that ESA therapy not be initiated.” 2C

“For adult CKD ND [non-dialysis] patients with Hb [hemoglobin] concentration ≤10.0 g/dl (<100 g/l) we suggest that the decision whether to initiate ESA therapy be individualized based on the rate of fall of Hb concentration, prior response to iron therapy, the risk of needing a transfusion, the risks related to ESA therapy and the presence of symptoms attributable to anemia.” 2C

“For adult CKD 5D patients, we suggest that ESA therapy be used to avoid having the Hb concentration fall below 9.0 g/dl (90 g/l) by starting ESA therapy when the hemoglobin is between 9.0-10.0 g/dl (90-100g/l).” 2B

Maintenance therapy

“...we suggest that ESAs not be used to maintain Hb concentration above 11.5 g/dl (115 g/l) in adult patients with CKD.” 2C

“Individualization of therapy will be necessary as some patients may have improvements in quality of life at Hb concentration above 11.5 g/dl (115 g/l) and will be prepared to accept the risks.” Not graded

“...we recommend that ESAs not be used to intentionally increase the Hb concentration above 13 g/dl (130 g/l).” 1A

American Society of Clinical Oncology et al

Table 3 summarizes current clinical practice guidelines published jointly by the American Society of Clinical Oncology and the American Society of Hematology11 and from the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (v.2.2019).61

Table 3. Summary of Current Guidelines for Treatment of Anemia in Patients with Cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESAs are indicated for:</strong></td>
<td>• Depending on clinical circumstances, ESAs may be offered to patients with chemotherapy-associated anemia whose cancer treatment is not</td>
<td>• Based on patient preference and values, patients undergoing palliative treatment or myelosuppressive chemotherapy without curative intent may be treated with ESAs using</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curative in intent and whose hemoglobin (Hgb) has declined to &lt;10 g/dl. RBC transfusion is also an option, depending on the severity of anemia or clinical circumstances</td>
<td>FDA-approved indications/dosing/dosing adjustments, under REMS guidelines, with informed consent of patient OR may be treated with RBC transfusions per provided guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Type: EB; EQ: high; SOR: strong)</td>
<td>• Patients with anemia due to myelosuppressive chemotherapy should be assessed for risk of adverse events due to anemia and need for initial transfusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Patients with chemotherapy-associated anemia whose cancer treatment is curative in intent (Type: EB; EQ: intermediate; SOR: strong)</td>
<td>• ESA treatment is not recommended when patients are treated with myelosuppressive chemotherapy with curative intent</td>
<td>• ESA treatment is not recommended when patients are not receiving therapy or palliative treatment, or those on non-myelosuppressive therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Not discussed</td>
<td>• Not discussed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESAs may be offered to patients with lower risk myelodysplastic syndromes and a serum erythropoietin level ( \leq 500 ) IU/L (Type: EB; EQ: intermediate; SOR: moderate)</td>
<td>If Hb is ( &lt;11 ) g/dL or ( &gt;2 ) g/dL below baseline, an evaluation for possible causes of anemia is suggested. If a cause is not identified, then anemia due to myelosuppressive chemotherapy is considered.</td>
<td>Physicians advised not to administer ESAs outside the treatment period of cancer-related chemotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Not discussed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recommends ESA starting doses and dose adjustments follow FDA guidelines, (Type: IC; EQ: intermediate; SOR: moderate)</td>
<td>Dosing and titration directions for epoetin alfa and darbepoetin alfa are reproduced from FDA-approved labels; alternative dosing regimens are provided, eg, every 2 or 3 wk instead of weekly injections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hb can be increased to the lowest concentration needed to avoid or reduce the need for RBC transfusions, which may vary by patient and condition (Type: IC; EQ: intermediate; SOR: moderate)</td>
<td>No Hb target is mentioned; notes that the risks of shortened survival and tumor progression have not been excluded when ESAs are dosed to a target Hb ( &lt;12 ) g/dL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Iron replacement may be used to improve Hgb response and reduce</td>
<td>Iron studies and supplementation of functional iron deficiency are recommended for patients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC transfusions for patients receiving ESA with or without iron deficiency. Baseline and periodic monitoring of iron, total iron-binding capacity, transferrin saturation, or ferritin levels is recommended (Type: EB; EQ: intermediate; SOR: weak)</td>
<td>RBC transfusions for patients receiving ESA with or without iron deficiency. Baseline and periodic monitoring of iron, total iron-binding capacity, transferrin saturation, or ferritin levels is recommended (Type: EB; EQ: intermediate; SOR: weak)</td>
<td>treated with ESAs. These include serum iron, TIBC, and serum ferritin. Any patient with cancer who develops a sudden loss of response to ESAs, accompanied by severe anemia and a low reticulocyte count, should be evaluated for the etiology of loss of effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thromboembolic risk</td>
<td>• In patients with myeloma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, or chronic lymphocytic leukemia, clinicians should observe the hematologic response to cancer treatment before considering an ESA. Particular caution should be exercised in the use of ESAs concomitant with treatment strategies and diseases where risk of thromboembolic complications is increased. In all cases, blood transfusion is a treatment option that should be considered (Type: IC; EQ: low; SOR: moderate) • ESAs increase the risk of thromboembolism, and clinicians should carefully weigh the risks of thromboembolism and use caution and clinical judgment when considering use of these agents (Type EB; EQ: high; SOR: strong)</td>
<td>• Patients with previous risk factors for thrombosis may be at higher risk when administered ESAs and should undergo risk assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response to treatment</td>
<td>• ESAs should be discontinued in patients who do not respond within 6-8 weeks. Patients who do not respond to ESA treatment should be reevaluated for underlying tumor progression, iron deficiency, or other etiologies for anemia (Type: IC; EQ: intermediate; SOR: strong)</td>
<td>• ESA therapy should be discontinued if a patient shows no response despite iron supplementation after 8 weeks of treatment. ESA dose-adjustment decisions are based on the goal of a gradual increase in Hb level that remains sufficient to avoid transfusion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The American Society of Nephrology (2012) released its evidence-based recommendations for the Choosing Wisely campaign to improve patient care and resource use. The Society included the following among its top 5 recommendations: “Do not administer erythropoiesis-stimulating agents to CKD patients with hemoglobin levels ≥10 g/dL without symptoms of anemia.”

Medicare National Coverage

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS; 2007) released a decision memorandum on the use of ESAs for nonrenal disease indications (CAG-00383N). Safety concerns such as thrombosis, cardiovascular events, tumor progression, and reduced survival, derived from clinical trials in several cancer and noncancer populations, prompted CMS to review its coverage of ESAs. Based on its review, CMS proposed conditions of coverage based on the expression of erythropoietin receptors.

CMS also reviewed comments on ESAs for treatment of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), a precursor of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in many patients. CMS concluded ESA treatment was “not reasonable and necessary for beneficiaries” with myelodysplastic syndrome.

CMS also determined that “ESA treatment for anemia secondary to myelosuppressive anticancer chemotherapy in solid tumors, multiple myeloma, lymphoma and lymphocytic leukemia is reasonable and necessary under the following specified conditions:

- The hemoglobin (Hb) level immediately before initiation or maintenance of ESA treatment is less than 10 g/dL (or the hematocrit [Hct] is <30%).
- The starting dose for ESA treatment is the recommended FDA label starting dose (no more than 150 U/kg 3 times weekly for epoetin alfa or epoetin alfa-epbx and 2.25 mcg/kg weekly for darbepoetin alpha). Equivalent doses may be given over other approved time periods.
- Maintenance of ESA therapy is the starting dose if the Hb level remains below 10 g/dL (or Hct is <30%) 4 weeks after initiation of therapy and the rise in Hb is ≥ 1 g/dL (Hct≥3%).
- For patients whose Hb rises ≤1 g/dL (Hct <3%) compared to pretreatment baseline over 4 weeks of treatment and whose hemoglobin level remains < 10 g/dL after the 4 weeks of treatment (or the Hct is <30%), the recommended FDA label starting dose may be increased
once by 25%. Continued use of the drug is not reasonable and necessary if the Hb < 1 g/dL (Hct rise < 3%) compared to pretreatment baseline by 8 weeks of treatment.

- Continued administration of the drug is not reasonable and necessary if there is a rapid rise in Hb > 1 g/dL (Hct > 3%) over 2 weeks of treatment unless the Hb remains below or subsequently falls to < 10 g/dL (or the Hct < 30%). Continuation and reinstitution of ESA therapy must include a dose reduction of 25% from the previously administered dose.

- ESA treatment duration for each course of chemotherapy includes the 8 weeks following the final dose of myelosuppressive chemotherapy in a chemotherapy regimen.”

PEG-epoetin beta is not addressed in the decision memorandum or NCD.  

The decision by CMS allows local Medicare contractors to “continue to make reasonable and necessary determinations on all uses of ESAs that are not determined by NCD.”

**Regulatory Status**

The major regulatory timelines for approval actions for new indications are summarized next:

- **Epoetin alfa (Epogen®/Procrit®):**
  - 1989: Approved for use in patients with anemia due to CRF
  - 1991: Approved for use in zidovudine-treated, HIV-infected patients
  - 1993: Approved for chemotherapy-induced anemia in patients with non-myeloid malignancies
  - 1996: Approved for presurgical use in certain patients undergoing surgery

- **Epoetin alfa-epbx (Retacrit™):**
  - 2018: Biosimilar to Epogen®/Procrit® with the identical FDA approved indications as Epogen®/Procrit®.

- **Darbepoeitin alfa (Aranesp®):**
  - 2001: Approved for use in patients with anemia due to CRF
  - 2002: Approved for chemotherapy-induced anemia in patients with non-myeloid malignancies
• Peginesatide (Omontys®; Takeda Pharmaceuticals, Deerfield, IL, and Affymax):
  o 2012: Approved for use in adults with anemia due to CKD who are on dialysis
  o 2013: Voluntary recall of all lots due to postmarketing reports of serious hypersensitivity

• Methoxy polyethylene glycol (PEG) epoetin-beta (Mircera®; Roche, Basel, Switzerland)
  o 2007: Approved for use in patients with anemia due to CRF who are on dialysis or not on dialysis
  o 2009: Injunction prohibiting U.S. sales until mid-2014 due to copyright infringement
  o 2015: Resumption of U.S. sales

References


26. Cody JD, Hodson EM. Recombinant human erythropoietin versus placebo or no treatment for the anaemia of chronic kidney disease in people not requiring dialysis. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. Jan 20 2016(1);CD003266. PMID 26790135


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/13/11</td>
<td>New Policy – Add to Prescription Drug section. Policy approved with 90-day hold for provider notification; the policy effective date is June 1, 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/10/12</td>
<td>Replace Policy – Conditions for medically necessary treatment updated to apply only to those patients aged 18 years and older.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/10/12</td>
<td>Replace policy. Updated to allow lower iron store requirements and longer intervals between checking iron stores, specifically for patients receiving ESAs that are not receiving hemodialysis. Policy effective date remains June 1, 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/24/12</td>
<td>Update Coding Section – ICD-10 codes are now effective 10/01/2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/10/13</td>
<td>Coding update. HCPCS code J0890, effective 1/1/13, added to policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/14/13</td>
<td>Replace policy. Policy updated with literature review; no change in policy statement. Repeating references removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/10/14</td>
<td>Scope updated to indicate that this policy not part of Medicare Advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/14/14</td>
<td>Annual review. Policy statement updated to indicate an additional requirement of adequate B12 level (200 pg/ml) as a treatment criterion for those over 18 years of age. When treating those with chronic kidney disease, the following criteria were added: Hb level of 10 g/dL, and iron store threshold levels were differentiated for those receiving hemodialysis versus those not receiving hemodialysis, with quarterly documentation required for continued treatment. When treating cancer patients, treatment criterion include Hb level above 10 g/dL. Policy Guidelines section updated with Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) information. Peginesatide (Omontys) added to the policy as an ESA agent. Rationale and Description sections updated extensively. References removed, added and renumbered. Coding section update removing ICD-9 and ICD-10 diagnosis and procedure codes; these are not part of the adjudication of this policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/12/14</td>
<td>Interim update. Policy statement revised: treatment initiation criterion of an adequate B12 levels (200 pg/ml) removed. This is not generally performed by the local provider community and is not considered a necessary prerequisite to treatment. Coding update: Remove HCPCS codes Q2047 and Q4081 (these are not utilized, J0881-0890 are listed on the policy and are specific to the policy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/14</td>
<td>Interim update. This policy is updated with a current literature review and includes the newly marketed drug pegylated (PEG) – epoetin beta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/05/15</td>
<td>Coding update. New HCPCS codes J0887 and J0888, effective 1/1/15, added to the policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/14/15</td>
<td>Annual review. Policy section updated clarifying target Hb level ranges within the medical necessity criteria; for use in those with chronic kidney disease, adjustment made to ferritin level threshold levels; for use in cancer patients, added that documentation of iron stores is indicated only if there is no improvement in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Date | Comments
---|---
02/04/16 | Coding update. Added Q4081.
06/01/16 | Annual Review, approved May 10, 2016. Policy updated with literature review through November 2015; references added. Policy statements unchanged.
09/01/16 | Interim Review, approved August 9, 2016. Added peritoneal dialysis to chronic kidney disease policy statement for clarification.
01/01/17 | Interim Review, approved December 13, 2016. Clarification added to chronic kidney disease policy statement, "For ongoing ESA therapy, Hb level below 12 g/dL is considered acceptable as 11.0 to 11.9 is the target range for Hb level".
04/11/17 | Policy moved into new format; no change to policy statements. Evidence Review section reformatted.
06/13/17 | Coding update; removed HCPCS code J0886 as it was terminated 1/1/16.
12/01/18 | Interim Review, approved November 21, 2018. Added the biosimilar, Retacrit (epoetin alfa-epbx) to policy. Added HCPCS codes Q5105 and Q5106.
04/01/19 | Minor update, added Documentation Requirements section.
01/01/20 | Annual Review, approved December 10, 2019. Policy updated with literature review through August 2019; no references added, references on ASCO and NCCN updated. Policy statements unchanged.

**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 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.

**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.
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:

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)


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 before a date to keep your health coverage or benefits. You have the right to get this information and help in your language at no cost.

Call 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Arabic (Amharic):

لا يوجد هذا الإشعار عناصر هامة. قد يوجد هذا الإشعار عناصر مهمة بخصوص طبيك. قد تكون هناك إجراءات تتعلق بعناصر هامة في هذا الإشعار. ستركز إجراءاتنا على الخضوع إلى القواعد والتعليمات المتعلقة بالتطبيق الصحية والمساعدة في دفع الكشف الدائم. يتم تقديم هذه المعلومات والمساعدة بجانب دعمك. تصلvik 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).ءدبة

中文 (Chinese):

本通知有重要的讯息。本通知可能有關於您透過Premera Blue Cross所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費用補貼。您有權利免費以您所母語得到本訊息和幫助。請撥電話 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Oromo (Cushite):


Français (French):


Appelez le 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Deutsche (German):


Iloko (Ilocano):

Daytoy a Pakdaara ket naglaon iti Napateg nga Impomorsion. Daytoy a pakdaara mabalin nga adda ket naglaon iti napateg nga impomorsion maiapangeeg e aplikasyonyo wanny coverage babaen iti Premera Blue Cross. Daytoy ket mabalin dagiti importante a pelsa iti daytoy a pakdaara. Mabalin nga adda rambeng nga aramideng nga adda sakkay dagiti partikular a naitaung nga adda alokta tapo napay tapagataleneyo a coverage iti salun-atyo wanny tulong kadagiti gastos. Adda karbenganyo a mangala iti daytoy nga impomorsion ken tulong iti bukodyo a pagasasso nga awan ti bayadvanyo. Tumawag ti numero nga 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Italiano (Italian):

Premera Blue Cross was able to continue providing you with certain services because an agreement was in place. You will need to take action by a specific date to maintain coverage. Please refer to the important date listed on your notification.

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。Premera Blue Crossは、特定の期限までに行動を取らないと保険が続きません。詳しくはお知らせに記載されている重要な日付をご確認ください。

Română (Romanian):
Prezența notificării conține informații importante. Această notificare poate conține informații importante privind cererea sau acoperirea asigurării dumneavoastră de sănătate sau asistența prívitoare la costuri. Aveți dreptul de a obține gratuit aceste informații și ajutor în limba dumneavoastră.

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.

800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)