Introduction

Bone is living tissue, and the body constantly renews this living system by naturally breaking down and replacing bone. This is known as bone remodeling or bone turnover. As people age, however, bone remodeling changes. More old bone is lost than new bone is created. This can result in reduced bone mass. Osteoporosis, which means “porous bone,” is a condition caused by the body’s loss of too much bone. Osteoporosis leads to bones that are fragile. Thin, fragile bones are at high risk of fracture. Specific drugs can be used to try to reduce the risk of fracture due to osteoporosis. This policy describes when osteoporosis drugs may be considered medically necessary.

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

Policy Coverage Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Medical Necessity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forteo® (teriparatide)</td>
<td>Forteo® (teriparatide) may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of osteoporosis when the following criteria are met:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>Medical Necessity</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tymlos® (abaloparatide)  | **Tymlos® (abaloparatide) may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women when the following criteria are met:**  
  • Patient tried and failed or had intolerance to two generic bisphosphonates (either two oral medications or one oral medication and one IV medication) unless use of bisphosphonate medications are contraindicated  
  AND  
  • Total duration of therapy is ≤ 24 months  
  **Note:** Generic bisphosphonates include alendronate (oral), ibandronate (oral), risedronate (oral) and zoledronic acid (IV)                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Prolia® (denosumab)      | **Prolia® (denosumab) may be considered medically necessary when the following criteria are met:**  
  • Treatment of osteoporosis when the patient has tried and failed or had intolerance to two generic bisphosphonates (either two oral medications or one oral medication and one IV medication) unless use of bisphosphonate medications are contraindicated  
  **OR**  
  • Treatment to increase bone mass in men at high risk for fracture receiving androgen deprivation therapy (eg, degarelix, goserelin, histrelin, leuprolide, triptorelin) for nonmetastatic prostate cancer  
  **OR**                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Drug</strong></th>
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</table>
| Evenity™ (romosozumab-aqqg) | *Evenity™ (romosozumab-aqqg) may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women when the following criteria are met:*  
| | • Patient tried and failed or had intolerance to two generic bisphosphonates (either two oral medications or one oral medication and one IV medication) unless use of bisphosphonate medications are contraindicated  
| | **AND**  
| | • Total duration of therapy is ≤ 12 months  
| | **Note:** Generic bisphosphonates include alendronate (oral), ibandronate (oral), risedronate (oral) and zoledronic acid (IV) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Drug</strong></th>
<th><strong>Investigational</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forteo® (teriparatide), Tymlos® (abaloparatide), Prolia® (denosumab), Evenity™ (romosozumab-aqqg)</td>
<td><em>All other uses of Forteo® (teriparatide), Tymlos® (abaloparatide), Prolia® (denosumab) and Evenity™ (romosozumab-aqqg) for conditions not outlined in this policy are considered investigational.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Length of Approval</strong></th>
<th><strong>Criteria</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial authorization</strong></td>
<td><em>Prolia® (denosumab) and Evenity™ (romosozumab-aqqg) may be approved up to 12 months.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Length of Approval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forteo® (teriparatide)</td>
<td>may be approved up to 24 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Tymlos® (abaloparatide)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Re-authorization criteria**

| Future re-authorization of Prolia® (denosumab) | may be approved up to 1 year in duration when there is documentation of continued clinical response and that ongoing treatment is required. |
| Future re-authorization of Evenity™ (romosozumab-aqqg) | beyond 12 months is considered investigational.  |
| Future re-authorization of Forteo® (teriparatide) and Tymlos® (abaloparatide) | beyond 24 months is considered investigational.  |

## Documentation Requirements

The patient’s medical records submitted for review for all conditions should document that medical necessity criteria are met. The record should include the following:

- Office visit notes that contain the diagnosis and medication history

## Coding

### Code | Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HCPCS</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J0897</td>
<td>Injection, denosumab*, 1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*This code is used to report both Xgeva® and Prolia®.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J3111</td>
<td>Injection, romosozumab-aqqg, (Evenity™) 1 mg (new code effective 10/1/19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Benefit Application

Forteo® (teriparatide) and Tymlos® (abaloparatide) are self-administered subcutaneously every day and are managed through the Pharmacy benefit. Prolia® (denosumab) is administered by a healthcare professional subcutaneously every six months and is managed through the Medical benefit. Evenity™ (romosozumab-aqqg) is administered by a healthcare professional subcutaneously once every month and is managed through the Medical benefit.

Evidence Review

Background

Osteoporosis is a pathological condition characterized by bone fragility and increased risk of fracture. The National Osteoporosis Foundation’s (NOF) estimated in 2014 that nearly half the total adult US population was affected by osteoporosis and low bone mass (T-score < -1.0). Approximately 10.2 million Americans ≥50 years of age (8.2 million women and 2.0 million men) were estimated to have osteoporosis and an additional 43.4 million (27.3 million women and 16.1 million men) to have low bone mass at the femoral neck (FN) or lumbar spine (LS) (NOF 2014). The prevalence of these conditions is expected to increase as the US population ages.

The NOF also estimates approximately 2 million osteoporotic fractures occur in the US each year (NOF 2014). Hip fracture is associated with the highest morbidity and mortality. Up to 24% of patients ≥50 years of age with hip fracture die in the year following the event (NOF 2015). Each year, of nearly 300,000 hip fracture patients, one-quarter end up in nursing homes and half never regain previous function (NOF 2015). In total, osteoporotic fractures cost patients, families, and the American healthcare system $19 billion annually, with Medicare paying a majority of these costs (NOF 2015).

Bone is constantly remodeled (broken down and replaced). Frequently, as people age creation of new bone does not keep up with removal of the old, resulting in reduced bone mass and increased risk for fracture.
The goal of therapy for osteoporosis is to prevent fractures. There are six classes of products currently indicated for use in osteoporosis in the US. Approved anabolic agents include teriparatide (Forteo), a parathyroid hormone analog and abaloparatide (Tymlos), a parathyroid hormone related peptide analog. Approved anti-sclerostin humanized monoclonal antibodies include romosozumab-aqqg (Evenity). Approved antiresorptive agents include bisphosphonates (alendronate [Fosamax], risedronate [Actonel], ibandronate [Boniva], and zoledronic acid [Reclast]); raloxifene (Evista), a hormonal therapy; denosumab (Prolia, Xgeva), a RANK inhibitor; and calcitonin products.

Summary of Evidence

Teriparatide (Forteo)

The safety and efficacy of once-daily Forteo in the postmenopausal population were examined in a double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled clinical study of 1637 postmenopausal women with osteoporosis and reported by Neer 2001. All women received 1000 mg of calcium and at least 400 IU of vitamin D per day. Baseline and endpoint spinal radiographs were evaluated using the semi-quantitative scoring. Ninety percent of the women in the study had 1 or more radiographically diagnosed vertebral fractures at baseline. The primary efficacy endpoint was the occurrence of new radiographically diagnosed vertebral fractures defined as changes in the height of previously non-deformed vertebrae. Forteo, when taken with calcium and vitamin D and compared with calcium and vitamin D alone, reduced the risk of 1 or more new vertebral fractures from 14.3% of women in the placebo group to 5.0% in the Forteo group. This difference was statistically significant (p<0.001); the absolute reduction in risk was 9.3% and the relative reduction was 65%. Forteo was effective in reducing the risk for vertebral fractures regardless of age, baseline rate of bone turnover, or baseline BMD. Additionally, postmenopausal women with osteoporosis who were treated with Forteo had statistically significant increases in BMD from baseline to endpoint at the lumbar spine, femoral neck, total hip, and total body.

The safety and efficacy of once-daily Forteo in the male population with primary or hypogonadal osteoporosis were examined in a double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled clinical study of 437 men. All men received 1000 mg of calcium and at least 400 IU of vitamin D per day. The primary efficacy endpoint was change in lumbar spine BMD. Forteo increased lumbar spine BMD in men with primary or hypogonadal osteoporosis. Statistically significant increases were seen at 3 months and continued throughout the treatment period. Forteo was effective in increasing lumbar spine BMD regardless of age, baseline rate of bone turnover, and
baseline BMD. Forteo treatment increased lumbar spine BMD from baseline in 94% of men treated. Fifty-three percent of patients treated with Forteo achieved at least a 5% increase in spine BMD, and 14% gained 10% or more.

The safety and efficacy of once-daily Forteo in the treatment of men and women with glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis was assessed in a randomized, double-blind, active-controlled trial of 428 patients (19% men, 81% women) aged 22 to 89 years treated with ≥5mg/day prednisone or equivalent for a minimum of 3 months. A total of 30% of patients had prevalent vertebral fracture(s) and 43% had prior non-vertebral fracture(s). The patients had chronic rheumatologic, respiratory or other diseases that required sustained glucocorticoid therapy. All patients received 1000 mg of calcium plus 800 IU of vitamin D supplementation per day. In patients with glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis, Forteo increased lumbar spine BMD compared with baseline at 3 months through 18 months of treatment. In patients treated with Forteo, the mean percent change in BMD from baseline to endpoint was 7.2% at the lumbar spine, 3.6% at the total hip, and 3.7% at the femoral neck.

**Abaloparatide (Tymlos)**

The efficacy of Tymlos for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis was evaluated in an 18-month, randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial in postmenopausal women aged 49 to 86 years (mean age of 69) who were randomized to receive Tymlos 80 mcg (N = 824) or placebo (N = 821) given subcutaneously once daily. Approximately 80% of patients were Caucasian, 16% were Asian, and 3% were Black; 24% were Hispanic. At baseline, the mean T-scores were -2.9 at the lumbar spine, -2.1 at the femoral neck, and -1.9 at the total hip. At baseline, 24% of patients had at least one prevalent vertebral fracture and 48% had at least one prior nonvertebral fracture. Patients took daily supplemental calcium (500 to 1000 mg) and vitamin D (400 to 800 IU).

The efficacy study was extended as an open-label study where patients were no longer receiving Tymlos or placebo but were maintained in their original randomized treatment group and received 70 mg alendronate weekly, with calcium and vitamin D supplements for 6 months. The extended open-label study enrolled 1139 patients, representing 92% of patients who completed the double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial. This included 558 patients who had previously received Tymlos and 581 patients who had previously received placebo. The cumulative 25-month efficacy dataset included 18 months of exposure to Tymlos or placebo, 1 month of no treatment, followed by 6 months of alendronate therapy. The study was then continued to complete 18 months of additional alendronate exposure during which time patients were no longer blinded to their original treatment group. The primary endpoint was the incidence of new
vertebral fractures in patients treated with Tymlos compared to placebo. Tymlos resulted in a significant reduction in the incidence of new vertebral fractures compared to placebo at 18 months (0.6% Tymlos compared to 4.2% placebo, p <0.0001). The absolute risk reduction in new vertebral fractures was 3.6% at 18 months and the relative risk reduction was 86% for Tymlos compared to placebo. The incidence of new vertebral fractures at 25 months was 0.6% in patients treated with Tymlos then alendronate, compared to 4.4% in patients treated with placebo then alendronate (p <0.0001). The relative risk reduction in new vertebral fractures at 25 months was 87% for patients treated with Tymlos then alendronate, compared to patients treated with placebo then alendronate, and the absolute risk reduction was 3.9%. After 24 months of open-label alendronate therapy, the vertebral fracture risk reduction achieved with Tymlos therapy was maintained. Tymlos resulted in a significant reduction in the incidence of nonvertebral fractures at the end of the 18 months of treatment plus 1 month follow-up where no drug was administered (2.7% for Tymlos-treated patients compared to 4.7% for placebo-treated patients). The relative risk reduction in nonvertebral fractures for Tymlos compared to placebo was 43% (logrank test p = 0.049) and the absolute risk reduction was 2.0%. Following 6 months of alendronate treatment, the cumulative incidence of nonvertebral fractures at 25 months was 2.7% for women in the prior Tymlos group compared to 5.6% for women in the prior placebo group. At 25 months, the relative risk reduction in nonvertebral fractures was 52% (logrank test p = 0.017) and the absolute risk reduction was 2.9%.

**Denosumab (Prolia)**

**Treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women at high risk for fracture**

Evidence showed that treatment with denosumab reduces radiographic vertebral, nonvertebral, and hip fractures compared with placebo in postmenopausal osteoporotic women. One Japanese trial and its 1-year open-label extension study included postmenopausal osteoporotic women with prevalent radiographic vertebral fractures and showed that denosumab protected against radiographic vertebral fractures.

**Treatment to increase bone mass in men with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture**

Despite the prevalence of osteoporosis among older men and potential severity of its health consequences, osteoporosis in men is significantly understudied compared with women. The systematic review and meta-analysis published by the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society looked at two studies that evaluated the effect of denosumab vs. placebo in men with
osteooporosis. Both studies did not demonstrate evidence of statistically significant reduction in vertebral fracture risk for men with denosumab.

**Treatment of glucocorticoid-Induced osteoporosis (GIOP) in men and women at high risk for fracture**

The efficacy of denosumab in the treatment of patients with GIOP was assessed in the 12-month primary analysis of a 2-year, randomized, multicenter, double-blind parallel-group, active-controlled study of 795 patients (70% women and 30% men). Eligible patients were aged 18 years or older and were receiving glucocorticoids (≥7.5 mg prednisone daily, or equivalent) for at least 3 months (glucocorticoid continuing) or less than 3 months (glucocorticoid initiating) before screening. Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive either 5 mg risedronate daily (n = 397) or denosumab 60 mg subcutaneously once every 6 months (n = 398) for one year. Denosumab was both non-inferior and superior to risedronate at 12 months for effect on BMD at the lumbar spine in both glucocorticoid-continuing and glucocorticoid-initiating subpopulations.

**Treatment to increase bone mass in men at high risk for fracture receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer**

A placebo-controlled trial showed the benefits of denosumab in men with early prostate cancer receiving ADT; after 36 months of treatment, denosumab increased spine, hip, and distal radius BMD and decreased the incidence of vertebral fractures by 62%.

**Treatment to increase bone mass in women at high risk for fracture receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer**

For women taking aromatase inhibitors, denosumab has been shown to improve BMD and reduce the risk of clinical fractures compared to placebo. Efficacy was established in two trials. In both trials, women in the denosumab group had significant increase BMD at the LS, total hip, and femoral neck. In the Adjuvant Denosumab in Breast Cancer Trial (ABCSG-18), denosumab was shown to delay the time to first clinical fracture and reduce the incidence of new vertebral fractures when compared to placebo.
Romosozumab-aqqg (Evenity)

Evenity is the first-in-class anti-sclerostin humanized monoclonal antibody that transiently increases bone formation and reduces bone resorption to increase bone mass. Sclerostin is a protein that is mainly produced by osteocytes that produces its effects on bone by directly inhibiting Wnt pathway signaling.

The efficacy of Evenity for the treatment of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis is documented below.

- One good quality Phase 3 study (ARCH) showed Evenity 210 mg subcutaneously (SC) every 4 weeks for 1 year followed by alendronate 70 mg orally every week reduced incidence of vertebral fracture and clinical fractures (nonvertebral + symptomatic vertebral) compared to alendronate alone at Month 24 in 4093 postmenopausal women with osteoporosis (Saag 2017).

- Another good quality Phase 3 study (FRAME [NCT01575834]) showed Evenity 210 mg SC every 4 weeks for 1 year followed by denosumab 60 mg SC every 6 months reduced cumulative incidence of new vertebral fractures and clinical fractures at both Months 12 and 24 compared to placebo for 1 year followed by denosumab 60 mg SC every 6 months in 7180 postmenopausal women with osteoporosis (Cosman 2016).

- A good quality meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials shows Evenity 210 mg SC every 4 weeks ± sequential alendronate or denosumab resulted in a significantly lower risk of new vertebral fracture (RR 0.37, 95% CI 0.18-0.77, P=0.005, n=5371), nonvertebral fracture (RR 0.78, 95% CI 0.66-0.92, P<0.001, n=5635, and hip fracture (RR 0.59, 95% CI 0.44-0.79, P=0.004, n=5635) compared to controls (placebo, alendronate, and sequential placebo-denosumab) in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis (Liu 2018). The same meta-analysis also showed bone mineral density at the lumbar spine, total hip, and femoral neck was significantly increased with Evenity 210 mg SC every 4 weeks vs other therapies including placebo, alendronate 70 mg orally every week, and teriparatide 20 µg SC every day.

- A moderate quality Phase 3b trial (STRUCTURE) demonstrated Evenity 210 mg SC every 4 weeks increased lumbar spine, total hip, and femoral neck bone mineral density greater than teriparatide 20 µg SC every week over one year of therapy in postmenopausal women with low bone mineral density and high risk for fracture despite ≥3 years treatment with a bisphosphonate. However, rate of fracture (a safety outcome) was similar between the two treatment groups (3% vs 4%, respectively) (Langdahl 2017).
The general safety of Evenity is primarily derived from the first 12-months data of the two Phase 3 fracture studies in postmenopausal women (ARCH and FRAME). Given a cardiovascular (CV) safety signal was identified in one of the trials (ARCH; alendronate-controlled), but not in the other (FRAME; placebo-controlled), the FDA initially issued a complete response for the agent in summer 2017 and asked for further CV outcomes data from the ongoing (at the time) Phase 3 bone mineral density trial in men (BRIDGE; placebo-controlled). Subsequent results from the BRIDGE trial then also showed a CV safety signal. After meta-analysis of related data, on January 16, 2019 the FDA Bone, Reproductive, and Urologic Drugs Advisory Committee voted 18-1 that the clinical benefit of one year of Evenity outweighed its risks in a narrower population of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis who were at high-risk for fracture (defined as history of osteoporotic fracture, multiple risk factors for fracture, or failure or intolerance to other available therapies).

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

_Treatment of Osteoporosis in Postmenopausal Men and Women at High Risk for Fracture_

The American College of Physicians Guideline on the Treatment of Low Bone Density or Osteoporosis to Prevent Fractures in Men and Women recommended that clinicians offer pharmacologic treatment with alendronate, risedronate, zoledronic acid, or denosumab to reduce the risk for hip and vertebral fractures in women who have known osteoporosis. (Grade: strong recommendation; high-quality evidence)

References


**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05/01/19</td>
<td>New policy, approved April 9, 2019, effective August 2, 2019. Add to Prescription Drug section. Forteo® (teriparatide), Tymlos® (abaloparatide), and Prolia® (denosumab) may be considered medically necessary when criteria are met, considered investigational when criteria are not met.</td>
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**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). ©2019 Premera All Rights Reserved.

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  • Qualified interpreters
  • Information written in other languages

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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.

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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

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