MEDICAL POLICY – 6.01.38

Percutaneous Balloon Kyphoplasty, Radiofrequency Kyphoplasty, and Mechanical Vertebral Augmentation

BCBSA Ref. Policy: 6.01.38

Effective Date: Oct. 1, 2017
Last Revised: Sept. 21, 2017
Replaces: 6.01.520

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:
6.01.25 Percutaneous Vertebroplasty and Sacroplasty

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

Kyphoplasty is a type of surgery that stabilizes a vertebra (a bone of the spine) after a compression fracture. A compression fracture usually happens at the front side of the vertebra. The front collapses, leaving a vertebra that looks a bit like a wedge. The goal of the treatment is to reduce pain and return the vertebra to its normal height. The hollow needle or similar instrument is inserted through the skin and into the damaged area of the bone. Either a balloon is inflated or a device is uncoiled to create a hollow space at the front of the bone, bringing it back to its normal height. If a balloon is used, it’s then removed. If a coil device is used, it remains. A type of bone cement is then injected into the hollow space. The cement hardens after a few minutes. This policy describes when this procedure 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>Service</th>
<th>Medical Necessity</th>
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</table>
| **Percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty and Kiva®** | Percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty and Kiva® may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of symptomatic osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures that have failed to respond to at least 6 weeks of conservative treatment (eg, analgesics, physical therapy, rest).  
Percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty and Kiva® may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of severe pain due to osteolytic lesions of the spine related to multiple myeloma or metastatic malignancies. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Investigational</th>
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| **Percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty and Kiva®** | Percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty and Kiva® are considered investigational for all other indications, including use in acute vertebral fractures due to osteoporosis or trauma.  
Percutaneous radiofrequency kyphoplasty or percutaneous mechanical vertebral augmentation using any other device is considered investigational. |

Based on currently available evidence, health outcomes for kyphoplasty, Kiva®, and vertebroplasty appear to be equivalent, therefore, the “least costly alternative” provision of the medically necessary definition may apply. (See Benefit Application).

### Coding

In 2015, the CPT codes combined the kyphoplasty procedure with all of the necessary imaging guidance and are listed in the table below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPT</td>
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<tr>
<td>22513</td>
<td>Percutaneous vertebral augmentation, including cavity creation (fracture reduction and bone biopsy included when performed) using mechanical device (e.g., kyphoplasty), 1 vertebral body, unilateral or bilateral cannulation, inclusive of all imaging guidance; thoracic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22514</td>
<td>Percutaneous vertebral augmentation, including cavity creation (fracture reduction and bone biopsy included when performed) using mechanical device (e.g., kyphoplasty), 1 vertebral body, unilateral or bilateral cannulation, inclusive of all imaging guidance; lumbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22515</td>
<td>Percutaneous vertebral augmentation, including cavity creation (fracture reduction and bone biopsy included when performed) using mechanical device (e.g., kyphoplasty), 1 vertebral body, unilateral or bilateral cannulation, inclusive of all imaging guidance; each additional thoracic or lumbar vertebral body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**  
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**Related Information**

**Benefit Application**

Treatment using mechanical vertebral augmentation with kyphoplasty or Kiva VCF Treatment System is likely to produce outcomes equivalent to vertebroplasty. However, kyphoplasty and Kiva VCF system may be more costly. Some plans may use a definition of “medical necessity” that states that compared to other services that produce the same health outcomes, a proposed medically necessary service must not cost more than an alternative service or sequence of services. In these cases, when it is determined that using kyphoplasty or Kiva is more costly than using vertebroplasty (as determined by plan pricing, provider charges, and/or other mechanisms), then kyphoplasty or Kiva® may be considered **not medically necessary**.

**Evidence Review**
Description

Percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty, radiofrequency kyphoplasty, and mechanical vertebral augmentation with Kiva are interventional techniques involving the fluoroscopically guided injection of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) into a cavity created in the vertebral body with a balloon or mechanical device. These techniques have been investigated as options to provide mechanical support and symptomatic relief in patients with osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture or in those with osteolytic lesions of the spine (eg, due to multiple myeloma or metastatic malignancies).

Background

Osteoporotic Vertebral Compression Fracture

Osteoporotic compression fractures are common. It is estimated that up to 50% of women and 25% of men will have a vertebral fracture at some point in their lives. However, only about one-third of vertebral fractures actually reach clinical diagnosis, and most symptomatic fractures will heal within a few weeks or 1 month. A minority of patients will exhibit chronic pain following an osteoporotic compression fracture, and these may present challenges for medical management. Chronic symptoms tend not to respond to the typical management strategies for acute pain such as bedrest, immobilization or bracing device, and analgesic medication, even narcotic analgesics. The source of chronic pain after vertebral compression fracture may not be from the vertebra itself but may be predominantly related to strain on muscles and ligaments secondary to kyphosis. This type of pain frequently is not improved with analgesics and may be better addressed through exercise.

Osteolytic Vertebral Body Fractures

Vertebral body fractures can also be due to osteolytic lesions, most commonly from metastatic tumors. Metastatic malignant disease involving the spine generally involves the vertebral bodies, with pain being the most frequent complaint. While radiotherapy and chemotherapy are frequently effective in reducing tumor burden and associated symptoms, pain relief may be delayed for days to weeks, depending on tumor response. Further, these approaches rely on bone remodeling to regain vertebral body strength, which may necessitate supportive bracing to minimize the risk of vertebral body collapse during healing.
Treatment

Balloon kyphoplasty is a variant of vertebroplasty. It uses a specialized bone tamp with an inflatable balloon to expand a collapsed vertebral body as close as possible to its natural height before injection of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA). Radiofrequency kyphoplasty is a modification of balloon kyphoplasty. In this procedure, an ultra-high viscosity cement is injected into the fractured vertebral body and radiofrequency is used to achieve the desired consistency of the cement. The ultra-high viscosity cement is designed to restore height and alignment to the fractured vertebra, along with stabilizing the fracture.

It has been proposed that kyphoplasty may provide an analgesic effect through mechanical stabilization of a fractured or otherwise weakened vertebral body. However, other possible mechanisms of effect have been postulated. One proposed mechanism is that thermal damage to intraosseous nerve fibers occurs during the procedure, given that PMMA undergoes a heat-releasing (exothermic) reaction during its hardening process.

Kiva® is another mechanical vertebral augmentation technique that uses an implant for structural support of the vertebral body and to provide a reservoir for bone cement. The Kiva® VCF system consists of a coil that is inserted into the vertebral body over a removable guide wire. The coil reconfigures itself into a stack of loops within the vertebral body and can be customized by changing the number of loops of the coil. A hollow implant made from PEEK-OPTIMA® (a biocompatible polymer) is deployed over the coil within the vertebral body. The coil is then retracted, leaving the hollow implant behind. PMMA cement is then injected into the lumen of the implant, and it flows out of the implant through small slots in the center of the implant. This results in fixation of the implant to the vertebral body. The proposed advantage of the Kiva system is a reduction in cement leakage.

Summary of Evidence

For individuals who have osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures who receive balloon kyphoplasty or mechanical vertebral augmentation (Kiva), the evidence includes randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and meta-analyses of RCTs. Relevant outcomes include symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, hospitalizations, and treatment-related morbidity. Two moderately sized unblinded RCTs have compared kyphoplasty with conservative care and found short-term benefits in pain and other outcomes. Other RCTs, summarized in a meta-analysis, have reported similar outcomes for kyphoplasty and vertebroplasty. Two randomized trials that compared mechanical vertebral augmentation (Kiva) with kyphoplasty have reported similar outcomes for both procedures. A major limitation of all these RCTs is the lack of a sham
procedure. Due to the possible sham effect observed in the recent trials of vertebroplasty, the validity of the results from non-sham-controlled trials is unclear. Therefore, whether these improvements represent a true treatment effect is uncertain. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have osteolytic vertebral compression fractures who receive balloon kyphoplasty or mechanical vertebral augmentation (Kiva), the evidence includes RCTs, case series, and a systematic review of these studies. Relevant outcomes include symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, hospitalizations, and treatment-related morbidity. One RCT has compared balloon kyphoplasty with conservative management and another has compared Kiva with balloon kyphoplasty. Results of these trials, along with case series, would suggest a reduction in pain, disability, and analgesic use in patients with cancer-related compression fractures. However, because the results of the comparative studies of vertebroplasty have suggested possible placebo or natural history effects, the evidence these studies provide is insufficient to warrant conclusions about the effect of kyphoplasty on health outcomes. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have osteoporotic or osteolytic vertebral compression fractures who receive radiofrequency kyphoplasty, the evidence includes an RCT. Relevant outcomes include symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, hospitalizations, and treatment-related morbidity. The only RCT (N=80) identified showed similar results between radiofrequency kyphoplasty and balloon kyphoplasty. Corroboration of these results in a larger number of patients is needed to determine with greater certainty whether radiofrequency kyphoplasty has outcomes similar to balloon kyphoplasty. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

Clinical trials that might influence this policy 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>NCT02461810^a</td>
<td>A Prospective, Multicenter, Randomized, Comparative</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Mar 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinical Study to Compare the Safety and Effectiveness of Two Vertebral Compression Fracture (VCF) Reduction Techniques: the SpineJack® and the KyphX Xpander® Inflatable Bone Tamp

NCT: national clinical trial.

* Denotes industry-sponsored or cosponsored trial.

Clinical Input Received from Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers

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

2014 Input

In response to requests, input was received from 2 physician specialty societies and 3 academic medical centers while this policy was under review in 2014. Focused input was sought on the treatment of acute vertebral fractures when there is severe pain that has led to hospitalization or persists at a level that prevents ambulation, and on the treatment of traumatic fractures that have remained symptomatic after 6 weeks of conservative treatment. Clinical input on these issues was mixed.

2008 Input

In response to requests, input was received from 6 physician specialty societies (one unsolicited) and two academic medical centers while this policy was under review in 2008. All reviewers disagreed with the proposed policy, referring to a body of evidence from uncontrolled studies that support the use of kyphoplasty.
Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

American College of Radiology (ACR) et al

The American College of Radiology (ACR), American Society of Neuroradiology (ASNR), American Society of Spine Radiology (ASSR), Society of Interventional Radiology (SIR), and Society of Neurointerventional Surgery (SNIS) published a joint position statement on percutaneous vertebral augmentation in 2014. This document states that percutaneous vertebral augmentation, using vertebroplasty or kyphoplasty and performed in a manner in accordance with public standards, is a safe, efficacious, and durable procedure in appropriate patients with symptomatic osteoporotic and neoplastic fractures. The document also states that these procedures are offered only when nonoperative medical therapy has not provided adequate pain relief or pain is significantly altering the patient’s quality of life.

Society of Interventional Radiology (SIR)

In a 2014 quality improvement guideline on percutaneous vertebroplasty from the Society of Interventional Radiology, vertebral augmentation was recommended for compression fractures refractory to medical therapy. Failure of medical therapy includes the following situations:

1. Patients who are rendered nonambulatory as a result of pain from a weakened or fractured vertebral body, pain persisting at a level that prevents ambulation, despite 24 hours of analgesic therapy;

2. Patients with sufficient pain from a weakened or fractured vertebral body that physical therapy is intolerable, pain persisting at that level despite 24 hours of analgesic therapy; or

3. Patients with a weakened or fractured vertebral body, and unacceptable side effects such as excessive sedation, confusion, or constipation as a result of the analgesic therapy necessary to reduce pain to a tolerable level.

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS)

In 2010, the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons approved clinical guidelines on the treatment of osteoporotic spinal compression fractures, which had a weak recommendation for offering kyphoplasty to patients who “present with an osteoporotic spinal compression fracture on imaging with correlating clinical signs and symptoms and who are neurologically intact.” The Academy indicated that future evidence could overturn existing evidence and that the
quality of the current literature is poor. These recommendations were based on literature reviewed through September 2009.

**National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)**

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence issued a 2013 guidance that recommended percutaneous vertebroplasty and percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty as treatment options for treating osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures in certain persons. Specifically, the recommendation supports these procedures in patients having severe, ongoing pain after a recent unhealed vertebral fracture despite optimal pain management, and whose pain has been confirmed through physical exam and imaging at the level of the fracture. This guidance did not address balloon kyphoplasty with stenting, because the manufacturer of the stenting system (Synthes) stated there is limited evidence for vertebral body stenting given that the system had only recently become available.

In 2008, the Institute issued guidance on the diagnosis and management of adults with metastatic spinal cord compression. It was last reviewed in 2014, and placed on the static list (no major ongoing studies identified, with the next review in 5 years). The guidance stated that vertebroplasty or kyphoplasty should be considered for patients who have vertebral metastases and no evidence of spinal cord compression or spinal instability, and if they have mechanical pain resistant to conventional pain management and vertebral body collapse. Surgery should only be performed when all appropriate specialists agree. Despite a relatively small sample base, the Institute concluded the evidence suggests, in a select subset of patients, that early surgery may be more effective at maintaining mobility than radiotherapy.

**Medicare National Coverage**

There is no national coverage determination. In the absence of a national coverage determination, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

**Regulatory Status**

Kyphoplasty is a surgical procedure and, as such, is not subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Balloon kyphoplasty requires the use of an inflatable bone tamp. In July 1998, one such tamp, the KyphX® inflatable bone tamp, was cleared for marketing by the
FDA through the 510(k) process. Other devices with FDA 510(k) marketing clearance include the AVAmax® Vertebral Balloon system (CareFusion), NeuroTherm Parallax® Balloon Inflatable Bone Tamp (NeuroTherm), Stryker iVAS® Balloon catheter, and Synthes Synflate™ Vertebral Balloon System (Synthes). StabiliT® Vertebral Augmentation System (DFINE) for radiofrequency vertebral augmentation was cleared for marketing in 2009. FDA product code NDN.

In 2014, the Kiva® VCF Treatment System (Benvenue Medical) was cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process. FDA product code NDN.

PMMA bone cement was available as a drug product before enactment of FDA’s device regulation and was at first considered what the FDA termed a “transitional device.” It was transitioned to a class III device and then to a class II device, which required future 510(k) submissions to meet “special controls” instead of “general controls” to assure safety and effectiveness. In July 2004, KyphX® HV-RTM bone cement was cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process for the treatment of pathologic fractures of the vertebral body due to osteoporosis, cancer, or benign lesions using a balloon kyphoplasty procedure. Subsequently, other products such as Spine-Fix® Biomimetic Bone Cement, KYPHON® HV-R® Bone Cement, and Osteopal® V have received issued 510(k) marketing clearance for the fixation of pathologic fractures of the vertebral body using vertebroplasty or kyphoplasty procedures. FDA product code: NDN.

References

4. Blue Cross Blue Shield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC). Percutaneous vertebroplasty or kyphoplasty for vertebral fractures caused by osteoporosis or malignancy. TEC Assessments. 2008;Volume 23:Tab 5.


25. Barr JD, Jensen ME, Hirsch JA, et al. Position statement on percutaneous vertebral augmentation: a consensus statement developed by the Society of Interventional Radiology (SIR), American Association of Neurological Surgeons (AANS) and the Congress of Neurological Surgeons (CNS), American College of Radiology (ACR), American Society of Neuroradiology (ASNR),


**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/12/12</td>
<td>New policy, add to Radiology section. Policy replaces 6.01.520 in conjunction with 6.01.25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/25/12</td>
<td>Update Coding Section – ICD-10 codes are now effective 10/01/2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/10/13</td>
<td>Replace policy. Policy updated with literature review through March 5, 2013; references 17, 30, 31 added and references reordered; statement added that all other percutaneous mechanical vertebral augmentation devices, including but not limited to Kiva, are considered investigational. CPT codes 22520 – 22522 added to policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/12/13</td>
<td>Clarification. Policy statement clarified by adding “less than 6 weeks old”. Percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty is considered investigational for all other indications, including use in acute (less than 6 weeks old) vertebral fractures due to osteoporosis or trauma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/09/14</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through March 27, 2014, references 31-32, 34-35, 37-39, and 41-42 added; and references reordered. Vertebral body stenting added to investigational statement. Coding update: ICD-9 and ICD-10 procedure and diagnosis codes removed – these are not utilized in adjudication of the policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/09/15</td>
<td>Coding update. ICD-9 procedure code 81.66 and corresponding ICD-10-PCS codes added per remediation efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/11/15</td>
<td>Annual Review. Kiva® mechanical vertebral augmentation added as Medically Necessary (previously considered investigational) when criteria are met and Investigational for all other indications. Rationale added for vertebral augmentation with the Kiva® VCF System® compared with balloon kyphoplasty. Policy updated with literature review through March 3, 2015. References 32-34 added; others renumbered/removed. New CPT codes 22513-22515 effective 01/01/15 added to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>01/08/16</td>
<td>Minor update. CPT codes deleted effective 12/31/15 removed from policy: 22520-22525, 72291-72292. No other changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/01/16</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved July 12, 2016. Policy guidelines updated to remove the following statement: “Based on currently available evidence, health outcomes for kyphoplasty, Kiva® and vertebroplasty appear to be equivalent, therefore the “least costly alternative” provision of the medically necessary definition may apply” as it duplicates information in the Benefit Application section. Policy reviewed with literature search through June, 2016. Policy statements unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/17</td>
<td>Interim review, approved December 13, 2016. Policy statement revised for clarity to state “…medically necessary for symptomatic vertebral fractures due to osteoporosis or trauma that have failed to respond to 6 weeks of conservative treatment.” The last investigational policy statement was revised to delete the wording, “including but not limited to vertebral body stenting.” Removed information about vertebral hemangiomas. Table of ACR recommendations for compression fracture treatment added to Policy Guidelines. Policy updated with literature review through October 2016; some references deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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