MEDICAL POLICY – 8.01.61
Focal Treatments for Prostate Cancer

BCBSA Ref. Policy: 8.01.61
Effective Date: Dec. 1, 2018
Last Revised: May 10, 2019
Replaces: N/A

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:
7.01.109 Magnetic Resonance–Guided Focused Ultrasound

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

There are several ways to treat prostate cancer, depending on how large the cancer is and whether it’s spread. Some treatment choices are surgery, several different types of radiation, or watchful waiting. A new type of treatment has been proposed. This treatment, known as focal therapy, aims at destroying specific areas of cancer without taking out the prostate gland. There are different ways of trying to treat the tumor while it’s still inside the gland. These are laser, ultrasound, extreme cold, radiofrequency, and cell-killing drugs that are activated by a special type of light. All forms of focal therapy for prostate cancer are unproven (investigational). Larger and longer studies are needed to see if focal treatments are as good as or better than proven methods of treating prostate cancer.

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.
Note: Rezum System for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) is not addressed in this policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Investigational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focal treatments for prostate cancer</td>
<td>Use of any focal therapy modality to treat patients with localized prostate cancer is investigational.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53854</td>
<td>Transurethral destruction of prostate tissue; by radiofrequency generated water vapor thermotherapy (new code effective 1/1/19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55899</td>
<td>Unlisted procedure, male genital system</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

N/A

Evidence Review

Description

Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer diagnosed in men in the United States, and the behavior of localized prostate cancer can prove difficult to predict on a case-by-case basis. Most men with prostate cancer undergo whole-gland treatments, which can often lead to substantial adverse events. To reduce tumor burden and minimize morbidity associated with radical treatments, investigators have developed a therapy known as focal treatment. Focal treatment seeks to ablate either an “index” lesion (defined as the largest cancerous lesion with
the highest grade tumor), or alternatively, to ablate nonindex lesions and other areas where
cancer has been known to occur. This policy addresses several ablative methods used to remove
cancerous lesions in localized prostate cancer (eg, focal laser ablation, high-intensity focused
ultrasound, cryoablation, radiofrequency ablation, photodynamic therapy). All methods, except
focal laser ablation, use ultrasound guidance to focus on the tumor (focal laser ablation uses
magnetic resonance imaging to guide the probe).

Background

Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer diagnosed among men in the United States.
According to the National Cancer Institute, nearly 240,000 new cases were diagnosed in the
United States in 2013 and would be associated with around 30,000 deaths. Autopsy studies in
the pre prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening era identified incidental cancerous foci in
about 30% of men 50 years of age, with incidence reaching 75% at age 80 years.¹ However, the
National Cancer Institute Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results data have shown age-
adjusted cancer-specific mortality rates for men with prostate cancer declined from 40 per
100,000 in 1992 to 22 per 100,000 in 2010. This decline has been attributed to a combination of
earlier detection via PSA screening and improved therapies.

Diagnosis

From a clinical standpoint, different types of localized prostate cancers may appear similar
during initial diagnosis.² However, the cancer often exhibits varying degrees of risk of
progression that may not be captured by accepted clinical risk categories (eg, D’Amico criteria)
or prognostic tools based on clinical findings (eg, PSA titers, Gleason grade, or tumor stage).³⁷
In studies of conservative management, the risk of localized disease progression based on
prostate cancer–specific survival rates at 10 years may range from 15%⁸⁹ to 20%¹⁰ to perhaps
27% at 20-year follow-up.¹¹ Among elderly men (≥70 years) with this type of low-risk disease,
comorbidities typically supervene as a cause of death; these men will die from the comorbidities
with prostate cancer present rather than from the cancer itself. Other very similar-appearing
low-risk tumors may progress unexpectedly and rapidly, quickly disseminating and becoming
incurable.
Treatments

The divergent behavior of localized prostate cancers creates uncertainty whether to treat immediately.12,13 A patient may choose definitive treatment upfront.14 Surgery (radical prostatectomy) or external beam radiotherapy are frequently used to treat patients with localized prostate cancer.13,15 Complications most commonly reported with radical prostatectomy or external-beam radiotherapy and with the greatest variability are incontinence (0%-73%) and other genitourinary toxicities (irritative and obstructive symptoms); hematuria (typically ≤5%); gastrointestinal and bowel toxicity, including nausea and loose stools (25%-50%); proctopathy, including rectal pain and bleeding (10%-39%); and erectile dysfunction, including impotence (50%-90%).15

American Urological Association guidelines have suggested patients with low-risk and intermediate-risk disease have the option of entering an “active surveillance” protocol, which takes into account patient age, patient preferences, and health conditions related to urinary, sexual, and bowel function.16 With this approach, patients forgo immediate therapy but continue regular monitoring until signs or symptoms of disease progression are evident — at which point curative treatment is instituted.17,18

Focal Treatment of Localized Prostate Cancer

Given the significant uncertainty in predicting the behavior of individual localized prostate cancers, and the substantial adverse effects associated with definitive treatments, investigators have sought a therapeutic middle ground. The latter seeks to minimize the morbidity associated with radical treatment in those who may not actually require surgery while reducing tumor burden to an extent that reduces the chances for rapid progression to incurability. This approach is termed focal treatment, in that it seeks to remove — using any of several ablative methods described next — cancerous lesions at high risk of progression, leaving behind uninvolved glandular parenchyma. The overall goal of any focal treatment is to minimize the risk of early tumor progression and preserve erectile, urinary and rectal functions by reducing damage to the neurovascular bundles, external sphincter, bladder neck, and rectum.19-23 Although focal treatments are offered as an alternative middle approach to manage localized prostate cancer, several key issues must be considered in choosing it. They include patient selection, lesion selection, therapy monitoring, and modalities used to ablate lesions.
**Patient Selection**

A proportion of men with localized prostate cancer have been reported to have (or develop) serious misgivings and psychosocial problems in accepting active surveillance, sometimes leading to inappropriately discontinuing it.\(^{24}\) Thus, appropriate patient selection is imperative for physicians who must decide whether to recommend active surveillance or focal treatment for patients who refuse radical therapy or for whom it is not recommended due to the risk/benefit balance.\(^{25}\)

**Lesion Selection**

Proper lesion selection is a second key consideration in choosing focal treatment for localized prostate cancer. Although prostate cancer is often a multifocal disease, clinical evidence has shown that between 10% and 40% of men who undergo radical prostatectomy for presumed multifocal disease actually have a unilaterally confined discrete lesion, which, when removed, would “cure” the patient.\(^{26-28}\) This view presumably has driven the use of regionally targeted focal treatment variants, such as hemiablation of half the gland containing tumor, or subtotal prostate ablation via the “hockey stick” method.\(^{29}\) While these approaches can be curative, the more extensive the treatment, the more likely the functional adverse outcomes would approach those of radical treatments.

The concept that clinically indolent lesions comprise most of the tumor burden in organ-confined prostate cancer led to development of a lesion-targeted strategy, which is referred to as “focal therapy” in this policy.\(^{30}\) This involves treating only the largest and highest grade cancerous focus (referred to as the “index lesion”), which has been shown in pathologic studies to determine clinical progression of disease.\(^{31,32}\) This concept is supported by molecular genetics evidence that suggests a single index tumor focus is usually responsible for disease progression and metastasis.\(^{33,34}\) The index lesion approach leaves in place small foci less than 0.5 cm\(^3\) in volume, with Gleason score less than 7, that are considered unlikely to progress over a 10- to 20-year period.\(^{35-37}\) This also leaves available subsequent definitive therapies as needed should disease progress.

Identification of prostate cancer lesions (disease localization) particularly the index lesion, is critical to the oncologic success of focal therapy; equally important to success is the ability to guide focal ablation energy to the tumor and assess treatment effectiveness. At present, no single modality reliably meets the requirements for all 3 activities (disease localization, focal ablation energy to the tumor, assessment of treatment effectiveness).\(^{25,30}\) Systematic transrectal
ultrasound–guided biopsy alone has been investigated; however, it has been considered insufficient for patient selection or disease localization for focal therapy.\(^{38-42}\)

Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging (mpMRI), typically including T1-, T2-, diffusion-weighted imaging, and dynamic contrast-enhanced imaging has been recognized as a promising modality to risk-stratify prostate cancer and select patients and lesions for focal therapy.\(^{24,30,38}\) Evidence has shown mpMRI can detect high-grade, large prostate cancer foci with performance similar to transperineal prostate mapping using a brachytherapy template.\(^{43}\) For example, for the primary end point definition (lesion, ≥4 mm; Gleason score, ≥3+4), with transperineal prostate mapping as the reference standard, sensitivity, negative predictive value, and negative likelihood ratios with mpMRI were 58% to 73%, 84% to 89%, and 0.3 to 0.5, respectively. Specificity, positive predictive value, and positive likelihood ratios were 71% to 84%, 49% to 63%, and 2.0 to 3.44, respectively. The negative predictive value of mpMRI appears sufficient to rule out clinically significant prostate cancer and may have clinical use in this setting. However, although mpMRI technology has the capability to detect and risk-stratify prostate cancer, several issues constrain its widespread use for these purposes (eg, mpMRI requires highly specialized MRI-compatible equipment, biopsy within the MRI scanner is challenging, interpretation of prostate MRI images requires experienced uroradiologists), and it is still necessary to histologically confirm suspicious lesions using transperineal prostate mapping.\(^{44}\)

**Therapy Monitoring**

Controversy exists about the proper end points for focal therapy of prostate cancer. The primary end point of focal ablation of clinically significant disease with negative biopsies at 12 months posttreatment is generally accepted according to a European consensus report.\(^{38}\) The clinical validity of using MRI to analyze the presence of residual or recurrent cancer compared with histologic findings is offered as a secondary end point. However, MRI findings alone are not considered sufficient in follow-up.\(^{38}\) Finally, although investigators have indicated PSA levels should be monitored, PSA levels are not considered valid end points because the utility of PSA kinetics in tissue preservation treatments has not been established.\(^{35}\)

**Modalities Used to Ablate Lesions**

Five ablative methods for which clinical evidence is available are considered in this policy: focal laser ablation; high-intensity focused ultrasound; cryoablation; radiofrequency ablation; and photodynamic therapy.\(^{19,20,22,23,29,30,33,35,38,45,46}\) Each method requires placement of a needle probe
into a tumor volume followed by delivery of some type of energy that destroys the tissue in a controlled manner. All methods except focal laser ablation currently rely on ultrasound guidance to the tumor focus of interest; focal laser ablation uses MRI to guide the probe.

**Focal Laser Ablation**

Focal laser ablation refers to the destruction of tissue using a focused beam of electromagnetic radiation emitted from a laser fiber introduced transperineal or transrectal into the cancer focus. Tissue is destroyed through thermal conversion of the focused electromagnetic energy into heat, causing coagulative necrosis. Other terms for focal laser ablation include photothermal therapy, laser interstitial therapy, and laser interstitial photocoagulation.47

**High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound**

High-intensity focused ultrasound focuses high-energy ultrasound waves on a single location, which increases the local tissue temperature to over 80°C. This causes a discrete locus of coagulative necrosis of approximately 3x3x10 mm. The surgeon uses a transrectal probe to plan, perform, and monitor treatment in a real-time sequence to ablate the entire gland or small discrete lesions.

**Cryoablation**

Cryoablation induces cell death through direct cellular toxicity from disruption of the cell membrane caused by ice-ball crystals and vascular compromise from thrombosis and ischemia secondary to freezing below -30°C. Using a TPM template, cryoablation is performed by transperineal insertion under transrectal ultrasound guidance of a varying number of cryoprobe needles into the tumor.

**Radiofrequency Ablation**

Radiofrequency ablation uses energy produced by a 50-watt generator with a frequency of 460 kHz. Energy is transmitted to the tumor focus through 15 needle electrodes inserted transperineally under ultrasound guidance. Radiofrequency ablation produces an increase in tissue temperature causing coagulative necrosis.
Photodynamic Therapy

Photodynamic therapy uses an intravenous photosensitizing agent, which distributes through prostate tissue, followed by light delivered transperineally by inserted needles. The light induces a photochemical reaction that produces reactive oxygen species that are highly toxic and causes functional and structural tissue damage (ie, cell death). A major concern with photodynamic therapy is that real-time monitoring of tissue effects is not possible, and the variable optical properties of prostate tissue complicate the assessment of necrosis and treatment progress.

Summary of Evidence

For individuals with primary localized prostate cancer who receive focal therapy using laser ablation, high-intensity focused ultrasound, cryoablation, radiofrequency ablation, or photodynamic therapy, the evidence includes a high-quality systematic review, studies from a registry cohort, and numerous observational studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, symptoms, change in disease status, functional outcomes, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. The evidence is highly heterogeneous and inconsistently reports clinical outcomes. No prospective, comparative evidence was found for focal ablation techniques versus current standard treatment of localized prostate cancer, including radical prostatectomy, external-beam radiotherapy, or active surveillance. Methods have not been standardized to determine which and how many identified cancerous lesions should be treated for best outcomes. No evidence supports which, if any, of the focal techniques leads to better functional outcomes. Although high disease-specific survival rates have been reported, the short follow-up periods and small sample sizes preclude conclusions on the effect of any of these techniques on overall survival rates. The adverse event rates associated with focal therapies appear to be superior to those associated with radical treatments (eg, radical prostatectomy, external-beam radiotherapy); however, the evidence is limited in its quality, reporting, and scope. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

Some currently unpublished 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><strong>Ongoing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT02016040</td>
<td>Focal Therapy Using High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (Ablatherm®) for Localized Prostate Cancer</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nov 2017 (ongoing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT02328807</td>
<td>Focal Prostate Radio-Frequency Ablation for the Treatment of Prostate Cancer</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jun 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unpublished</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT00877682a</td>
<td>Regional Cryoablation for Localized Adenocarcinoma of the Prostate</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jan 2018 (completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT02303054</td>
<td>MRI-US Fusion Biopsy-Guided Focal Radio-Frequency Ablation of the Prostate in Men with Localized Prostate Cancer (FUSAblate Trial)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mar 2016 (completed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCT: national clinical trial
*a* Denotes industry-sponsored or cosponsored trial

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines for prostate cancer (v.3.2018) recommend cryosurgery or high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) as options for radiotherapy recurrence for nonmetastatic disease; cryosurgery is not recommended for the initial treatment of localized prostate cancer.58

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE, 2012) issued guidance on the use of cryoablation for localized prostate cancer.45 NICE concluded that current evidence on focal therapy using cryoablation for localized prostate cancer raises no major safety concerns. However, evidence on efficacy is limited in quantity, with concern that prostate cancer is commonly multifocal.

NICE (2014) issued guidance on diagnosis and management of prostate cancer. The recommendations stated that neither cryotherapy nor HIFU should be offered to men with
localized prostate cancer or locally advanced prostate cancer outside of controlled trials comparing their use with established interventions.$^{59}$

**American Urological Association et al**

The American Urological Association, along with the American Society for Radiation Oncology and the Society for Urologic Oncology (2017) updated their joint guidelines on the management of clinically localized prostate cancer.$^{16}$ The guidelines include the following recommendation on focal treatments:

Clinicians should inform low-risk prostate cancer patients who are considering focal therapy or high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) that these interventions are not standard care options because comparative outcome evidence is lacking. (Expert Opinion)

Clinicians should inform intermediate-risk prostate cancer patients who are considering focal therapy or HIFU that these interventions are not standard care options because comparative outcome evidence is lacking. (Expert Opinion)

Cryosurgery, focal therapy and HIFU treatments are not recommended for men with high-risk localized prostate cancer outside of a clinical trial. (Expert Opinion)

**National Cancer Institute**

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) updated its information on prostate cancer treatments in 2018.$^{60}$ NCI indicated that cryoablation and HIFU were new treatment options currently being studied in national trials. NCI offers no recommendation for or against these treatments.

**U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations**

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force published recommendations for prostate cancer screening.$^{61}$ However, there are no recommendations for focal treatment of prostate cancer.
Medicare National Coverage

There is no national coverage determination.

Regulatory Status

Focal Laser Ablation

In 2010, the Visualase® Thermal Therapy System (Medtronic) and, in 2015, the TRANBERG\textsuperscript{CLS} Laser fiber (Clinical Laserthermia Systems) were cleared for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the 510(k) process to necrotize or coagulate soft tissue through interstitial irradiation or thermal therapy under MRI guidance for multiple indications including urology, at wavelengths 800 to 1064 nm. FDA product code: LLZ, GEX, FRN.

High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound

In October 2015, the Sonablate® 450 (SonaCare Medical) was cleared for marketing through the 510(k) process after approval of a de novo request and classification as class II under the generic name “high intensity ultrasound system for prostate tissue ablation”. This device was the first of its kind to be approved in the United States. In November 2015, Ablatherm®-HIFU (EDAP TMS) was cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process.

Cryoablation

Some cryotherapy devices cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process for cryoablation of the prostate include: Visual-ICE® (Galil Medical), Ice Rod CX, CryoCare® (Galil Medical), IceSphere (Galil Medical), and Cryocare® Systems (Endocare®, HealthTronics, Austin, TX). FDA product code: GEH.

Radiofrequency Ablation

Radiofrequency ablation devices have been cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process for general use for soft tissue cutting and coagulation and ablation by thermal
coagulation. Under this general indication, radiofrequency ablation may be used to ablate tumors. FDA product code: GEI.

**Photodynamic Therapy**

FDA has granted approval to several photosensitizing drugs and light applicators. Porfimer sodium (Photofrin®; Axcan Pharma) and psoralen are photosensitizer ultraviolet lamps used to treat cancer; they were cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process. FDA product code: FTC.

**References**


20. Nguyen CT, Jones JS. Focal therapy in the management of localized prostate cancer. BJU Int. May 2011;107(9):1362-1368. PMID 21223478


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07/14/15</td>
<td>New Policy. Policy created with literature review through March 3, 2015. Use of any focal therapy modality is considered investigational for treatment of localized prostate cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/01/16</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved October 11, 2016. Policy updated with literature review through July 26, 2016; references 55-57 and 59-63 were added. Policy statement unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/01/17</td>
<td>Interim review, approved July 11, 2017. Policy moved into new format. No changes to policy statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/01/18</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved November 6, 2018. Policy updated with literature review through July 2018; reference 57 added; reference 61 updated; several references</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/10/19</td>
<td>Minor edit, added note to clarify that this policy does not address Rezum System for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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

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

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

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

If you believe that Premera has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex, you can file a grievance with:
Civil Rights Coordinator - Complaints and Appeals
PO Box 91102, Seattle, WA 98111
Toll free 855-332-4535, Fax 425-918-5592. TTY 800-842-5357
Email AppealsDepartmentInquiries@Premera.com

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

You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights, electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf, or by mail or phone at:
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue SW, Room 509F, HHH Building
Washington, DC. 20201, 1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7597 (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 by certain deadlines to keep your health coverage or help with costs. You have the right to get this information and help in your language at no cost.
Call 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Arabic (Arabic):
يجب على هذا الإشعار معلومات هامة. قد يحتوي هذا الإشعار معلومات مهمة يتعين على وسيلة أخرى لاتخاذ معلومات انتباه، قد تكون معلومات ذات صلة بمعالجة الملائمة للإبلاغ على تقديم المعلومات إلى مكتب الإبلاغ. تظاهر لحيدة على هذه المعلومات المهمة. وعيد، دليل دليل وعيد، دليل دليل وعيد، دليل. دليل 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

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

Oromoo (Cushite):
Lakkoofa biliibaa 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357) ti biliibaa.

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

Deutsche (German):

Hmoob (Hmong):

Ilokano (Ilocano):
Daytoy a Pakdaar ket naglaon iti Napateg nga Impormasion. Daytoy a pakdaar mabalin nga adda ket naglaon iti napateg nga impormasion maipangeeg i aplikasyonyo wenyu coverage baben ti Premera Blue Cross. Daytoy ket mabalin dagiti importante a pelta iti daytoy a pakdaar. Mabalin nga adda rumbeng nga aramidenyo nga addang sakbay dagiti particular a naituding nga adda aldaw tapon mapatgalinedyo ti coveracgi ti salun-atyo wenyu tulong kadagit gastos. Adda karbenganyo a mangala iti daytoy nga impormasion ken tulong iti bukodyo a pagasasao nga awan ti bayadanyo. Tumawag ti numero nga 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Italiano (Italian):
This notice contains important information. Premera Blue Cross does not discriminate against anyone on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, or disability. If you have special needs for communication, please call TTY: 800-842-5357.

If you have questions about the current suspensions, please call TTY: 800-842-5357.

Este Aviso contiene información importante. Premera Blue Cross no discrimina a nadie por razón de color, raza, origen nacional, género, religión, edad o discapacidad. Si tiene necesidades especiales para la comunicación, llame al TTY: 800-842-5357.

Esta notificación contiene información importante. Premera Blue Cross no discrimina a nadie por razón de raza, color, origen nacional, género, religión, edad o discapacidad. Si tiene necesidades especiales para la comunicación, llame al TTY: 800-842-5357.

Це повідомлення містить важливу інформацію. Premera Blue Cross не дискримінує громадян згідно з їх віком, політ, національною спадщиною, релігією, інвалідністю або іншими обставинами. Якщо у Вас є контактні потреби, будь ласка, звертайтеся за допомогою по ТТТ: 800-842-5357.

ไทย: ประกาศนี้มีข้อบ่งชี้สำคัญ ประกาศนี้ไม่ละเมิดนโยบายของ Premera Blue Cross ต่อการใช้สิทธิ์ในการเข้าถึงบริการสุขภาพโดยไม่แบ่งแยกตามสิทธิ์ของลูกค้า โดยไม่ละเมิดนโยบายของ Premera Blue Cross ต่อการใช้สิทธิ์ในการเข้าถึงบริการสุขภาพโดยไม่แบ่งแยกตามสิทธิ์ของลูกค้า.

हिंदी: यह विवरण महत्त्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। Premera Blue Cross ने नहीं किया कि यह उपयुक्त नहीं होगा या नहीं होगा। यदि आप यह करना चाहते हैं तो कैलेंडर में कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया जा सकता।

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、年齢、性別、国籍、宗教、年齢、または障がいのある人々に対して差別しません。コミュニケーションが必要な場合、TTY: 800-842-5357 にお電話ください。

한국어 (Korean): 
본 통지서에서는 중요 정보가 포함되었습니다. Premera Blue Cross는 나이, 성별, 장애를 포함한 여러 요소에 기반한 차별을 하지 않습니다. 의사소통이 필요하시면 TTY: 800-842-5357로 전화해 주세요.

한국어 (Korean): 
본 통지서에서는 중요 정보가 포함되었습니다. Premera Blue Cross는 나이, 성별, 장애를 포함한 여러 요소에 기반한 차별을 하지 않습니다. 의사소통이 필요하시면 TTY: 800-842-5357로 전화해 주세요.

Română (Romanian): 

Russian (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 присутствия для определения предельных сроков для сохранения страхового покрытия или помощи с расходами. Вы имеете право на бесплатное получение этой информации и помощь на вашем языке. Звоните по телефону 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

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

Tagalog (Tagalog): 
Ang Paunawa na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon. Ang paunawa na ito ay maaaring naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong aplikasyon o pagsakop sa pamamagitan ng Premera Blue Cross. Es posible que haya fechas claves en este aviso. Es posible que deba tomar alguna medida antes de determinadas fechas para mantener su cobertura médica o ayuda con los costos. Usted tiene derecho a recibir esta información y ayuda en su idioma sin costo alguno. Llame al 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

ไทย (Thai): 
ประกาศนี้มีข้อบ่งชี้สำคัญ ประกาศนี้ไม่ละเมิดนโยบายของ Premera Blue Cross และจะมีการให้บริการในกรณีที่คุณต้องการ การจัดทำเอกสารประกาศนี้เพื่อให้ทราบในกรณีที่คุณต้องการมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเติม กรุณาติดต่อที่ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).