

# Gazyva® (obinutuzumab) (Intravenous)

-E-

Document Number: MODA-0470

**Last Review Date: 04/04/2024**

**Date of Origin: 06/03/2019**

**Dates Reviewed: 06/2019, 10/2019, 01/2020, 04/2020, 07/2020, 10/2020, 01/2021, 04/2021, 07/2021, 10/2021, 01/2022, 05/2022, 7/2022, 10/2022, 01/2023, 05/2023, 07/2023, 10/2023, 01/2024, 04/2024**

## I. Length of Authorization <sup>1,7-13,16,18</sup>

### Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL):

- Combination therapy is limited to six (6) 28-day cycles and may NOT be renewed.
- Single-agent therapy is limited to eight (8) 21-day cycles and may NOT be renewed.

### B-Cell Lymphomas:

- Diffuse Large B-Cell lymphoma (DLBCL) pretreatment for glofitamab-gxbm: Coverage is limited to a single dose and may NOT be renewed.
- All other indications: Coverage is provided for six (6) months and may be renewed for up to a maximum of two (2) years of maintenance therapy.

### Hairy Cell Leukemia:

- Combination therapy with vemurafenib is limited to three (3) 28-day cycles and may NOT be renewed.

## II. Dosing Limits

### A. Quantity Limit (max daily dose) [NDC Unit]:

- Gazyva 1000 mg/40 mL single-dose vial: 2 vials every 21 days (6 vials for the initial 21-day cycle only)

### B. Max Units (per dose and over time) [HCPCS Unit]:

#### Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL):

- Loading Dose: 10 billable units day 1, 90 billable units day 2, 100 billable units day 3, 200 billable units days 8 and 15 of Cycle 1 (21 days)
- Maintenance Dose: 200 billable units every 21 days

#### B-Cell Lymphomas:

- Loading Dose: 100 billable units x 3 weekly doses for Cycle 1 (21 days)
- Maintenance Dose: 100 billable units every 21 days for 8 cycles; then every 2 months for 2 years

### Hairy Cell Leukemia

- Cycle 2 (28-day cycle): 100 billable units x 3 weekly doses
- Cycles 3-4 (28-day cycle): 100 billable units every 28 days

## III. Initial Approval Criteria <sup>1</sup>

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

- Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**

### Universal Criteria <sup>1</sup>

- Patient does not have an active infection, including clinically important localized infections; **AND**
- Patient has not received a live vaccine within 28 days prior to starting treatment and live vaccines will not be administered concurrently while on treatment; **AND**
- Patient has been screened for the presence of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection (i.e., HBsAg and anti-HBc) prior to initiating therapy and patients with evidence of current or prior HBV infection will be monitored for HBV reactivation during treatment; **AND**

### Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) † ‡ ◊ <sup>1,2,8,9,11,12,14,66e</sup>

- Used as first-line therapy; **AND**
  - Used in combination with chlorambucil for disease without del(17p)/TP53 mutation; **OR**
  - Used in combination with acalabrutinib; **OR**
  - Used in combination with venetoclax; **OR**
  - Used as a single agent<sup>\*\*</sup>; **OR**
  - Used in combination with bendamustine for disease without del(17p)/TP53 mutation<sup>\*\*</sup> (*excluding use in frail patients*); **OR**
  - Used in combination with high-dose methylprednisolone for disease with del(17p)/TP53 mutation<sup>\*\*</sup>; **OR**
- Used as subsequent therapy; **AND**
  - Used as a single agent; **AND**
    - Used for disease without del(17p)/TP53 mutation; **AND**
    - Used for relapsed or refractory disease after prior BTK inhibitor (e.g., ibrutinib, acalabrutinib, zanubrutinib, pirtobrutinib)- and venetoclax-based regimens; **OR**
  - Used in combination with venetoclax (if previously used); **AND**
    - Used as treatment for relapse after a period of remission

*\*\*Consider when BTK inhibitor (e.g., ibrutinib, acalabrutinib, zanubrutinib, pirtobrutinib) and venetoclax are not available or contraindicated or rapid disease de-bulking is needed*

### B-Cell Lymphomas † ‡ <sup>1,2,15,18,19</sup>

- Follicular Lymphoma (Grade 1-2) † ‡ ◊

- Used as first-line therapy; **AND**
  - Used in combination with chemotherapy [e.g., bendamustine or CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) or CVP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone)]; **OR**
- Used as second-line and subsequent therapy for no response, relapsed, refractory, or progressive disease (if not previously given) after prior treatment with a rituximab-containing regimen; **AND**
  - Used in combination with bendamustine; **OR**
  - Used in combination with lenalidomide; **OR**
- Used as third-line and subsequent therapy for no response, relapsed, or progressive disease after prior treatment with an anti-CD20 antibody and an alkylating agent; **AND**
  - Used in combination with zanubrutinib; **OR**
- Used as a single agent for maintenance therapy; **AND**
  - Used as first-line extended therapy in patients who achieved at least a partial response following obinutuzumab in combination with chemotherapy; **OR**
  - Used as second-line extended therapy following combination therapy with obinutuzumab and either bendamustine or lenalidomide for rituximab-refractory disease; **OR**
- Extranodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma (of Non-Gastric Sites [Non-Cutaneous] or of the Stomach) or Marginal Zone Lymphoma (Splenic or Nodal) ‡
  - Used as first-line therapy (*Nodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma only*); **AND**
    - Used in combination with chemotherapy [e.g., bendamustine or CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) or CVP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone)]; **OR**
  - Used in combination with bendamustine (if not previously treated with bendamustine); **AND**
    - Used as second-line therapy for disease recurrence following initial management of splenomegaly with rituximab (*Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma only*); **OR**
    - Used as subsequent therapy after prior treatment with rituximab for relapsed, refractory, or progressive disease; **OR**
  - Used as a single agent for maintenance as second-line extended therapy for rituximab-refractory patients treated with obinutuzumab and bendamustine for recurrent disease
- Diffuse Large B-Cell lymphoma (DLBCL)
  - Used as pretreatment prior to glofitamab-gxbm administration; **AND**
    - Patient has relapsed or refractory disease

### Hairy Cell Leukemia ‡<sup>2</sup>

- Used as initial therapy; **AND**
- Used in combination with vemurafenib; **AND**
- Patient is unable to tolerate purine analogs including frail patients and those with active infection

**Preferred therapies and recommendations are determined by review of clinical evidence. NCCN category of recommendation is taken into account as a component of this review. Regimens deemed equally efficacious (i.e., those having the same NCCN categorization) are considered to be therapeutically equivalent.**

† FDA Approved Indication(s); ‡ Compendia Recommended Indication(s); Ⓞ Orphan Drug

#### IV. Renewal Criteria <sup>1</sup>

Coverage may be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria such as concomitant therapy requirements (not including prerequisite therapy), performance status, etc. identified in section III; **AND**
- Disease response with treatment as defined by stabilization of disease or decrease in size of tumor or tumor spread; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: severe neutropenia/febrile neutropenia, severe thrombocytopenia, severe infusion-related reactions, hypersensitivity reactions including serum sickness, tumor lysis syndrome (TLS), disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), etc.; **AND**
- Patient has been evaluated for the presence of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) and has been found to be negative; **AND**

##### **CLL/SLL** <sup>8-12</sup>

- Coverage may NOT be renewed

##### **B-Cell Lymphomas (maintenance treatment)** <sup>1,7,13</sup>

- Patient has not exceeded a maximum of two (2) years of therapy

##### **Diffuse Large B-Cell lymphoma (pretreatment for glofitamab-gxbm)** <sup>18</sup>

- Coverage may NOT be renewed

##### **Hairy Cell Leukemia** <sup>16</sup>

- Coverage may NOT be renewed

#### V. Dosage/Administration <sup>1,7-13,16-18</sup>

Indication	Dose
CLL/SLL	<p><u>Combination therapy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cycle 1 (28-day cycle): 100 mg day 1, 900 mg day 2, then 1000 mg days 8 and 15</li> <li>• Cycles 2-6 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg on day 1</li> </ul> <p><u>Monotherapy:</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cycle 1 (21-day cycle): 100 mg day 1, 900 mg day 2, then 1000 mg days 8 and 15</li> <li>• Cycles 2-8 (21-day cycle): 1000 mg on day 1</li> </ul> <p>-OR-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cycle 1 (21-day cycle): 100mg day 1, 900 mg day 2, 1000 mg day 3, 2000 mg days 8 and 15</li> <li>• Cycles 2-8 (21-day cycle): 2000 mg on day 1</li> </ul>
B-Cell Lymphomas	<p><u>Initial combination therapy with chemotherapy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combination chemotherapy with bendamustine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cycle 1 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg days 1, 8, and 15</li> <li>○ Cycles 2-6 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg day 1</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Combination chemotherapy with CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone), followed by 2 additional 21-day cycles of Gazyva alone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cycle 1 (21-day cycle): 1000 mg days 1, 8, and 15</li> <li>○ Cycles 2-6 (21-day cycle): 1000 mg day 1</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Combination chemotherapy with CVP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cycle 1 (21-day cycle): 1000 mg days 1, 8, and 15</li> <li>○ Cycles 2-8 (21-day cycle): 1000 mg day 1</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Initial combination therapy with lenalidomide:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cycle 1 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg days 8, 15, and 22</li> <li>• Cycles 2-6 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg day 1</li> </ul> <p><u>Initial combination therapy with zanubrutinib:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cycle 1 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg days 1, 8, and 15</li> <li>• Cycle 2-6 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg day 1</li> </ul> <p><u>Initial Monotherapy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1000 mg once a week for 4 weeks on days 1, 8, 15, and 22</li> </ul> <p><u>Maintenance therapy for use after initial combination therapy or monotherapy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1000 mg every 8 weeks for up to two years (12 doses) as monotherapy</li> <li>• <b>NOTE:</b> When initial therapy is given in combination with lenalidomide, the first year of maintenance therapy will be given with lenalidomide, followed by an additional year of monotherapy</li> </ul> <p><u>Pretreatment for glofitamab-gxbm</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cycle 1: 1000 mg as a single dose on day 1</li> </ul>
Hairy Cell Leukemia	<p><u>Initial combination therapy with vemurafenib:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cycle 2 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg on days 1, 8, and 15</li> <li>• Cycles 3-4 (28-day cycle): 1000 mg on day 1</li> </ul>

## VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

### HCPCS Code:

- J9301 – Injection, obinutuzumab, 10 mg; 1 billable unit = 10 mg

### NDC:

- Gazyva 1000 mg/ 40 mL single-dose vial: 50242-0070-xx

## VII. References (STANDARD)

1. Gazyva [package insert]. South San Francisco, CA; Genentech, Inc; July 2022. Accessed February 2024.
2. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) obinutuzumab. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2024. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed February 2024.
3. Goede V, Fischer K, Busch R, et al. Chemoimmunotherapy with GA101 plus chlorambucil in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia and comorbidity: results of the CLL11 (BO21004) safety run-in. *Leukemia*. 2013 Apr; 27(5):1172-4. Doi: 10.1038/leu.2012.252. Epub 2012 Aug 31.
4. Sehn LH, Chua N, Mayer J, et al. Obinutuzumab plus bendamustine versus bendamustine monotherapy in patients with rituximab-refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (GADOLIN): a randomised, controlled, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016 Jun 23. Pii: S1470-2045(16)30097-3.
5. Cheson BD, Chua N, Mayer J, et al. Overall Survival Benefit in Patients With Rituximab-Refractory Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Who Received Obinutuzumab Plus Bendamustine Induction and Obinutuzumab Maintenance in the GADOLIN Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2018 36:22, 2259-2266.
6. Marcus R, Davies A, Ando K, et al. Obinutuzumab for the First-Line Treatment of Follicular Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med* 2017; 377:1331.
7. Morschhauser F, Le Gouill S, Feugier P, et al. Obinutuzumab combined with lenalidomide for relapsed or refractory follicular B-cell lymphoma (GALEN): a multicentre, single-arm, phase 2 study. *Lancet Haematol*. 2019;6(8):e429-e437. Doi:10.1016/S2352-3026(19)30089-4.
8. Fischer K, Al-Sawaf O, Bahlo J, et al. Venetoclax and Obinutuzumab in Patients with CLL and Coexisting Conditions. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;380(23):2225-2236. Doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1815281.
9. Sharman JP, Banerji V, Fogliatto LM, et al. ELEVATE TN: Phase 3 Study of Acalabrutinib Combined with Obinutuzumab (O) or Alone Vs O Plus Chlorambucil (Clb) in Patients (Pts) with Treatment-Naive Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) [abstract]. *Blood* 2019;134:Abstract 31.
10. Sharman JP, Yimer HA, Boxer M, et al. Results of a phase II multicenter study of obinutuzumab plus bendamustine in pts with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). *J Clin Oncol*. 2017;35(15\_suppl):7523-7523.
11. Byrd JC, Flynn JM, Kipps TJ, et al. Randomized phase 2 study of obinutuzumab monotherapy in symptomatic, previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Blood*. 2016;127(1):79-86. Doi:10.1182/blood-2015-03-634394.
12. Cartron G, de Guibert S, Dilhuydy MS, et al. Obinutuzumab (GA101) in relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia: final data from the phase 1/2 GAUGUIN study. *Blood*. 2014: 2196-2202.

13. Sehn LH, Goy A, Offner FC, et al. Randomized Phase II Trial Comparing Obinutuzumab (GA101) With Rituximab in Patients With Relapsed CD20+ Indolent B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: Final Analysis of the GAUSS Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(30):3467-3474. Doi:10.1200/JCO.2014.59.2139.
14. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Leukemia, Version 1.2024. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2024. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed February 2024.
15. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) B-Cell Lymphomas, Version 1.2024. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2024. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed February 2024.
16. Park JH, Winder ES, Huntington SF, et al. First Line Chemo-Free Therapy with the BRAF Inhibitor Vemurafenib Combined with Obinutuzumab Is Effective in Patients with HCL [abstract]. *Blood* 2021; 138; Abstract 43.
17. Zinzani PL, Mayer J, Flowers CR, et al. ROSEWOOD: A phase II randomized study of zanubrutinib plus obinutuzumab versus obinutuzumab monotherapy in patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol* 2023;41:5107-5117.
18. Columvi [package insert]. South San Francisco, CA; Genentech; June 2023. Accessed February 2024
19. Hutchings M, Morschhauser F, Iacoboni G, et al. Glofitamab, a Novel, Bivalent CD20-Targeting T-Cell-Engaging Bispecific Antibody, Induces Durable Complete Remissions in Relapsed or Refractory B-Cell Lymphoma: A Phase I Trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2021 Jun 20;39(18):1959-1970. doi:10.1200/JCO.20.03175. Epub 2021 Mar 19

## VIII. References (ENHANCED)

- 1e. Burger JA, Tedeschi A, Barr PM, et al. Ibrutinib as Initial Therapy for Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373(25):2425–2437.
- 2e. Woyach JA, Ruppert AS, Heerema NA, et al. Ibrutinib Regimens versus Chemoimmunotherapy in Older Patients with Untreated CLL. *N Engl J Med*. 2018 Dec 27;379(26):2517-2528.
- 3e. Fischer K, Cramer P, Busch R, et al. Bendamustine in combination with rituximab for previously untreated patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia: a multicenter phase II trial of the German Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Study Group. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Sep 10;30(26):3209-16.

- 4e. Michallet AS, Aktan M, Hiddemann W, et al. Rituximab plus bendamustine or chlorambucil for chronic lymphocytic leukemia: primary analysis of the randomized, open-label MABLE study. *Haematologica*. 2018;103(4):698–706.
- 5e. Hillmen P, Robak T, Janssens A, et al. Chlorambucil plus ofatumumab versus chlorambucil alone in previously untreated patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (COMPLEMENT 1): a randomised, multicentre, open-label phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2015 May 9;385(9980):1873-83.
- 6e. Goede V, Fischer K, Busch R, et al. Obinutuzumab plus chlorambucil in patients with CLL and coexisting conditions. *N Engl J Med*. 2014 Mar 20;370(12):1101-10.
- 7e. Shanafelt TD, Wang V, Kay NE, et al. A Randomized Phase III Study of Ibrutinib (PCI-32765)-Based Therapy Vs. Standard Fludarabine, Cyclophosphamide, and Rituximab (FCR) Chemoimmunotherapy in Untreated Younger Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL): A Trial of the ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group (E1912). *Blood*. 2018;132:LBA-4.
- 8e. Fischer K, Bahlo J, Fink AM, et al. Long-term remissions after FCR chemoimmunotherapy in previously untreated patients with CLL: updated results of the CLL8 trial. *Blood*. 2016 Jan 14;127(2):208-15.
- 9e. Eichhorst B, Fink AM, Bahlo J, et al. First-line chemoimmunotherapy with bendamustine and rituximab versus fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, and rituximab in patients with advanced chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL10): an international, open-label, randomised, phase 3, non-inferiority trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016 Jul;17(7):928-942.
- 10e. Woyach JA, Ruppert AS, Heerema NA, et al. Chemoimmunotherapy with fludarabine and rituximab produces extended overall survival and progression-free survival in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: long-term follow-up of CALGB study 9712. *J Clin Oncol*. 2011;29(10):1349–1355.
- 11e. Flinn IW, Panayiotidis P, Afanasyev B, et al. A phase 2, multicenter study investigating ofatumumab and bendamustine combination in patients with untreated or relapsed CLL. *Am J Hematol*. 2016 Sep;91(9):900-6.
- 12e. Ahn IE, Farooqui MZH, Tian X, et al. Depth and durability of response to ibrutinib in CLL: 5-year follow-up of a phase 2 study. *Blood*. 2018 May 24;131(21):2357-2366.
- 13e. Hillmen P, Skotnicki AB, Robak T, et al. Alemtuzumab compared with chlorambucil as first-line therapy for chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *J Clin Oncol*. 2007 Dec 10;25(35):5616-23.
- 14e. Castro JE, James DF, Sandoval-Sus JD, et al. Rituximab in combination with high-dose methylprednisolone for the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia [published correction appears in *Leukemia*. 2009 Dec;23(12):2326]. *Leukemia*. 2009;23(10):1779–1789.
- 15e. Seymour JF, Kipps TJ, Eichhorst B, et al. Venetoclax–Rituximab in Relapsed or Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. *N Engl J Med* 2018; 378:1107-1120.
- 16e. Byrd JC, Brown JR, O'Brien S, et al. Ibrutinib versus ofatumumab in previously treated chronic lymphoid leukemia. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;371(3):213–223.
- 17e. Byrd JC, Hillmen P, O'Brien SM, et al. Long-term efficacy and safety with ibrutinib (ibr) in previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL): Up to four years follow-up of the RESONATE study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2017;35(15\_suppl):7510-7510.



- 18e. Furman RR, Sharman JP, Coutre SE, et al. Idelalisib and rituximab in relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;370(11):997–1007.
- 19e. Flinn IW, Hillmen P, Montillo M, et al. The phase 3 DUO trial: duvelisib vs ofatumumab in relapsed and refractory CLL/SLL. *Blood*. 2018;132(23):2446–2455.
- 20e. Keating MJ, Flinn I, Jain V, et al. Therapeutic role of alemtuzumab (Campath-1H) in patients who have failed fludarabine: results of a large international study. *Blood*. 2002 May 15;99(10):3554-61.
- 21e. Faderl S, Ferrajoli A, Wierda W, O'Brien S, Lerner S, Keating MJ. Alemtuzumab by continuous intravenous infusion followed by subcutaneous injection plus rituximab in the treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia recurrence [published correction appears in *Cancer*. 2010 Aug 15;116(16):3982. Dosage error in article text]. *Cancer*. 2010;116(10):2360–2365.
- 22e. Robak T, Dmoszynska A, Solal-Céligny P, et al. Rituximab plus fludarabine and cyclophosphamide prolongs progression-free survival compared with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide alone in previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010 Apr 1;28(10):1756-65.
- 23e. Robak T, Warzocha K, Govind Babu K, et al. Ofatumumab plus fludarabine and cyclophosphamide in relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia: results from the COMPLEMENT 2 trial. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2017 May;58(5):1084-1093.
- 24e. Castro JE, Sandoval-Sus JD, Bole J, Rassenti L, Kipps TJ. Rituximab in combination with high-dose methylprednisolone for the treatment of fludarabine refractory high-risk chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Leukemia*. 2008;22(11):2048–2053.
- 25e. Badoux XC, Keating MJ, Wen S, et al. Phase II study of lenalidomide and rituximab as salvage therapy for patients with relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;31(5):584–591.
- 26e. Bühler A, Wendtner CM, Kipps TJ, et al. Lenalidomide treatment and prognostic markers in relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia: data from the prospective, multicenter phase-II CLL-009 trial. *Blood Cancer J*. 2016;6(3):e404. Published 2016 Mar 11.
- 27e. Byrd JC, Wierda WG, Schuh A, et al. Acalabrutinib Monotherapy in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Updated Results from the Phase 1/2 ACE-CL-001 Study. *Blood*. 2017;130:498.
- 28e. Gopal AK, Davies AJ, Flinn IW, et al. Idelalisib Monotherapy and Durable Responses in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL). *Blood*. 2015;126:2743.
- 29e. Österborg A, Jewell RC, Padmanabhan-Iyer S, et al. Ofatumumab monotherapy in fludarabine-refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia: final results from a pivotal study. *Haematologica*. 2015;100(8):e311–e314.
- 30e. Lamanna N, Kalaycio M, Maslak P, et al. Pentostatin, cyclophosphamide, and rituximab is an active, well-tolerated regimen for patients with previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006 Apr 1;24(10):1575-81.

- 31e. Jones JA, Mato AR, Wierda WG, et al. Venetoclax for chronic lymphocytic leukaemia progressing after ibrutinib: an interim analysis of a multicentre, open-label, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2017;19(1):65–75.
- 32e. Zelenetz AD, Barrientos JC, Brown JR, et al. Idelalisib or placebo in combination with bendamustine and rituximab in patients with relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: interim results from a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2017;18(3):297–311.
- 33e. Chanan-Khan A, Cramer P, Demirkan F, et al. Ibrutinib combined with bendamustine and rituximab compared with placebo, bendamustine, and rituximab for previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma (HELIOS): a randomised, double-blind, phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016 Feb;17(2):200-211.
- 34e. O'Brien S, Jones JA2, Coutre SE, et al. Ibrutinib for patients with relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia with 17p deletion (RESONATE-17): a phase 2, open-label, multicentre study. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016 Oct;17(10):1409-1418.
- 35e. Brown JR, Hillmen P, O'Brien S, et al. Extended follow-up and impact of high-risk prognostic factors from the phase 3 RESONATE study in patients with previously treated CLL/SLL. *Leukemia.* 2017;32(1):83–91.
- 36e. Sharman JP, Coutre SE, Furman RR, et al. Second Interim Analysis of a Phase 3 Study of Idelalisib (ZYDELIG®) Plus Rituximab (R) for Relapsed Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL): Efficacy Analysis in Patient Subpopulations with Del(17p) and Other Adverse Prognostic Factors. *Blood.* 2014;124:330.
- 37e. Stilgenbauer S, Eichhorst B, Schetelig J, et al. Venetoclax in relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia with 17p deletion: a multicentre, open-label, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016 Jun;17(6):768-778.
- 38e. Stilgenbauer S, Zenz T, Winkler D, et al. Subcutaneous alemtuzumab in fludarabine-refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia: clinical results and prognostic marker analyses from the CLL2H study of the German Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Study Group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2009 Aug 20;27(24):3994-4001.
- 39e. Bowen DA, Call TG, Jenkins GD, et al. Methylprednisolone-rituximab is an effective salvage therapy for patients with relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia including those with unfavorable cytogenetic features. *Leuk Lymphoma.* 2007 Dec;48(12):2412-7.
- 40e. Brown JR, Byrd JC, Coutre SE, et al. Idelalisib, an inhibitor of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase p110 $\delta$ , for relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Blood.* 2014;123(22):3390–3397.
- 41e. Wierda WG, Kipps TJ, Mayer J, et al. Ofatumumab as single-agent CD20 immunotherapy in fludarabine-refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia [published correction appears in *J Clin Oncol.* 2010 Aug 1;28(22):3670]. *J Clin Oncol.* 2010;28(10):1749–1755.
- 42e. van Oers MH, Kuliczowski K, Smolej L, et al. Ofatumumab maintenance versus observation in relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (PROLONG): an open-label, multicentre, randomised phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol.* 2015 Oct;16(13):1370-9.

- 43e. Marcus R, Imrie K, Solal-Celigny P, et al. Phase III study of R-CVP compared with cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone alone in patients with previously untreated advanced follicular lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008 Oct 1;26(28):4579-86.
- 44e. Federico M, Luminari S, Dondi A, Tucci, et al. R-CVP versus R-CHOP versus R-FM for the initial treatment of patients with advanced-stage follicular lymphoma: results of the FOLL05 trial conducted by the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013 Apr 20;31(12):1506-13.
- 45e. Rummel MJ, Niederle N, Maschmeyer G, et al. Bendamustine plus rituximab versus CHOP plus rituximab as first-line treatment for patients with indolent and mantle-cell lymphomas: an open-label, multicentre, randomised, phase 3 non-inferiority trial. *Lancet*. 2013 Apr 6;381(9873):1203-10.
- 46e. Rosenbaum CA, Jung SH, Pitcher B, et al. Phase 2 multicentre study of single-agent ofatumumab in previously untreated follicular lymphoma: CALGB 50901 (Alliance). *Br J Haematol*. 2019 Apr;185(1):53-64.
- 47e. Schulz H, Bohlius JF, Trelle S, et al. Immunochemotherapy with rituximab and overall survival in patients with indolent or mantle cell lymphoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2007 May 2;99(9):706-14.
- 48e. McLaughlin P, Grillo-López AJ, Link BK, et al. Rituximab chimeric anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody therapy for relapsed indolent lymphoma: half of patients respond to a four-dose treatment program. *J Clin Oncol*. 1998 Aug;16(8):2825-33.
- 49e. Dreyling M, Santoro A, Mollica L, et al. Long-Term Efficacy and Safety from the Copanlisib CHRONOS-1 Study in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Indolent B-Cell Lymphoma. *Blood*. 2018; 132:1595.
- 50e. Czuczman MS, Fayad L, Delwail V, et al. Ofatumumab monotherapy in rituximab-refractory follicular lymphoma: results from a multicenter study. *Blood*. 2012 Apr 19;119(16):3698-704.
- 51e. Salles G, Seymour JF, Offner F, et al. Rituximab maintenance for 2 years in patients with high tumour burden follicular lymphoma responding to rituximab plus chemotherapy (PRIMA): a phase 3, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2011 Jan 1;377(9759):42-51.
- 52e. Martinelli G, Laszlo D, Ferreri AJ, et al. Clinical activity of rituximab in gastric marginal zone non-Hodgkin's lymphoma resistant to or not eligible for anti-*Helicobacter pylori* therapy. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005 Mar 20;23(9):1979-83.
- 53e. Conconi A, Martinelli G, Thiéblemont C, et al. Clinical activity of rituximab in extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of MALT type. *Blood*. 2003 Oct 15;102(8):2741-5.
- 54e. Raderer M, Wohrer S, Streubel B, et al. Activity of rituximab plus cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin/mitoxantrone, vincristine and prednisone in patients with relapsed MALT lymphoma. *Oncology*. 2006;70(6):411-7.
- 55e. Salar A, Domingo-Domenech E, Estany C, et al. Combination therapy with rituximab and intravenous or oral fludarabine in the first-line, systemic treatment of patients with extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of the mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue type. *Cancer*. 2009 Nov 15;115(22):5210-7.

- 56e. Zucca E, Conconi A, Laszlo D, et al. Addition of rituximab to chlorambucil produces superior event-free survival in the treatment of patients with extranodal marginal-zone B-cell lymphoma: 5-year analysis of the IELSG-19 Randomized Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013 Feb 10;31(5):565-72.
- 57e. Flinn IW, van der Jagt R, Kahl BS, et al. Randomized trial of bendamustine-rituximab or R-CHOP/R-CVP in first-line treatment of indolent NHL or MCL: the BRIGHT study. *Blood*. 2014;123(19):2944–2952.
- 58e. Salar A, Domingo-Domenech E, Panizo C, et al. Final Results of a Multicenter Phase II Trial with Bendamustine and Rituximab As First Line Treatment for Patients with MALT Lymphoma (MALT-2008–01). *Blood*. 2012;120:3691.
- 59e. Conconi A, Martinelli G, Thiéblemont C, et al. Clinical activity of rituximab in extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of MALT type. *Blood*. 2003 Oct 15;102(8):2741-5.
- 60e. Kiesewetter B, Neuper O1, Mayerhoefer ME, et al. A pilot phase II study of ofatumumab monotherapy for extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of the mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma. *Hematol Oncol*. 2018 Feb;36(1):49-55.
- 61e. Noy A, de Vos S, Thieblemont C, et al. Targeting Bruton tyrosine kinase with ibrutinib in relapsed/refractory marginal zone lymphoma. *Blood*. 2017;129(16):2224–2232.
- 62e. Leonard JP, Trněný M, Izutsu K, et al. AUGMENT: A Phase III Randomized Study of Lenalidomide Plus Rituximab (R2) Vs Rituximab/Placebo in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. *Blood*. 2018;132:445.
- 63e. Tsimberidou AM, Catovsky D, Schlette E, et al. Outcomes in patients with splenic marginal zone lymphoma and marginal zone lymphoma treated with rituximab with or without chemotherapy or chemotherapy alone. *Cancer*. 2006 Jul 1;107(1):125-35.
- 64e. Else M, Marín-Niebla A, de la Cruz F, et al. Rituximab, used alone or in combination, is superior to other treatment modalities in splenic marginal zone lymphoma. *Br J Haematol*. 2012 Nov;159(3):322-8.
- 65e. Radford J, Davies A, Cartron G, et al. Obinutuzumab (GA101) plus CHOP or FC in relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma: results of the GAUDI study (BO21000). *Blood*. 2013 Aug 15;122(7):1137-43. doi: 10.1182/blood-2013-01-481341.
- 66e. Sharman JP, Egyed M, Jurczak W, et al. Acalabrutinib with or without obinutuzumab versus chlorambucil and obinutuzumab for treatment-naive chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (ELEVATE TN): a randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial [published correction appears in *Lancet*. 2020 May 30;395].
- 67e. Cheson BD, Chua N, Mayer J, et al. Overall Survival Benefit in Patients With Rituximab-Refractory Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Who Received Obinutuzumab Plus Bendamustine Induction and Obinutuzumab Maintenance in the GADOLIN Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2018 Aug 1;36(22):2259-2266. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2017.76.3656.
- 68e. Rummel M, Kaiser U, Balsler C, et al. Bendamustine plus rituximab versus fludarabine plus rituximab for patients with relapsed indolent and mantle-cell lymphomas: a multicentre, randomised, open-label, non-inferiority phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016 Jan;17(1):57-66. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(15)00447-7.

- 69e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Hairy Cell Leukemia, Version 1.2024. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2024. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed February 2024.
- 70e. Castro JE, Amaya-Chanaga CI, Velez Lujan J, et al. Obinutuzumab (Gazyva) and High-Dose Methylprednisolone (HDMP) Combination for Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) - a Phase Ib/II Study [abstract]. Blood 2017;130:Abstract 1730.
- 71e. Al-Sawaf O, Zhang C, Jin HY, et al. Transcriptomic profiles and 5-year results from the randomized CLL14 study of venetoclax plus obinutuzumab versus chlorambucil plus obinutuzumab in chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Nat Commun 2023;14:2147.
- 72e. Dickinson MJ, Carlo-Stella C, Morschhauser F, et al. Glofitamab for relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-Cell lymphoma. N Engl J Med 2022;387:2220-2231.
- 73e. Prime Therapeutics Management. Gazyva Clinical Literature Review Analysis. Last updated February 2024. Accessed February 2024.

## Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C82.00	Follicular lymphoma grade I unspecified site
C82.01	Follicular lymphoma grade I lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.02	Follicular lymphoma grade I intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.03	Follicular lymphoma grade I intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C82.04	Follicular lymphoma grade I lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.05	Follicular lymphoma grade I lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.06	Follicular lymphoma grade I intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.07	Follicular lymphoma grade I spleen
C82.08	Follicular lymphoma grade I lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.09	Follicular lymphoma grade I extranodal and solid organ sites
C82.10	Follicular lymphoma grade II unspecified site
C82.11	Follicular lymphoma grade II lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.12	Follicular lymphoma grade II intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.13	Follicular lymphoma grade II intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C82.14	Follicular lymphoma grade II lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.15	Follicular lymphoma grade II lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.16	Follicular lymphoma grade II intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.17	Follicular lymphoma grade II spleen

C82.18	Follicular lymphoma grade II lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.19	Follicular lymphoma grade II extranodal and solid organ sites
C82.20	Follicular lymphoma grade III unspecified site
C82.21	Follicular lymphoma grade III lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.22	Follicular lymphoma grade III intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.23	Follicular lymphoma grade III intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C82.24	Follicular lymphoma grade III lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.25	Follicular lymphoma grade III lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.26	Follicular lymphoma grade III intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.27	Follicular lymphoma grade III spleen
C82.28	Follicular lymphoma grade III lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.29	Follicular lymphoma grade III extranodal and solid organ sites
C82.30	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa unspecified site
C82.31	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.32	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.33	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C82.34	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.35	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.36	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.37	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa spleen
C82.38	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.39	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa extranodal and solid organ sites
C82.40	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb unspecified site
C82.41	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.42	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.43	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C82.44	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.45	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.46	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.47	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb spleen
C82.48	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.49	Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb extranodal and solid organ sites
C82.50	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma unspecified site
C82.51	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.52	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.53	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes

C82.54	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.55	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.56	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.57	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma spleen
C82.58	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.59	Diffuse follicle center lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites
C82.60	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma unspecified site
C82.61	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.62	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.63	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C82.64	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.65	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.66	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.67	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma spleen
C82.68	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.69	Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites
C82.80	Other types of follicular lymphoma unspecified site
C82.81	Other types of follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.82	Other types of follicular lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.83	Other types of follicular lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C82.84	Other types of follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.85	Other types of follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.86	Other types of follicular lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.87	Other types of follicular lymphoma spleen lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.88	Other types of follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.89	Other types of follicular lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites
C82.90	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified site
C82.91	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C82.92	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified intrathoracic lymph nodes
C82.93	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C82.94	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C82.95	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C82.96	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified intrapelvic lymph nodes
C82.97	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified spleen
C82.98	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of multiple sites
C82.99	Follicular lymphoma, unspecified extranodal and solid organ sites

C83.00	Small cell B-cell lymphoma unspecified site
C83.01	Small cell B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C83.02	Small cell B-cell lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes
C83.03	Small cell B-cell lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C83.04	Small cell B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C83.05	Small cell B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C83.06	Small cell B-cell lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes
C83.07	Small cell B-cell lymphoma spleen
C83.08	Small cell B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites
C83.09	Small cell B-cell lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites
C83.80	Other non-follicular lymphoma unspecified site
C83.81	Other non-follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C83.82	Other non-follicular lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes
C83.83	Other non-follicular lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C83.84	Other non-follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C83.85	Other non-follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C83.86	Other non-follicular lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes
C83.87	Other non-follicular lymphoma spleen
C83.88	Other non-follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites
C83.89	Other non-follicular lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites
C85.80	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site
C85.81	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C85.82	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C85.83	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C85.84	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C85.85	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C85.86	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C85.87	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen
C85.88	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C85.89	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites
C88.4	Extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue [MALT-lymphoma]
C91.10	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia of B-cell type not having achieved remission
C91.12	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia of B-cell type in relapse
C91.40	Hairy cell leukemia not having achieved remission
C91.42	Hairy cell leukemia, in relapse
Z85.72	Personal history of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas



## Appendix 2 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

The preceding information is intended for non-Medicare coverage determinations. Medicare coverage for outpatient (Part B) drugs is outlined in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Pub. 100-2), Chapter 15, §50 Drugs and Biologicals. In addition, National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) and/or Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) may also exist for claims payment purposes or to clarify benefit eligibility under Part B for drugs which may be self-administered. The following link may be used to search for NCD, LCD, or LCA documents: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>. Additional indications, including any preceding information, may be applied at the discretion of the health plan.

Medicare Part B Covered Diagnosis Codes (applicable to existing NCD/LCD/LCA): N/A

Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions		
Jurisdiction	Applicable State/US Territory	Contractor
E (1)	CA, HI, NV, AS, GU, CNMI	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC
F (2 & 3)	AK, WA, OR, ID, ND, SD, MT, WY, UT, AZ	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC
5	KS, NE, IA, MO	Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS)
6	MN, WI, IL	National Government Services, Inc. (NGS)
H (4 & 7)	LA, AR, MS, TX, OK, CO, NM	Novitas Solutions, Inc.
8	MI, IN	Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS)
N (9)	FL, PR, VI	First Coast Service Options, Inc.
J (10)	TN, GA, AL	Palmetto GBA
M (11)	NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below)	Palmetto GBA
L (12)	DE, MD, PA, NJ, DC (includes Arlington & Fairfax counties and the city of Alexandria in VA)	Novitas Solutions, Inc.
K (13 & 14)	NY, CT, MA, RI, VT, ME, NH	National Government Services, Inc. (NGS)
15	KY, OH	CGS Administrators, LLC