

Provider Administered Drugs – Site of Care (for Ohio Only)

Guideline Number: CS155OH.A – P
Effective Date: February 1, 2023

[➔ Instructions for Use](#)

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Related Policies
• Actemra® (Tocilizumab) Injection for Intravenous Infusion
• Entyvio® (Vedolizumab)
• Ilumya™ (Tildrakizumab-Asmn)
• Infliximab (Avsola™, Inflectra®, Remicade®, & Renflexis®)
• Medical Therapies for Enzyme Deficiencies
• Orencia® (Abatacept) Injection for Intravenous Infusion
• Simponi Aria® (Golimumab) Injection for Intravenous Infusion

Application

This Medical Policy only applies to, the state of Ohio. Any requests for services that are stated as unproven or services for which there is a coverage or quantity limit will be evaluated for medical necessity using Ohio Administrative Code 5160-1-01.

Coverage Rationale

This policy addresses the criteria for consideration of allowing hospital outpatient facility medication infusion services. This includes claim submission for hospital based services with the following CMS/AMA Place of Service codes:

- 19 Off Campus-Outpatient Hospital; and
- 22 On Campus-Outpatient Hospital

Alternative sites of care, such as non-hospital outpatient infusion, physician office, ambulatory infusion or home infusion services are well accepted places of service for medication infusion therapy. If an individual does not meet criteria for outpatient hospital facility infusion, alternative sites of care may be used.

Outpatient hospital facility-based intravenous medication infusion is medically necessary for individuals who meet at least one of the following criteria (submission of medical records is required):

- Documentation that the individual is medically unstable for administration of the prescribed medication at the alternative sites of care as determined by any of the following:
 - The individual’s complex medical status or therapy requires enhanced monitoring and potential intervention above and beyond the capabilities of the office or home infusion setting; or
 - The individual’s documented history of a significant comorbidity (e.g., cardiopulmonary disorder) or fluid overload status that precludes treatment at an alternative Site of Care; or
 - Outpatient treatment in the home or office setting presents a health risk due to a clinically significant physical or cognitive impairment; or
 - Difficulty establishing and maintaining patent vascular access; or

- Documentation (e.g., infusion records, medical records) of episodes of severe or potentially life-threatening adverse events (e.g., anaphylaxis, seizure, thromboembolism, myocardial infarction, renal failure) that have not been responsive to acetaminophen, steroids, diphenhydramine, fluids, infusion rate reductions, or other pre-medications, thereby increasing risk to the individual when administration is in the home or office setting; or
- Initial infusion or re-initiation of therapy after more than 6 months; or
- Homecare or infusion provider has deemed that the individual, home caregiver, or home environment is not suitable for home infusion therapy and both of the following:
 - The prescriber is unable to infuse in the office setting
 - There are no ambulatory infusion suite options available for this member

Ongoing outpatient hospital facility-based infusion duration of therapy will be no more than 6 months to allow for reassessment of the individual's ability to receive therapy at an alternative Site of Care.

This policy applies to these specialty medications that require healthcare provider administration:

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|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| • Actemra® (tocilizumab) | • Gammaked™ (IV, SC) | • Panzyga® (IV) |
| • Aldurazyme® (laronidase) | • Gammaplex® (IV) | • Privigen® (IV) |
| • Amondys 45™ (casimersen) | • Gamunex®-C (IV, SC) | • Prolastin®-C (A1-PI) |
| • Aralast NP® (A1-PI) | • Glassia® (A1-PI) | • Remicade® (Infliximab) |
| • Asceniv™ (IV) | • Hizentra® (SC) | • Renflexis® (Infliximab-abda) |
| • Avsola™ (Infliximab-axxq) | • HyQvia® (SC) | • Revcovi® (elapegedemase-lvlr) |
| • Bivigam® (IV) | • Ilumya™ (Tildrakizumab-asmn) | • Simponi Aria® (Golimumab) |
| • Carimune® NF (IV) | • Inflectra® (Infliximab-dyyb) | • Skyrizi® (risankizumab-rzaa) |
| • Cutaquig® (SC) | • Kanuma® (sebelipase alfa) | • Soliris® (eculizumab) |
| • Cuvitru® (SC) | • Lumizyme® (alglucosidase alfa) | • Ultomiris® (ravulizumab-cwvz) |
| • Elaprase® (idursulfase) | • Mepsevii™ (vestronidase alfa-vjbj) | • Viltepso™ (viltolarsen) |
| • Entyvio® (Vedolizumab) | • Naglazyme® (galsulfase) | • Vimizim® (elosulfase alfa) |
| • Exondys 51® (eteplirsen) | • Nexvzyme™ (avalglucosidase alfa-ngpt) | • Vyondys 53™ (golodirsen) |
| • Fabrazyme® (agalsidase beta) | • Octagam® (IV) | • Xembify® (SC) |
| • Flebogamma® DIF (IV) | • Orenicia® (abatacept) | • Xenpozyme® (olipudase alfa) |
| • Gammagard® Liquid (IV, SC) | | • Zemaira® (A1-PI) |
| • Gammagard® S/D (IV) | | |

Definitions

Site of Care: Choice for physical location of infusion administration. Sites of Care include hospital inpatient, hospital outpatient, physician office, ambulatory infusion suite, or home-based setting.

Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Refer to the table outlining applicability of this policy by medication and state to determine the potential applicability of a specific code by the state. Listing of a code in this policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by federal, state, or contractual requirements and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply.

CPT Code	Description
90283	Immune globulin (IgIV), human, for intravenous use
90284	Immune globulin SClg), human, for use in subcutaneous infusions, 100 mg, each

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HCPCS Code	Description
J0129	Injection, abatacept, 10 mg (code may be used for Medicare when drug administered under the direct supervision of a physician, not for use when drug is self-administered)
J0180	Injection, agalsidase beta, 1 mg
J0219	Injection, avalglucosidase alfa-ngpt, 4 mg
J0221	Injection, alglucosidase alfa, (Lumizyme), 10 mg
J0256	Injection, alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor, human, 10 mg, not otherwise specified
J0257	Injection, alpha 1 proteinase inhibitor (human), (Glassia), 10 mg
J1300	Injection, eculizumab, 10 mg
J1303	Injection, ravulizumab-cwvz, 10 mg
J1322	Injection, elosulfase alfa, 1 mg
J1426	Injection, casimersen, 10 mg
J1427	Injection, viltolarsen, 10 mg
J1428	Injection, eteplirsen, 10 mg
J1429	Injection, golodirsen, 10 mg
J1458	Injection, galsulfase, 1 mg
J1459	Injection, immune globulin (Privigen), intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1551	Injection, immune globulin (Cutaquig), 100 mg
J1554	Injection, immune globulin (Asceniv), 500 mg
J1555	Injection, immune globulin (Cuvitru), 100mg
J1556	Injection, immune globulin (Bivigam), 500 mg
J1557	Injection, immune globulin, (Gammaplex), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1558	Injection, immune globulin (Xembify), 100 mg
J1559	Injection, immune globulin (Hizentra), 100 mg
J1561	Injection, immune globulin, (Gamunex-C/Gammaked), intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1566	Injection, immune globulin, intravenous, lyophilized (e.g., powder), not otherwise specified, 500 mg
J1568	Injection, immune globulin, (Octagam), intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1569	Injection, immune globulin, (Gammagard liquid), intravenous, nonlyophilized, (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1572	Injection, immune globulin, (Flebogamma/Flebogamma DIF), intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1575	Injection, immune globulin/hyaluronidase, (Hyqvia), 100 mg immunoglobulin
J1599	Injection, immune globulin, intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), not otherwise specified, 500 mg
J1602	Injection, golimumab, 1 mg, for intravenous use
J1743	Injection, idursulfase, 1 mg
J1745	Injection, infliximab, excludes biosimilar, 10 mg
J1931	Injection, laronidase, 0.1 mg
J2840	Injection, sebelipase alfa, 1 mg
J3245	Injection, tildrakizumab, 1 mg
J3262	Injection, tocilizumab, 1 mg
J3380	Injection, vedolizumab, 1 mg
J3397	Injection, vestronidase alfa-vjvk, 1 mg
J3490	Unclassified drugs
J3590	Unclassified biologics

HCPCS Code	Description
Q5103	Injection, infliximab-dyyb, biosimilar, (Inflectra), 10 mg
Q5104	Injection, infliximab-abda, biosimilar, (Renflexis), 10 mg
Q5121	Injection, infliximab-axxq, biosimilar, (avsola), 10 mg

Clinical Evidence

Home infusion as a place of service is well established and accepted by physicians. A 2010 home infusion provider survey by the National Home Infusion Association reported providing 1.24 million therapies to approximately 829,000 patients, including 129,071 infusion therapies of specialty medications.

In a trial evaluating patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, after initial 2-5 doses of eculizumab (Soliris), 79 patients received continued infusion with every 14 days in the home setting for the duration of the study – 1-98 months, mean duration of 39 months. The survival of patients treated with eculizumab was not different from age- and sex-matched normal controls ($P = .46$) but was significantly better than 30 similar patients managed before eculizumab ($P = .030$). Three patients on eculizumab, all over 50 years old, died of causes unrelated to PNH. Twenty-one patients (27%) had a thrombosis before starting eculizumab (5.6 events per 100 patient-years) compared with 2 thromboses on eculizumab (0.8 events per 100 patient-years; $P < .001$). Twenty-one patients with no previous thrombosis discontinued warfarin on eculizumab with no thrombotic sequelae. Forty of 61 (66%) patients on eculizumab for more than 12 months achieved transfusion independence. The 12-month mean transfusion requirement reduced from 19.3 units before eculizumab to 5.0 units in the most recent 12 months on eculizumab ($P < .001$). Eculizumab dramatically alters the natural course of PNH, reducing symptoms and disease complications as well as improving survival to a similar level to that of the general population.

Infliximab has been shown to be safely infused in the community setting. A chart review of 3,161 patients who received a combined 20,976 infusions in community clinics was conducted to evaluate safety across all types of patients. Infliximab infusions are safe in the community setting. Severe ADRs were rare. A total of 524 (2.5% of all infusions) acute ADRs in 353 patients (11.2%) were recorded. Most reactions (i.e., ADRs) were mild ($n=263$ [50.2%, 1.3% of all infusions]) or moderate ($n=233$ [44.5%, 1.1% of all infusions]). Twenty-eight reactions (5.3%, 0.1% of all infusions) were severe. Emergency medical services were called to transport patients to hospital for seven of the severe reactions, of which none required admission. As per pre-established medical directives adrenaline was administered three times. The authors concluded that infliximab infusions are safe in the community setting. Severe ADRs were rare. None required active physician intervention; nurses were able to treat all reactions by following standardized medical directives. Ten children were enrolled in the home infusion program if they were compliant with hospital-based infliximab infusions and other medications, had no adverse events during hospital-based infliximab infusions, were in remission and had access to experienced pediatric homecare nursing. The children received 59 home infusions with a dose range of 7.5 to 10 mg/kg/dose. Home infusions ranged from 2 to 5 hours. Since infusions could be performed any day of the week, school absenteeism was decreased. The average patient satisfaction rating for home infusions was 9 on a scale from 1 to 10 (10=most satisfied). Three patients experienced difficulty with IV access requiring multiple attempts, but all were able to receive their infusions. One infusion was stopped because of arm pain above the IV site. This patient had his next infusion in the hospital before returning to the home infusion program. No severe adverse events (palpitations, blood pressure instability, hyperemia, respiratory symptoms) occurred during home infusions. In the carefully selected patients, infliximab infusions administered at home were safe and are cost-effective. Patients and families preferred home infusions, since time missed from school and work was reduced.

Several studies have demonstrated the safety of infusing a variety of infused medications in the home setting. Infusions of enzyme replacement therapies including agalsidase, elosulfase, galsulfase, iduronidase, idursulfase, velaglycerase have been demonstrated to be infused safely in the home. In addition, a self-administered formulation of belimumab is currently available, indicating the appropriateness of home administration. Alpha-1-antitrypsin therapy is generally considered safe and effective, exhibiting few and usually well tolerated side effects.

Clinical Practice Guidelines

American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology

The American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology has published guidelines for the suitability of patients to receive treatment in various care setting including clinical characteristics of patients needing a high level of care in the hospital

outpatient facility which includes patient characteristics: previous serious infusion reaction such as anaphylaxis, seizure, myocardial infarction, or renal failure, immune globulin therapy naïve, continual experience of moderate or serious infusion related adverse reactions, physical or cognitive impairment.

Hunter Syndrome European Expert Council

European recommendations for the diagnosis and multidisciplinary management of a rare disease published an article reviewing the collective experiences with agalsidase beta home infusion therapy and outlines how safe, patient-centered homecare can be organized in enzyme replacement therapy for patients with Fabry disease. Criteria include that “Patients must have received ERT in hospital for 3-6 months; if patients have previously had IRRs, they must be under control with premedication, and they must not have had an IRR in the 2-8 weeks before homecare is approved, and premedication must be given. If a patient has significant respiratory disease (%FVC, 40% or less; or evidence of serious obstructive airway disease), homecare may not be suitable.”

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

The AHRQ publication on Enzyme Replacement Therapy states, “Home infusion of ERT was initially studied in patients with type I Gaucher disease. It has been reported as an option for patients with Fabry disease, MPS I, and MPS II, and MPS VI. However, patients with infantile Pompe disease may not be able to transfer to home care because of an increased risk for serious adverse events during an infusion. In general, the outcomes measured in these studies and the follow-up durations

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Guideline History/Revision Information

Date	Summary of Changes
02/01/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New Medical Policy

Instructions for Use

This Medical Policy provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare standard benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the federal, state (Ohio Administrative Code [OAC]) or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage must be referenced as the terms of the federal, state (OAC) or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage may differ from the standard benefit plan. In the event of a conflict, the federal, state (OAC) or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage govern. Before using this policy, please check the federal, state (OAC) or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

UnitedHealthcare uses InterQual® for the primary medical/surgical criteria, and the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) for substance use, in administering health benefits. If InterQual® does not have applicable criteria, UnitedHealthcare may also use UnitedHealthcare Medical Policies, Coverage Determination Guidelines, and/or Utilization Review Guidelines that have been approved by the Ohio Department for Medicaid Services. The UnitedHealthcare Medical Policies, Coverage Determination Guidelines, and Utilization Review Guidelines are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.