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EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA
SECTION: MEDICINE

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 12/06/22
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EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS

Non-Discrimination Statement and Multi-Language Interpreter Services information are located at the end of this document.

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Evidence-Based Criteria must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any.

This Evidence-Based Criteria provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide BCBSAZ complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.

The section identified as "Description" defines or describes a service, procedure, medical device or drug and is in no way intended as a statement of medical necessity and/or coverage.

The section identified as "Criteria" defines criteria to determine whether a service, procedure, medical device or drug is considered medically necessary or experimental or investigational.

State or federal mandates, e.g., FEP program, may dictate that any drug, device or biological product approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may not be considered experimental or investigational and thus the drug, device or biological product may be assessed only on the basis of medical necessity.

Evidence-Based Criteria are subject to change as new information becomes available.

For purposes of this Evidence-Based Criteria, the terms "experimental" and "investigational" are considered to be interchangeable.

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EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS (cont.)

Description:

Extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP) is a leukapheresis-based immunomodulatory procedure that involves the following 3 steps: (1) the individual's blood is collected into a centrifuge system that separates the leukocyte-rich portion (buffy coat) from the rest of the blood; (2) the photosensitizer agent 8-methoxypsoralen is added to the lymphocyte fraction, which is then exposed to ultraviolet-A (320-400 nm wavelength) light at a dose of 1 to 2 J/cm²; and (3) the light-sensitized lymphocytes are reinfused into the individual. The use of ECP has been investigated for individuals needing treatment for organ rejection after solid organ transplant, graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), autoimmune diseases, and T-cell lymphoma.

Two photopheresis systems were approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the premarket approval process. Both systems are approved for use in ultraviolet-A irradiation treatment, in the presence of the photoactive drug 8-methoxypsoralen, of extracorporeally circulating leukocyte-enriched blood, in the palliative treatment of skin manifestations of Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma (CTCL), in persons who have not been responsive to other forms of treatment. The 2 systems are: UVAR® XTS Photopheresis System and CELLEX®.

Photoactive 8-methoxypsoralen is FDA approved for extracorporeal administration with the UVAR® XTS or CELLEX® Photopheresis System in the palliative treatment of the skin manifestations of CTCL unresponsive to other forms of treatment.

Organ Rejection After Solid Organ Transplant

A regimen of immunosuppressive therapy is standard of care for the treatment of solid organ rejection. Therefore, refractory rejection is defined as rejection that fails to respond adequately to a standard regimen of immunosuppressive therapy.

Recurrent allograft rejection is defined as having at least 2 rejection episodes after standard immunosuppressive therapy. There is no standard schedule for extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP), and reported schedules vary by the organ type. However, most reported cardiac and lung schedules initiate therapy with 2 consecutive days of ECP in month 1, followed by biweekly therapy on 2 consecutive days in months 2 and 3, then monthly on 2 consecutive days in months 4 through 6.

Graft-Versus-Host Disease

Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) is an immune-mediated disease, ECP can be used to treat GVHD after a prior allogeneic cell transplant. GVHD can be categorized in 2 ways: (1) as an acute disease, occurring within the first 100 days after the infusion of allogeneic cells; or (2), as a chronic disease, which develops sometime after 100 days. Acute GVHD is commonly graded from I to IV, ranging from mild disease, which is characterized by a skin rash without the involvement of the liver or gut, to grades III and IV, which are characterized by generalized erythroderma, elevated bilirubin levels, or diarrhea. Grade III acute GVHD is considered severe, and grade IV is considered life-threatening. Chronic GVHD typically

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EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS (cont.)

Description: (cont.)

Graft-Versus-Host Disease (cont.)

presents with more diverse symptomatology resembling autoimmune diseases such as progressive systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, or rheumatoid arthritis. Chronic GVHD may affect the mouth, eyes, respiratory tract, musculoskeletal system, and peripheral nerves, as well as the skin, liver, or gut-the usual sites of acute GVHD.

Methylprednisolone is considered first-line treatment of acute graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). For chronic GVHD, an alternating regimen of cyclosporine and prednisone is commonly used; other therapies include antithymocyte globulin, corticosteroid monotherapy, and cytotoxic immunosuppressive drugs such as procarbazine, cyclophosphamide, or azathioprine. Therefore, refractory disease is defined as GVHD that fails to respond adequately to a trial of any of these therapies.

Treatment schedule and duration of ECP for GVHD have not been optimally defined. Guidelines and consensus statements have generally recommended 1 cycle (ie, ECP on 2 consecutive days) weekly for acute GVHD and every 2 weeks for chronic GVHD. Treatment duration is based on clinical response; discontinuation is generally recommended for no or minimal response.

Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma

Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma (CTCL) is a neoplasia of malignant T lymphocytes that initially presents as skin involvement. CTCL is extremely rare, with an estimated incidence of approximately 0.4 per 100,000 annually, but because most are low-grade malignancies with long survival, the overall prevalence is much higher. Two CTCL variants, mycosis fungoides, and the Sézary syndrome account for approximately 60% and 5% of new cases of CTCL.

Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma staging is based on the tumor, node, metastases (TNM) classification system (see Table PG1).

Table PG1. Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma Staging

Stage	Tumor T, N, and M Categories
IA	T1N0M0
IB	T2N0M0
IIA	T1-2N1M1
IIB	T3N0-1M0
III	T4N0-1M0
IVA	T1-4N2-3M0
IVB	T1-4N0-3M1

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EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS (cont.)

Criteria:

Organ Rejection After Solid Organ Transplant:

- Extracorporeal photopheresis to treat cardiac allograft rejection, including acute rejection, that is either recurrent or that is refractory to standard immunosuppressive drug treatment is considered **medically necessary**.
- Extracorporeal photopheresis for all other indications related to treatment or prevention of rejection in solid organ transplantation is considered **experimental or investigational** when any **ONE** or more of the following criteria are met:
 1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives; or
 5. Insufficient evidence to support improvement outside the investigational setting.

Graft-Versus-Host Disease:

Acute

- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat acute graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) that is refractory to medical therapy is considered **medically necessary**.
- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat acute GVHD that is either previously untreated or is responding to established therapies is considered **experimental or investigational** when any **ONE** or more of the following criteria are met:
 1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives; or
 5. Insufficient evidence to support improvement outside the investigational setting.



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EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS (cont.)

Criteria: (cont.)

Graft-Versus-Host Disease: (cont.)

Chronic

- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat chronic GVHD that is refractory to medical therapy is considered **medically necessary**.
- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat chronic GVHD that is either previously untreated or is responding to established therapies is considered **experimental or investigational** when any **ONE** or more of the following criteria are met:
 1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives; or
 5. Insufficient evidence to support improvement outside the investigational setting.

Autoimmune Diseases:

- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat either cutaneous or visceral manifestations of autoimmune diseases is considered **experimental or investigational** when any **ONE** or more of the following criteria are met:
 1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives; or
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EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS (cont.)

Criteria: (cont.)

Autoimmune Diseases: (cont.)

- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat either cutaneous or visceral manifestations of autoimmune diseases is considered **experimental or investigational** when any **ONE** or more of the following criteria are met: (cont.)

These indications include, *but are not limited to:*

- Autoimmune bullous disorders
- Crohn's disease
- Diabetes
- Multiple sclerosis
- Pemphigus
- Psoriasis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Scleroderma
- Severe atopic dermatitis
- Systemic lupus erythematosus

Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma:

- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat late-stage (III or IV) cutaneous T-cell lymphoma is considered **medically necessary**.
- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat early-stage (I or II) cutaneous T-cell lymphoma that is progressive and refractory to established nonsystemic therapies is considered **medically necessary**.
- Extracorporeal photopheresis as a technique to treat early-stage (I or II) cutaneous T-cell lymphoma that is either previously untreated or responsive to established nonsystemic therapies is considered **experimental or investigational** when any **ONE** or more of the following criteria are met:
 1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives; or
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EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS (cont.)

Criteria: (cont.)

Other:

- Extracorporeal photopheresis for all other indications is considered **experimental or investigational** when any **ONE** or more of the following criteria are met:
1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives; or
 5. Insufficient evidence to support improvement outside the investigational setting.

Resources:

Literature reviewed 12/06/22. We do not include marketing materials, poster boards and non-published literature in our review.

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Resources: (cont.)

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EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS (cont.)

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Coding:

CPT: 36522

History:

Medical Policy Panel

Date:

12/06/22

Activity:

Approve guideline

Policy Revisions:



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Non-Discrimination Statement:

Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona (BCBSAZ) complies with applicable Federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex. BCBSAZ provides appropriate free aids and services, such as qualified interpreters and written information in other formats, to people with disabilities to communicate effectively with us. BCBSAZ also provides free language services to people whose primary language is not English, such as qualified interpreters and information written in other languages. If you need these services, call (602) 864-4884 for Spanish and (877) 475-4799 for all other languages and other aids and services.

If you believe that BCBSAZ 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: BCBSAZ’s Civil Rights Coordinator, Attn: Civil Rights Coordinator, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, P.O. Box 13466, Phoenix, AZ 85002-3466, (602) 864-2288, TTY/TDD (602) 864-4823, crc@azblue.com. You can file a grievance in person or by mail or email. If you need help filing a grievance BCBSAZ’s 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, 800-537-7697 (TDD). Complaint forms are available at <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/office/file/index.html>

Multi-Language Interpreter Services:

Spanish: Si usted, o alguien a quien usted está ayudando, tiene preguntas acerca de Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, tiene derecho a obtener ayuda e información en su idioma sin costo alguno. Para hablar con un intérprete, llame al 602-864-4884.

Navajo: Dii kwe’é atah nilinigií Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona haada yit’éego bina’idilkidgo éi doodago Háida bíjá anilyeedigií t’áadoo le’é yina’idilkidgo beehaz’ánii hóloq dii t’áa hazaadk’ehjí háká a’doowolgo bee haz’á doo baqah ilinígóó. Ata’ halne’ígíí kojí’ bich’í’ hodílnih 877-475-4799.

Chinese: 如果您，或是您正在協助的對象，有關於插入項目的名稱 Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona 方面的問題，您有權利免費以您的母語得到幫助和訊息。洽詢一位翻譯員，請撥電話 在此插入數字 877-475-4799。

Vietnamese: Nếu quý vị, hay người mà quý vị đang giúp đỡ, có câu hỏi về Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona quý vị sẽ có quyền được giúp và có thêm thông tin bằng ngôn ngữ của mình miễn phí. Để nói chuyện với một thông dịch viên, xin gọi 877-475-4799.

Arabic:

إن كان لديك أو لدى شخص تساعد أسئلة بخصوص Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona، فلديك الحق في الحصول على المساعدة والمعلومات الضرورية بلغتك من دون أية تكلفة. للتحدث مع مترجم اتصل بـ 877-475-4799.



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Multi-Language Interpreter Services: (cont.)

Tagalog: Kung ikaw, o ang iyong tinutulungan, ay may mga katanungan tungkol sa Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, may karapatan ka na makakuha ng tulong at impormasyon sa iyong wika ng walang gastos. Upang makausap ang isang tagasalin, tumawag sa 877-475-4799.

Korean: 만약 귀하 또는 귀하가 돕고 있는 어떤 사람이 Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona 에 관해서 질문이 있다면 귀하는 그러한 도움과 정보를 귀하의 언어로 비용 부담없이 얻을 수 있는 권리가 있습니다. 그렇게 통역사와 얘기하기 위해서는 877-475-4799 로 전화하십시오.

French: Si vous, ou quelqu'un que vous êtes en train d'aider, a des questions à propos de Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, vous avez le droit d'obtenir de l'aide et l'information dans votre langue à aucun coût. Pour parler à un interprète, appelez 877-475-4799.

German: Falls Sie oder jemand, dem Sie helfen, Fragen zum Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona haben, haben Sie das Recht, kostenlose Hilfe und Informationen in Ihrer Sprache zu erhalten. Um mit einem Dolmetscher zu sprechen, rufen Sie bitte die Nummer 877-475-4799 an.

Russian: Если у вас или лица, которому вы помогаете, имеются вопросы по поводу Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, то вы имеете право на бесплатное получение помощи и информации на вашем языке. Для разговора с переводчиком позвоните по телефону 877-475-4799.

Japanese: ご本人様、またはお客様の身の回りの方でも、Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona についてご質問がございましたら、ご希望の言語でサポートを受けたり、情報を入手したりすることができます。料金はかかりません。通訳とお話される場合、877-475-4799 までお電話ください。

Farsi:

اگر شما، یا کسی که شما به او کمک میکنید، سوال در مورد Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona، داشته باشید حق این را دارید که کمک و اطلاعات به زبان خود را به طور رایگان دریافت نمایید 877-475-4799 [تماس حاصل نمایید.]

Assyrian:

Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona... 877-475-4799

Serbo-Croatian: Ukoliko Vi ili neko kome Vi pomažete ima pitanje o Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, imate pravo da besplatno dobijete pomoć i informacije na Vašem jeziku. Da biste razgovarali sa prevodiocem, nazovite 877-475-4799.

Thai: หากคุณ หรือคนที่คุณกำลังช่วยเหลือถามเกี่ยวกับ Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona คุณสมสิทธิ์ที่จะได้รับความช่วยเหลือและขอมลในภาษา ของคุณได้โดยไมม่ค่าใช้จ่าย พุดคยกบลาม โทร 877-475-4799