17-ALPHA-HYDROXYPROGESTERONE CAPROATE (MAKENA™ AND 17P)

Policy Number: CS2016D0040I

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Effective Date: July 1, 2017

Related Community Plan Policy
• Preterm Labor Management

Commercial Policy
• 17-Alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate (Makena and 17P)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This Drug Policy provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage must be referenced. The terms of the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage may differ greatly from the standard benefit plan upon which this Drug Policy is based. In the event of a conflict, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage supersedes this Drug Policy. All reviewers must first identify member eligibility, any federal or state regulatory requirements, and the contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage prior to use of this Drug Policy. Other Policies and Coverage Determination Guidelines may apply. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Drug Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

UnitedHealthcare may also use tools developed by third parties, such as the MCG™ Care Guidelines, to assist us in administering health benefits. The MCG™ Care 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.

BENEFIT CONSIDERATIONS

Before using this policy, please check the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit coverage.

COVERAGE RATIONALE

17-alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate, commonly called 17P, may also be referred to as 17-OHP, 17-OHPC, 17Pc, Makena™, 17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone, hydroxyprogesterone, hydroxy-progesterone, and hydroxy progesterone. Hereafter, it will be referred to as 17P.

Note: Oral and intravaginal formulations of progesterone are not addressed in this policy.

Intramuscular injection of 17P is proven and medically necessary for prevention of spontaneous preterm birth when ALL of the following criteria are met:
A. Current singleton pregnancy; AND
B. History of a prior spontaneous preterm birth of a singleton pregnancy; AND
C. Treatment is initiated between 16 weeks, 0 days of gestation and 26 weeks, 6 days of gestation; AND
D. Administration is to continue weekly until week 37 (through 36 weeks, 6 days) of gestation or delivery, whichever occurs first.
Intramuscular injection of 17P is unproven and not medically necessary for:

A. Prevention of spontaneous preterm birth with ANY of the following:
   1. Short cervix with or without cerclage and no prior preterm birth
   2. Current multi-fetal pregnancy (twins or greater)
   3. Previous medically indicated preterm birth

B. Initiation of 17P after 26 weeks, 6 days of gestation.

Although there are ongoing clinical trials to broaden the indications for the use of 17P, at this time uses as indicated above are considered unproven.

Additional Information Regarding Compounded 17P

The active ingredient in the compounded 17P and Makena is hydroxyprogesterone caproate. Both have castor oil as an inactive ingredient. The compounded version can be made with an alternate oil base in the event of patient hypersensitivity to castor oil. Makena has the additional inactive ingredients of benzyl benzoate and benzyl alcohol (a preservative). Based on the active ingredient, compounded preservative-free 17P is considered clinically interchangeable with Makena.

Compounding pharmacies must comply with United States Pharmacopeia (USP) Chapter 797, which sets standards for the compounding, transportation, and storage of compounded sterile products (CSP). The Pharmacy Compounding Accreditation Board will verify that the pharmacy is adhering to these standards.

Note: The FDA has stated that approved drug products provide a greater assurance of safety and effectiveness than do compounded products. Please refer to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) section of this policy for additional information.

U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)

Makena is a progestin indicated to reduce the risk of preterm birth in women with a singleton spontaneous preterm birth. The effectiveness of Makena is based on improvement in the proportion of women who delivered <37 weeks of gestation. There are no controlled trials demonstrating a direct clinical benefit, such as improvement in neonatal mortality and morbidity. While there are many risk factors for preterm birth, safety and efficacy of Makena has been demonstrated only in women with a prior spontaneous singleton preterm birth. It is not intended for use in women with multiple gestations or other risk factors for preterm birth.

Treatment is indicated to begin between 16 weeks, 0 days and 20 weeks, 6 days of gestation. Continue administration once weekly until week 37 (through 36 weeks, 6 days) of gestation or delivery, whichever occurs first.

The FDA issued a statement dated March 30, 2011 regarding the availability of a compounded version of Makena. The FDA states that it does not intend to take enforcement action against pharmacies that compound hydroxyprogesterone caproate based on a valid prescription for an individually identified patient unless the compounded products are unsafe, of substandard quality, or are not being compounded in accordance with appropriate standards for compounding sterile products.

In a statement dated November 8, 2011, the FDA reported that it was conducting an ongoing sampling and analysis of compounded hydroxyprogesterone caproate products and the bulk active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) used to make them. Physicians and patients were reminded that before approving the Makena new drug application, the FDA reviewed manufacturing information, such as the source of the API used by its manufacturer, proposed manufacturing processes, and the firm's adherence to current good manufacturing practice. Therefore, as with other approved drugs, greater assurance of safety and effectiveness is generally provided by the approved product than by a compounded product.

On June 15, 2012, the FDA issued an update regarding compounded versions of hydroxyprogesterone caproate. Although their analysis of a limited sample of compounded hydroxyprogesterone caproate products and APIs did not identify any major safety problems, the FDA stated that approved drug products provide a greater assurance of safety and effectiveness than do compounded products. Therefore, when an FDA-approved drug is commercially available, the FDA recommends that practitioners prescribe the FDA-approved drug rather than a compounded drug unless the prescribing practitioner has determined that a compounded product is necessary for the particular patient and would provide a significant difference for the patient as compared to the FDA-approved commercially available drug product. The FDA emphasized that it is applying its normal enforcement policies for compounded drugs to compounded hydroxyprogesterone caproate. The compounding of any drug, including hydroxyprogesterone caproate, should not exceed the scope of traditional pharmacy compounding. As the Agency has previously explained, the FDA generally...
prioritizes enforcement actions related to compounded drugs using a risk-based approach, giving the highest enforcement priority to pharmacies that compound products that are causing harm or that amount to health fraud.1

**BACKGROUND**

Preterm birth is defined as the birth of an infant between 20 weeks 0 days and 36 weeks 6 days of gestation. Deliveries that are early by five weeks or more are the leading cause of infant morbidity and mortality in the United States. Progesterone is known to have an inhibitory effect on uterine contractility and is thought to play a key role in the maintenance of pregnancy until term. Progesterone is administered during pregnancy either vaginally (suppository) or intramuscularly (injection) beginning in the second trimester of pregnancy in asymptomatic women at high risk of spontaneous preterm delivery. Asymptomatic women can be considered high risk due to various risk factors, including previous preterm delivery, preterm labor, multiple pregnancy, or short cervix. The objective of progesterone administration is to prevent preterm birth, prolong gestation, and avoid associated infant mortality and morbidity.3

**APPLICABLE CODES**

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. 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 Coverage Determination Guidelines may apply.

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<th>HCPCS Code</th>
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<td>Injection, hydroxyprogesterone caproate, 1 mg</td>
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<td>J2675</td>
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<th>ICD-10 Diagnosis Code</th>
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<td>Supervision of pregnancy with history of pre-term labor, second trimester</td>
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<tr>
<td>O09.213</td>
<td>Supervision of pregnancy with history of pre-term labor, third trimester</td>
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<td>O09.219</td>
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<td>O20.0</td>
<td>Threatened abortion</td>
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<td>O20.8</td>
<td>Other hemorrhage in early pregnancy</td>
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<td>False labor before 37 completed weeks of gestation, unspecified trimester</td>
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<td>O60.22X0</td>
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ICD-10 Diagnosis Code | Description
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O60.23X0 | Term delivery with preterm labor, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
Z3A.16 | 16 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.17 | 17 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.18 | 18 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.19 | 19 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.20 | 20 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.21 | 21 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.22 | 22 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.23 | 23 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.24 | 24 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.25 | 25 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.26 | 26 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.27 | 27 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.28 | 28 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.29 | 29 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.30 | 30 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.31 | 31 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.32 | 32 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.33 | 33 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.34 | 34 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.35 | 35 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z3A.36 | 36 weeks gestation of pregnancy
Z87.51 | Personal history of pre-term labor

**CLINICAL EVIDENCE**

**Proven**

**Singleton Pregnancy**

Saccone et al. (2015) conducted a metaanalysis of electronic databases (1966 through July 2014) to assess the efficacy of maintenance tocolysis with 17-alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate (17P) compared to control (either placebo or no treatment) in singleton gestations with arrested preterm labor (PTL). Primary outcome was preterm birth (PTB) <37 weeks. Women (n=426) with a singleton gestation who received 17P maintenance tocolysis for arrested PTL had a similar rate of PTB <37 weeks (42% vs 51%; relative risk [RR], 0.78; 95% confidence intervals [CI], 0.50-1.22) and PTB <34 weeks (25% vs 34%; RR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.28-1.12) compared to controls. Women who received 17P had significantly later gestational age at delivery (mean difference, 2.28 weeks; 95% CI, 1.46-13.51), longer latency (mean difference, 8.36 days; 95% CI, 3.20-13.51), and higher birthweight (mean difference, 224.30 g; 95% CI, 70.81-377.74) as compared to controls. Other secondary outcomes were similar for both groups which included incidences of recurrent PTL, neonatal death, admission to neonatal intensive care unit, neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, intraventricular hemorrhage, necrotizing enterocolitis, and neonatal sepsis. Intramuscular 17P for maintenance tocolysis is associated with a significant prolongation of pregnancy, and significantly higher birthweight, further research is suggested.

**Unproven**

**Multiple Gestations**

**Intramuscular Administration**

Schuit et al. (2015) conducted an individual participant data meta-analysis (IPDMA) to assess the effectiveness of progesterone treatment in the prevention of neonatal morbidity or preterm birth (PTB) in twin pregnancies. Randomized clinical trials (RCTs) of 17-hydroxyprogesterone caproate (17Pc) or vaginally administered natural progesterone, compared with placebo or no treatment were included in the analysis. The primary outcome was a composite of perinatal mortality and severe neonatal morbidity. Thirteen trials included 3768 women and their 7536 babies. Researchers found neither 17Pc nor vaginal progesterone reduced the incidence of adverse perinatal outcome (17Pc relative risk, RR 1.1; 95% confidence interval, 95% CI 0.97-1.4, vaginal progesterone RR 0.97; 95% CI 0.77-1.2). Therefore, in unselected women with an uncomplicated twin gestation, treatment with progesterogens (intramuscular 17Pc or vaginal natural progesterone) does not improve perinatal outcome.
In 2014, ACOG published an additional practice bulletin (No. 144) regarding Multifetal Gestations that included the following statements:

- Progesterone treatment does not reduce the incidence of spontaneous preterm birth in women with twin or triplet gestations and, therefore, is not recommended.

**Short Cervix**

Winer et al. (2015) conducted an open-label, multicenter, randomized controlled trial in 105 women with asymptomatic singleton pregnancies from 20(+0) through 31(+6) weeks of gestation with a cervical length less than 25 mm and a history of preterm delivery or cervical surgery or uterine malformation or prenatal diethylstilbestrol (DES) exposure. Randomization assigned them to receive (or not) 500 mg of intramuscular 17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate (17OHP-C) weekly until 36 weeks. The primary outcome was time from randomization to delivery. After an interim analysis demonstrated the lack of efficacy of 17OHP-C in prolonging pregnancy, the study was discontinued because of futility. 17OHP-C did not prolong pregnancy in women with singleton gestations, a sonographic short cervix, and other risk factors of preterm delivery (prior history, uterine malformations, cervical surgery, or prenatal DES exposure).

**Technology Assessments**

Hayes has compiled a Medical Technology Directory on the use of progesterone for the prevention of PTB, dated August 9, 2011. An updated search summary was performed on August 22, 2012, September 6, 2013, and again on September 8, 2015, resulting in no changes to the Hayes Rating(s) included in the original report. Based on available data, the following Hayes Ratings are assigned for the use of intramuscular progesterone for preventing preterm birth:

- **Asymptomatic Pregnancy:**
  - C – For intramuscular (IM) 17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate (17α-HPC), when used in women with a singleton pregnancy and prior preterm birth or history of preterm labor in a prior pregnancy.
  - D – For IM 17α-HPC, progesterone vaginal suppository capsules, or progesterone vaginal gel, when used in women with multiple gestations. This rating reflects the lack of benefit demonstrated for these progesterone protocols in the reviewed RCTs.

- **Symptomatic Pregnancy:**
  - D – For IM 17α-HPC when used in women with a singleton pregnancy characterized by premature rupture of membranes (PROM).
  - D – For any progesterone protocol, when used in women with risk factors other than prior preterm birth, a history of preterm labor, a short or incompetent cervix, or preterm labor or PROM in the current pregnancy.

The Hayes Rating system reflects the strength and direction of the evidence regarding a medical technology, including safety and efficacy, impact on health outcomes and patient management, indications for use, and patient selection criteria compared with the standard treatment/testing. Hayes Ratings are scaled A through D and are defined as follows:

- A – Established benefit
- B – Some proven benefit
- C – Potential but unproven benefit
- D – No proven benefit and/or not safe

**Professional Societies**

**American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists**

A 2012 Practice Bulletin makes the following recommendations based upon good and consistent scientific evidence (Level A):

- A woman with a singleton gestation and a prior spontaneous preterm singleton birth should be offered progesterone supplementation starting at 16-24 weeks of gestation, regardless of transvaginal ultrasound cervical length, to reduce the risk of recurrent spontaneous preterm birth.
- Progesterone treatment does not reduce the incidence of preterm birth in women with twin or triplet gestations, and, therefore, is not recommended as an intervention to prevent preterm birth in women with multiple gestations.

In 2014, ACOG published an additional practice bulletin (No. 144) regarding Multifetal Gestations that included the following statement on progesterone therapy:

- Progesterone treatment does not reduce the incidence of spontaneous preterm birth in unselected women with twin or triplet gestations and, therefore, is not recommended.
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES (CMS)

Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for 17-Alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate (Makena™ and 17P). Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) do not exist at this time.

In general, Medicare covers outpatient (Part B) drugs that are furnished "incident to" a physician's service provided that the drugs are not usually self-administered by the patients who take them. Refer to the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, §50 - Drugs and Biologicals.  
(Accessed May 15, 2017)

STATE EXCEPTIONS

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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
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REFERENCES

7. Makena [prescribing information]. St. Louis, MO: Ther-Rx Corporation; April 2016.

POLICY HISTORY/REVISION INFORMATION

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<th>Date</th>
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| 07/01/2017 | • Updated list of applicable HCPCS codes to reflect quarterly code edits; added Q9985 and Q9986  
             • Added state exceptions language to indicate this policy is not approved for use in the Iowa and Kansas markets  
             • Updated supporting information to reflect the most current clinical evidence, CMS information, and references |
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