Erythropoietin Stimulating Agent (ESA)

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Related Medicare Advantage Policy Guidelines

- Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs) in Cancer and Related Neoplastic Conditions (NCD 110.21)
- Levocarnitine for Use in the Treatment of Carnitine Deficiency in ESRD Patients (NCD 230.19)

Related Medicare Advantage Coverage Summaries

- Blood, Blood Products and Related Procedures and Drugs
- Dialysis Services
- Medications/Drugs (Outpatient/Part B)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This Policy Guideline is applicable to UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Plans offered by UnitedHealthcare and its affiliates for health care services submitted on CMS 1500 forms and, when specified, to those billed on UB04 forms (CMS 1450), or their electronic comparative. The information presented in this Policy Guideline is believed to be accurate and current as of the date of publication.

This Policy Guideline provides assistance in administering health benefits. All reviewers must first identify member eligibility, any federal or state regulatory requirements, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) policy, the member specific benefit plan coverage, and individual provider contracts prior to use of this Policy Guideline. When deciding coverage, the member specific benefit plan document must be referenced. The terms of the member specific benefit plan document may differ greatly from the standard benefit plan upon which this Policy Guideline is based. In the event of a conflict, the member specific benefit plan document supersedes this Policy Guideline. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary.

UnitedHealthcare follows Medicare coverage guidelines and regularly updates its Medicare Advantage Policy Guidelines to comply with changes in CMS policy. UnitedHealthcare encourages physicians and other healthcare professionals to keep current with any CMS policy changes and/or billing requirements by referring to the CMS or your local carrier website regularly. Physicians and other healthcare professionals can sign up for regular distributions for policy or regulatory changes directly from CMS and/or your local carrier. This Policy Guideline is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

POLICY SUMMARY

Overview

An erythropoietin stimulating agent (ESA) is an analog of erythropoietin. ESAs are biologically engineered hormones produced by recombinant DNA technology. Erythropoietin analogs contain the identical amino acid sequence as naturally occurring erythropoietin, and have the same biological effect. Primarily, the kidneys produce erythropoietin in response to hypoxia. Both erythropoietin and ESAs stimulate the bone marrow to form new red blood cells. They are used to treat anemia by elevating or maintaining the red blood cell level (as demonstrated by the hematocrit and/or hemoglobin levels), therefore decreasing anemia and the need for transfusions.

Anemia of Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) as well as certain other anemias may respond to supplemental erythropoietin administration despite adequate erythropoietin levels. Following the establishment (e.g., correction of any iron deficiency, vitamin deficiency, occult or other blood loss, etc.) and documentation of an erythropoietin-associated anemia, supplementation with synthetic drugs with structures identical to or similar to naturally occurring erythropoietin has been accepted as safe and effective in correcting anemia in certain groups of patients.
Synthetic supplemental erythropoietin is a biologically engineered protein that stimulates bone marrow to make new red blood cells. The FDA has approved two distinct drugs for use as synthetic erythropoietin substitutes:

- **Epoetin alfa** is structurally identical to naturally occurring erythropoietin.
- **Darbepoetin alfa** is a supersialated protein that binds to the erythropoietin receptor and stimulates erythropoiesis by the same mechanism as endogenous erythropoietin. It has a half-life approximately two to three times longer than Epoetin alfa and therefore needs to be administered less often.

### ESRD

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### Non-ESRD

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<tr>
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### Guidelines

The following causes of anemia should be considered, documented, and corrected (when possible) before starting therapy:

- Iron deficiency
- Underlying infection or inflammatory process
- Underlying hematological disease
- Hemolysis
- Vitamin deficiencies (e.g. Folic acid or b 12)
- Blood loss
- Aluminum intoxication
- Drug exposure history

In addition, prior to therapy, the physician makes a comprehensive assessment of the patient, which would include:

- Hematocrit or hemoglobin
- Serum iron
- Transferrin saturation; or serum ferritin and/or documentation of iron stores in bone marrow
- Creatinine
- Bone Marrow Biopsy (for myelodysplastic disease or where otherwise indicated)
- Erythropoietin level (for myelodysplastic disease; AZT therapy, anemia of chronic disease)

Section 153b of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA) requires that all ESRD-related drugs and biologicals be billed by the renal dialysis facility. When a drug or biological is billed by providers other than the ESRD facility and the drug or biological furnished is designated as a drug or biological that is included in the ESRD PPS (ESRD-related), the claim will be rejected or denied. In the event that an ESRD-related drug or biological was furnished to an ESRD beneficiary for reasons other than for the treatment of ESRD, the provider may submit a claim for separate payment using modifier AY.

With the implementation of the ESRD PPS, ESRD-related EPO is included in ESRD PPS payment amount and is not separately payable on Part B claims with dates of service on or after January 1, 2011 for other providers with the exception of a hospital billing for an emergency or unscheduled dialysis session.

### Indications

Erythropoietin analogues are covered to treat patients who have one of the FDA-approved or “accepted” conditions, and have either symptomatic anemia or are transfusion dependent.

Epoetin alpha (EPO) and darbepoetin alfa (DPA) may be a covered service for treatment of anemia when other treatable causes of anemia are identified and treated and when the anemia is associated with the following conditions:

- **Anemia and ESRD**
  - Patients with End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) on dialysis and those with CRF not on dialysis.

  The likelihood of anemia associated with EPO deficiency increases as renal failure progresses, because the diseased kidneys are unable to produce sufficient quantities of erythropoietin. The anemia of Chronic Renal Failure should not be confused with the anemia of chronic disease. In the latter, inflammatory cytokines suppress the endogenous production of EPO and erythropoiesis directly. Measurable levels of circulating cytokines may be found in stable dialysis patients, but, in the absence of inflammation, do not adversely affect the action of ESAs. In patients with impaired renal function and a normochromic, normocytic anemia, it is rare for the serum EPO level to be elevated. Therefore, measurement of EPO levels in such patients is not likely to guide clinical decision-making or ESA therapy. Anemia can develop relatively early in the course of CRF and has been associated with a serum creatinine as low as 2.0 mg/dL.
A CKD staging system has been developed by the National Kidney Foundation through KDOQI and has classified CKD into five distinct stages, based on the level of kidney function using Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR).

- **Stage 1** - Kidney damage with normal or increased GFR > 90
- **Stage 2** - Kidney damage with mild or decreased GFR 60-89
- **Stage 3** - Moderate decline in GFR 30-59
- **Stage 4** - Severe Decline in GFR 15-29
- **Stage 5** - Kidney failure <15 (for dialysis)

Anemia can occur in any of these stages but is more likely to be found in stages 3, 4 and 5.

**Specific Coverage Criteria:**
End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) when patients are ON dialysis (CMS Pub 100-2, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 11 “End Stage Renal Disease”, §90) coverage is indicated when:

- The diagnosis is end stage renal disease; with
- Anemia of ESRD indicated by a hemoglobin of 10 gm/dl or less or a hematocrit of 30% or less at initiation of therapy.

Refer to the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, section 50.5.2, Erythropoietin (EPO) which discusses ESAs for end-stage renal disease related anemia.

Below are several charts illustrating the diagnosis criteria as well as the resultant claim actions under all possible reporting scenarios for ESRD related treatment.

- **Anemia in Chronic Renal Failure**
  By definition, chronic kidney disease (CKD) is kidney damage for 3 months or longer, regardless of the cause of kidney damage. CKD typically evolves over a long period of time and patients may not have symptoms until significant, possibly irreversible, damage has been done. Complications can develop from kidneys that do not function properly, such as high blood pressure, anemia, and weak bones. When chronic kidney disease progresses, it may lead to kidney failure, which requires artificial means to perform kidney functions (dialysis) or a kidney transplant to maintain life.

  Chronic kidney disease when patients are NOT on dialysis we cover ESAs when:
  - The anemia with hgb/hct is 10/30% or less at initiation of therapy.
  - The serum Creatinine is equal to or greater than 3, creatinine clearance less than 60 ml/min, or glomerular filtration rate (GFR) less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m2;

- **Anemia and Cancer Chemotherapy and for a non-cancer diagnosis or following stem cell transplantation and associated immunosuppression**
  EPO or darbepoetin may be a covered service for treatment of anemia when other treatable causes of anemia are identified and treated and one of the following clinical situations applies:
  - The patient must have, within the past 30 days, hct 30 or below or hgb 10 or below, before coverage by UnitedHealthcare will begin. Where the patient has required a blood or red cell transfusion within the past month, you may use the most recent hct or hgb before the transfusion.
  - For patients with anemia associated with cancer chemotherapy, see NCD 110.21.

- **Anemia related to therapy with Zidovudine (AZT) in acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or AIDS-related complex (ARC)**
  HIV infected patients taking AZT develop anemia. It has been observed that this anemia responds to exogenous erythropoietin therapy in the individuals who were receiving AZT doses of 4200 mg or less/week, and whose endogenous levels of erythropoietin are 500 MU/ml or less. Patients with AZT induced anemia whose endogenous serum erythropoietin levels are more than 500 MU/ml do not appear to respond to this therapy. It would be expected that the drug would be discontinued when there is lack of response following no more than 3 months of treatment or 3 months following the discontinuation of Zidovudine therapy. The patient must have, within the past 30 days, hct 30 or below or hgb 10 or below, before coverage by UnitedHealthcare will begin.

- **Anemia and MDS**
  Myelodysplastic syndromes are a heterogeneous group of hematological malignancies characterized by dysplastic (abnormal) and ineffective hematopoiesis (blood cell production) and a variable risk of transformation to acute leukemia.

  Anemia is observed in 90 percent of individuals with MDS. Those MDS patients with an endogenous EPO level of less than 500 mU/mL are more likely to respond to erythropoiesis-stimulating agent ESA therapy. ESA therapy is...
indicated for patients with a confirmed diagnosis of MDS, when the anemia is symptomatic, there is a reasonable expectancy of longer survival and therapy is provided in order to end or reduce the need for transfusions.

When ESAs are used for the treatment of Myelodysplastic Syndrome, the following information must be included in the patient’s record:

- Erythropoietin level (requires an EPO level less than or equal 500 IU/L).
- Report of bone marrow biopsy supporting diagnosis of myelodysplastic syndrome or chronic myelomonocytic leukemia as listed above.
- Indicate the start date at the beginning of the trial period.
- Indicate if treatment is responsive or non-responsive at the end of the trial. (A trial need not take the entire 12 weeks; if it is determined earlier that the patient is not responding this must be documented in the patient’s record.)
- The patient’s medical record should contain laboratory results pertinent to treatment such as serum ferritin, serum transferrin, HGB or HCT: and
- A narrative evaluation regarding response to therapy

ESAs are covered for the treatment of anemia in MDS when the following criteria are met:

- Patient with anemia associated with MDS with bone marrow blast count of less than 10 percent blasts;
- Patient’s anemia is symptomatic;
- Pretreatment hgb level of <10 g/dL or hct of <30 percent obtained within one week of the initial injection.

### Anemia of Chronic Disease

In anemia of Inflammatory disease, inflammatory cytokines suppress the endogenous production of erythropoietin and erythropoiesis directly. This anemia usually results from a combination of slightly shortened red blood cell survival, the sequestration of iron in the reticuloendothelial systems, and epo levels that are less than expected for the degree of anemia.

The diagnosis is usually exclusionary; meaning other causes of the anemia have been ruled out.

**Common Features:**

- Low or normal serum iron
- Low or normal iron-binding capacity levels
- Elevated iron in reticulo-endothelial cell in bone marrow

Note: There may be variances in the above.

To respond appropriately to exogenous erythropoietin administration, patients must have adequate available iron stores (i.e., normal or elevated ferritin levels and/or normal bone marrow iron stain). Further, their endogenous erythropoietin level must indicate poor responsiveness to the anemic process.

The severity of these anemias is usually moderate and they are rarely symptomatic or in need of therapy with EPO or DPA. The anemia usually resolves when the inflammatory process is successfully treated.

Anemia of cancer is not considered a chronic disease for this purpose and should not be billed as such.

UnitedHealthcare will cover the use of EPO or DPA for the refractory anemia of chronic disease for patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Chronic Hepatitis C, Regional Enteritis (or Crohn's Disease) and Ulcerative Colitis when all of the following conditions are met:

- At least one of the conditions below:
  - Low or normal serum iron
  - Low or normal iron binding capacity
  - Normal or elevated serum ferritin
  - Adequate iron stores in bone marrow.
- The pretreatment hct level is 30 percent or less and/or if the patient has been transfusion dependent.
- The pretreatment erythropoietin level is 100 MU/ml or less

### Anemia and Pre-Operative Indications

Prophylactic pre-operative use for reduction of allogenic blood transfusions prior to elective hip and knee replacement surgery.

EPO or DPA is covered for use in patients:

- Who are undergoing hip or knee surgery
o Have an anemia with a hemoglobin between 10 and 13 mg/dl. (this indication requires a lead time of at least 3 weeks prior to surgery)
o Are not candidates for autologous blood transfusion
o Are expected to lose more than 2 units of blood; and
o Have had a work-up so that their anemia appears to be that of chronic disease.

A weekly dosage regimen for 3 weeks prior to surgery (e.g., days 21, -14, -7) and on the day of surgery will be covered.

The components listed above must be documented in the medical record.

Patients receiving ESAs pre-operatively for reduction of allogeneic red blood cell transfusions: A higher incidence of deep venous thrombosis was documented in patients receiving ESAs who were not receiving prophylactic anticoagulation.

Note: Lab results can be skewed if the patient has had transfusions or has been given iron supplements prior to determining the need for EPO or DPA. In instances such as this there must be written acknowledgement of this and the reasoning behind the need for these agents.

Initiation of Therapy
Initiation of therapy may begin with a hct of 30% or hgb of 10 or less. If the transferrin saturation is less than 20% and/or the serum ferritin is less than 100mg/ml, appropriate iron supplementation should be administered.

Maintenance Therapy
Effective 04/16/2008, the maintenance hematocrit (hct) level should be maintained at 30-36 or the Hemoglobin (hgb) level should be maintained at 10-12.

Use the lowest dose of ESA that will gradually increase the hemoglobin concentration to the lowest level sufficient to avoid the need for red blood cell transfusion.
- For darbepoetin alfa (DPA) and epoetin alpha the manufacturer provides this language: "titrate as necessary to maintain a target hgb not to exceed 12g/dl". This translates to a hematocrit at or around 36. Therefore, we would not expect utilization of EPO or DPA when hgb/hct levels were persistently above 12/36 respectively.
- Follow-up treatment should include an evaluation of effectiveness and continued necessity for EPO and DPA, including the patient's hematocrit.
- Increases in dose should not be made more frequently than once a month. If the hemoglobin is increasing and approaching 12 g/dL, the dose should be reduced by approximately 25%. If the hemoglobin continues to increase, dose should be temporarily withheld until the hemoglobin begins to decrease, at which point therapy should be reinitiated at a dose approximately 25% below the previous dose. If the hemoglobin increases by more than 1 g/dL in a 2-week period, the dose should be decreased by approximately 25%.
- If the increase in the hemoglobin is less than 1 g/dL over 4 weeks and iron stores are adequate, the dose of may be increased by approximately 25% of the previous dose. Further increases may be made at 4-week intervals until the specified hemoglobin is obtained.

Contraindications
ESAs are contraindicated in patients with:
- Uncontrolled hypertension
- Known hypersensitivity to mammalian cell-derived products
- Known hypersensitivity to Albumin (Human)

Lack or Loss of Response
Because of the length of time required for erythropoiesis (several days for erythroid progenitors to mature and be released into the circulation) a clinically significant increase in hematocrit is usually not observed in less than 2 weeks and may require up to six weeks in some patients.

If the patient fails to respond or to maintain a response to doses within the recommended dosing range, the following etiologies should be considered and evaluated:
- Iron deficiency: Virtually all patients will eventually require supplemental iron therapy.
- Underlying infectious, inflammatory, or malignant processes
- Occult blood loss
- Underlying hematologic diseases (i.e., thalassemia, refractory anemia, or other myelodysplastic disorders)
- Vitamin deficiencies: Folic acid or vitamin B12
- Hemolysis
- Aluminum intoxication
• Osteitis fibrosa cystica

Pure Red Cell Aplasia (PRCA) or anti-erythropoietin antibody-associated anemia: In the absence of another etiology, the patient should be evaluated for evidence of PRCA and sera should be tested for the presence of antibodies to erythropoietin.

Documentation Requirements

• Document the reason for the use of the drug, the type of the underlying disease and the type of anemia in the patient chart. This information should be available upon request.

• Documentation supporting the medical necessity of this item, such as ICD-10-CM codes, must be submitted with each claim. Claims submitted without such evidence will be denied as not being medically necessary.

• INITIAL CLAIMS can be submitted electronically and must include all of the following documentation:
  o Diagnostic coding must be submitted according to ICD-10-CM and correlated to the procedure; however, if other primary services provided both diagnoses on the claim would be adequate.
  o Patient's weight in kilograms;
  o Patient's starting dose;
  o Date and results of the patient's renal dysfunction the month prior to initiation therapy (serum creatinine > 2.0 mg/dl, creatinine clearance less than 45 ml/min);
  o Date and results of the most recent hct or hgb level prior to initiation of therapy;
  o Date of the patient's most recent hct or hgb;
  o Most recent hct and hgb; and
  o One of the following modifiers (effective for DOS January 1, 2007 and after):
    √ JB (indicates subcutaneous administration).

• Effective January 1, 2008, all claims for non-ESRD use allowed under these policy guidelines must report EC (ESAs for non-chemo/radio induced anemia).

  SPECIAL NOTE: When treatment is based on hgb rather than hct readings, the actual hgb must be converted by multiplying the hgb value times three and rounding it to the nearest whole number to achieve an equivalent hct factor. For example, hgb of 9.6 multiplied times 3 equal 28.8 for the hct.

• Subsequent claims may be submitted electronically and should include the following:
  o Diagnosis codes the same as initial claim;
  o Hct or hgb-Claims should include an EJ modifier. This allows identification of subsequent claims, which do not require as much information as initial claims;
  o Total number of units administered;
  o Patient's weight in kilograms; and
  o One of the following modifiers (effective for DOS January 1, 2007 and after):
    ▪ JA (indicates intravenous administration); or
    ▪ JB (indicates subcutaneous administration).

• Effective January 1, 2008, all claims for non-ESRD use allowed under these guidelines must report EC (ESAs for non-chemo/radio induced anemia).

Utilization Guidelines

• Refer to the Indications and limitations of coverage for each condition to determine the information required in the medical record.

• When ESAs are given for ESRD/CRD patients, the following information must be in the patients record and available upon request:
  o The current hematocrit or hemoglobin level and the date obtained.
  o Serum creatinine, with the date obtained. If a creatinine clearance was done, include that information, with the date obtained.
  o Patient's weight in kilograms.
  o Dose per kilogram.

• For ESRD patients, the maximum number of administrations of epoetin alfa for a billing cycle is 13 times in 30 days and 14 times in 31 days (CMS Publication 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 8, Section 60.4.1)

Darbepoetin alfa is given not more than once per week according to its Food and Drug Administration-approved labeling. For this reason, we will allow it to be billed a maximum of five times during any calendar month (CMS Publication 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 8, Section 60.7.1).

Literature describes a significant increase in risk associated with hematocrit greater than 36. Prompt and judicious dose adjustments are anticipated in response to reaching the target hgb/hct (delayed reductions or reductions of less than 25% must be justified in the medical record.) The medical record must support the necessity of a target hgb/hct greater than 12/36.
APPLICABLE CODES

The following list(s) of codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this guideline 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 the member specific benefit plan document 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.

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<tr>
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<td>Injection, darbepoetin alfa, 1 mcg (for ESRD on dialysis)</td>
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<td>Injection, epoetin alfa, (for non-ESRD use), 1000 units</td>
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<td>0636</td>
<td>Pharmacy - Drugs Requiring Detailed Coding</td>
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DEFINITIONS

**Autologous:** Originating within an individual.

**Bone Marrow:** The soft tissue in the marrow cavities of long bones (yellow marrow) and in the spaces between trabeculae of spongy bone in the sternum and other flat and irregular bones (red marrow). Yellow marrow is mostly fat, stored energy. Red marrow produces all the types of blood cells.

**CRF:** Chronic renal failure.

**Dialysis:** The process of diffusing blood across a semi-permeable membrane to remove toxic materials and to maintain fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance in cases of impaired kidney function or absence of the kidneys.

**DNA:** DNA is a nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms (with the exception of RNA viruses). The DNA segments that carry this genetic information are
called **genes**, but other DNA sequences have structural purposes, or are involved in regulating the use of this genetic information. Along with RNA and **proteins**, DNA is one of the three major **macromolecules** that are essential for all known forms of life.

**Erythrocyte**: A mature red blood cell.

**ESRD (End Stage Renal Disease)**: The stage of chronic renal failure in which the clearance of creatinine has fallen to about 5ml/min. Renal replacement therapies are required to prevent fatal fluid overload, hyperkalemia, and other uremic complications.

**Hematocrit (hct)**: The volume of erythrocytes packed by centrifugation in a given volume of blood. The hematocrit is expressed as the percentage of total blood volume that consists of erythrocytes or as the volume in cubic centimeters of erythrocytes packed by centrifugation of blood. Approximate normal values at sea level: men, average 47%, range 40% to 54%; women, average 42%, range 37% to 47%; children, varies with age from 35% to 49%; newborn, 49% to 54%.

**Hemoglobin (hgb)**: The iron-containing pigment of red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. The amount of hemoglobin in the blood averages 12 to 16 g/100ml in women, 14 to 18 g/100ml in men, and somewhat less in children. Hemoglobin is a crystallizable, conjugated protein consisting of heme, an iron-containing pigment, and globin, a simple protein.

**Hemolysis**: The destruction of red blood cells because of red blood cell diseases or because of their exposure to drugs, toxins, artificial heart valves, antibodies, some infections, or snake venoms.

**Hypoxia**: An oxygen deficiency in body tissues.

**Red Blood Cells**: Erythrocyte.

**REFERENCES**

**CMS National Coverage Determinations (NCDs)**

NCD 110.21 Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs) in Cancer and Related Neoplastic Conditions

**CMS Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)**

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<td>L34633 (Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents - Epoetin alfa, Epoetin beta, Darbepoetin alfa, Peginesatide) WPS</td>
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<td>L30024 (Drugs and Biologicals: Erythropoietin Analogues) Cahaba <strong>Retired 09/30/2015</strong></td>
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<td>L31867 (Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESA)) CGS <strong>Retired 09/30/2015</strong></td>
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<td>L25211 (Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESA)) NGS <strong>Retired 09/30/2015</strong></td>
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<td>LINJ-040 (Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs) in Cancer and Related Neoplastic Conditions) WPS <strong>Retired 09/30/2015</strong></td>
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**CMS Articles**

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<td>A53049 (Approved Drugs and Biologicals: Includes Cancer Chemotherapeutic Agents) Novitas</td>
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Erythropoietin Stimulating Agent (ESA)
UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Policy Guideline
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<td>A52377 Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESA) – Supplemental Instructions Article CGS</td>
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<td>A52856 (Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESA) – Supplemental Instructions Article) NGS Retired 07/31/2016</td>
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**CMS Benefit Policy Manual**
- Chapter 1 Inpatient Hospital Services Covered Under Part A
- Chapter 6 Hospital Services Covered Under Part B
- Chapter 11 End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)
- Chapter 15 Covered Medical and Other Health Services

**CMS Claims Processing Manual**
- Chapter 6 SNF Inpatient Part A Billing and SNF Consolidated Billing
- Chapter 8 Outpatient ESRD Hospital, Independent Facility, and Physician/Supplier Claims
- Chapter 17 Drugs and Biologicals

**CMS Transmittals**
- Transmittal 157, Change Request 7847, Dated 06/08/2012 (July 2012 Update of the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS))
- Transmittal 751, Change Request 4135, Dated 11/10/2005 (National Monitoring Policy for EPO and Aranesp for End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Patients Treated in Renal Dialysis Facilities)
- Transmittal 1043, Change Request 5251, Dated 08/25/2006 (Revisions to the EPO/ Aranesp Monitoring Policy)
- Transmittal 2134, Change Request 7064, Dated 01/14/2011 (End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Prospective Payment System (PPS) and Consolidated Billing for Limited Part B Services)
- Transmittal 2255, Change Request 7476, Dated 07/15/2011 (Quarterly Update to the End-Stage Renal Disease Prospective Payment System)
- Transmittal 2450, Change Request 7831, Dated 04/26/2012 (Quarterly Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Drug/Biological Code Changes – July 2012 Update)
- Transmittal 2486, Change Request 7858, Dated 06/08/2012 (Quarterly Update to the End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Prospective Payment System (PPS))
- Transmittal 2582, Change Request 8050, Dated 11/02/2012 (New Erythropoietin Stimulating Agent (ESA) Peginesatide Requirements for End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD))
MLN Matters
Article MM5818, Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs) in Cancer and Related Neoplastic Conditions
Article MM7064, End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Prospective Payment System (PPS) and Consolidated Billing for Limited Part B Services
Article MM7476, Quarterly Update to the End-Stage Renal Disease Prospective Payment System
Article MM7831, Quarterly Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Drug/Biological Code Changes – July 2012 Update
Article MM7847, July 2012 Update of the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System
Article MM8050, New Erythropoietin Stimulating Agent (ESA) Peginesatide Requirements for End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)

Others
Omontys (peginesatide) Injection by Affymax and Takeda: Recall of All Lots - Serious Hypersensitivity Reactions, US
FDA Website

GUIDE LINE HIST ORY/REVISION INFOR MATION

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