

09-J1000-08

Original Effective Date: 07/15/09

Reviewed: 01/09/18

Revised: 10/01/19

## Subject: Hereditary Angioedema Drug Therapy

THIS MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINE IS NOT AN AUTHORIZATION, CERTIFICATION, EXPLANATION OF BENEFITS, OR A GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT, NOR DOES IT SUBSTITUTE FOR OR CONSTITUTE MEDICAL ADVICE. ALL MEDICAL DECISIONS ARE SOLELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN. BENEFITS ARE DETERMINED BY THE GROUP CONTRACT, MEMBER BENEFIT BOOKLET, AND/OR INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBER CERTIFICATE IN EFFECT AT THE TIME SERVICES WERE RENDERED. THIS MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINE APPLIES TO ALL LINES OF BUSINESS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN THE PROGRAM EXCEPTIONS SECTION.

[Position Statement](#)

[Billing/Coding](#)

[Reimbursement](#)

[Program Exceptions](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Related Guidelines](#)

[Other](#)

[References](#)

[Update](#)

### DESCRIPTION:

[Hereditary angioedema](#) (HAE) is characterized by self-limited tissue swelling that most often affects the skin and upper respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. The prevalence of HAE is estimated between 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 150,000 worldwide, and the estimated population of people with HAE in the United States ranges from 6,000 to 10,000 people. There is a significant age-related difference in frequency of HAE attacks (there is an increase at the time of puberty), but quality of life is affected significantly at all ages. The underlying cause of HAE is attributed to autosomal-dominant inheritance of mutations in the [C1-inhibitor \(C1-INH\)](#) gene, which was mapped to chromosome 11. More than 200 mutations of this gene have been linked to the clinical HAE manifestations.

The majority of HAE cases show a familial pattern of inheritance, whereas 25% are related to spontaneous mutations. There are three types of HAE; two types of HAE account for the majority of cases. An estimated 85% of all cases are type 1 HAE, which is characterized by a low levels of normal C1-INH. The majority of individuals with non-type 1 HAE have type 2 HAE, characterized by normal or elevated levels of C1-INH but it doesn't function properly. Type III HAE is extremely rare, is an estrogen dependent form of angioedema, and occurs predominantly in females.

The initial laboratory test includes two specific blood tests to confirm the diagnosis of HAE: 1) the level of C1-INH and whether it is functioning properly and 2) C2 and C4, which will usually reveal low levels even when an attack is not ongoing. Table 1 describes the expected results for the blood tests. Indications for testing include any of the following: recurrent angioedema, laryngeal edema, abdominal pain in the absence of urticaria, or a family history of HAE.

Table 1

Blood tests for different types of angioedema			
HAE Type	C1-INH antigen	C1-INH function	C4

Type I	Low	Low	Low
Type II	Normal to elevated	Low	Low
Type III	Normal	Normal	Normal

Treatment options for HAE types I and II vary in terms of treatment for acute attacks, chronic therapy for individuals with frequent attacks, and short-term prophylactic treatment before or during a known exposure to triggers such as infection, surgery, dental work, and trauma. According to the current 2010 international consensus algorithm for the diagnosis, therapy, and management of HAE, supportive therapy combined with specific therapies is the preferred therapy for HAE attacks. General measures for treating attacks involve hydration, pain relief, and treating as soon as possible with plasma-derived C1-INH (i.e., Berinert®, ecallantide (Kalbitor®), or icatibant (Firazyr®) and recombinant C1-INH (Ruconest®). For individuals with frequent episodes of angioedema or severe HAE, preventive measures include attenuated androgens (e.g., danazol), antifibrinolytic agents, lanadelumab-flyo (Takhzyro™) or C1-INH (i.e., Cinryze®, Haegarda®).

Currently there are four commercially available C1 inhibitors available in the United States. Cinryze and Haegarda are approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for prophylaxis in adolescents and adults; however, have not been approved for the treatment of acute attacks. In contrast, Berinert and Ruconest are approved for use in acute attacks. The other treatment options, ecallantide and icatibant, work as kinin-pathway modulators. Ecallantide is a recombinant protein that acts as a potent reversible inhibitor of plasma kallikrein that ultimately stops production of bradykinin and the edema progression in acute HAE attacks. The main adverse event is the possibility of anaphylaxis, which can occur in up to 3% of individuals treated with subcutaneous ecallantide. To ensure that the benefits of this product outweigh the risks, the FDA requires a risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (REMS) for this agent. Self-treatment at home is strongly discouraged. Icatibant is a synthetic decapeptide that is a specific and selective competitive antagonist of the bradykinin B2 receptor (BK2R). It is structurally similar to bradykinin and binds to the BK2R with high affinity. Similar to ecallantide, icatibant is indicated for the treatment of acute angioedema in individuals with HAE.

Type III HAE is a relatively new disorder. At this time, a diagnostic test to confirm type III HAE is unavailable and the pathogenic mechanism(s) by which swelling is produced are uncertain. Appropriate treatment modalities have not been determined. The evidence supporting treatment with C1 inhibitors and other treatment options (e.g., ecallantide, icatibant) is limited to observational data (e.g., case reports and case series). There is no consensus as to appropriate treatment of type III HAE (i.e., those with recurrent angioedema characterized by normal C1 inhibitor levels).

## **POSITION STATEMENT:**

### **Comparative Effectiveness**

The Food and Drug Administration has deemed the drug(s) or biological product(s) in this coverage policy to be appropriate for self-administration or administration by a caregiver (i.e., not a healthcare professional). Therefore, coverage (i.e., administration) in a provider-administered setting such as an outpatient hospital, ambulatory surgical suite, or emergency facility is not considered medically necessary.

Initiation and continuation of hereditary angioedema (HAE) drug therapy **meets the definition of medical necessity** when ALL of the following criteria are met:

1. HAE drug therapy is prescribed by a board certified allergist or immunologist
2. Member is diagnosed with HAE as evidenced by **BOTH** of the following:
  - a. C4 level is below laboratory's lower limit of normal – laboratory documentation must be provided
  - b. C1-inhibitor (C1-INH) level meets **ONE** of the following:
    - i. C1-INH antigen level is below laboratory's lower limit of normal – laboratory documentation must be provided
    - ii. C1-INH functional level is less than 50% of laboratory's lower limit of normal – laboratory documentation must be provided
    - iii. Presence of known HAE-causing C1-INH mutation – laboratory documentation must be provided (Accepted for Cinryze, Haegarda, and Takhzyro ONLY)
3. **ONE** of the following:
  - a. Member is not receiving a medication known to cause angioedema (i.e. ACE-Inhibitors, estrogens, angiotensin II receptor blockers) – current (within the past three months) medication list must be provided
  - b. Member is receiving a medication known to cause angioedema and continued use is appropriate – detailed explanation of clinical rationale for continued use must be provided
4. Member meets product specific criteria outlined in Table 2

**Table 2**

<b>Table 2. Criteria for use of hereditary angioedema (HAE) drug therapy</b>	
<b>Product</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
<b>Products for Prophylaxis of HAE</b>	
Human C1 Inhibitor <i>Cinryze</i>	<p>Initiation and continuation meet the definition of medical necessity when ALL of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indication for use is prophylaxis of hereditary angioedema (HAE)</li> <li>2. Member is 6 years of age or older</li> <li>3. Member has a history of 2 or more HAE attacks per month</li> <li>4. Member has no signs of an acute angioedema attack</li> <li>5. Member has had an inadequate response or contraindication/intolerance to 17-alpha-alkylated androgen (e.g., danazol)</li> <li>6. Cinryze is not used concomitantly with Haegarda or Takhzyro</li> <li>7. Dose does not exceed any of the following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1,000 units (10 mL) every 3 to 4 days</li> <li>b. 10,000 units (20 vials) per 30 days</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Duration of approval: 180 days</p>
Human C1 Inhibitor <i>Haegarda</i>	<p>Initiation and continuation meet the definition of medical necessity when ALL of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indication for use is prophylaxis of hereditary angioedema (HAE)</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Member is 12 years of age or older</li> <li>3. Member has a history of 2 or more HAE attacks per month</li> <li>4. Member has no signs of an acute angioedema attack</li> <li>5. Member has had an inadequate response or contraindication/intolerance to 17-alpha-alkylated androgen (e.g., danazol)</li> <li>6. Haegarda is not used concomitantly with Cinryze or Takhzyro</li> <li>7. Dose does not exceed any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 60 IU/kg twice weekly</li> <li>b. 16 vials per 30 days</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Duration of approval: 180 days</p>
Lanadelumab-flyo <i>Takhzyro</i>	<p>Iniation and continuation meet the definition of medical necessity when ALL of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indication for use is prophylaxis of hereditary angioedema (HAE)</li> <li>2. Member is 12 years of age or older</li> <li>3. Member has a history of 2 or more HAE attacks per month</li> <li>4. Member has no signs of an acute angioedema attack</li> <li>5. Member has had an inadequate response or contraindication/intolerance to 17-alpha-alkylated androgen (e.g., danazol)</li> <li>6. Takhzyro is not used concomitantly with Cinryze or Haegarda</li> <li>7. Dose does not exceed any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 300 mg (1 vial) every 2 weeks</li> <li>b. 2 vials per 28 days</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Duration of approval: 180 days</p>
<b>Products for Acute Angioedema Attack of HAE</b>	
Human C1 Inhibitor <i>Beriner</i>	<p>Iniation and continuation meet the definition of medical necessity when ALL of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indication for use is treatment of acute angioedema attack (e.g., abdominal, facial, laryngeal) of hereditary angioedema (HAE)</li> <li>2. Human C1 inhibitor (Beriner) is not used concomitantly with ecallantide (Kalbitor), icatibant (Firazyr), or recombinant C1 inhibitor (Ruconest)</li> <li>3. Dose does not exceed any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 20 units/kg</li> <li>b. 10,000 units (20 vials) per 30 days</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Duration of approval: 180 days</p>
Ecallantide <i>Kalbitor</i>	<p>Iniation and continuation meet the definition of medical necessity when ALL of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indication for use is treatment of acute angioedema attack (e.g., abdominal, facial, laryngeal) of hereditary angioedema (HAE)</li> <li>2. Member is 12 years of age or older</li> <li>3. Ecallantide (Kalbitor) is not used concomitantly with Beriner, icatibant (Firazyr), or recombinant C1 inhibitor (Ruconest)</li> <li>4. Dose does not exceed any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 30 mg (3 mL)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>b. 300 units (30 vials) per 30 days</p> <p>Duration of approval: 180 days</p>
<p>Icatibant <i>Firazyr</i></p>	<p>Initiation and continuation meet the definition of medical necessity when ALL of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indication for use is treatment of acute angioedema attack (e.g., abdominal, facial, laryngeal) of hereditary angioedema (HAE)</li> <li>2. Member is 18 years of age or older</li> <li>3. Icatibant (Firazyr) is not used concomitantly with Berinert, ecallantide (Kalbitor), or recombinant C1 inhibitor (Ruconest)</li> <li>4. Dose does not exceed any of the following; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 30 mg (3 mL) every 6 hours up to 90 mg (9 mL) in 24 hours</li> <li>b. 900 mg (30 syringes) per 30 days</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. <b>For brand Firazyr only:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Member has tried and had intolerable adverse effects to generic icatibant – specific intolerance to generic icatibant and rationale for use of brand Firazyr must be provided in addition to <b>BOTH</b> of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Completed Medwatch reporting form (FDA 3500) - <a href="https://www.fda.gov/safety/medical-product-safetyinformation/forms-reporting-fda">https://www.fda.gov/safety/medical-product-safetyinformation/forms-reporting-fda</a></li> <li>ii. Completed Naranjo Adverse Drug reaction probability scale - <a href="https://livertox.nih.gov/Naranjoassessment.pdf">https://livertox.nih.gov/Naranjoassessment.pdf</a></li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Duration of approval: 180 days</p>
<p>Recombinant C1 Inhibitor <i>Ruconest</i></p>	<p>Initiation and continuation meet the definition of medical necessity when ALL of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indication for use is treatment of acute angioedema attack (e.g., abdominal, facial, laryngeal) of hereditary angioedema (HAE)</li> <li>2. Member is 12 years of age or older</li> <li>3. Recombinant C1 Inhibitor (Ruconest) is not used concomitantly with Berinert, ecallantide (Kalbitor), or icatibant (Firazyr)</li> <li>4. Dose does not exceed any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 4,200 IU up to 8,400 IU in 24 hours</li> <li>b. 84,000 IU (40 vials) per 30 days</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Duration of approval: 180 days</p>

### DOSAGE/ADMINISTRATION:

THIS INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A SOURCE FOR MAKING PRESCRIBING OR OTHER MEDICAL DETERMINATIONS. PROVIDERS SHOULD REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION FOR DOSAGE GUIDELINES AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO THIS MEDICATION BEFORE MAKING ANY CLINICAL DECISIONS REGARDING ITS USAGE.

Drug	Dosage	Comments
Cinryze	1000 units (10 mL) IV over at least 10 minutes every 3-4 days	One unit of Cinryze corresponds to the mean quantity of C1 inhibitor present

		in 1 mL of normal human plasma
Haegarda	60 IU/kg SQ twice weekly	
Berinert	20 units/kg via slow IV injection at a rate of approximately 4 mL/min	Approved for both pediatric and adult patients
ecallantide (Kalbitor)	30 mg SQ administered as three 10 mg (1 mL) injections	If attack persists, an additional 30 mg dose may be administered within a 24 hour period
icatibant (Firazyr)	30 mg SQ administered in the abdominal area	If attack persists or symptoms recur, additional 30 mg doses may be administered at intervals of at least 6 hours. Max 90 mg (3 doses)/24 hr.
lanadelumab (Takhzyro)	300 mg SQ every 2 weeks Dosing every 4 weeks may be considered in some patients	
Recombinant C1 inhibitor (Ruconest)	Body weight less than 84 kg: 50 IU/kg IV Body weight 84 kg or greater: 4200 IU (2 vials) IV Administer as a slow IV injection over 5 minutes	If the attack symptoms persist, an additional (second) dose can be administered within a 24 hr period.
IV, intravenously; SQ, subcutaneously		

## Dose Adjustment

Dosage adjustments for renal or hepatic impairment are not required.

Drug	How Supplied
C1-INH: Cinryze, Berinert	500 unit powder for injection
C1-INH: Haegarda	2000 IU powder for injection; 3000 IU powder for injectoin
ecallantide (Kalbitor)	10 mg/mL solution for injection
icatibant (Firazyr)	30 mg/3 mL solution for injection
lanadelumab (Takhzyro)	300 mg/2 mL (150 mg/mL) solution in a single-dose vial
Recombinant C1 inhibitor (Ruconest)	2100 IU powder for injection

## PRECAUTIONS:

### Boxed Warning-ecallantide

Anaphylaxis has been reported after administration of ecallantide. Because of the risk of anaphylaxis, ecallantide should only be administered by a health care provider with appropriate medical support to manage anaphylaxis and hereditary angioedema. Health care providers should be aware of the similarity of symptoms between hypersensitivity reactions and hereditary angioedema, and patients should be monitored closely. Do not administer ecallantide to patients with known clinical hypersensitivity to ecallantide.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

C1-Inhibitors (Cinryze, Berinert), ecallantide: Do not use in members with a history of life-threatening immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis.

**Hypersensitivity reactions:** epinephrine should be immediately available to treat any acute severe hypersensitivity reactions following discontinuation of administration.

**Thrombotic events:** Thrombotic events have been reported in association with C1 inhibitor products (Cinryze and Berinert) when used off-label at high doses. Members with known risk factors for thrombotic events should be monitored closely.

**Human plasma:** Because C1 inhibitors (Cinryze and Berinert) are made from human blood, it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents (e.g., viruses and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob agent). All infections thought by a health care provider possibly to have been transmitted by C1 inhibitor should be reported by the health care provider to the manufacturer. Discuss the risks and benefits of this product with the patient before prescribing or administering.

**Laryngeal attacks:** members should immediately seek medical attention following self-administration for the treatment of laryngeal attacks.

### **BILLING/CODING INFORMATION:**

The following codes may be used to describe:

#### **HCPCS Coding:**

J0593	Injection, lanadelumab-flyo, 1 mg
J0596	Injection, c1 esterase inhibitor (recombinant), Ruconest, 10 units
J0597	Injection, C-1 Esterase Inhibitor (human), Berinert, 10 units
J0598	Injection, C-1 Esterase Inhibitor (human), Cinryze, 10 units
J0599	Injection, c-1 esterase inhibitor (human), (Haegarda), 10 units
J1290	Injection, ecallantide, 1 mg
J1744	Injection, icatibant, 1 mg

#### **ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes That Support Medical Necessity:**

D84.1	Defects in the complement system
-------	----------------------------------

### **REIMBURSEMENT INFORMATION:**

Refer to section entitled [POSITION STATEMENT](#).

### **PROGRAM EXCEPTIONS:**

**Federal Employee Program (FEP):** Follow FEP guidelines.

**State Account Organization (SAO):** Follow SAO guidelines.

**Medicare Advantage Products:** No National Coverage Determination (NCD) or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) were found at the time of the last guideline revised date.

**Medicare Part D:** Florida Blue has delegated to Prime Therapeutics authority to make coverage determinations for the Medicare Part D services referenced in this guideline.

## **DEFINITIONS:**

**C1 esterase inhibitor (C1-INH):** a protein found in the plasma part of the blood that controls C1, the first component of the complement system. It also inhibits plasmin, thrombin, and kallikrein. Deficiency of or defect in the protein causes hereditary angioedema

**Hereditary Angioedema:** C1 Inhibitor deficiency, an autosomal dominant disorder of the complement system manifested as recurrent episodes of edema of the skin, upper respiratory tract, and gastrointestinal tract. It may follow minor trauma, sudden changes in environmental temperature, or sudden emotional stress.

<b>Component</b>	<b>Reference Interval</b>	
C1-esterase inhibitor (C1-INH) concentration	16 to 33 mg/dL	
C1-esterase functional (activity)	67% or greater: normal 41-67%: indeterminate 41% or less: abnormal	
Complement component 4 (C4)	<b>Age</b>	<b>Value (mg/dL)</b>
	0-30 days	8-30
	1 month	9-33
	2 months	9-37
	3 months	10-35
	4 months	10-49
	5 months	9-48
	6 months	12-55
	7-8 months	13-48
	9-11 months	16-51
	1 year	16-52
	2-4 years	12-47
	5-11 years	13-44
	12-17 years	14-41
18 years and older	10-40	

† Normal value ranges may vary slightly among different laboratories due to different measurements or testing different specimens. Refer to the normal value ranges of the laboratory performing the test.

## **RELATED GUIDELINES:**

None applicable.

## **OTHER:**

None applicable.

## **REFERENCES:**

1. Berinert (Human C1-Esterase Inhibitor) [package insert]. CSL Behring LLC. Kankakee (IL): July 2016.
2. Bowen T, Brosz J, Brosz K, et al. 2010 International consensus algorithm for the diagnosis, therapy and management of hereditary angioedema. Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol 2010;6(1):24.



3. Cinryze (human C1-Esterase Inhibitor) [package insert]. ViroPharma Biologics, Exton (PA): June 2012.
4. Clinical Pharmacology [Internet]. Tampa (FL): Gold Standard, Inc.; 2019 [cited 1/1/19]. Available from: <http://www.clinicalpharmacology.com/>.
5. ClinicalTrials.gov [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine; 2000 Feb 29 - [cited 1/1/19]. Available from: <http://clinicaltrials.gov/>.
6. DRUGDEX® System [Internet]. Greenwood Village (CO): Thomson Micromedex; Updated periodically [cited 1/1/19]. Available from: <http://www.thomsonhc.com/>.
7. C1-Esterase Inhibitor. In McEvoy GK, editor. AHFS drug information 2016 [monograph on the internet]. Bethesda (MD): American Society of Health-System Pharmacists; 2016 [cited 2016 Dec 23]. Available from <http://online.statref.com> Subscription required to review.
8. Ecallantide. In McEvoy GK, editor. AHFS drug information 2012 [monograph on the internet]. Bethesda (MD): American Society of Health-System Pharmacists; 2012 [cited 2016 Dec 23]. Available from <http://online.statref.com> Subscription required to review.
9. Firazyr (icatibant) [package insert]. Shire US Manufacturing Inc. Lexington (MA): June 2012.
10. Haegarda (C1 esterase inhibitor) [package insert]. CSL Behring. July 2017.
11. Kalbitor (ecallantide) [package insert]. Dyax Corp., Burlington (MA): February 2012.
12. Kaplan A. Type III hereditary angioedema: defined, but not understood. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2012;109(3):153-4.
13. Sardana N, Craig TJ. Recent advances in management and treatment of hereditary angioedema. *Pediatrics* 2011;128(6):1173-80.
14. Shire. Takhzyro (lanadelumab-flyo) injection. 2018 [cited 10/30/18]. In: DailyMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine. Available from: <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/drugInfo.cfm?setid=15f99d8c-efe7-4f7d-aa20-0d0f1e30c6e8>.

### **COMMITTEE APPROVAL:**

This Medical Coverage Guideline (MCG) was approved by the Florida Blue Pharmacy Policy Committee on 01/09/18.

### **GUIDELINE UPDATE INFORMATION:**

07/15/09	New Medical Coverage Guideline.
01/01/10	Annual HCPCS coding update: added HCPCS code J0598.
03/15/10	Review and revision to guideline; consisting of adding new C1 Inhibitor, modifying coverage criteria and updating references.
06/15/10	Revision to guideline; consisting of adding new agent and changing the name of the guideline.
01/01/11	Revision to guideline; consisting of updating coding.
06/15/11	Review and revision to guideline; consisting of updating dosage section and references.
02/15/12	Revision to guideline; consisting of updating description, position statement, dosage and references.
01/01/13	Review and revision to guideline; consisting of revising and reformatting position statement; reformatting dosage/administration and precautions sections; adding definition including normal value reference range chart; updating references and coding.
02/15/13	Review and revision to guideline; consisting of reformatting position statement.

11/15/13	Revision to guideline consisting of adding approval durations.
02/15/14	Review and revision to guideline; consisting of updating references and reformatting position statement.
07/15/14	Revision to guideline; consisting of lowering minimum age for use of ecallantide.
11/15/14	Revision to guideline; consisting of description, position statement, dosage/administration, coding.
04/01/15	Quarterly HCPCS coding update: added code C9445 and deleted C9399.
11/01/15	Revision: ICD-9 Codes deleted.
01/01/16	Annual HCPCS coding update: added code J0596 and deleted codes C9445, J3490, and J3590.
02/15/16	Review of guideline; consisting of updating position statement, program exceptions, and references.
05/15/16	Revision of guideline; consisting of updating position statement.
10/15/16	Revision of guideline; consisting of updating position statement with FDA indication for Berinert.
02/15/17	Review and revision of guideline; consisting of updating position statement and references.
9/15/17	Revision to guideline; consisting of adding Haegarda to position statement, dose/administration, precautions/warnings, references.
10/15/17	Revision to guideline; updated description and position statement.
01/01/18	Annual HCPCS coding update: added HCPCS code C9015
2/15/18	Review to guideline; updated references.
12/15/18	Revision to guideline; consisting of adding Takhzyro (lanadelumab) to position statement, dose/administration, precautions/warnings, references.
01/01/19	Revision: HCPCS code updates. Added J0599 and C9399, and removed C9015.
02/15/19	Review to guideline; updated references.
10/1/19	Revision to position statement and updated coding