

09-J1000-84

Original Effective Date: 02/15/13

Reviewed: 01/12/22

Revised: 02/15/22

Subject: Bosutinib (Bosulif[®]) Tablets

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.

Dosage/ Administration	Position Statement	Billing/Coding	Reimbursement	Program Exceptions	Definitions
Related Guidelines	Other	References	Updates		

DESCRIPTION:

Bosutinib (Bosulif) is a second-generation dual tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) and exerts its therapeutic effects by inhibiting the BCR-ABL kinase that promotes chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) and Src-family kinases. Bosutinib has demonstrated activity against many of the BCR-ABL kinase domain mutations resistant to imatinib (Gleevec), dasatinib (Sprycel), and nilotinib (Tasigna), except V299L and T315I. Bosutinib was given orphan designation status in 2009 for the treatment of CML and was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in September 2012 for the treatment of adults with chronic phase, accelerated phase, or blast phase Philadelphia (Ph) chromosome-positive CML (CP-CML, AP-CML, and BP-CML, respectively) demonstrating resistance or intolerance to prior therapy. In December 2017, the indication was expanded to include the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed, Ph-positive CP-CML. Bosutinib has also shown efficacy in the treatment of Ph+ acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) and myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and ABL1 rearrangement.

POSITION STATEMENT:

Comparative Effectiveness

The FDA 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, physician office, or emergency facility is not considered medically necessary.

Initiation of bosutinib (Bosulif) **meets the definition of medical necessity** when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

- A. **ONE** of the following to support clinical use is met (“1”, “2”, or “3”):
1. **BOTH** of the following are met regarding FDA labeling or NCCN Compendium (“a” and “b”):
 - a. **EITHER** of the following (indication and usage) [“i” or “ii”]:
 - i. Member is diagnosed with a condition that is consistent with an indication listed in the bosutinib FDA-approved prescribing information (or package insert) **AND** member meets any additional requirements listed in the “Indications and Usage” section of the FDA-approved prescribing information (or package insert)
 - ii. Indication **AND** usage is recognized in NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium as a Category 1 or 2A recommendation (see Table 2)
 - b. **EITHER** of the following (diagnostic testing) [“i” or “ii”]:
 - i. The requested indication for bosutinib requires genetic/specific diagnostic testing per FDA labeling* or NCCN Compendium, **AND BOTH** of the following:
 - The genetic/specific diagnostic testing has been completed
 - The results of the testing indicate therapy is appropriate – documentation must be submitted
 - ii. The requested indication for bosutinib does **NOT** require specific genetic/diagnostic testing per FDA labeling or NCCN Compendium
 2. Bosutinib is designated as an orphan drug by the FDA for the requested indication **AND** the indication is not included in the FDA labeling or the NCCN compendium as a 1 or 2A recommendation (i.e., “Designated”) [orphan drug designations can be found at <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/opdlisting/oopd/>]
 3. The indication and usage is supported by the results of **TWO** or more published clinical studies – prescriber must submit full text copies of each article

NOTE:

- Case reports, posters, and abstracts (including published meeting abstracts) are **NOT** accepted as evidence to support for use.
- Clinical studies must be supportive of use for a similar patient population (e.g., indication, diagnosis, disease severity, genetic or tumor mutations) and for the intended treatment plan, including any concomitant therapy.

- B. For the diagnosis of chronic-phase, Philadelphia chromosome-positive (Ph+) chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) **ONLY – ANY** of the following (“1”, “2”, or “3”) **:
1. **BOTH** of the following (“a” and “b”):
 - a. Member has a low-risk Sokal, Hasford (EURO), or EUTOS long-term survival (ELTS) score as determined prior to treatment initiation
 - b. **ANY** of the following:
 - i. Member has received imatinib and was unable to achieve treatment goals
 - ii. Member has a known imatinib-resistance mutation (confirmatory laboratory documentation of the mutation must be submitted) or an FDA-labeled contraindication to imatinib, **AND** member has an FDA-labeled contraindication to, persistent intolerable adverse effects despite appropriate dose modification, or was unable to achieve treatment goals with Sprycel (dasatinib) – if applicable, the specific adverse effect or contraindication(s) must be provided

- iii. Member has FDA-labeled contraindication(s) to and/or persistent intolerable adverse effects despite appropriate dose modification to **BOTH** imatinib **AND** Sprycel (dasatinib) that are not expected to occur with bosutinib - the specific adverse effect(s) and/or contraindication(s) must be provided

2. **BOTH** of the following (“a” and “b”):

- a. Member has an intermediate- or high-risk Sokal, Hasford (EURO), or EUTOS long-term survival (ELTS) score as determined prior to treatment initiation (at least one calculated score must be provided)
- b. Member has an FDA-labeled contraindication to, persistent intolerable adverse effects despite appropriate dose modification, or was unable to achieve treatment goals with Sprycel (dasatinib) - the specific adverse effect or contraindication must be provided

3. Member has an F317V/I/C or T315A mutation (confirmatory laboratory documentation of the mutation must be submitted)

***Step therapy requirement does **NOT** apply if a prior health plan paid for the medication - documentation of a paid claim within the past 90 days must be submitted*

C. The dosage of bosutinib does not exceed the maximum FDA-approved dose and frequency with the following exceptions (“1” or “2”):

1. Dose and frequency for the indication are supported by standard reference compendia (see NCCN Compendium or other compendia in Table 3)
2. Dose and frequency for the indication are supported by the results of **TWO** or more published clinical studies – prescriber must submit full text copies of each article

NOTE: Dose ranging studies, case reports, posters, and abstracts (including published meeting abstracts) are not accepted as evidence to support use

D. The dose will be achieved using the fewest number of tablets per day

Approval duration: 6 months

Continuation of bosutinib (Bosulif) **meets the definition of medical necessity** when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

A. Bosutinib has been previously approved by Florida Blue or another health plan in the past 2 years, **OR** the member has previously met **ALL** indication-specific criteria

B. The dosage of bosutinib does not exceed the maximum FDA-approved dose and frequency with the following exceptions:

- i. Dose and frequency for the indication are supported by standard reference compendia (see NCCN Compendium or Table 3)
- ii. Dose and frequency for the indication are supported by the results of **TWO** or more published clinical studies – prescriber must submit full text copies of each article

NOTE: Dose ranging studies, case reports, posters, and abstracts (including published meeting abstracts) are not accepted as evidence to support use

C. The dose of bosutinib will be achieved using the fewest number of tablets per day

Approval duration: 1 year

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.

FDA-approved: bosutinib is indicated for: (1) the treatment of adult patients with chronic-phase, accelerated-phase, or blast-phase Ph+ CML with resistance or intolerance to prior therapy, and (2) the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed, chronic-phase Ph+ CML. The second indication was approved under accelerated approval based on molecular and cytogenetic response rates, and continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and confirmation of clinical benefit in an ongoing long-term, follow-up trial. The recommended dose and schedule of bosutinib is 400 mg orally once daily with food for newly diagnosed CML, and 500 mg orally once daily with food for CML with resistance or intolerance to prior therapy. Continue treatment with bosutinib until disease progression or member intolerance. In clinical studies of adult Ph+ CML patients, dose escalation by increments of 100 mg once daily to a maximum of 600 mg once daily was allowed in patients who did not achieve or maintain a hematologic, cytogenetic, or molecular response and who did not have Grade 3 or higher adverse reactions at the recommended starting dosage.

Dose Modifications

- **Hepatic Impairment:** In patients with pre-existing mild, moderate, and severe hepatic impairment, the recommended dose of bosutinib is 200 mg daily.
- **Renal Impairment:** In patients with pre-existing moderate renal impairment (CrCl 30 to 50 mL/min), the recommended dose of bosutinib is 300 mg daily for new-diagnosed CML and 400 mg daily for previously-treated CML. In patients with pre-existing severe renal impairment (CrCl less than 30 mL/min), the recommended dose of bosutinib is 200 mg daily for new-diagnosed CML and 300 mg daily for previously treated CML.
- **Toxicity:**
 - Elevated liver transaminases: If elevations in liver transaminases greater than 5×institutional upper limit of normal (ULN) occur, withhold bosutinib until recovery to less than or equal to 2.5×ULN and resume at 400 mg once daily thereafter. If recovery takes longer than 4 weeks, discontinue treatment. If transaminase elevations greater than or equal to 3×ULN occur concurrently with bilirubin elevations greater than 2×ULN and alkaline phosphatase less than 2×ULN (Hy's law case definition), discontinue treatment.
 - Diarrhea: For NCI CTCAE Grade 3-4 diarrhea (increase of greater than or equal to 7 stools/day over baseline/pretreatment), withhold bosutinib until recovery to Grade less than or equal to 1. Treatment may be resumed at 400 mg once daily.
 - For other clinically significant, moderate or severe non-hematological toxicity, withhold bosutinib until the toxicity has resolved, then consider resuming at a dose reduced by 100 mg taken once daily. If clinically appropriate, consider re-escalating the dose to the starting dose taken once daily. Doses less than 300 mg/day have been used in patients; however, efficacy has not been established.
 - Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia: ANC less than $1,000 \times 10^6/L$ or platelets less than $50,000 \times 10^6/L$: Withhold bosutinib until ANC greater than or equal to $1,000 \times 10^6/L$ and platelets greater than or equal to $50,000 \times 10^6/L$. Resume treatment at the same dose if recovery occurs within 2 weeks. If blood counts remain low for greater than 2 weeks, upon recovery, reduce dose by 100 mg and resume treatment. If cytopenia recurs, reduce dose by an additional 100 mg upon recovery and resume treatment. Doses less than 300 mg/day have been used in patients; however, efficacy has not been established.

Drug Availability: bosutinib is supplied as 100 mg, 400 mg, and 500 mg tablets.

PRECAUTIONS:

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Hypersensitivity to bosutinib.

WARNINGS

- **Concomitant Use with CYP3A Inhibitors and Inducers:** Avoid the concomitant use of bosutinib with strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors **OR** strong CYP3A inducers
 - Strong CYP3A inhibitors - ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir, ketoconazole, boceprevir, telaprevir, itraconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole, clarithromycin, telithromycin, nefazodone and conivaptan
 - Moderate CYP3A inhibitors - fluconazole, darunavir, erythromycin, diltiazem, atazanavir, aprepitant, amprenavir, fosamprevir, crizotinib, imatinib, verapamil, grapefruit products and ciprofloxacin
 - Strong CYP3A inducers - rifampin, phenytoin, carbamazepine, St. John's Wort, rifabutin and phenobarbital
- **Gastrointestinal Toxicity:** Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain occur with bosutinib treatment. Monitor and manage members using standards of care, including antidiarrheals, antiemetics, and/or fluid replacement. Withhold dose, dose reduce or discontinue bosutinib as necessary.
- **Myelosuppression:** Thrombocytopenia, anemia and neutropenia occur with bosutinib treatment. Members with CML who are receiving bosutinib should have a complete blood count performed weekly for the first month and then monthly thereafter, or as clinically indicated. To manage myelosuppression, withhold, dose reduce, or discontinue bosutinib as necessary.
- **Hepatic Toxicity:** Bosutinib may cause elevations in serum transaminases (alanine aminotransferase [ALT], aspartate aminotransferase [AST]). Perform at least monthly hepatic enzyme tests for the first three months of treatment with bosutinib and as clinically indicated thereafter. In members with transaminase elevations, monitor liver enzymes more frequently. Withhold, dose reduce, or discontinue bosutinib as necessary.
- **Cardiovascular Toxicity:** Bosutinib can cause cardiovascular toxicity including cardiac failure, left ventricular dysfunction, and cardiac ischemic events. Cardiac failure events occurred more frequently in previously treated patients than in patients with newly diagnosed CML and were more frequent in patients with advanced age or risk factors, including previous medical history of cardiac failure. Cardiac ischemic events occurred in both previously treated patients and in patients with newly diagnosed CML and were more common in patients with coronary artery disease risk factors, including history of diabetes, body mass index greater than 30, hypertension, and vascular disorders. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms consistent with cardiac failure and cardiac ischemia and treat as clinically indicated. Interrupt, dose reduce, or discontinue bosutinib as necessary.
- **Renal Toxicity:** An on-treatment decline in estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) has occurred in patients treated with bosutinib. Monitor patients for renal function at baseline and during therapy.
- **Fluid Retention:** Fluid retention occurs with bosutinib and may manifest as pericardial effusion, pleural effusion, pulmonary edema, and/or peripheral edema. Monitor and manage members using standards of care. Interrupt, dose reduce or discontinue bosutinib as necessary.
- **Embryofetal toxicity:** Based on findings from animal studies and its mechanism of action, bosutinib can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for at least 2 weeks after the last dose.

BILLING/CODING INFORMATION:

The following codes may be used to describe:

HCPSC Coding

J8999	Prescription drug, oral, chemotherapeutic, nos
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ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes That Support Medical Necessity

C83.50 – C83.59	Lymphoblastic (diffuse) lymphoma
C91.00	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia not having achieved remission
C91.01	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, in remission
C91.02	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, in relapse
C92.10	Chronic myeloid leukemia, bcr/abl-positive, not having achieved remission
C92.11	Chronic myeloid leukemia, bcr/abl-positive, in remission
C92.12	Chronic myeloid leukemia, bcr/abl-positive, in relapse
C94.80 – C94.82	Other specified leukemias
C95.10 – C95.12	Chronic leukemia of unspecified cell type
C96.Z	Other specified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue
C96.9	Malignant neoplasm of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue, unspecified

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: No National Coverage Determination (NCD) and/or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) were found at the time of the last guideline review 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:

Accelerated Phase CML: is a phase of chronic myelogenous leukemia in which the disease is progressing.

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia: an aggressive (fast-growing) type of leukemia (blood cancer) in which too many immature white blood cells are found in the blood and bone marrow. Also called acute lymphocytic leukemia and ALL.

Blast Phase CML: is the final phase in the evolution of CML, and behaves like an acute leukemia, with rapid progression and short survival.

Chronic Phase CML: approximately 85% of members with CML are in the chronic phase at the time of diagnosis. During this phase, members are usually asymptomatic or have only mild symptoms of fatigue, left side pain, joint and/or hip pain, or abdominal fullness.

Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML): also known as chronic granulocytic leukemia (CGL), is a cancer of the white blood cells. It is a form of leukemia characterized by the increased and unregulated growth of predominantly myeloid cells in the bone marrow and the accumulation of these cells in the blood.

Cytogenetic: is a branch of genetics that is concerned with the study of the structure and function of the cell, especially the chromosomes. It includes routine analysis of G-banded chromosomes, other cytogenetic banding techniques, as well as molecular cytogenetics such as fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) and comparative genomic hybridization (CGH).

Induction Chemotherapy: the use of drug therapy as the initial treatment for patients presenting with advanced cancer that cannot be treated by other means.

Philadelphia chromosome or Philadelphia translocation: is a specific chromosomal abnormality that is associated with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML).

RELATED GUIDELINES:

[Allogeneic Bone Marrow and Stem Cell Transplantation, 02-38240-01](#)

[Nilotinib \(Tasigna\) Capsules, 09-J1000-48](#)

[Oral Oncology Medications, 09-J3000-65](#)

OTHER:

Table 1: CML Risk Scores

Score	Calculation	Risk Definition by Calculation
Sokal score	$\text{Exp } 0.0116 \times (\text{age} - 43.4) + (\text{spleen size} - 7.51) + 0.188 \times [(\text{platelet count}/700)^2 - 0.562] + 0.0887 \times (\text{blast cells} - 2.10)$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: <0.8 • Intermediate: 0.8 to 1.2 • High: >1.2
Hasford (EURO) score	$[0.666 \text{ when age } \geq 50 + (0.042 \times \text{spleen size}) + 1.0956 \text{ when platelet count } \geq 1,500 \times 10^3/\text{L} + (0.0584 \times \text{blast cells}) + 0.2039 \text{ when basophils } \geq 3\% + (0.0413 \times \text{eosinophils})] \times 1,000$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: ≤ 780 • Intermediate: >780 to 1,480 • High: >1,480
EUTOS long-term survival (ELTS) score	$0.0025 \times (\text{age}/10)^3 + 0.0615 \times \text{spleen size} + 0.1052 \times \text{blasts cells} + 0.4104 \times (\text{platelet count}/1,000)^{-0.5}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: ≤ 1.5680 • Intermediate: >1.5680 to ≤ 2.2185 • High: >2.2185

Age is in years. Spleen is in centimeters below the costal margin (maximum distance). Blast cells, eosinophils, and basophils are in percent of peripheral blood differential. All factors must be collected prior to any treatment.

Online calculator for Sokal and Hasford (EURO) scores can be found at: https://www.leukemia-net.org/content/leukemias/cml/euro_and_sokal_score/index_eng.html

Online calculator for the ELTS score can be found at: https://www.leukemia-net.org/content/leukemias/cml/elts_score/index_eng.html

Table 2

NCCN Categories of Evidence Consensus	
Category 1	Based upon high-level evidence; there is uniform NCCN consensus that the intervention is appropriate
Category 2A	Based upon lower-level evidence, there is uniform NCCN consensus that the intervention is appropriate
Category 2B	Based upon lower-level evidence, there NCCN consensus that the intervention is appropriate
Category 3	Based upon any level of evidence, there is major NCCN disagreement that the intervention is appropriate

Table 3

Other Compendia	
Compendium	Covered Uses
AHFS-DI	Narrative text is supportive
Clinical Pharmacology	Narrative text is supportive
Lexicomp	Evidence rating A, B or G
Thomson Micromedex DrugDex	Meets requirements for BOTH of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strength of recommendation: Class I (Recommended) or IIa (Recommended, In Most Cases) • Efficacy: Class I (Effective) or IIa (Evidence Favors Efficacy)
AHFS-DI - American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information	

Table 4

Lexicomp Recommendation Ratings	
A	Consistent evidence from well-performed randomized, controlled trials or overwhelming evidence of some other form (eg, results of the introduction of penicillin treatment) to support the off-label use. Further research is unlikely to change confidence in the estimate of benefit.
B	Evidence from randomized, controlled trials with important limitations (inconsistent results, methodological flaws, indirect or imprecise), or very strong evidence of some other research design. Further research (if performed) is likely to have an impact on confidence in the estimate of benefit and risk and may change the estimate.
C	Evidence from observational studies (eg, retrospective case series/reports providing significant impact on patient care), unsystematic clinical experience, or from potentially flawed randomized, controlled trials (eg, when limited options exist for condition). Any estimate of effect is uncertain.
G	Use has been substantiated by inclusion in at least one evidence-based or consensus-based clinical practice guideline.

Table 5

Thomson Micromedex DrugDex Recommendation Ratings: Strength of Recommendation
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Class I	Recommended	The given test or treatment has been proven to be useful, and should be performed or administered
Class IIa	Recommended, in most cases	The given test or treatment is generally considered to be useful, and is indicated in most cases.
Class IIb	Recommended in some cases	The given test or treatment may be useful, and is indicated in some, but not most, cases
Class III	Not recommended	The given test or treatment is not useful and should be avoided
Class Indeterminate	Evidence Inconclusive	

Table 6

Thomson Micromedex DrugDex Recommendation Ratings: Efficacy		
Class I	Effective	Evidence and/or expert opinion suggests that a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective
Class IIa	Evidence favors efficacy	Evidence and/or expert opinion is conflicting as to whether a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective, but the weight of evidence and/or expert opinion favors efficacy.
Class IIb	Evidence is inconclusive	Evidence and/or expert opinion is conflicting as to whether a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective, but the weight of evidence and/or expert opinion argues against efficacy.
Class III	Ineffective	Evidence and/or expert opinion suggests that a given drug treatment for a specific indication is ineffective

REFERENCES:

1. Bosulif (bosutinib) [package insert]. Pfizer, Inc. New York (NY): October 2021.
2. Brümmendorf TH, Cortes JE, de Souza CA, et al. Bosutinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia: results from the 24-month follow-up of the BELA trial. *Br J Haematol.* 2015 Jan;168(1):69-81. doi: 10.1111/bjh.13108. Epub 2014 Sep 8.
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4. Cortes JE, Kantarjian HM, Brümmendorf TH, et al. Safety and efficacy of bosutinib (SKI-606) in chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukemia patients with resistance or intolerance to imatinib. *Blood.* 2011 Oct 27;118(17):4567-76.
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6. Khoury HJ, Cortes JE, Kantarjian HM, et al. Bosutinib is active in chronic phase chronic myeloid leukemia after imatinib and dasatinib and/or nilotinib therapy failure. *Blood.* 2012 Apr 12;119(15):3403-12.
7. Micromedex Healthcare Series [Internet Database]. Greenwood Village, Colo: Thomson Healthcare. Updated periodically. Accessed 12/23/21.

8. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Cancer Guidelines. Cancer Guidelines and Drugs and Biologics Compendium. Accessed 12/23/21.

COMMITTEE APPROVAL:

This Medical Coverage Guideline (MCG) was approved by the Florida Blue Pharmacy Policy Committee on 01/12/22.

GUIDELINE UPDATE INFORMATION:

02/15/13	New Medical Coverage Guideline.
03/15/14	Review and revision to guideline; consisting of reformatting position statement, updating dosage/administration, references, program exceptions, and related guidelines.
03/15/15	Review and revision to guideline; consisting of revising position statement, and updating the description, dosage/administration, and references.
11/01/15	Revision: ICD-9 Codes deleted.
03/15/16	Review and revision to guideline consisting of description, position statement, definitions, and references.
03/15/17	Review and revision to guideline consisting of removal of the age requirement and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) indication in the position statement, and updates to description section, dosage/administration section, precautions section, billing/coding section, definitions, and references.
02/15/18	Review and revision to guideline consisting of updates to description, dosage/administration, position statement, billing/coding, other, and references sections.
02/15/19	Review and revision to guideline consisting of updates to description, position statement, definitions, and references sections.
02/15/20	Review and revision to guideline consisting of updates to the description, warnings/precautions, billing/coding, and references.
02/15/21	Review and revision to guideline consisting of updates to the description, position statement, precautions, other section, related guidelines, and references.
02/15/22	Review and revision to guideline consisting of updates to the description, precautions, and references.