Clinical Policy: Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)

Reference Number: LA.PHAR.322
Effective Date: 04.21
Last Review Date: 0~~2~~1.2~~2~~1~~~~
Line of Business: Medicaid

Coding Implications
Revision Log

See Important Reminder at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description
Pembrolizumab (Keytruda®) is a programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1)-blocking antibody.

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Indication	Adults	Pediatrics
Melanoma	X	**X**
Non-small cell lung cancer	X	
~~Small cell lung cancer~~	~~X~~	
Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma	X	
Classical Hodgkin lymphoma	X	X
Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma	X	X
Urothelial carcinoma	X	
Microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) cancer *(First-line treatment for colorectal cancer limited to adults.)*	X	X *(excludes CNS tumor)*
Gastric cancer	X	
Esophageal cancer	X	
Cervical cancer	X	
Hepatocellular carcinoma	X	
Merkel cell carcinoma	X	X
Renal cell carcinoma	X	
Endometrial carcinoma	X	
Tumor mutational burden-high (TMB-H) cancer	X	X *(excludes CNS tumor)*
Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma	X	
Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC)	X	
Adult indications - additional dosing regimens	X	
Off-label uses		
Mycosis fungoides	X	
Sezary syndrome	X	
Anal carcinoma	X	
Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia	X	
Pleural mesothelioma	X	
Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type	X	
Vulvar carcinoma	X	

**If a solid tumor is characterized as MSI-H, dMMR, or TMB-H, see criteria at Sections I.H or I.P respectively.*

Keytruda is indicated:

- **Melanoma**

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- For the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma.
- For the adjuvant treatment of adult and pediatric (12 years and older) patients with Stage IIB, IIC, or III melanoma ~~with involvement of lymph node(s)~~ following complete resection.

- **Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)**
  - In combination with pemetrexed and platinum chemotherapy, as first-line treatment of patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations.
  - In combination with carboplatin and either paclitaxel or nab-paclitaxel, as first-line treatment of patients with metastatic squamous NSCLC.
  - As a single agent for the first-line treatment of patients with NSCLC expressing PD-L1 [Tumor Proportion Score (TPS) ≥ 1%] as determined by an FDA-approved test, with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations, and is:
    - Stage III where patients are not candidates for surgical resection or definitive chemoradiation, or
    - Metastatic.
  - As a single agent for the treatment of patients with metastatic NSCLC whose tumors express PD-L1 (TPS ≥ 1%) as determined by an FDA-approved test, with disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy. Patients with EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations should have disease progression on FDA-approved therapy for these aberrations prior to receiving Keytruda.
- ~~**Small cell lung cancer (SCLC)**~~
  - ~~**For the treatment of patients with metastatic SCLC with disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy and at least one other prior line of therapy.***~~
- **Head and neck squamous cell cancer (HNSCC)**
  - In combination with platinum and fluorouracil (FU) for the first-line treatment of patients with metastatic or with unresectable, recurrent HNSCC.
  - As a single agent for the first line treatment of patients with metastatic or with unresectable, recurrent HNSCC whose tumors express PD-L1 [Combined Positive Score (CPS) ≥ 1] as determined by an FDA-approved test.
  - As a single agent for the treatment of patients with recurrent or metastatic HNSCC with disease progression on or after platinum containing chemotherapy.
- **Classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL)**
  - For the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory cHL.
  - For the treatment of pediatric patients with refractory cHL, or cHL that has relapsed after 2 or more lines of therapy.
- **Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma (PMBCL)**
  - For the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with refractory PMBCL, or who have relapsed after 2 or more prior lines of therapy.
  - Limitations of use: Keytruda is not recommended for treatment of patients with PMBCL who require urgent cytoreductive therapy.
- **Urothelial carcinoma**

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- For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma:
  - ~~who are not eligible for cisplatin-containing chemotherapy, or and whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 10) as determined by an FDA-approved test, or in patients who are not eligible for any platinum-containing chemotherapy regardless of PD-L1 status.*~~
  - ~~For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma~~ who have disease progression during or following platinum-containing chemotherapy or within 12 months of neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment with platinum-containing chemotherapy.
- For the treatment of patients with Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)-unresponsive, high-risk, non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) with carcinoma in situ (CIS) with or without papillary tumors who are ineligible for or have elected not to undergo cystectomy.

~~- **Microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) cancer**~~

~~- For the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with unresectable or metastatic, MSI-H or dMMR *~~
  - ~~Solid tumors that have progressed following prior treatment and who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options.*, or~~
  - ~~Colorectal cancer that has progressed following treatment with a fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan.~~
  - Limitations of use: The safety and effectiveness of Keytruda in pediatric patients with MSI-H central nervous system cancers have not been established.

- **Microsatellite instability-high or mismatch repair deficient colorectal cancer (CRC)**
  - For the ~~first-line~~ treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR CRC.
- **Gastric cancer**
  - In combination with trastuzumab, fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy, for the first-line treatment of patients with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive gastric or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) adenocarcinoma.*
  - For the treatment of patients with recurrent locally advanced or metastatic gastric or GEJ ~~gastroesophageal junction~~ (esophagogastric junction; EGJ) adenocarcinoma whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test, with disease progression on or after two or more prior lines of therapy including fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy and if appropriate, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)/neu-targeted therapy.*
- **Esophageal cancer**

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- For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic esophageal or GEJ (tumors with epicenter 1 to 5 centimeters above the GEJ) carcinoma that is not amenable to surgical resection or definitive chemoradiation either:
  - In combination with platinum- and fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy, or
  - As a single agent after one or more prior lines of systemic therapy for patients with tumors of squamous cell histology that express PD-L1 (CPS ≥10) as determined by an FDA approved test.

- **For the treatment of patients with recurrent locally advanced or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥10) as determined by an FDA-approved test, with disease progression after one or more prior lines of systemic therapy.**

- **Cervical cancer**
  - In combination with chemotherapy, with or without bevacizumab, for the treatment of patients with persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
  - As a single agent for the treatment of patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer with disease progression on or after chemotherapy whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.

- **For the treatment of patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer with disease progression on or after chemotherapy whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.***

- **Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)**
  - For the treatment of patients with HCC who have been previously treated with sorafenib*

- **Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC)**
  - For the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with recurrent locally advanced or metastatic MCC.*

- **Renal cell carcinoma (RCC)**
  - ~~For use i~~In combination with axitinib for the first-line treatment of patients with advanced RCC.
  - In combination with lenvatinib, for the first-line treatment of adult patients with advanced RCC.
  - For the adjuvant treatment of patients with RCC at intermediate-high or high risk of recurrence following nephrectomy, or following nephrectomy and resection of metastatic lesions.

- **Endometrial carcinoma**
  - In combination with lenvatinib, for the treatment of patients with advanced endometrial carcinoma that is not MSI-H or dMMR, who have disease progression following prior systemic therapy and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation.

- **Tumor mutational burden-high (TMB-H) cancer**
  - For the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with unresectable or metastatic tumor mutational burden-high (TMB-H) [≥ 10 mutations/megabase (mut/Mb)] solid tumors, as determined by an FDA-approved test, that have progressed

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following prior treatment and who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options.*
  - Limitations of use: The safety and effectiveness of Keytruda in pediatric patients with TMB-H central nervous system cancers have not been established.

~~o~~• **Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC)**
  - For the treatment of patients with recurrent or metastatic cSCC or locally advanced cSCC that is not curable by surgery or radiation.

• **Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC)**
  - For the treatment of patients with high-risk early-stage TNBC in combination with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment, and then continued as a single agent as adjuvant treatment after surgery.
  - In combination with chemotherapy, for the treatment of patients with locally recurrent unresectable or metastatic TNBC whose tumors express PD-L1 [Combined Positive Score (CPS) ≥10] as determined by an FDA approved test.**

~~o~~• **Adult indications**
  - For use at an additional recommended dosage of 400 mg every 6 weeks for all approved adult indications.*~~*~~*

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** This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and durability of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in the confirmatory trials.*

*** This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on pharmacokinetic data, the relationship of exposure to efficacy, and the relationship of exposure to safety. Continued approval for this dosing may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in the confirmatory trials.*

~~****This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on pharmacokinetic data, the relationship of exposure to efficacy, and the relationship of exposure to safety. Continued approval for this dosing may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in the confirmatory trials.*~~

Contents:

Policy/Criteria
Prior authorization is required. Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.

It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that Keytruda is medically necessary when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. Melanoma (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of melanoma;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 12~~8~~ years;
4. Disease is Stage IIB, IIC, III, ~~lymph node positive,~~ recurrent, unresectable, or metastatic;
5. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks (for a maximum of 12 months if adjuvant treatment);
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use *(prescriber must submit supporting evidence)*.

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

B. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of NSCLC;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Disease is recurrent, advanced, or metastatic;
5. If disease is positive for an EGFR, ALK, or ROS1 mutation, disease has progressed on or after targeted therapy *(see Appendix B for examples of targeted therapy);*
6. Keytruda is prescribed in one of the following ways (a or b):
   a. For PD-L1 positive disease (TPS ≥ 1%);
   b. In combination with a chemotherapy regimen *(see Appendix B)*;
7. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*

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a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~**C. Small Cell Lung Cancer (must meet all):**~~
~~**1. Diagnosis of SCLC;**~~
~~**2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;**~~
~~**3. Age ≥ 18 years;**~~
~~**4. Disease is unresectable or metastatic;**~~
~~**5. Keytruda is prescribed in one of the following ways (a or b):**~~
~~**a. For relapsed disease if no progression on PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitor therapy (e.g., Tecentriq® (atezolizumab), Imfinzi® (durvalumab));**~~
~~**b. For disease that has progressed on or after platinum-based chemotherapy (e.g., cisplatin, carboplatin);**~~
~~**6. Request meets one of the following (a or b):***~~
~~**a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;**~~
~~**b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).**~~
~~****Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.***~~
~~**Approval duration:**~~
~~**Medicaid – 6 months**~~

~~**D.**~~**C. Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of HNSCC *(locations include paranasal sinuses, larynx, pharynx, lip, oral cavity, salivary glands; may be occult primary - i.e., primary source unknown)*;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Disease is unresectable, recurrent, or metastatic;
5. Keytruda is prescribed in one of the following ways (a, b, or c):
   a. In combination with platinum-containing chemotherapy and FU;
   b. As a first-line single agent and the tumor expresses PD-L1 with a CPS of ≥ 1;
   c. As a single agent for disease that has progressed on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy (e.g., cisplatin, carboplatin);
6. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use *(prescriber must submit supporting evidence)*.

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

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Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~E.~~D. **Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of cHL;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or hematologist;
3. Age ≥ 2 years;
4. Keytruda is prescribed as single-agent therapy in one of the following ways (a, b, c, or d):
   a. After hematopoietic stem cell transplant;
   b. For disease that is refractory to ≥ 1 line of systemic therapy (*see Appendix B*);
   c. Age ≥ 18 years: for disease that has relapsed after ≥ 1 line of systemic therapy (*see Appendix B*);
   d. Age ≥ 2 years to < 18 years: for disease that has relapsed after ≥ 2 lines of systemic therapy (*see Appendix B*);
5. Request meets one of the following (a, b, or c):*
   a. Adults: Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Pediatrics: Dose does not exceed 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg every 3 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   c. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use *(prescriber must submit supporting evidence)*.

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Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~F.~~E. **Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of PMBCL;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or hematologist;
3. Age ≥ 2 years;
4. Disease is refractory to or has relapsed after ≥ 1 line of systemic therapy *(see Appendix B)*;
5. Request meets one of the following (a, b, or c):*
   a. Adults: Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Pediatrics: Dose does not exceed 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg every 3 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   c. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use *(prescriber must submit supporting evidence)*.

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~G.~~F. **Urothelial Carcinoma** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of urothelial carcinoma;

2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or urologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Keytruda is prescribed in one of the following ways (a or b):
   a. For locally advanced or metastatic disease and member is ineligible for or has previously received platinum-containing chemotherapy (e.g., cisplatin, carboplatin);
   b. For BCG-unresponsive, high-risk, NMIBC with CIS and member is ineligible for or has elected not to undergo cystectomy (*see Appendix D for BCG shortage information*);
5. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

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Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~H.~~G. **Microsatellite Instability-High/Mismatch Repair Deficient Cancer** (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of a solid tumor classified as MSI-H or dMMR (indicative of MMR gene mutation or loss of expression) *(see Appendix E for examples of MSI-H solid tumors)*;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Age ≥ 2 years to < 18 years and request is not for first-line therapy;
   b. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Keytruda is prescribed in one of the following ways (a, b, or c):
   a. As first-line or subsequent therapy for CRC, gallbladder cancer, intrahepatic/extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, occult primary tumor;
   b. As first-line therapy for small bowel adenocarcinoma if oxaliplatin contraindication, otherwise subsequent therapy;
   c. As subsequent therapy for other solid tumors;
5. Request meets one of the following (a, b, or c):*
   a. Adults: Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Pediatrics: Dose does not exceed 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg every 3 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   c. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~I.~~H. **Gastric Cancer, Esophageal Cancer, or Gastroesophageal Junction~~EGJ, and Esophageal~~ Adenocarcinoma** (must meet all):

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1. Diagnosis of gastric cancer, ~~EGJ, or~~esophageal cancer or GEJ ~~esophageal~~ adenocarcinoma;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Disease is unresectable, locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic;
5. Keytruda is prescribed in one of the following ways (a, b, or c):
   a. In combination with trastuzumab, fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing or platinum- and fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy;
   b. As a single agent for the treatment of patients whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) and disease has progressed on or after ≥ 2 lines of systemic therapy *(see Appendix B)*;
   c. As a single agent after one or more prior lines of systemic therapy for patients with tumors of squamous cell histology that express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 10) *(see Appendix B)*;

~~5. Tumor expresses PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1);~~
~~6. Disease has progressed on or after ≥ 2 lines of systemic therapy *(see Appendix B)*;~~
~~7.~~6. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use *(prescriber must submit supporting evidence)*.

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

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~~**J. Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (must meet all):**~~
~~**1. Diagnosis of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma;**~~
~~**2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;**~~
~~**3. Age ≥ 18 years;**~~
~~**4. Disease is locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic;**~~
~~**5. Tumor expresses PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 10);**~~
~~**6. Disease has progressed on or after ≥ 1 line of systemic therapy *(see Appendix B)*;**~~
~~**7. Request meets one of the following (a or b):***~~
~~**a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;**~~
~~**b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use *(prescriber must submit supporting evidence)*.**~~
~~****Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.***~~
~~**Approval duration:**~~
~~**Medicaid – 6 months**~~

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~~**K.**~~**I. Cervical Cancer** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of cervical cancer;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;

~~4. Disease is recurrent or metastatic;~~
4. Tumor expresses PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1);
5. Prescribed in one of the following ways (a or b):
   a. As a single agent, and (i and ii):
      i. Disease is recurrent or metastatic;
      ii. Disease has progressed on or after ≥ 1 line of systemic therapy *(see Appendix B)*;
   b. In combination with chemotherapy (e.g., paclitaxel/cisplatin, paclitaxel/carboplatin) with or without bevacizumab, and (i):
      i. Disease is persistent, recurrent, or metastatic;

~~5.~~
~~6. Disease has progressed on or after ≥ 1 line of systemic therapy *(see Appendix B)*;~~
~~7.~~6. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~I.~~J. **Hepatocellular Carcinoma** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of HCC;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Disease is classified as Child-Pugh Class A and has progressed on or after therapy with Nexavar® or Lenvima®;
   **Prior authorization may be required for Nexavar and Lenvima*
5. Member has not previously been treated with immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy (PD-L1/PD-1, e.g., Tecentriq (atezolizumab), Opdivo (nivolumab));
6. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use *(prescriber must submit supporting evidence)*.

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Medicaid – 6 months

~~M.~~K. **Merkel Cell Carcinoma** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of MCC;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 2 years;
4. Disease is recurrent, locally advanced, or metastatic;
5. Request meets one of the following (a, b, or c):*

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a. Adults: Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
b. Pediatrics: Dose does not exceed 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg every 3 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
c. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~N.~~L. **Renal Cell Carcinoma** (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of advanced RCC;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Keytruda is prescribed in one of the following ways (a, b, or c):
   a. In combination with Inlyta® or Lenvima®*, and disease is advanced (i.e., relapsed or stage IV);
      **Prior authorization may be required for Inlyta and Lenvima.*
   b. As adjuvant treatment, and member is at intermediate-high or high risk of recurrence following nephrectomy, or following nephrectomy and resection of metastatic lesions;
   ~~3.~~c. As a single agent for relapsed or stage IV disease with non-clear cell histology (off-label);
~~4. Prescribed in combination with Inlyta®;~~
   ~~**Prior authorization may be required for Inlyta.*~~
5. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months (combination therapy) or 12 months (monotherapy);~~;~~
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~O.~~M. **Endometrial Carcinoma** (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of endometrial carcinoma;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Prescribed in combination with Lenvima®*;
   **Prior authorization may be required for Lenvima*
5. Disease is not MSI-H or dMMR* (i.e., disease is not indicative of MMR gene mutation or loss of expression);
   **See criteria set I.G. for MSI-H/dMMR endometrial carcinoma*
6. Disease has progressed following prior systemic therapy (e.g., carboplatin/paclitaxel);
~~4. Prescribed in combination with Lenvima®* and disease is not MSI-H or dMMR** (i.e., disease is not indicative of MMR gene mutation or loss of expression);~~

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~~*Prior authorization may be required for Lenvima~~
~~**See criteria set I.H. for MSI-H/dMMR endometrial carcinoma~~
~~5. Disease has progressed on or after ≥ 1 line of systemic therapy (e.g., carboplatin/paclitaxel);~~
~~6.~~7. Member is not a candidate for curative surgery or radiation;
~~7.~~8. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

*Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~P.~~N. **Tumor Mutational Burden-High Cancer** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of a solid tumor classified as TMB-H (i.e., ≥ 10 mutations/megabase [mut/Mb]) (*see Appendix E for examples of TMB-H solid tumors*);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 2 years;
4. Disease is unresectable or metastatic, and has progressed following prior treatment;
5. Request meets one of the following (a, b, or c):*
   a. Adults: Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Pediatrics: Dose does not exceed 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg every 3 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   c. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

*Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~Q.~~O. **Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of cSCC;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Member is not a candidate for curative surgery or radiation;
5. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

*Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

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~~R.~~P. **Triple Negative Breast Cancer** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of TNBC (i.e., estrogen receptor/progesterone receptor [ER/PR] negative and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 [HER2]-negative);
~~1. Diagnosis of locally recurrent unresectable or metastatic TNBC (i.e., estrogen receptor/progesterone receptor (ER/PR) negative, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) negative));~~
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. One of the following (a or b):
   a. Disease is high-risk early-stage (*see Appendix F*), and:
      i. Prescribed in combination with chemotherapy (e.g., carboplatin, paclitaxel, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide) as neoadjuvant treatment, and then continued as a single agent as adjuvant treatment after surgery;
   b. Disease is locally recurrent unresectable or metastatic, and both of the following (i and ii):
      i. Tumor expresses PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 10);
      ii. Prescribed in combination with chemotherapy (e.g., paclitaxel, paclitaxel protein-bound, gemcitabine and carboplatin);

~~4. Tumor expresses PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 10);~~
~~5. Prescribed in combination with chemotherapy (e.g., paclitaxel, paclitaxel protein-bound, gemcitabine and carboplatin);~~

~~6.~~5. Request meets one of the following (a or b):*
   a. Dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of ~~24 months~~(i. or ii.);
      i. High-risk, early-stage TNBC: 24 weeks as neoadjuvant therapy and 27 weeks as adjuvant therapy;
      ii. Locally recurrent unresectable or metastatic TNBC: 24 months;
   ~~a.~~
   b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months

~~S.~~Q. **NCCN Recommended Uses (off-label)** (must meet all):
1. Diagnosis of one of the following (a or b):
   a. Keytruda is prescribed as first-line or subsequent therapy:
      i. Stage III mycosis fungoides;
      ii. Stage IV Sezary syndrome;
   b. Keytruda is prescribed as subsequent therapy:
      i. Metastatic anal carcinoma;
      ii. Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia;
      iii. Malignant pleural mesothelioma;
      iv. Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type;
      v. Metastatic or unresectable thymic carcinoma;

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vi. Advanced, recurrent, or metastatic PD-L1-positive (CPS ≥ 1) vulvar carcinoma;

2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Dose is within FDA maximum limit for any FDA-approved indication or is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).*

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:

Medicaid – 6 months

~~T.~~R. **Other diagnoses/indications**

1. Refer to the off-label use policy if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): LA.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

II. Continued Therapy

A. All Indications in Section I (must meet all):

1. Currently receiving medication via Louisiana Healthcare Connections benefit, or documentation supports that member is currently receiving Keytruda for a covered indication and has received this medication for at least 30 days;
2. Member is responding positively to therapy;
3. If request is for a dose increase, request meets one of the following (a, b, or c):*
   a. Adults (~~i or ii~~i. ii., iii. or iv.):
      i. Melanoma: New dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks (for a maximum of 12 months if adjuvant treatment);
      ii. High-risk, early-stage TNBC: New dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 weeks as neoadjuvant therapy and 27 weeks as adjuvant therapy;
      ~~i.~~iii. RCC monotherapy: New dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 12 months;
      ~~ii.~~iv. All other FDA-approved indications: New dose does not exceed 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
   b. Pediatrics (i. or ii.):
      i. cHL, PMBCL, MSI-H or dMMR cancer, MCC, TMB-H cancer: New dose does not exceed 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg every 3 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;
      ii. Melanoma: New dose does not exceed 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg every 3 weeks for a maximum of 12 months;

   ~~b. cHL, PMBCL, MSI-H cancer, MCC, TMB-H cancer: New dose does not exceed 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg every 3 weeks for a maximum of 24 months;~~

   c. New dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

**Prescribed regimen must be FDA-approved or recommended by NCCN.*

Approval duration:

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Medicaid – 12 months

B. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2):
1. Currently receiving medication via Louisiana Healthcare Connections benefit and documentation supports positive response to therapy.
   Approval duration: Duration of request or 6 months (whichever is less); or
2. Refer to the off-label use policy if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): LA.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

III. Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized:

A. Non-FDA approved indications, which are not addressed in this policy, unless there is sufficient documentation of efficacy and safety according to the off label use policy – LA.PMN.53 for Medicaid or evidence of coverage documents;

B. Pediatric patients with MSI-H or TMB-H central nervous cancers.

IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key

ALK: anaplastic lymphoma kinase
BCG: Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
cHL: classical Hodgkin lymphoma
CIS: carcinoma in situ
CNS: central nervous system
CPS: combined positive score
cSCC: cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma
dMMR: mismatch repair deficient
EGFR: epidermal growth factor receptor
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
HCC: hepatocellular carcinoma
HER2: human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
HNSCC: head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
MCC: Merkel cell carcinoma
MSI-H: microsatellite instability-high
mut/Mb: mutations/megabase
NCCN: National Comprehensive Cancer Network
NMIBC: non-muscle invasive bladder cancer
NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer
PD-1: programmed death protein 1
PD-L1: programmed death-ligand 1
PMBCL: primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma
RCC: renal cell carcinoma
ROS1: ROS proto-oncogene 1
SCLC: small cell lung cancer
TMB-H: tumor mutational burden-high
TNBC: triple-negative breast cancer
TPS: tumor proportion score

Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives
This table provides a listing of preferred alternative therapy recommended in the approval criteria. The drugs listed here may require prior authorization.

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Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
Section I.B: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Examples of drugs used in combination with Keytruda: • Carboplatin, cisplatin, pemetrexed, paclitaxel Examples of targeted therapies: • Sensitizing EGFR mutation: erlotinib, afatinib, gefitinib, osimertinib, dacomitinib • ALK mutation: crizotinib, ceritinib, alectinib, brigatinib • ROS1 mutation: crizotinib, ceritinib	Varies	Varies
Section I.D~~E~~: Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma Adults: Examples of chemotherapy regimens: • ABVD (doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, dacarbazine) • Stanford V (doxorubicin, vinblastine, mechlorethamine, etoposide, vincristine, bleomycin, prednisone) • BEACOPP (bleomycin, etoposide, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, probarbazine, prednisone) • Brentuximab vedotin + AVD (doxorubicin, vinblastine, dacarbazine) Pediatrics: Examples of chemotherapy regimens • AVPC (doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone, cyclophosphamide) • ABVE-PC (doxorubicin, bleomycin, vincristine, etoposide, prednisone, cyclophosphamide) • Brentuximab vedotin + bendamustine ICE (ifosfamide, carboplatin, etoposide)	Varies	Varies
Section I.~~F~~E: Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma Examples of drugs used in single- or multi-drug chemotherapy regimens: • Bendamustine, brentuximab vedotin, carboplatin, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, dexamethasone, doxorubicin, etoposide, gemcitabine, ibrutinib, ifosfamide, lenalidomide, mesna, mitoxantrone, methylprednisolone, oxaliplatin, prednisone, procarbazine, rituximab, vincristine, vinorelbine* **Various combinations of the listed drugs are components of the following chemotherapy regimens: CEOP, CEPP, DHAP, DHAX,*	Varies	Varies

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Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
EPOCH-R, ESHAP, GDP, GemOx, ICE, MINE, RCDOP, RCEOP, RCEPP, RCHOP, RGCVP		
Section I.~~G~~F: Urothelial Carcinoma	Varies	Varies
TICE® BCG (attenuated, live culture preparation of the Bacillus of Calmette and Guerin strain of *Mycobacterium bovis* for ***intravesical*** use). _____ References for BCG dosing, dosing in the setting of a BCG shortage, and BCG shortage status are listed below and at Appendix D: 1. TICE BCG package insert: https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines/tice-bcg 2. American Urological Association: Important message about the BCG shortage: https://www.auanet.org/about-us/bcg-shortage-info 3. Centers for Disease Control's current shortages page: https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/safety-availability-biologics/cber-regulated-products-current-shortages		
Section I.~~H and I.J~~: Gastric, EGJ, and Esophageal Cancer Examples of drugs used in single- or multi-drug chemotherapy regimens:* • Cisplatin, carboplatin, oxaliplatin, paclitaxel, docetaxel, fluorouracil, capecitabine, irinotecan, leucovorin, epirubicin, ramucirumab (for EGJ adenocarcinoma or esophageal adenocarcinoma only) _____ **Trastuzumab may be added to some chemotherapy regimens for HER2 overexpression.*	Varies	Varies
Section I.~~I~~K: Cervical Cancer Examples of drugs used in single- or multi-drug chemotherapy regimens: Cisplatin, carboplatin, paclitaxel, docetaxel, bevacizumab, topotecan, fluorouracil, gemcitabine, ifosfamide, irinotecan, topotecan, mitomycin, pemetrexed, vinorelbine	Varies	Varies
Section I.~~J~~L: Hepatocellular Carcinoma Nexavar (sorafenib)	400 mg PO BID	800 mg/day

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Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
Section I.~~J~~L~~.~~: Hepatocellular Carcinoma Lenvima (lenvatinib)	12 mg PO QD (patients ≥ 60 kg) or 8 mg PO QD (patients < 60 kg)	12 mg/day
Section I.~~O~~M: Endometrial Carcinoma Examples of chemotherapy regimens:* • Carboplatin/paclitaxel, cisplatin/docetaxel, cisplatin/doxorubicin, carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab, carboplatin/paclitaxel/trastuzumab, ifosfamide/paclitaxel, cisplatin/ifosfamide, everolimus/letrozole, temsirolimus, Keytruda (pembrolizumab) _____ **Individual drugs used in combination regimens may also be used as monotherapy (refer to NCCN Uterine Neoplasms Guidelines)*	Varies	Varies

Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name® (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name®) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings
None reported

Appendix D: Keytruda Therapy for Urinary Bladder CIS in the Event of a BCG Shortage
- National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) information and recommendations:
  - Standard urinary bladder CIS therapy includes lesion resection followed by intravesical BCG.
  - The NCCN advises that in the event of a BCG shortage, BCG should be prioritized for induction of high-risk patients (e.g., high-grade T1 and CIS) and that, if feasible, the dose of BCG may be split (1/3 or 1/2 dose) so that multiple patients may be treated with a single vial in the event of a shortage.
  - If BCG is unavailable, the NCCN recommends the following alternatives:
    - Intravesical chemotherapy agents as first-line and subsequent therapy (e.g., gemcitabine, mitomycin, epirubicin, valrubicin, docetaxel, sequential gemcitabine/docetaxel, gemcitabine/mitomycin);
    - Initial radical cystectomy if patient is a surgical candidate.
  - The NCCN recommendations do not include off-label use of Keytruda as first-line or subsequent therapy in the absence of BCG failure.

- In its BCG June 2020 supply update sent to providers, Merck confirms a path forward to expand BCG manufacturing but cautions that the expansion could take years to fully realize. Merck directs providers to their wholesalers and distributors for supply questions and also provides its National Service Center number (800-672-6372) for additional information.

1. *National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines. Bladder Cancer Version 5.2020. Available at https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/bladder.pdf. Accessed July 10, 2020.*
2. *Merck Supply Update: TICE BCG BCG LIVE (for intravesical use). June 2020.*

Appendix E: Examples of Solid Tumors per Pivotal Trials by "N" (descending)

MSI-H Solid Tumors	TMB-H Solid Tumors
CRC	Small Cell Lung Cancer
Endometrial cancer	Cervical cancer
Biliary cancer	Endometrial cancer
Gastric or GE junction cancer	Anal cancer
Pancreatic cancer	Vulvar cancer
Small intestinal cancer	Neuroendocrine cancer
Breast cancer	Salivary cancer
Prostate cancer	Thyroid cancer
Bladder cancer	Mesothelioma cancer
Esophageal cancer	*Additional examples - NCCN compendium*: Not currently available.
Sarcoma	
Thyroid cancer	
Retroperitoneal adenocarcinoma	
Small cell lung cancer	
Renal cell cancer	
Additional examples - NCCN compendium: adrenal gland tumor, cervical / vulvar / ovarian / fallopian tube / primary peritoneal cancer, penile cancer, testicular cancer.	

Appendix F: General Information

- High-risk early-stage TNBC was defined as tumor size > 1 cm but ≤ 2 cm in diameter with nodal involvement or tumor size > 2 cm in diameter regardless of nodal involvement in the pivotal KEYNOTE-522 study.

V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Pediatrics		
cHL, PMBCL, MSI-H or dMMR cancer, MCC, TMB-H cancer	2 mg/kg IV every 3 weeks up to 24 months	200 mg every 3 weeks

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Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Melanoma	2 mg/kg IV every 3 weeks up to 12 months	200 mg every 3 weeks
Adults		
Melanoma	200 mg IV every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks If adjuvant therapy up to 12 months	200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks
NSCLC, ~~SCLC,~~ HNSCC, cHL, PMBCL, urothelial carcinoma, MSI-H or dMMR cancer, gastric cancer, esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, cervical cancer, HCC, MCC, TMB-H cancer, cSCC	200 mg IV every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks up to 24 months* _____ ~~*For NSCLC or HNSCC, single-agent therapy or in combination with chemotherapy.~~ *For cervical cancer, esophageal cancer, gastric cancer, NSCLC, or HNSCC: as single-agent therapy or in combination with chemotherapy.	200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks
RCC (combination therapy)	200 mg IV every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks in combination with axitinib or Lenvatinib up to 24 months	200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks
RCC (monotherapy)	200 mg IV every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks for up to 12 months	200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks
Endometrial carcinoma	200 mg IV every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks in combination with lenvatinib up to 24 months	200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks
TNBC	200 mg IV every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks* for the following durations: • High-risk early-stage TNBC – neoadjuvant: 24 weeks • High-risk early-stage TNBC – adjuvant: 27 weeks • Locally recurrent unresectable metastatic TNBC: 24 months _____ *In combination with chemotherapy for high-risk early-stage TNBC when used as neoadjuvant treatment and for locally recurrent unresectable or metastatic TNBC. ~~up to 24 months*~~ ~~*In combination with chemotherapy.~~	200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks

VI. Product Availability

Solution, single-dose vial: 100 mg/4 mL

VII. References

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Coding Implications

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Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-

date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

HCPCS Codes	Description
J9271	Injection, pembrolizumab, 1 mg

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date
Converted corporate to local policy	01.21
FDA cHL label updated from relapsed disease after 3 lines of therapy to after 1 line of therapy (adults) or 2 lines of therapy (pediatrics); new NCCN pediatric cHL guideline added to reference section; new FDA-approved TNBC indication added. Ad hoc change: for HCC, Lenvima added as a prior therapy option per NCCN. Criteria added for newly approved indications of 1) esophageal/GEJ junction carcinoma, 2) combo use for 1st line gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma, 3) locally advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma, and 4) high-risk early-stage TNBC; removed SCLC indication and criteria; updated FDA labeled indication for endometrial carcinoma to remove accelerated approval language and modified criteria to be consistent with FDA language; updated FDA labeled indication language for MSI-H/dMMR cancer; Criteria added for new FDA approved indication: RCC in combination with Lenvatinib; Updated FDA Approved Indication(s) section to reflect revised indication for metastatic urothelial carcinoma (removal of use in patients "who are not eligible for cisplatin-containing chemotherapy and whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 10) as determined by an FDA-approved test") - no change to criteria required. Criteria added for new FDA approved indication: cervical cancer in combination with chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab. Criteria added for new FDA approved indication: adjuvant treatment of RCC. For melanoma criteria added per updated prescribing information for pediatric extension in stage III disease and new indications for both adults and pediatrics for stage IIB and IIC; for RCC clarified maximum dosing for initial and continued approvals to distinguish length of therapy for 12 months in monotherapy and 24 months for combination therapy.	02.22

Important Reminder
This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program

approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. LHCC makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable LHCC administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by LHCC. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. LHCC retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom LHCC has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of LHCC.

This clinical policy is the property of LHCC. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.