

Sandostatin® LAR (octreotide suspension)

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I. Length of Authorization

Coverage is provided for 6 months and may be renewed.

II. Dosing Limits

A. Quantity Limit (max daily dose) [NDC Unit]:

- Sandostatin LAR Depot 10 mg single-use kit: 1 per 28 days
- Sandostatin LAR Depot 20 mg single-use kit: 2 per 28 days
- Sandostatin LAR Depot 30 mg single-use kit: 1 per 28 days

B. Max Units (per dose and over time) [HCPCS Unit]:

- Acromegaly: 40 billable units every 28 days
- Carcinoid Tumors, Neuroendocrine Tumors, and VIPomas: 30 billable units every 28 days
- Thymomas: 20 billable units every 14 days

III. Initial Approval Criteria ^{1,12,13}

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

- Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**

Carcinoid Tumors/Neuroendocrine Tumors (e.g., Gastrointestinal Tract, Lung, Thymus, Pancreas, Adrenal) † ^{1,4,6,9}

- Patient has severe diarrhea/flushing episodes (carcinoid syndrome) † **Φ**; **OR**
- Used as primary treatment for symptom and/or tumor control of unresected primary gastrinoma; **OR**
- Used for symptom and/or tumor control of bronchopulmonary or thymic disease; **AND**
 - Used for somatostatin receptor positive disease and/or hormonal symptoms; **AND**

- Used in one of the following treatment settings:
 - Used as primary therapy; **OR**
 - Used as subsequent therapy (as alternate primary therapy) if progression on primary therapy; **OR**
 - Patient has disease progression with functional tumors and will be continuing treatment with octreotide LAR; **AND**
- Patient has one of the following:
 - Recurrent and/or locoregional unresectable disease; **OR**
 - Recurrent and/or distant metastatic disease; **AND**
 - Patient is asymptomatic with low tumor burden and low grade (typical histology (****Note: Only applies to use as primary therapy**)); **OR**
 - Patient has clinically significant tumor burden and low grade (typical carcinoid) histology; **OR**
 - Patient has evidence of disease progression; **OR**
 - Patient has intermediate grade (atypical carcinoid) histology; **OR**
 - Patient has symptomatic disease; **OR**
- Used for symptom and/or tumor control of multiple lung nodules or tumorlets and evidence of diffuse idiopathic pulmonary neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia (DIPNECH); **AND**
 - Used as primary therapy for somatostatin receptor positive disease and/or chronic cough/dyspnea that is not responsive to inhalers; **OR**
- Used for symptom and/or tumor control of recurrent, locoregional advanced and/or distant metastatic disease of the gastrointestinal tract; **AND**
 - Used as single agent if patient is asymptomatic with a low tumor burden; **OR**
 - Used as a single agent or in combination with alternative front-line therapy if patient has a clinically significant tumor burden; **OR**
 - Used as a single agent for disease progression if not already receiving octreotide LAR; **OR**
 - Patient has disease progression with functional tumors and will be continuing treatment with octreotide LAR; **OR**
- Used for symptom and/or tumor control of somatostatin-receptor positive neuroendocrine tumors of the pancreas (well differentiated grade 1/2); **AND**
 - Patient has locoregional gastrinoma, insulinoma, glucagonoma, or VIPoma (****Note: Somatostatin-receptor positive disease ONLY applies to insulinoma**); **OR**
 - Patient has recurrent or locoregional advanced and/or distant metastatic disease; **AND**

- Used as a single agent if patient is asymptomatic with a low tumor burden and stable disease; **OR**
- Patient is symptomatic; **OR**
- Patient has a clinically significant tumor burden; **OR**
- Patient has clinically significant progression and is not already receiving octreotide LAR; **OR**
- Patient has disease progression with functional tumors and will be continuing treatment with octreotide LAR; **OR**
- Patient has pheochromocytoma or paraganglioma; **AND**
 - Used as primary treatment for secreting tumors for symptom and/or tumor control; **AND**
 - Patient has locally unresectable or distant metastatic disease; **OR**
- Patient has well-differentiated grade 3 neuroendocrine tumors; **AND**
 - Used for treatment of symptoms and/or tumor control for somatostatin receptor positive disease and/or hormonal symptoms; **AND**
 - Patient has unresectable locally advanced or metastatic disease with favorable biology (e.g., relatively low Ki-67 [$<55\%$], positive SSTR-based PET imaging)

Diarrhea associated with Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide tumors (VIPomas) † Φ¹

- Patient has profuse watery diarrhea

Acromegaly † Φ^{1,3,5,10}

- Patient diagnosis confirmed by elevated (age-adjusted) or equivocal serum IGF-1 as well as inadequate suppression of GH after a glucose load; **AND**
- Patient has documented inadequate response to surgery and/or radiotherapy or it is not an option for the patient; **AND**
- Used as long-term maintenance therapy; **AND**
- Patient's tumor has been visualized on imaging studies (i.e., MRI or CT-scan); **AND**
- Baseline growth hormone (GH) and IGF-1 blood levels (renewal will require reporting of current levels)

Thymomas ‡^{4,8}

- Used with or without prednisone therapy; **AND**
 - Used for patients who are unable to tolerate first-line combination regimens; **AND**
 - Used as first line therapy; **OR**
 - Used as postoperative treatment after R2 resection; **OR**

- Used as second-line therapy for unresectable or metastatic disease

† FDA Approved Indication(s); ‡ Compendia Recommended Indication(s); Ⓢ Orphan Drug

IV. Renewal Criteria ^{1,4-9}

Coverage can be renewed based on the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet indication-specific relevant criteria such as concomitant therapy requirements (not including prerequisite therapy), performance status, etc. identified in section III; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: cholelithiasis and complications of cholelithiasis (i.e. cholecystitis, cholangitis, pancreatitis), hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, hypothyroidism, sinus bradycardia, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac conduction abnormalities, depressed vitamin B₁₂ levels, etc.; **AND**
- Disease response with improvement in patient’s symptoms including reduction in symptomatic episodes (such as diarrhea, rapid gastric dumping, flushing, bleeding, etc.) and/or stabilization of glucose levels and/or decrease in size of tumor or tumor spread; **AND**
 - **Acromegaly ONLY:** Disease response as indicated by an improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline; **AND**
 - Reduction of growth hormone (GH) from pre-treatment baseline; **OR**
 - Age-adjusted normalization of serum IGF-1
 - **Neuroendocrine tumors (gastrointestinal tract, bronchopulmonary, thymus, or pancreas) ONLY:** Patient has had disease progression and therapy will be continued in patients with functional tumors.

V. Dosage/Administration ^{1,7}

| Indication | Dose |
|------------|---|
| Acromegaly | <p>20 mg intramuscularly[§] every 4 weeks for 3 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 3 months of therapy, doses may be adjusted as follows (not to exceed 40 mg every 4 weeks): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GH \leq 2.5 ng/mL, IGF-1 normal, and clinical symptoms controlled: maintain SANDOSTATIN LAR DEPOT dosage at 20 mg every 4 weeks; OR ○ GH > 2.5 ng/mL, IGF-1 elevated, and/or clinical symptoms uncontrolled, increase SANDOSTATIN LAR DEPOT dosage to 30 mg every 4 weeks; OR ○ GH \leq 1 ng/mL, IGF-1 normal, and clinical symptoms controlled, reduce SANDOSTATIN LAR DEPOT dosage to 10 mg every 4 weeks; OR |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If GH, IGF-1, or symptoms are not adequately controlled at a dose of 30 mg, the dose may be increased to 40 mg every 4 weeks |
| Carcinoid Tumors, Neuroendocrine Tumors, and VIPomas | <p>20 mg intramuscularly§ every 4 weeks for 2 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 2 months of therapy, doses may be adjusted as follows (not to exceed 30 mg every 4 weeks): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If symptoms are not adequately controlled, increase the dose to 30 mg every 4 weeks; OR ○ If good control has been achieved on a 20 mg dose, the dose may be lowered to 10 mg for a trial period; if symptoms recur, increase the dose to 20 mg every 4 weeks |
| Thymomas | 20 mg intramuscularly every 14 days |
| <p><i>*Renal impairment (patients on dialysis) and hepatic impairment (patients with cirrhosis): starting dose of 10mg every 4 weeks</i></p> <p><i>§ SANDOSTATIN LAR DEPOT should never be administered intravenously or subcutaneously</i></p> | |

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS Code:

- J2353 – Injection, octreotide, depot form for intramuscular injection, 1 mg: 1 mg = 1 billable unit

NDC:

- Sandostatin LAR Depot 10 mg single-use kit: 00078-0811-XX
- Sandostatin LAR Depot 20 mg single-use kit: 00078-0818-XX
- Sandostatin LAR Depot 30 mg single-use kit: 00078-0825-XX

VII. References

1. Sandostatin LAR [package insert]. East Hanover, NJ; Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation; March 2021. Accessed July 2023.
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acromegaly?search=Acromegaly&source=search_result&selectedTitle=3~88&usage_type=default&display_rank=3#H3315970343

Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|---------|---|
| C25.4 | Malignant neoplasm of endocrine pancreas |
| C37 | Malignant neoplasm of thymus |
| C74.10 | Malignant neoplasm of medulla of unspecified adrenal gland |
| C74.11 | Malignant neoplasm of medulla of right adrenal gland |
| C74.12 | Malignant neoplasm of medulla of left adrenal gland |
| C74.90 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of unspecified adrenal gland |
| C74.91 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of right adrenal gland |
| C74.92 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of left adrenal gland |
| C75.5 | Malignant neoplasm of aortic body and other paraganglia |
| C7A.00 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of unspecified site |
| C7A.010 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the duodenum |
| C7A.011 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the jejunum |
| C7A.012 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the ileum |
| C7A.019 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the small intestine, unspecified portion |
| C7A.020 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the appendix |
| C7A.021 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the cecum |
| C7A.022 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the ascending colon |
| C7A.023 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the transverse colon |
| C7A.024 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the descending colon |
| C7A.025 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the sigmoid colon |
| C7A.026 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the rectum |
| C7A.029 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the large intestine, unspecified portion |
| C7A.090 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the bronchus and lung |
| C7A.091 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the thymus |
| C7A.092 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the stomach |
| C7A.093 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the kidney |
| C7A.094 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the foregut, unspecified |
| C7A.095 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the midgut, unspecified |
| C7A.096 | Malignant carcinoid tumor of the hindgut, unspecified |
| C7A.098 | Malignant carcinoid tumors of other sites |
| C7A.1 | Malignant poorly differentiated neuroendocrine tumors |
| C7A.8 | Other malignant neuroendocrine tumors |
| C7B.00 | Secondary carcinoid tumors, unspecified site |
| C7B.01 | Secondary carcinoid tumors of distant lymph nodes |

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|---------|--|
| C7B.02 | Secondary carcinoid tumors of liver |
| C7B.03 | Secondary carcinoid tumors of bone |
| C7B.04 | Secondary carcinoid tumors of peritoneum |
| C7B.09 | Secondary carcinoid tumors of other sites |
| C7B.8 | Other secondary neuroendocrine tumors |
| D15.0 | Benign neoplasm of thymus |
| D38.4 | Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of thymus |
| D3A.00 | Benign carcinoid tumor of unspecified site |
| D3A.010 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the duodenum |
| D3A.011 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the jejunum |
| D3A.012 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the ileum |
| D3A.019 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the small intestine, unspecified portion |
| D3A.020 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the appendix |
| D3A.021 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the cecum |
| D3A.022 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the ascending colon |
| D3A.023 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the transverse colon |
| D3A.024 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the descending colon |
| D3A.025 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the sigmoid tumor |
| D3A.026 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the rectum |
| D3A.029 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the large intestine, unspecified portion |
| D3A.090 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the bronchus and lung |
| D3A.091 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the thymus |
| D3A.092 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the stomach |
| D3A.094 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the foregut, unspecified |
| D3A.095 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the midgut, unspecified |
| D3A.096 | Benign carcinoid tumor of the hindgut, unspecified |
| D3A.098 | Benign carcinoid tumors of other sites |
| E16.1 | Other hypoglycemia |
| E16.3 | Increased secretion of glucagon |
| E16.4 | Increased secretion of gastrin |
| E16.8 | Other specified disorders of pancreatic internal secretion |
| E22.0 | Acromegaly and pituitary gigantism |
| E34.0 | Carcinoid syndrome |
| Z85.020 | Personal history of malignant carcinoid tumor of stomach |
| Z85.030 | Personal history of malignant carcinoid tumor of large intestine |
| Z85.040 | Personal history of malignant carcinoid tumor of rectum |
| Z85.060 | Personal history of malignant carcinoid tumor of small intestine |
| Z85.07 | Personal history of malignant neoplasm of pancreas |

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|---------|--|
| Z85.110 | Personal history of malignant carcinoid tumor of bronchus and lung |
| Z85.230 | Personal history of malignant carcinoid tumor of thymus |
| Z85.238 | Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of thymus |
| Z85.858 | Personal history of malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands |

Appendix 2 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

Medicare coverage for outpatient (Part B) drugs is outlined in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Pub. 100-2), Chapter 15, §50 Drugs and Biologicals. In addition, National Coverage Determination (NCD), Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs), and Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. They can be found at: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>. Additional indications may be covered at the discretion of the health plan.

Medicare Part B Covered Diagnosis Codes (applicable to existing NCD/LCD/LCA):

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction(s): J, M | NCD/LCD Document (s): A56531 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

| |
|---|
| https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/new-search/search-results.aspx?keyword=a56531&areald=all&docType=NCA%2CCAL%2CNCD%2CMEDCAC%2CTA%2CMCD%2C6%2C3%2C5%2C1%2CF%2CP |
|---|

| Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jurisdiction | Applicable State/US Territory | Contractor |
| E (1) | CA, HI, NV, AS, GU, CNMI | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC |
| F (2 & 3) | AK, WA, OR, ID, ND, SD, MT, WY, UT, AZ | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC |
| 5 | KS, NE, IA, MO | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS) |
| 6 | MN, WI, IL | National Government Services, Inc. (NGS) |
| H (4 & 7) | LA, AR, MS, TX, OK, CO, NM | Novitas Solutions, Inc. |
| 8 | MI, IN | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS) |
| N (9) | FL, PR, VI | First Coast Service Options, Inc. |
| J (10) | TN, GA, AL | Palmetto GBA, LLC |
| M (11) | NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below) | Palmetto GBA, LLC |
| L (12) | DE, MD, PA, NJ, DC (includes Arlington & Fairfax counties and the city of Alexandria in VA) | Novitas Solutions, Inc. |
| K (13 & 14) | NY, CT, MA, RI, VT, ME, NH | National Government Services, Inc. (NGS) |
| 15 | KY, OH | CGS Administrators, LLC |