

Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) (Intravenous)

-E-

Document Number: OHSU HEALTHSERVICES-0486

Date Reviewed: 10/2025

Date of Origin: 08/05/2019

Dates Approved: 08/2019, 10/2019, 04/2020, 07/2020, 10/2020, 01/2021, 04/2021, 07/2021, 10/2021, 01/2022, 05/2022, 07/2022, 10/2022, 01/2023, 04/2023, 07/2023, 10/2023, 01/2024, 04/2024, 06/2024, 09/2024, 11/2024, 03/04/2025, 06/05/2025, 06/24/2025, 09/04/2025, 12/02/2025

I. Length of Authorization ^{1,5,7,15,18,21}

- Initial: Prior authorization validity will be provided initially for 6 months (unless otherwise specified).
 - Pediatric Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL) as a component of Bv-AVE-PC (brentuximab vedotin, doxorubicin, vincristine, etoposide, prednisone, and cyclophosphamide) has a maximum of 5 doses.
 - Pediatric cHL as a component of AEPA (brentuximab vedotin, etoposide, prednisone, doxorubicin) has a maximum of 2 cycles (6 doses).
 - Pediatric cHL as a component of CAPDAC (cyclophosphamide, brentuximab vedotin, prednisone, dacarbazine) has a maximum of 4 cycles (8 doses).
 - Pediatric cHL in combination with nivolumab (± bendamustine) has a maximum of 8 doses.
 - Adult cHL in combination with nivolumab has a maximum of 8 doses.
 - Adult cHL in combination with ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide (ICE) has a maximum of 4 doses.
 - Pediatric and Adult cHL in combination with bendamustine has a maximum of 6 doses.
 - Pediatric and Adult cHL in combination with etoposide, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, dacarbazine, dexamethasone (BrECADD) has a maximum of 6 cycles (6 doses).
 - Pediatric and Adult cHL in combination with AVD (doxorubicin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine) has a maximum of 12 doses.
 - Treatment of T-cell lymphomas in combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone (CHP) has a maximum of 8 doses.

- Renewal: Prior authorization validity may be renewed every 6 months thereafter (unless otherwise specified).
 - Prior authorization validity may be renewed for a maximum of 16 doses for the following indications:
 - ❖ Adult cHL as single agent consolidation/maintenance post-auto HSCT
 - ❖ Single agent treatment for Primary Cutaneous Lymphomas
 - ❖ Single agent treatment for T-Cell Lymphomas (excluding Systemic ALCL)
 - ❖ Pediatric cHL as single agent maintenance therapy following HDT/ASCR
 - ❖ Pediatric cHL in combination with gemcitabine

II. Dosing Limits

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

Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma:

- 1350 billable units every 84 days

All other indications:

- 200 billable units every 21 days

III. Initial Approval Criteria ¹

Prior authorization validity is provided in the following conditions:

- Patient is at least 18 years of age (unless otherwise specified); **AND**

Universal Criteria ¹

- Patient must not be receiving concomitant bleomycin; **AND**
- Patient does not have severe renal impairment (i.e., CrCl <30 mL/min); **AND**
- Patient does not have moderate (Child-Pugh B) or severe (Child-Pugh C) hepatic impairment; **AND**
- Patient has CD30-positive disease; **AND**

Adult Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL) † ‡ ☐ ^{1,2,4,12-14,22e}

- Used as single agent therapy; **AND**
 - Used as consolidation/maintenance therapy post-autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplant (auto-HSCT) in patients at high risk* for relapse or progression † ‡; **OR**
 - Patient has relapsed disease after failure of auto-HSCT or after failure of at least 2 (two) prior multi-agent chemotherapy regimens in patients who are not auto-HSCT candidates †; **OR**

- Used as subsequent systemic therapy for primary refractory or relapsed disease ‡; **OR**
 - Used in combination with bendamustine; **AND**
 - Used as subsequent systemic therapy for primary refractory or relapsed disease ‡; **OR**
 - Used in combination with nivolumab; **AND**
 - Used as subsequent systemic therapy for primary refractory or relapsed disease ‡; **OR**
 - Used as primary treatment for patients who are not candidates for anthracycline therapy; **AND**
 - Used in combination with involved-site radiation therapy (IRST); **AND**
- Use of brentuximab vedotin in combination with nivolumab will be restricted to patients with a contraindication or intolerance to brentuximab vedotin in combination with dacarbazine; **OR**
- Used in combination with dacarbazine; **AND**
 - Used as primary treatment in patients who are not candidates for anthracycline therapy; **AND**
 - Used in combination with involved-site radiation therapy (IRST); **OR**
 - Used in combination with ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide (ICE); **AND**
 - Used as subsequent systemic therapy for primary refractory or relapsed disease ‡; **OR**
 - Used in combination with doxorubicin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine (AVD); **AND**
 - Used as initial therapy for previously untreated stage III or IV disease †; **OR**
 - Used as primary treatment for stage II unfavorable disease ‡; **OR**
 - Used in combination with etoposide, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, dacarbazine, dexamethasone (BrECADD); **AND**
 - Used as primary treatment in patients 18-61 years of age; **AND**
 - Patient has stage II unfavorable disease; **OR**
 - Patient has stage III-IV disease

**High risk for relapse or progression may be defined as:*

- *Refractory disease, disease relapse within 12 months, or relapse ≥12 months with extranodal disease following frontline therapy; **OR***
- *Two or more of the following: remission duration <1 year, extranodal involvement, FDG-PET+ response at time of transplant, B symptoms, and/or >1 second-line/subsequent therapy regimen*

Pediatric Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL) † ‡ Φ^{1,2,24,26,39}

- Patient is ≤ 18 years of age* (unless otherwise specified); **AND**
 - Used as primary therapy as a component of Bv-AVE-PC (brentuximab vedotin, doxorubicin, vincristine, etoposide, prednisone, and cyclophosphamide) †; **AND**

- Patient has stage IIB disease with high risk or risk factors**; **OR**
- Patient has stage III-IV disease (excluding use for stage IIIA); **OR**
- Used as primary therapy as a component of AEPA (brentuximab vedotin, etoposide, prednisone, doxorubicin); **AND**
 - Patient has stage IIB or IIBX disease with risk factors**; **OR**
 - Patient has stage III-IV disease (excluding use for stage IIIA); **OR**
- Used as primary therapy as a component of BrECADD (brentuximab vedotin, etoposide, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, dacarbazine, dexamethasone) [**Note: BrECADD regimen can be considered in patients >18 years of age ONLY**]; **AND**
 - Patient has stage III or IV disease; **OR**
- Used as primary therapy in combination with AVD (doxorubicin, vinblastine, dacarbazine) [**Note: AVD regimen can be considered in patients ≥12 years of age ONLY**]; **AND**
 - Patient has stage III or IV disease; **AND**
 - Patient is unable to receive or tolerate a checkpoint inhibitor; **OR**
- Used as a component of CAPDAC (cyclophosphamide, brentuximab vedotin, prednisone, dacarbazine) regimen; **AND**
 - Used as additional treatment following primary treatment with AEPA regimen; **AND**
 - Patient has stage IIB disease with risk factors**; **OR**
 - Patient has stage III-IV disease (excluding use for stage IIIA); **OR**
- Used in combination with bendamustine for relapsed or refractory disease; **OR**
- Used in combination with nivolumab (with or without bendamustine) or gemcitabine; **AND**
 - Patient has relapsed or refractory disease; **AND**
 - Patient is heavily pre-treated with platinum or anthracycline-based chemotherapy or a decrease in cardiac function is observed; **AND**
 - Used as re-induction therapy in combination with involved site radiation therapy (ISRT) in patients with highly favorable disease^; **OR**
 - Used as re-induction or subsequent therapy; **OR**
- Used as single agent maintenance therapy following high-dose therapy and autologous stem cell rescue (HDT/ASCR); **AND**
 - Used for relapsed or refractory high-risk disease (i.e., progressive disease, refractory disease, or relapse within 1 year of original diagnosis)

**Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma may be applicable to adolescent and young adult (AYA) patients up to the age of 39 years.*

***High risk disease/risk factors may include: Stage IIB with bulk or E-lesions (involvement of extra-lymphatic tissue), Stage IIIA with E-lesions, or Stage IIIB or IV disease. Refer to NCCN Guidelines for a complete list of risk factors.*

[^] Recommended for those who may avoid ASCR: initial stage other than IIIB or IVB, no prior exposure to RT, duration of CR1 >1 year, absence of extranodal disease or B symptoms at relapse.

Pediatric Aggressive Mature B-Cell Lymphomas (Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma) ‡^{2,21}

- Patient is ≤ 18 years of age*; **AND**
- Used in combination with nivolumab; **AND**
- Used after autologous stem-cell transplant OR if ineligible for autologous stem-cell transplant, used after 2 or more prior lines of therapy; **AND**
 - Used for relapsed or refractory disease; **OR**
 - Used as consolidation/additional therapy if a partial response was achieved after therapy for relapsed or refractory disease

**Pediatric Aggressive Mature B-Cell Lymphoma may be applicable to adolescent and young adult (AYA) patients older than 18 years of age and less than 39 years of age, who are treated in the pediatric oncology setting.*

T-Cell Lymphomas^{1-3,15,16}

- Peripheral T-Cell Lymphomas (PTCL)
 - Used as a single agent for relapsed or refractory disease as subsequent therapy for one of the following:
 - Systemic Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (sALCL) † Φ
 - Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma not otherwise specified (PTCL-NOS) ‡ Φ
 - Angioimmunoblastic T-cell Lymphoma (AITL) ‡ Φ; **OR**
 - Used in combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone (CHP) as initial therapy for previously untreated:
 - Patient has CD30 expression ≥ 10%; **AND**
 - Patient has one of the following subtypes:
 - Stage III, IV ALK-positive or stage I-IV ALK-negative Systemic Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (sALCL) † Φ; **AND**
 - Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma not otherwise specified (PTCL-NOS) † Φ
 - Angioimmunoblastic T-cell Lymphoma (AITL) † Φ
 - Enteropathy-Associated T-cell Lymphoma (EATL) ‡ Φ
 - Monomorphic Epitheliotropic Intestinal T-cell Lymphoma (MEITL) ‡
 - Nodal Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma with TFH phenotype (PTCL, TFH) ‡
 - Follicular T-cell Lymphoma (FTCL) ‡
- Breast-Implant Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) ‡

- Used as subsequent therapy for relapsed or refractory disease as a single agent
- Adult T-Cell Leukemia/Lymphoma ‡ Φ
 - Used as a single agent; **AND**
 - Used as subsequent therapy for nonresponders to first-line therapy for chronic high risk, acute, or lymphoma subtypes; **OR**
 - Used in combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone (CHP); **AND**
 - Patient has CD30 expression ≥ 10%; **AND**
 - Used as first-line therapy for chronic high risk, acute or lymphoma subtypes; **OR**
 - Used as continued treatment in responders to first-line therapy for acute or lymphoma subtypes; **OR**
 - Used as additional therapy for nonresponders to first-line therapy for chronic low risk or smoldering symptomatic subtype; **OR**
 - Used as additional therapy for nonresponders to first-line therapy with zidovudine and interferon for chronic high risk subtype; **OR**
 - Used as additional therapy (if not previously used) for nonresponders to first-line therapy for acute subtype
- Extranodal NK/T-Cell Lymphoma ‡
 - Used as a single agent for relapsed or refractory disease; **AND**
 - Used following additional therapy with an alternate combination chemotherapy regimen (asparaginase-based) not previously used
- Hepatosplenic T-Cell Lymphoma ‡
 - Used as single-agent therapy; **AND**
 - Used for refractory disease as subsequent therapy after 2 (two) first-line therapy regimens

Primary Cutaneous Lymphomas ^{1,2,17}

- Mycosis Fungoides (MF) † Φ/Sezary Syndrome (SS) ‡
 - Used as single agent systemic therapy; **AND**
 - Patient has CD30 expression ≥ 5%; **AND**
 - Used as subsequent therapy, including cutaneous or extracutaneous lesions with large cell transformation; **OR**
- Primary Cutaneous CD30+ T-Cell Lymphoproliferative Disorders ‡ Φ
 - Used as a single agent; **AND**
 - Patient has primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma (pcALCL) †; **AND**
 - Used for relapsed or refractory disease; **OR**

- Patient has lymphomatoid papulosis (LyP) with extensive lesions that is relapsed or refractory to all treatment options (e.g., clinical trial, observation, retreatment with primary treatment, or treatment with alternative regimen not used for primary treatment)

B-Cell Lymphomas † ‡ 1,2,11,40

- Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) not otherwise specified, DLBCL arising from indolent lymphoma, or High Grade B-Cell Lymphomas (HGBL)
 - Used as a single agent as subsequent therapy for relapsed/refractory disease (*excluding use for DLBCL arising from indolent lymphoma*); **OR**
 - Used in combination with lenalidomide and rituximab as third line or later therapy; **AND**
 - Patient has DLBCL not otherwise specified or HGBL; **OR**
 - Patient has DLBCL arising from indolent lymphoma; **AND**
 - Patient is not eligible for autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (auto-HSCT) or CAR-T cell therapy
- HIV-Related B-Cell Lymphomas (i.e., HIV-related DLBCL, primary effusion lymphoma, or HHV8-positive DLBCL, not otherwise specified)
 - Used as a single agent as subsequent therapy for relapsed/refractory disease; **OR**
 - Used in combination with lenalidomide and rituximab; **AND**
 - Used as third-line or later therapy (*excludes use in plasmablastic lymphoma*)
- Post-Transplant Lymphoproliferative Disorders (PTLD)
 - Used as a single agent as subsequent therapy for relapsed/refractory disease; **AND**
 - Patient has monomorphic B-cell type disease; **OR**
 - Used in combination with lenalidomide and rituximab; **AND**
 - Used as third-line or later therapy

Preferred therapies and recommendations are determined by review of clinical evidence. NCCN category of recommendation is taken into account as a component of this review. Regimens deemed equally efficacious (i.e., those having the same NCCN categorization) are considered to be therapeutically equivalent.

Enhanced Oncology Value (EOV) Program – Redacted indications

Uses not listed above have inadequate data to support efficacy and are excluded from prior authorization validity.

Other treatment options including, but are not limited to, the following may be appropriate: radiation therapy, surgery, traditional chemotherapy (e.g., platinum, taxane), compassionate use/expanded access programs, clinical trials, supportive care, integrative and complementary therapies.

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

IV. Renewal Criteria ¹

Prior authorization validity may be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria such as concomitant therapy requirements (not including prerequisite therapy), performance status, etc. identified in section III; **AND**
- Duration of authorization has not been exceeded (*refer to Section I*); **AND**
- Disease response with treatment defined by stabilization of disease or decrease in size of tumor or tumor spread; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: peripheral neuropathy, anaphylaxis and infusion reactions, hematologic toxicities (thrombocytopenia, neutropenia and anemia), serious infections, opportunistic infections, tumor lysis syndrome, hepatotoxicity, pulmonary toxicity, serious dermatologic reactions, gastrointestinal complications, uncontrolled hyperglycemia, etc.; **AND**
- Patient has been evaluated for the presence of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) and has been found to be negative

V. Dosage/Administration ^{1,5,7,15,18-21,23, 25-31,35-38,40}

Indication	Dose
Adult cHL	<u>In combination with doxorubicin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine (AVD)</u> Administer 1.2 mg/kg (up to 120 mg) by intravenous infusion every 2 weeks until a maximum of 12 doses, disease progression, or unacceptable toxicity
	<u>Consolidation/maintenance post auto HSCT as a single agent</u> Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until a maximum of 16 cycles, disease progression, or unacceptable toxicity
	<u>Primary refractory or relapsed disease in combination with bendamustine</u> Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks for a maximum of 6 doses

	<p><u>In combination with nivolumab</u> Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks for a maximum of 8 doses</p> <p><u>Primary refractory or relapsed disease in combination with ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide (ICE)</u> Administer 1.5 mg/kg (up to 150 mg) by intravenous infusion on day 1 and 8 every 3 weeks for a maximum of 4 doses</p> <p><u>Primary therapy in combination with etoposide, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, dacarbazine, dexamethasone (BrECADD)</u> Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks for a maximum of 6 cycles</p> <p><u>All other treatment settings/regimens:</u> Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity</p>
<p>Primary Cutaneous Lymphomas</p>	<p><u>Single agent therapy:</u> Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until a maximum of 16 cycles, disease progression, or unacceptable toxicity</p>
<p>Pediatric cHL</p>	<p><u>As a component of Bv-AVE-PC (doxorubicin, vincristine, etoposide, prednisone, and cyclophosphamide)</u> Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks for a maximum of 5 doses</p> <p><u>As a component of AEPA (brentuximab vedotin, etoposide, prednisone, doxorubicin)</u> Administer 1.2 mg/kg (up to 120 mg) by intravenous infusion on days 1, 8, 15 every 28 days for 2 cycles</p> <p><u>As a component of BrECADD (brentuximab vedotin, etoposide, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, dacarbazine, dexamethasone [Patients age >18 ONLY])</u> Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks for a maximum of 6 cycles</p> <p><u>In combination with AVD (doxorubicin, vinblastine, dacarbazine)</u> Administer 1.2 mg/kg (up to 100 mg) by intravenous infusion on days 1 and 15 every 28 days for up to 6 cycles</p> <p><u>As a component of CAPDAC (cyclophosphamide, brentuximab vedotin, prednisone, dacarbazine)</u></p>

	<p>Administer 1.2 mg/kg (up to 120 mg) by intravenous infusion on days 1 and 8 every 21 days for 4 cycles</p> <p><u>In combination with nivolumab ± bendamustine</u></p> <p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks for a maximum of 8 doses</p> <p><u>In combination with bendamustine</u></p> <p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks for a maximum of 6 doses</p> <p><u>In combination with gemcitabine</u></p> <p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until a maximum of 16 cycles, disease progression, or unacceptable toxicity</p> <p><u>Single agent maintenance following HDT/ASCR</u></p> <p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until a maximum of 16 cycles, disease progression, or unacceptable toxicity</p>
T-Cell Lymphomas	<p><u>In combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone (CHP)</u></p> <p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks for a maximum of 6 to 8 doses</p> <p><u>Single agent treatment for relapsed Systemic ALCL:</u></p> <p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity</p> <p><u>Single agent treatment for all other settings:</u></p> <p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until a maximum of 16 cycles, disease progression, or unacceptable toxicity</p>
Pediatric Aggressive Mature B-Cell lymphomas	<p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity</p>
B-Cell Lymphomas	<p><u>Single agent</u></p> <p>Administer 1.8 mg/kg (up to 180 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity</p> <p><u>In combination with lenalidomide and rituximab</u></p> <p>Administer 1.2 mg/kg (up to 120 mg) by intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity</p>

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS Code:

- J9042 – Injection, brentuximab vedotin, 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg

NDC:

- Adcetris 50 mg powder for injection in a single-dose vial: 51144-0050-xx

VII. References (STANDARD)

1. Adcetris [package insert]. Bothell, WA; Seagen, Inc; February 2025. Accessed October 2025.
2. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) for brentuximab vedotin. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed October 2025.
3. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) T-Cell Lymphomas. Version 2.2025. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed October 2025.
4. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) Hodgkin Lymphoma, Version 1.2026. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed October 2025.
5. Duvoc M, Tetzlaff MT, Gangar P, et al. Results of a Phase II trial of brentuximab vedotin for CD30+ cutaneous T-cell lymphoma and lymphomatoid papulosis. *J Clin Oncol* 2015; 33:3759-65.
6. Horwitz SM, Advani RH, Bartlett NL, et al. Objective responses in relapsed T-cell lymphomas with single-agent brentuximab vedotin. *Blood* 2014;123:3095-3100.
7. Alderuccio, JP., Desai, A., Yepes, M.M., et al. Frontline brentuximab vedotin in breast implant-associated anaplastic large-cell lymphoma. *Clin Case Rep* 2018; 6(4): 634-637. doi:10.1002/ccr3.1382.
8. Fahrenbruch R, Kintzel P, Bott AM, et al. Dose Rounding of Biologic and Cytotoxic Anticancer Agents: A Position Statement of the Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association. *J Oncol Pract.* 2018 Mar;14(3):e130-e136.

9. Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (Updated January 2022). *Intravenous Cancer Drug Waste Issue Brief*. Retrieved from https://www.hoparx.org/documents/65/HOPA_Drug_Waste_Issue_Brief_-_Updated_01.19.22_FINAL.pdf
10. Bach PB, Conti RM, Muller RJ, et al. Overspending driven by oversized single dose vials of cancer drugs. *BMJ*. 2016 Feb 29;352:i788.
11. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) B-Cell Lymphomas, Version 3.2025. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed October 2025.
12. Connors JM, Jurczak W, Straus DJ, et al. Brentuximab Vedotin with Chemotherapy for Stage III or IV Hodgkin's Lymphoma [published correction appears in *N Engl J Med*. 2018 Mar 1;378(9):878]. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(4):331-344.
13. Moskowitz CH, Nademanee A, Masszi T, et al. Brentuximab vedotin as consolidation therapy after autologous stem-cell transplantation in patients with Hodgkin's lymphoma at risk of relapse or progression (AETHERA): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2015;385(9980):1853-1862.
14. Younes A, Gopal AK, Smith SE, et al. Results of a pivotal phase II study of brentuximab vedotin for patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;30(18):2183-2189.
15. Horwitz S, O'Connor OA, Pro B, et al. Brentuximab vedotin with chemotherapy for CD30-positive peripheral T-cell lymphoma (ECHELON-2): a global, double-blind, randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2019;393(10168):229-240.
16. Pro B, Advani R, Brice P, et al. Brentuximab vedotin (SGN-35) in patients with relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large-cell lymphoma: results of a phase II study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;30(18):2190-2196.
17. Prince HM, Kim YH, Horwitz SM, et al. Brentuximab vedotin or physician's choice in CD30-positive cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (ALCANZA): an international, open-label, randomised, phase 3, multicentre trial. *Lancet*. 2017;390(10094):555-566.
18. Cole PD, McCarten KM, Pei Q, et al. Brentuximab vedotin with gemcitabine for paediatric and young adult patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma (AHOD1221): a Children's Oncology Group, multicentre single-arm, phase 1-2 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2018 Sep;19(9):1229-1238. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(18)30426-1. Epub 2018 Aug 16.
19. Jacobsen ED, Sharman JP, Oki Y, et al. Brentuximab vedotin demonstrates objective responses in a phase 2 study of relapsed/refractory DLBCL with variable CD30 expression. *Blood*. 2015 Feb 26;125(9):1394-402. Doi: 10.1182/blood-2014-09-598763. Epub 2015 Jan 8.

20. Chang VA, Wang HY, Reid EG. Activity of brentuximab vedotin in AIDS-related primary effusion lymphoma. *Blood Adv*. 2019 Mar 12;3(5):766-768. Doi: 10.1182/bloodadvances.2018026351.
21. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium[®]) Pediatric Aggressive Mature B-Cell Lymphomas. Version 2.2025. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium[®] is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines[®]. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK[®], NCCN[®], and NCCN GUIDELINES[®] are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed October 2025.
22. Zinzani PL, Pellegrini C, Chiappella A, et al. Brentuximab vedotin in relapsed primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma: results from a phase 2 clinical trial. *Blood*. 2017 Apr 20;129(16):2328-2330. doi: 10.1182/blood-2017-01-764258.
23. Zinzani PL, Santoro A, Gritti G, et al. Nivolumab Combined With Brentuximab Vedotin for Relapsed/Refractory Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma: Efficacy and Safety From the Phase II CheckMate 436 Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2019 Nov 20;37(33):3081-3089. doi: 10.1200/JCO.19.01492.
24. Castellino SM, Pei Q, Parsons SK, et al. Brentuximab Vedotin with Chemotherapy in Pediatric High-Risk Hodgkin's Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2022 Nov 3;387(18):1649-1660. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2206660.
25. Cole PD, Mauz-Körholz C, Mascarin M, et al. Nivolumab and brentuximab vedotin (BV)-based, response-adapted treatment in children, adolescents, and young adults (CAYA) with standard-risk relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma (R/R cHL): Primary analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2020;38:8013.
26. Harker-Murray P, Mauz-Körholz C, Leblanc T, et al. Nivolumab and brentuximab vedotin with or without bendamustine for R/R Hodgkin lymphoma in children, adolescents, and young adults. *Blood*. 2023 Apr 27;141(17):2075-2084. doi: 10.1182/blood.2022017118. PMID: 36564047.
27. O'Connor OA, Lue JK, Sawas A, et al. Brentuximab vedotin plus bendamustine in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma: an international, multicenter, single-arm, phase 1-2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2018;19:257-266.
28. Lynch RC, Cassaday RD, Smith SD, et al. Dose-dense brentuximab vedotin plus ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide for second-line treatment of relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma: a single centre, phase 1/2 study. *Lancet Haematol* 2021;8:e562-e571.
29. Friedberg JW, Forero-Torres A, Bordoni RE, et al. Frontline brentuximab vedotin in combination with dacarbazine or bendamustine in patients aged ≥ 60 years with HL. *Blood* 2017;130:2829-2837.
30. Friedberg JW, Forero-Torres A, Holkova B, et al. Long-term follow-up of brentuximab vedotin \pm dacarbazine as first line therapy in elderly patients with Hodgkin lymphoma [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36 (Suppl 15):Abstract 7542.

31. Advani RH, Moskowitz AJ, Bartlett NL, et al. Brentuximab vedotin in combination with nivolumab in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma: 3-year study results. *Blood* 2021;138:427-438
32. Borchmann P, Moccia AA, Greil R, et al. BrECADD Is non-inferior to eBEACOPP in patients with advanced stage classical Hodgkin Lymphoma: Efficacy results of the GHSG Phase III HD21 trial. *Hematological Oncology* 2023;41:881-882.
33. Eichenauer DA, Plütschow A, Kreissl S, et al. Incorporation of brentuximab vedotin into first-line treatment of advanced classical Hodgkin's lymphoma: final analysis of a phase 2 randomised trial by the German Hodgkin Study Group. *Lancet Oncol.* 2017 Dec;18(12):1680-1687. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(17)30696-4. Epub 2017 Nov 10. PMID: 29133014.
34. Evens AM, Advani RH, Helenowski IB, et al. Multicenter Phase II Study of Sequential Brentuximab Vedotin and Doxorubicin, Vinblastine, and Dacarbazine Chemotherapy for Older Patients With Untreated Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2018 Oct 20;36(30):3015-3022. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2018.79.0139. Epub 2018 Sep 4.
35. Aubrais R, Bouabdallah K, Chartier L, et al. Salvage therapy with brentuximab-vedotin and bendamustine for patients with R/R PTCL: a retrospective study from the LYSA group. *Blood Adv.* 2023 Oct 10; 7(19): 5733–5742. Published online 2022 Dec 10. doi: 10.1182/bloodadvances.2022008524
36. Metzger ML, Link MP, Billett AL, et al. Excellent Outcome for Pediatric Patients With High-Risk Hodgkin Lymphoma Treated With Brentuximab Vedotin and Risk-Adapted Residual Node Radiation. *J Clin Oncol.* 2021 Jul 10;39(20):2276-2283. doi: 10.1200/JCO.20.03286. Epub 2021 Apr 7. PMID: 33826362; PMCID: PMC8260923.
37. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Brentuximab vedotin: T-Cell Lymphomas Chemotherapy Order Template, TCL23. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2025.
38. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Brentuximab vedotin: T-Cell Lymphomas Chemotherapy Order Template, TCL12. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2025.
39. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma. Version 2.2025. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most

recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed October 2025.

40. Bartlett NL, Hahn U, Kim WS, et al. Brentuximab Vedotin Combination for Relapsed Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2025 Mar 20;43(9):1061-1072. doi: 10.1200/JCO-24-02242. Epub 2025 Jan 7. PMID: 39772655; PMCID: PMC11936473.

VIII. References (ENHANCED)

- 1e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) Primary Cutaneous Lymphomas, Version 3.2025. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed October 2025.
- 2e. Gopal AK, Chen R, Smith SE, et al. Durable remissions in a pivotal phase 2 study of brentuximab vedotin in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood*. 2015;125(8):1236–1243.
- 3e. Chen RW, Palmer J, Martin, et al. Results of a Phase II Trial of Brentuximab Vedotin As First Line Salvage Therapy in Relapsed/Refractory HL Prior to AHCT [abstract]. *Blood* 2014;124:Abstract 501.
- 4e. O'Connor OA, Lue JK, Sawas A, et al. Brentuximab vedotin plus bendamustine in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma: an international, multicentre, single-arm, phase 1-2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2018; 19:257.
- 5e. Friedberg JW, Forero-Torres A, Bordoni RE, et al. Frontline brentuximab vedotin in combination with dacarbazine or bendamustine in patients aged ≥60 years with HL. *Blood*. 2017 Dec 28;130(26):2829-2837.
- 6e. Friedberg JW, Forero-Torres A, Holkova B, et al. Long-term follow-up of brentuximab vedotin ± dacarbazine as first line therapy in elderly patients with Hodgkin lymphoma [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36 (Suppl 15): Abstract 7542.
- 7e. Pro B, Advani R, Brice P, et al. Five-year results of brentuximab vedotin in patients with relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma [published correction appears in *Blood*. 2018 Jul 26;132(4):458-459]. *Blood*. 2017;130(25):2709–2717.
- 8e. Johnson L, O'Donoghue JM, McLean N, et al. Breast implant associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma: The UK experience. Recommendations on its management and implications for informed consent. *Eur J Surg Oncol*. 2017 Aug;43(8):1393-1401.
- 9e. Ishida T, Joh T, Uike N, et al. Defucosylated anti-CCR4 monoclonal antibody (KW-0761) for relapsed adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma: a multicenter phase II study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Mar 10;30(8):837-42.

- 10e. Ishida T, Utsunomiya A, Jo T, et al. Mogamulizumab for relapsed adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma: Updated follow-up analysis of phase I and II studies. *Cancer Sci.* 2017;108(10):2022–2029.
- 11e. Kwong YL, Chang TSY, Tan D, et al. PD1 blockade with pembrolizumab is highly effective in relapsed or refractory NK/T-cell lymphoma failing l-asparaginase. *Blood* 2017; 129:2437-2442.
- 12e. Kim YH, Tavallae M, Sundram U, et al. Phase II Investigator-Initiated Study of Brentuximab Vedotin in Mycosis Fungoides and Sézary Syndrome With Variable CD30 Expression Level: A Multi-Institution Collaborative Project. *J Clin Oncol.* 2015;33(32):3750–3758.
- 13e. Jacobsen ED, Sharman JP, Oki Y, et al. Brentuximab vedotin demonstrates objective responses in a phase 2 study of relapsed/refractory DLBCL with variable CD30 expression. *Blood.* 2015 Feb 26;125(9):1394-402.
- 14e. Chang VA, Wang HY, Reid EG. Activity of brentuximab vedotin in AIDS-related primary effusion lymphoma. *Blood Adv.* ;3(5):766–768.
- 15e. Herrera AF, Moskowitz AJ, Bartlett NL, et al. Interim results of brentuximab vedotin in combination with nivolumab in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood.* 2018;131(11):1183–1194.
- 16e. Evens AM, Advani RH, Helenowski IB, et al. Multicenter Phase II Study of Sequential Brentuximab Vedotin and Doxorubicin, Vinblastine, and Dacarbazine Chemotherapy for Older Patients With Untreated Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2018;36(30):3015-3022.
- 17e. O'Connor OA, Lue JK, Sawas A, et al. Brentuximab vedotin plus bendamustine in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma: an international, multicentre, single-arm, phase 1-2 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2018 Feb;19(2):257-266.
- 18e. Cole PD, Mauz-Körholz C, Mascarin M, et al. Nivolumab and brentuximab vedotin (BV)-based, response-adapted treatment in children, adolescents, and young adults (CAYA) with standard-risk relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma (R/R cHL): Primary analysis. *J Clin Oncol.* 2020;38(15_suppl):8013-8013.
- 19e. Metzger ML, Link MP, Billett AL, et al. Excellent Outcome for Pediatric Patients With High-Risk Hodgkin Lymphoma Treated With Brentuximab Vedotin and Risk-Adapted Residual Node Radiation. *J Clin Oncol.* 2021 Jul 10;39(20):2276-2283.
- 20e. Lynch RC, Cassaday RD, Smith SD, et al. Dose-dense brentuximab vedotin plus ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide for second-line treatment of relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma: a single centre, phase 1/2 study. *Lancet Haematol.* 2021 Aug;8(8):e562-e571.
- 21e. Armand P, Rodig S, Melnichenko V, et al. Pembrolizumab in Relapsed or Refractory Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2019 Dec 1;37(34):3291-3299.
- 22e. Friedberg JW, Bordoni R, Patel-Donnelly D, et al. Brentuximab vedotin with dacarbazine or nivolumab as frontline cHL therapy for older patients ineligible for chemotherapy. *Blood.* 2024;143(9):786-795. *Blood.* 2024 Oct 10;144(15):1647

- 23e. Ansell SM, Radford J, Connors JM, et al; ECHELON-1 Study Group. Overall Survival with Brentuximab Vedotin in Stage III or IV Hodgkin's Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2022 Jul 28;387(4):310-320.
- 24e. Kim JA, Hahn U, Kim WS, et al. Brentuximab vedotin in combination with lenalidomide and rituximab in patients with relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: Results from the phase 3 ECHELON-3 study. *JCO* 42, LBA7005-LBA7005(2024).
- 25e. Moskowitz CH, Walewski J, Nademanee A, et al. Five-year PFS from the AETHERA trial of brentuximab vedotin for Hodgkin lymphoma at high risk of progression or relapse. *Blood*. 2018 Dec 20;132(25):2639-2642. doi: 10.1182/blood-2018-07-861641.
- 26e. Bartlett NL, Hahn U, Kim WS, et al. Brentuximab Vedotin Combination for Relapsed Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2025 Mar 20;43(9):1061-1072. doi: 10.1200/JCO-24-02242. Epub 2025 Jan 7.
- 27e. Fornecker LM, Lazarovici J, Aurer I, et al. Brentuximab Vedotin Plus AVD for First-Line Treatment of Early-Stage Unfavorable Hodgkin Lymphoma (BREACH): A Multicenter, Open-Label, Randomized, Phase II Trial. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. Published online July 22, 2022. doi:https://doi.org/10.1200/jco.21.01281
- 28e. Borchmann P, Ferdinandus J, Schneider G, et al. Assessing the efficacy and tolerability of PET-guided BrECADD versus eBEACOPP in advanced-stage, classical Hodgkin lymphoma (HD21): a randomised, multicentre, parallel, open-label, phase 3 trial. *The Lancet*. 2024;404(10450):341-352. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(24)01315-1 10
- 29e. Herrera AF, LeBlanc M, Castellino SM, et al. Nivolumab+AVD in advanced-stage classic Hodgkin's lymphoma. *N Engl J Med* 2024;391:1379-1389.
- 30e. Prime Therapeutics Management. Adcetris Clinical Literature Review Analysis. Last updated October 2025. Accessed October 2025.

Appendix A – Non-Quantitative Treatment Limitations (NQTL) Factor Checklist

Non-quantitative treatment limitations (NQTLs) refer to the methods, guidelines, standards of evidence, or other conditions that can restrict how long or to what extent benefits are provided under a health plan. These may include things like utilization review or prior authorization. The utilization management NQTL applies comparably, and not more stringently, to mental health/substance use disorder (MH/SUD) Medical Benefit Prescription Drugs and medical/surgical (M/S) Medical Benefit Prescription Drugs. The table below lists the factors that were considered in designing and applying prior authorization to this drug/drug group, and a summary of the conclusions that Prime’s assessment led to for each.

Factor	Conclusion
Indication	Yes: Consider for PA
Safety and efficacy	Yes: Consider for PA
Potential for misuse/abuse	No: PA not a priority
Cost of drug	Yes: Consider for PA

Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C81.10	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site
C81.11	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C81.12	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C81.13	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C81.14	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C81.15	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C81.16	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C81.17	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen
C81.18	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C81.19	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites
C81.20	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site
C81.21	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C81.22	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C81.23	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C81.24	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C81.25	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C81.26	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C81.27	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen
C81.28	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C81.29	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites
C81.30	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site
C81.31	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C81.32	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C81.33	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C81.34	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C81.35	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C81.36	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C81.37	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen
C81.38	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C81.39	Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites
C81.40	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site
C81.41	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C81.42	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C81.43	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C81.44	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C81.45	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C81.46	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C81.47	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen
C81.48	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C81.49	Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites
C81.70	Other Hodgkin lymphoma unspecified site
C81.71	Other Hodgkin lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C81.72	Other Hodgkin lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes
C81.73	Other Hodgkin lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C81.74	Other Hodgkin lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C81.75	Other Hodgkin lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C81.76	Other Hodgkin lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes
C81.77	Other Hodgkin lymphoma spleen
C81.78	Other Hodgkin lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites
C81.79	Other Hodgkin lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites
C81.90	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, unspecified site
C81.91	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C81.92	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C81.93	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C81.94	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C81.95	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C81.96	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C81.97	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, spleen
C81.98	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C81.99	Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, extranodal and solid organ sites
C83.30	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma unspecified site
C83.31	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C83.32	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes
C83.33	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C83.34	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C83.35	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C83.36	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes
C83.37	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, spleen
C83.38	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites
C83.398	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of other extranodal and solid organ sites
C83.80	Other non-follicular lymphoma, unspecified site
C83.81	Other non-follicular lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C83.82	Other non-follicular lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C83.83	Other non-follicular lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C83.84	Other non-follicular lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C83.85	Other non-follicular lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C83.86	Other non-follicular lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C83.87	Other non-follicular lymphoma, spleen
C83.88	Other non-follicular lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C83.89	Other non-follicular lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites
C83.90	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified site
C83.91	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C83.92	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified intrathoracic lymph nodes
C83.93	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C83.94	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C83.95	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C83.96	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified intrapelvic lymph nodes
C83.97	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified spleen
C83.98	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of multiple sites
C83.99	Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified extranodal and solid organ sites
C84.00	Mycosis fungoides, unspecified site
C84.01	Mycosis fungoides, lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C84.02	Mycosis fungoides, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C84.03	Mycosis fungoides, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C84.04	Mycosis fungoides, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C84.05	Mycosis fungoides, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C84.06	Mycosis fungoides, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C84.07	Mycosis fungoides, spleen
C84.08	Mycosis fungoides, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C84.09	Mycosis fungoides, extranodal and solid organ sites
C84.10	Sézary disease, unspecified site
C84.11	Sézary disease, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C84.12	Sézary disease, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C84.13	Sézary disease, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C84.14	Sézary disease, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C84.15	Sézary disease, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C84.16	Sézary disease, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C84.17	Sézary disease, spleen
C84.18	Sézary disease, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C84.19	Sézary disease, extranodal and solid organ sites
C84.40	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, unspecified site
C84.41	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C84.42	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C84.43	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C84.44	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C84.45	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, lymph nodes of inguinal region of lower limb
C84.46	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C84.47	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, spleen
C84.48	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C84.49	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, extranodal and solid organ sites
C84.60	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, unspecified site
C84.61	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C84.62	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C84.63	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C84.64	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C84.65	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C84.66	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C84.67	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, spleen

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C84.68	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C84.69	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, extranodal and solid organ sites
C84.70	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, unspecified site
C84.71	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C84.72	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C84.73	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C84.74	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C84.75	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C84.76	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C84.77	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, spleen
C84.78	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C84.79	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, extranodal and solid organ sites
C84.7A	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, breast
C84.90	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, unspecified site
C84.91	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C84.92	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C84.93	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C84.94	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C84.95	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C84.96	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C84.97	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, spleen
C84.98	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C84.99	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, extranodal and solid organ sites
C84.Z0	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, unspecified site
C84.Z1	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C84.Z2	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C84.Z3	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C84.Z4	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C84.Z5	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C84.Z6	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C84.Z7	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, spleen
C84.Z8	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, lymph nodes of multiple sites

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C84.Z9	Other mature T/NK-cell lymphomas, extranodal and solid organ sites
C85.10	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma unspecified site
C85.11	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck
C85.12	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes
C85.13	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C85.14	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C85.15	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C85.16	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes
C85.17	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma spleen
C85.18	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites
C85.19	Unspecified B-cell lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites
C85.20	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, unspecified site
C85.21	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C85.22	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C85.23	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C85.24	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C85.25	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb
C85.26	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C85.27	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, spleen
C85.28	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C85.29	Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites
C85.80	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site
C85.81	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C85.82	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes
C85.83	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C85.84	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb
C85.85	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region of lower limb
C85.86	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes
C85.87	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen
C85.88	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites
C85.89	Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites
C86.00	Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type not having achieved remission

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C86.10	Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma not having achieved remission
C86.20	Enteropathy-type (intestinal) T-cell lymphoma not having achieved remission
C86.50	Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma not having achieved remission
C86.60	Primary cutaneous CD30-positive T-cell proliferations not having achieved remission
C91.50	Adult T-cell lymphoma/leukemia (HTLV-1-associated) not having achieved remission
C91.51	Adult T-cell lymphoma/leukemia (HTLV-1-associated) in remission
C91.52	Adult T-cell lymphoma/leukemia (HTLV-1-associated) in relapse
D47.Z1	Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD)
Z85.71	Personal history of Hodgkin lymphoma

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

The preceding information is intended for non-Medicare coverage determinations. 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 Determinations (NCDs) and/or Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) may also exist for claims payment purposes or to clarify benefit eligibility under Part B for drugs which may be self-administered. The following link may be used to search for NCD, LCD, or LCA documents: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>. Additional indications, including any preceding information, may be applied at the discretion of the health plan.

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

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
M (11)	NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below)	Palmetto GBA
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

