

Pedmark® (sodium thiosulfate) (Intravenous)

Document Number: IC-0679

Last Review Date: 07/01/2026

Date of Origin: 10/24/2022

Dates Reviewed: 11/2022, 03/2023, 03/2024, 07/2025, 07/2026

I. Length of Authorization

- Initial: Prior authorization validity will be provided initially for 12 weeks (84 days), unless otherwise specified, to correspond with the anticipated duration of cisplatin administration
- Renewal: Prior authorization validity may be renewed every 12 weeks (84 days) thereafter, unless otherwise specified, to correspond with the anticipated duration of cisplatin administration.

II. Dosing Limits

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

Cisplatin induced ototoxicity prevention

- 500 billable units (50 gm) every 14 days

III. Initial Approval Criteria

Prior authorization validity is provided in the following conditions:

Universal Criteria ¹

- Member does not have a serum sodium level greater than 145 mmol/L (145 mEq/L); **AND**

Reduction of ototoxicity risk associated with cisplatin † Φ ¹⁻⁴

- Member is at least 1 month of age and less than 18 years of age; **AND**
- Member has a localized, non-metastatic solid tumor; **AND**
- Member is receiving cisplatin infusions that are 1 to 6 hours in duration and the next cisplatin infusion is scheduled to be in more than 10 hours

Note: Any other use of Pedmark will be allowed ONLY when:

- Sodium thiosulfate (12.5 g/50 mL) is not obtainable as confirmed by the FDA Drug shortage website located at: <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/drugshortages/default.cfm>

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

IV. Renewal Criteria ¹

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

- Member 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**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: hypersensitivity reactions, hypernatremia, hypokalemia, severe nausea/vomiting, etc.; **AND**
- Member continues to require chemoprotective treatment to counteract cisplatin ototoxicity

V. Dosage/Administration ¹

Indication	Dose								
Reduction of ototoxicity risk associated with cisplatin	The recommended dose of Pedmark is based on surface area according to actual body weight (<i>see table below</i>). Administer as an intravenous infusion over 15 minutes, following cisplatin infusions that are 1 to 6 hours in duration. Administer 6 hours after completion of a cisplatin infusion. For multiday cisplatin regimens, administer 6 hours after completion of each cisplatin infusion and at least 10 hours before the next cisplatin infusion. Do not administer if the next cisplatin infusion is scheduled to begin in less than 10 hours. <table> <tr> <th>Actual Body Weight</th><th>Pedmark Dose</th></tr> <tr> <td>Less than 5 kg</td><td>10 g/m²</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 to 10 kg</td><td>15 g/m²</td></tr> <tr> <td>Greater than 10 kg</td><td>20 g/m²</td></tr> </table>	Actual Body Weight	Pedmark Dose	Less than 5 kg	10 g/m ²	5 to 10 kg	15 g/m ²	Greater than 10 kg	20 g/m ²
Actual Body Weight	Pedmark Dose								
Less than 5 kg	10 g/m ²								
5 to 10 kg	15 g/m ²								
Greater than 10 kg	20 g/m ²								
Note: Chemotherapy regimens differ in the frequency of cisplatin administration. Doses of Pedmark will be commensurate with the expected duration of cisplatin administration.									

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS Code:

- J0208 – Injection, sodium thiosulfate (pedmark), 100 mg; 1 billable unit = 100 mg

NDC(s):

- Pedmark 12.5 gm/100 mL single-dose vial solution for injection: 73077-0010-xx

VII. References

1. Pedmark [package insert]. Hoboken, NJ; Fennec Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; June 2025. Accessed June 2026.
2. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) sodium thiosulfate. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2026. 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 June 2026.

3. Freyer DR, Chen L, Krailo MD, et al. Effects of sodium thiosulfate versus observation on development of cisplatin-induced hearing loss in children with cancer (ACCL0431): a multicentre, randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2017 Jan;18(1):63-74. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(16)30625-8. Epub 2016 Dec 1. Erratum in: *Lancet Oncol*. 2017 Jun;18(6):e301.
4. Brock PR, Maibach R, Childs M, et al. Sodium Thiosulfate for Protection from Cisplatin-Induced Hearing Loss. *N Engl J Med*. 2018 Jun 21;378(25):2376-2385. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1801109. PMID: 29924955; PMCID: PMC6117111.
5. Chen CH, Huang CY, Lin HH, et al. Association of Sodium Thiosulfate With Risk of Ototoxic Effects From Platinum-Based Chemotherapy: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2021 Aug 2;4(8):e2118895. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.18895. PMID: 34338793; PMCID: PMC8329743.
6. Romano A, et al. Assessment and management of platinum-related ototoxicity in children treated for cancer. *Cancers (Basel)*. 2020;12(5):1266. doi: 10.3390/cancers12051266
7. National Cancer Institute. Sodium thiosulfate prevents cisplatin-induced hearing loss in some children. July 13, 2018. Accessed June 9, 2026. <https://www.cancer.gov/news-events/cancer-currents-blog/2018/cisplatin-hearing-loss-sodium-thiosulfate>.
8. Freyer, DR, et al. Prevention of cisplatin-induced ototoxicity in children and adolescents with cancer: a clinical practice guideline. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health*. 2020;4(2):141–150. doi:10.1016/S2352-4642(19)30336-0
9. Abel D. Coding and Reimbursement for Cochleotoxicity and Vestibulotoxicity Services. *Semin Hear*. 2019 May;40(2):188-196. doi: 10.1055/s-0039-1684047. Epub 2019 Apr 26. PMID: 31036995; PMCID: PMC6486367.

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	No: PA not a priority
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
H91.01	Ototoxic hearing loss, right ear.
H91.02	Ototoxic hearing loss, left ear.
H91.03	Ototoxic hearing loss, bilateral.
H91.09	Ototoxic hearing loss, unspecified.

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): 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

Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions		
Jurisdiction	Applicable State/US Territory	Contractor
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