

Phesgo[®] (pertuzumab, trastuzumab and hyaluronidase-zzxf) (Subcutaneous)

-E-

Document Number: IC-0603

Date Reviewed: 06/2026

Date of Origin: 06/01/2021

Dates Approved : 06/2021, 05/2022, 05/2023, 05/2024, 08/05/2025, 07/01/2026

I. Length of Authorization ¹

- Initial: Prior authorization validity will be provided initially for 6 months (180 days).
- Renewal: Prior authorization validity may be renewed every 6 months (180 days) thereafter, unless otherwise specified.
 - Neoadjuvant/preoperative and adjuvant therapy: Prior authorization validity may be renewed for a total of 1 year (up to 18 cycles).

II. Dosing Limits

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

- Initial Dose: 180 billable units x 1 dose
- Maintenance Dose: 120 billable units every 21 days

III. Initial Approval Criteria ¹⁻⁵

Prior authorization validity is provided in the following conditions:

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

Universal Criteria ¹

- Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) is within normal limits prior to initiating therapy and will be assessed at regular intervals (e.g., every 3 months) during treatment; **AND**
- Member has human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-positive* disease as determined by an FDA-approved or Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA)-compliant test❖; **AND**
- Therapy will not be used in combination with pertuzumab or any trastuzumab-based formulation; **AND**
- Therapy will not be substituted for or with pertuzumab or any trastuzumab-based formulation; **AND**

Breast Cancer † ‡ 1-7,1e-4e,7e,16e-19e

- Used as neoadjuvant or preoperative therapy; **AND**
 - Member has ≥ T1c disease, node positive disease, or inflammatory disease (i.e., tumor size >2 cm in diameter or node positive); **AND**
 - Used in combination with a taxane-based regimen (e.g., docetaxel, paclitaxel, etc.); **OR**
 - Used as adjuvant therapy; **AND**
 - Member has ≥ T1 disease, node-positive, or inflammatory disease (unless otherwise specified); **AND**
 - Used in combination with chemotherapy (pN+ ONLY); **OR**
 - Used as single agent therapy (pN+ ONLY); **OR**
 - Used as single agent therapy after completion of planned chemotherapy and following mastectomy or breast-conserving surgery; **AND**
 - Member has ≥ ypT0N0 or pCR disease by axillary staging; **AND**
 - Member has node positive disease at initial staging; **OR**
 - Used for recurrent unresectable (local or regional) or metastatic disease OR inflammatory breast cancer with no response to preoperative systemic therapy; **AND**
 - Used as first-line therapy in combination with either paclitaxel or docetaxel; **OR**
 - Used as subsequent therapy with or without cytotoxic therapy; **AND**
 - Member was previously treated with trastuzumab and chemotherapy; **AND**
 - Member has not previously received pertuzumab; **AND**
- Fourth-line therapy and beyond ONLY:**

 - Use of pertuzumab, trastuzumab and hyaluronidase will be restricted to members with a contraindication or intolerance to lapatinib/capecitabine or a regimen containing trastuzumab hyaluronidase in combination with a generically available agent/regimen (e.g., trastuzumab/capecitabine, etc. [see *NCCN Breast Cancer guidelines for complete list of alternative regimens*]); **OR**
- Used as first-line maintenance therapy in combination with aromatase inhibition, with or without palbociclib if treatment was initiated in combination with chemotherapy and the chemotherapy was stopped; **AND**
 - Member has hormone receptor-positive disease; **AND**
 - Member is postmenopausal; **OR**
 - Member is premenopausal and is treated with ovarian ablation/suppression; **OR**
 - Member is a male (sex assigned at birth) ¥

‡ When an aromatase inhibitor is used in males, suppression of testicular steroidogenesis with a GnRH analog is required.

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.

❖ If confirmed using an immunotherapy assay – <http://www.fda.gov/companiondiagnostics>

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

*HER2-positive overexpression criteria: 6,8

- Immunohistochemistry (IHC) assay 3+; **OR**
- Dual-probe in situ hybridization (ISH) assay HER2 (*ERBB2*)/CEP17 ratio ≥ 2.0 AND average HER2 (*ERBB2*) copy number ≥ 4.0 signals/cell; **OR**
- Dual-probe in situ hybridization (ISH) assay AND concurrent IHC indicating one of the following:
 - HER2 (*ERBB2*)/CEP17 ratio ≥ 2.0 AND average HER2 (*ERBB2*) copy number < 4.0 signals/cell AND concurrent IHC 3+; **OR**
 - HER2 (*ERBB2*)/CEP17 ratio < 2.0 AND average HER2 (*ERBB2*) copy number ≥ 6.0 signals/cell AND concurrent IHC 2+ or 3+; **OR**
 - HER2(*ERBB2*)/CEP17 ratio < 2.0 AND average HER2 (*ERBB2*) copy number ≥ 4.0 and < 6.0 signals/cell AND concurrent IHC 3+

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**
- Duration of authorization has not been exceeded (*refer to section I*); **AND**

- Disease response with treatment as 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: cardiotoxicity (e.g., hypertension, arrhythmias, left ventricular dysfunction, cardiac failure, cardiomyopathy), pulmonary toxicity (e.g., angioedema, interstitial pneumonitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, etc.), neutropenia/febrile neutropenia, severe administration-related reactions (e.g., hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylaxis), etc.; **AND**
- Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) obtained within the previous 3 months as follows:
 - Neoadjuvant and adjuvant treatment of breast cancer: LVEF is $\geq 50\%$ OR LVEF has had an absolute decrease of $< 10\%$ from pre-treatment baseline; **OR**
 - All other indications: LVEF is $> 45\%$ OR LVEF is 40% to 45% and absolute decrease is $< 10\%$ from pre-treatment baseline

V. Dosage/Administration ^{1,3}

Indication	Dose
Breast Cancer	<u>Initial Dose</u> Administer 1,200 mg pertuzumab/600 mg trastuzumab/30,000 units hyaluronidase subcutaneously
	<u>Maintenance Dose</u> Administer 600 mg pertuzumab/600 mg trastuzumab/20,000 units hyaluronidase subcutaneously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unmanageable toxicity (unless otherwise specified below) • Neoadjuvant/preoperative therapy consists of 3 to 9 cycles prior to surgery • Use for neoadjuvant/preoperative and adjuvant treatment is limited to a total of 1 year of treatment (total of 18 cycles)
<u>Note:</u> – To be administered by a health care professional for subcutaneous use only in the thigh. Do not administer intravenously. – Phesgo has different dosage and administration instructions than intravenous pertuzumab, intravenous trastuzumab, and subcutaneous trastuzumab when administered alone. – Refer to the package insert for timing and sequence of dosing with other chemotherapy. – Refer to the package insert for transitioning from trastuzumab and/or pertuzumab intravenous.	

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPSC Code:

- J9316 – Injection, pertuzumab, trastuzumab, and hyaluronidase-zzxf, per 10 mg; 1 billable unit = 10 mg

NDC(s):

- Phesgo (1,200 mg pertuzumab, 600 mg trastuzumab, and 30,000 units hyaluronidase per 15 mL) single-dose vial: 50242-0245-xx
- Phesgo (600 mg pertuzumab, 600 mg trastuzumab, and 20,000 units hyaluronidase per 10 mL) single-dose vial: 50242-0260-xx

VII. References (STANDARD)

1. Phesgo [package insert]. South San Francisco, CA; Genentech, Inc; November 2024. Accessed June 2026.
2. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) pertuzumab, trastuzumab and hyaluronidase human. 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. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Breast Cancer 3.2026. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2026. 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 June 2026.
4. Wolff AC, Hammond EH, Allison KH, et al. Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 testing in breast cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists Clinical Practice Guideline Focused Update. J Clin Oncol 2018;36:2105-2122.
5. Tan AR, Im SA, Mattar A, et al. Subcutaneous administration of the fixed-dose combination of trastuzumab and pertuzumab in combination with chemotherapy in HER2-positive early breast cancer: Primary analysis of the phase III, multicenter, randomized, open-label, two-arm FeDeriCa study [Abstract]. In: Proceedings of the 2019 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium; 2019 Dec 10-14; San Antonio, TX. Philadelphia (PA): AACR; Cancer Res 2020;80(4 Suppl):Abstract nr PD4-07.
6. O'Shaughnessy J, Sousa S, Cruz J, et al. PHranceSCa study group. Preference for the fixed-dose combination of pertuzumab and trastuzumab for subcutaneous injection in patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer (PHranceSCa): A randomised, open-label phase II study. Eur J Cancer. 2021 Jul;152:223-232. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2021.03.047. Epub 2021 Jun 16. PMID: 34147014.

7. Gennari A, André F, Barrios CH, et al.; ESMO Guidelines Committee. Electronic address: clinicalguidelines@esmo.org. ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for the diagnosis, staging and treatment of patients with metastatic breast cancer. *Ann Oncol*. 2021 Dec;32(12):1475-1495. doi: 10.1016/j.annonc.2021.09.019. Epub 2021 Oct 19. PMID: 34678411.
8. Wolff AC, Hammond MEH, Allison KH, et al. Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 Testing in Breast Cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists Clinical Practice Guideline Focused Update. *J Clin Oncol*. 2018 Jul 10;36(20):2105-2122. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2018.77.8738. Epub 2018 May 30. PMID: 29846122.

VIII. References (ENHANCED)

- 1e. Gianni L, Pienkowski T, Im YH, et al. Efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant pertuzumab and trastuzumab in women with locally advanced, inflammatory, or early HER2-positive breast cancer (NeoSphere): a randomised multicentre, open-label, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2012 Jan;13(1):25-32. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(11)70336-9.
- 2e. Gianni L, Pienkowski T, Im YH, et al. 5-year analysis of neoadjuvant pertuzumab and trastuzumab in patients with locally advanced, inflammatory, or early-stage HER2-positive breast cancer (NeoSphere): a multicentre, open-label, phase 2 randomised trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016 Jun;17(6):791-800. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(16)00163-7. Epub 2016 May 11.
- 3e. Schneeweiss A, Chia S, Hickish T, et al. Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab in combination with standard neoadjuvant anthracycline-containing and anthracycline-free chemotherapy regimens in patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer: a randomized phase II cardiac safety study (TRYPHAENA). *Ann Oncol*. 2013 Sep;24(9):2278-84.
- 4e. von Minckwitz G, Procter M, de Azambuja E, et al. Adjuvant Pertuzumab and Trastuzumab in Early HER2-Positive Breast Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377(2):122-131.
- 5e. Perez EA, Romond EH, Suman VJ, et al. Four-year follow-up of trastuzumab plus adjuvant chemotherapy for operable human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive breast cancer: joint analysis of data from NCCTG N9831 and NSABP B-31. *J Clin Oncol*. 2011;29(25):3366-3373. doi:10.1200/JCO.2011.35.0868.
- 6e. Slamon D, Eiermann W, Robert N, et al. Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365(14):1273-1283. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa0910383.
- 7e. Baselga J, Cortes J, Kim SB, et al. CLEOPATRA Study Group. Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab plus docetaxel for metastatic breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;366:109-119.
- 8e. Swain SM, Baselga J, Kim SB, et al. Pertuzumab, trastuzumab, and docetaxel in HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;372(8):724-734. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1413513.
- 9e. Datko FM, D'Andrea G, Dickler M, et al. Phase II study of pertuzumab, trastuzumab, and weekly paclitaxel in patients with HER2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancer (MBC). *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2012 30:27_suppl, 134-134.

- 10e. Smyth LM, Iyengar NM, Chen MF, et al. Weekly paclitaxel with trastuzumab and pertuzumab in patients with HER2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancer: overall survival and updated progression-free survival results from a phase II study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2016;158(1):91-97. doi:10.1007/s10549-016-3851-7.
- 11e. Robert N, Leyland-Jones B, Asmar L, et al. Randomized phase III study of trastuzumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin compared with trastuzumab and paclitaxel in women with HER-2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006 Jun 20;24(18):2786-92.
- 12e. Andersson M, Lidbrink E, Bjerre K, et al. Phase III randomized study comparing docetaxel plus trastuzumab with vinorelbine plus trastuzumab as first-line therapy of metastatic or locally advanced human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive breast cancer: the HERNATA study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2011 Jan 20;29(3):264-71. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2010.30.8213. Epub 2010 Dec 13.
- 13e. Ellis PA, Barrios CH, Eiermann W, et al. Phase III, randomized study of trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) ± pertuzumab (P) vs trastuzumab + taxane (HT) for first-line treatment of HER2-positive MBC: Primary results from the MARIANNE study. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2015 33:15_suppl, 507-507.
- 14e. Verma S, Miles D, Gianni L, et al. Trastuzumab emtansine for HER2-positive advanced breast cancer [published correction appears in *N Engl J Med*. 2013 Jun 20;368(25):2442]. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;367(19):1783-1791. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1209124.
- 15e. Krop IE, Kim SB, Martin AG, et al. Trastuzumab emtansine versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with previously treated HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (TH3RESA): final overall survival results from a randomised open-label phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2017 Jun;18(6):743-754. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(17)30313-3. Epub 2017 May 16.
- 16e. Blackwell KL, Burstein HJ, Storniolo AM, et al. Overall survival benefit with lapatinib in combination with trastuzumab for patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive metastatic breast cancer: final results from the EGF104900 Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Jul 20;30(21):2585-92. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2011.35.6725. Epub 2012 Jun 11.
- 17e. Cameron D, Casey M, Oliva C, Newstat B, Imwalle B, Geyer CE. Lapatinib plus capecitabine in women with HER-2-positive advanced breast cancer: final survival analysis of a phase III randomized trial. *Oncologist*. 2010;15(9):924-934. doi:10.1634/theoncologist.2009-0181.
- 18e. von Minckwitz G, du Bois A, Schmidt M, et al. Trastuzumab beyond progression in human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive advanced breast cancer: a german breast group 26/breast international group 03-05 study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009 Apr 20;27(12):1999-2006. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2008.19.6618. Epub 2009 Mar 16.
- 19e. Baselga J, Gelmon KA, Verma S, et al. Phase II trial of pertuzumab and trastuzumab in patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive metastatic breast cancer that progressed

during prior trastuzumab therapy. J Clin Oncol. 2010;28(7):1138-1144.
doi:10.1200/JCO.2009.24.2024.

- 20e. Murthy RK, Loi S, Okines A, et al. Tucatinib, Trastuzumab, and Capecitabine for HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer [published correction appears in N Engl J Med. 2020 Feb 6;382(6):586]. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(7):597-609. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1914609.
- 21e. Modi S, Saura C, Yamashita T, et al. Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Previously Treated HER2-Positive Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(7):610-621. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1914510.
- 22e. Saura C, Oliveira M, Feng YH, et al. NALA Investigators. Neratinib Plus Capecitabine Versus Lapatinib Plus Capecitabine in HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer Previously Treated With ≥ 2 HER2-Directed Regimens: Phase III NALA Trial. J Clin Oncol. 2020 Sep 20;38(27):3138-3149. doi: 10.1200/JCO.20.00147. Epub 2020 Jul 17.
- 23e. Rugo HS, Im SA, Cardoso F, et al. SOPHIA Study Group. Efficacy of Margetuximab vs Trastuzumab in Patients With Pretreated ERBB2-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer: A Phase 3 Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Oncol. 2021 Apr 1;7(4):573-584. doi: 10.1001/jamaoncol.2020.7932.
- 24e. Metzger O, Mandrekas S, Goel S, et al. Palbociclib for Hormone-Receptor-Positive, HER2-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2026 Jan 29;394(5):451-462. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2511218. PMID: 41604639.
- 25e. Arpino G, de la Haba Rodríguez J, et al. PERTAIN Study Group. Pertuzumab, Trastuzumab, and an Aromatase Inhibitor for HER2-Positive and Hormone Receptor-Positive Metastatic or Locally Advanced Breast Cancer: PERTAIN Final Analysis. Clin Cancer Res. 2023 Apr 14;29(8):1468-1476. doi: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-22-1092. PMID: 36716289; PMCID: PMC10102835.
- 26e. Prime Therapeutics Management. Phesgo Clinical Literature Review Analysis. Last updated June 2026. Accessed June 2026.

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
C50.011	Malignant neoplasm of nipple and areola, right female breast
C50.012	Malignant neoplasm of nipple and areola, left female breast
C50.019	Malignant neoplasm of nipple and areola, unspecified female breast
C50.021	Malignant neoplasm of nipple and areola, right female breast
C50.022	Malignant neoplasm of nipple and areola, left female breast
C50.029	Malignant neoplasm of nipple and areola, unspecified female breast
C50.111	Malignant neoplasm of central portion of right female breast
C50.112	Malignant neoplasm of central portion of left female breast
C50.119	Malignant neoplasm of central portion of unspecified female breast
C50.121	Malignant neoplasm of central portion of right male breast
C50.122	Malignant neoplasm of central portion of left male breast
C50.129	Malignant neoplasm of central portion of unspecified male breast
C50.211	Malignant neoplasm of upper-inner quadrant of right female breast
C50.212	Malignant neoplasm of upper-inner quadrant of left female breast
C50.219	Malignant neoplasm of upper-inner quadrant of unspecified female breast
C50.221	Malignant neoplasm of upper-inner quadrant of right male breast
C50.222	Malignant neoplasm of upper-inner quadrant of left male breast
C50.229	Malignant neoplasm of upper-inner quadrant of unspecified male breast
C50.311	Malignant neoplasm of lower-inner quadrant of right female breast
C50.312	Malignant neoplasm of lower-inner quadrant of left female breast
C50.319	Malignant neoplasm of lower-inner quadrant of unspecified female breast
C50.321	Malignant neoplasm of lower-inner quadrant of right male breast
C50.322	Malignant neoplasm of lower-inner quadrant of left male breast
C50.329	Malignant neoplasm of lower-inner quadrant of unspecified male breast
C50.411	Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of right female breast

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C50.412	Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of left female breast
C50.419	Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of unspecified female breast
C50.421	Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of right male breast
C50.422	Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of left male breast
C50.429	Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of unspecified male breast
C50.511	Malignant neoplasm of lower-outer quadrant of right female breast
C50.512	Malignant neoplasm of lower-outer quadrant of left female breast
C50.519	Malignant neoplasm of lower-outer quadrant of unspecified female breast
C50.521	Malignant neoplasm of lower-outer quadrant of right male breast
C50.522	Malignant neoplasm of lower-outer quadrant of left male breast
C50.529	Malignant neoplasm of lower-outer quadrant of unspecified male breast
C50.611	Malignant neoplasm of axillary tail of right female breast
C50.612	Malignant neoplasm of axillary tail of left female breast
C50.619	Malignant neoplasm of axillary tail of unspecified female breast
C50.621	Malignant neoplasm of axillary tail of right male breast
C50.622	Malignant neoplasm of axillary tail of left male breast
C50.629	Malignant neoplasm of axillary tail of unspecified male breast
C50.811	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of right female breast
C50.812	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of left female breast
C50.819	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of unspecified female breast
C50.821	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of right male breast
C50.822	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of left male breast
C50.829	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of unspecified male breast
C50.911	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified site of right female breast
C50.912	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified site of left female breast
C50.919	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified site of unspecified female breast
C50.921	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified site of right male breast
C50.922	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified site of left male breast
C50.929	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified site of unspecified male breast
C50.A0	Malignant inflammatory neoplasm of unspecified breast
C50.A1	Malignant inflammatory neoplasm of right breast

Medical Necessity Criteria

Proprietary Information. Restricted Access – Do not disseminate or copy without approval.

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C50.A2	Malignant inflammatory neoplasm of left breast
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast

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