Clinical Policy: Nonmyeloablative Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplants

Reference Number: LA.CP.MP.141 Coding Implications
Date of Last Revision: 5/22 Revision Log

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

Description

Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplants that do not destroy all of the hematopoietic cells in the bone marrow are termed reduced-intensity or nonmyeloablative conditioning regimens. Although there are no clear definitions, reduced-intensity conditioning (RIC) generally destroys more hematopoietic cells and is more toxic than nonmyeloablative conditioning, but less so than myeloablative conditioning. Both nonmyeloablative and RIC regimens are categorized as non-fully ablative regimens, and are used interchangeably in this policy, unless otherwise noted. RIC/nonmyeloablative approaches can circumvent the need for high-dose conditioning regimens that are associated with organ toxicity and mortality depending on graft vs. tumor and immunosuppressive mechanisms.

Note: Please refer to LA.MP. 108 for requests for Allogeneic Hematopoietic Cell Transplants for Sickle Cell Anemia and β-Thalassemia

Please refer to LA.MP. 162 Tandem Transplant if request is for an allogeneic reduced conditioning transplant for multiple myeloma in a tandem transplant.

Policy/Criteria

I. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that nonmyeloablative/RIC allogeneic transplants are **medically necessary** for members who meet all of the following criteria:

A. Candidate for allogeneic stem cell transplantation for any of the following diagnoses:

1. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia;
2. Acute myelogenous leukemia;
3. Acquired bone marrow failure such as severe aplastic anemia;
4. Familial bone marrow failure syndromes such as, but not limited to, one of the following:
   a. Dyskeratosis congenita;
   b. Schwackman-Diamond syndrome;
   c. Blackfan-Diamond syndrome;
   d. Costman syndrome;
   e. Fanconi anemia;
5. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria;
6. Chronic lymphocytic leukemias;
7. Chronic myelogenous leukemia;
8. Congenital immunodeficiency syndromes:
9. Hodgkin's lymphoma: primary refractory or relapsed, including those who have relapsed after an autologous bone marrow transplant;
10. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, any of the following:
    a. Primary refractory or relapsed, including those who have relapsed after having an autologous bone marrow transplant (excluding diffuse large B-cell lymphoma);
    b. Follicular lymphomas;

c. Mantle cell lymphoma;
d. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma that is in remission following second-line therapy for relapsed or refractory disease;

11. Myelodysplastic syndromes;
12. Lysosomal storage disorders types IH/IS (Hurler/Hurler-Scheie), VI (maroteaux), VII (Sly);
13. Macrophage discords such as hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH);
14. Myeloproliferative neoplasms such as, but not limited to:
    a. Chronic myeloid leukemia;
    b. Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia;
    c. Primary myelofibrosis;
    d. Essential thrombocytosis;

B. Unsuitable for conventional high-dose myeloablative allografting because of untreatable significant dysfunction of another major organ system and/or severe comorbidities, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

1. Bilirubin > 2 mg/dL;
2. Hemostasis: international normalized ratio (INR) > 1.6 (unless on oral anticoagulants);
3. Cardiac function: multigated acquisition scan (MUGA) or echocardiogram with ejection fraction (EF) < 45%;
4. Pulmonary function, one of the following:
    a. Forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) ≤ 50% of predicted value; or
    b. Diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO) ≤ 50% of predicted value;
5. Performance scale index, one of the following:
    a. Karnofsky or Lansky score < 70%; or
    b. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance score ≤ 2;

C. Does not have ANY of the following absolute contraindications:

1. Infections with highly virulent and/or resistant microbes that are poorly controlled pre-transplant;
2. Inability to adhere to the regimen necessary to preserve the transplant, even with caregiver support;
3. Absence of an adequate or reliable social support system;
4. Active substance use or dependence including current tobacco use, vaping, marijuana smoking, or IV drug use without convincing evidence of risk reduction behaviors, such as meaningful and/or long-term participation in therapy for substance abuse and/or dependence. Serial blood and urine testing may be used to verify abstinence from substances.
5.

II. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that nonmyeloablative/RIC allogeneic transplants are experimental / investigational for the following indications:

A. Solid tumors including, but not limited to:

1. Brain tumors;
2. Ovarian epithelia and mixed epithelial/germ cell cancers;

3. Primitive neuroectodermal tumors (PNET), including medulloblastoma and ependymoma;
4. Renal cell carcinoma;
5. Testicular cancer;
6. Wilms tumor;
7. Ewing sarcoma;
8. Melanoma;
9. Osteosarcoma;
10. Rhabdomyosarcoma;
11. Retinoblastoma;
12. Germ cell tumors;
13. Neuroblastoma;
14. Multiple myeloma (except in tandem transplant- refer to CP.MP.162);

B. Autoimmune disorders including, but not limited to:
1. Multiple sclerosis;
2. Rheumatoid arthritis;
3. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis;
4. Systemic lupus erythematosus;
5. Systemic sclerosis;
6. Dermatomyositis;
7. Polymyositis;
8. Scleroderma;

C. Hemoglobinopathies including, but not limited to:
1. Thalassemias;
2. Sickle cell anemia.

Background

Allogeneic stem cell transplant (AlloBMT) has been used as a treatment for cancer and diseases of the blood system for many years. For this treatment, stem cells are collected from either related or unrelated donors. During the conditioning phase, high doses of chemotherapy (HDC), with or without radiation therapy, are used to eradicate the disease and this is followed by infusion of an allogeneic stem cell transplantation to rescue bone marrow and restore normal immune function. Major limitations of this technique are the associations with serious side effects and high mortality. All stem cell transplants (SCTs) preparative regimens have the potential for extensive toxicity. Loss of appetite and energy, alopecia, and nausea/vomiting are very frequent and add to poor physical and emotional tolerance of the transplant procedure. In addition, mucositis, diarrhea, and transient pancytopenia are inevitable side effects of most preparative regimens, and these complications are synergistic in dramatically increasing the risk of bacterial and fungal infections. Any decrease in toxicity, without concomitant loss of efficacy, would be desirable.

Myeloablative means that the treatment kills (ablates) the stem cells in the bone marrow, the cells that produce new blood cells. Several less intense conditioning regimens have been developed and rely more on immuno-suppression than cytotoxic effects to permit engraftment of donor cells. These regimens are collectively termed nonmyeloablative. Studies have shown that donor allogeneic stem cells can engraft in recipients using less-intensive conditioning regimens

that are sufficiently immunosuppressive to permit graft-host tolerance. This manifests as a stable mixed donor-host hematopoietic chimerism, a term which means coexistence of donor and recipient cells. Nonmyeloablative allogeneic transplants, also referred to as "mini-transplant" or "transplant lite", are thought to be potentially as effective as conventional HDC followed by an allogeneic stem cell transplantation, but with decreased morbidity and mortality related to the less intense nonmyeloablative chemotherapy conditioning regimen.

Coding Implications

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CPT® Codes	Description
38204	Management of recipient hematopoietic progenitor cell donor search and cell acquisition
38205	Blood-derived hematopoietic progenitor cell harvesting for transplantation, per collection; allogeneic
38207	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; cryopreservation and storage
38208	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; thawing of previously frozen harvest, without washing, per donor
38209	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; thawing of previously frozen harvest, with washing, per donor
38210	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; specific cell deletion within harvest. T-cell depletion
38211	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; tumor depletion
38212	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; red blood cell removal
38213	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; platelet depletion
38214	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; plasma (volume) depletion
38215	Transplant preparation of hematopoietic progenitor cells; cell concentration in plasma, mononuclear, or buffy coat layer
38230	Bone marrow harvesting for transplantation; allogeneic
38240	Hematopoietic progenitor cell (HPC), allogeneic transplantation per donor

HCPCS Codes	Description
S2142	Cord blood-derived stem cell transplantation, allogeneic
S2150	Bone marrow or blood-derived peripheral stem cells (peripheral or umbilical), allogeneic or autologous, harvesting, transplantation, and related complications;

HCPCS Codes	Description
	including pheresis and cell preparation/storage, marrow ablative therapy, drugs, supplies, hospitalization with outpatient follow-up, medical/surgical, diagnostic, emergency, and rehabilitative services, and the number of days of pre- and post-transplant care in the global definition

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes that Support Coverage Criteria

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
C74.00-C74.92	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland
C81.00-C96.9	Malignant neoplasm of lymphoid, hematpoietic and related tissue
D46.0-D46.9	Myeloplastic syndromes
D56.0-D56.9	Thalassemia
D59.5	Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria [Marchiafava-Micheli]
D61.01-D61.09	Constitutional aplastic anemia
D75.81	Myelofibrosis
Z51.11	Encounter for antineoplastic chemotherapy
Z94.84	Stem cells transplant status

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Converted corporate to local policy.	08/15/2020	
Annual review completed. References Updated.	3/21	

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Annual review. Rephrased criteria I.A.3. from "aplastic anemia" to "acquired bone marrow failure such as severe aplastic anemia." Added new indication I.A.4., "Familial bone marrow syndromes such as…." Removed "molecular remissions induced by Gleevec" from I.A.8." Added criteria points 13. and 14. to criteria I.A. "Experimental/investigational" verbiage in criteria II. replaced with descriptive language. Sorted list of non-supported indications in criteria II. into 3 subcategories, solid tumors, autoimmune disorders and hemoglobinopathies. In criteria I.C., combined and rephrased contraindications 2. and 3. and updated verbiage regarding substance abuse and dependence in 4. Minor rewording in description and background with no impact on criteria. Removed ICD-10 codes D57.00-D57.819 for sickle-cell disorders from ICD-10 table of codes to support coverage. References reviewed and updated. Changed "review date" in the header to "date of last revision" and "date" in the revision log header to "revision date." Reviewed by specialist. Added and may not support medical necessity	5/22	8/13/22

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Important Reminder

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