

Clinical Policy: Immune Globulins

Reference Number: CP.PHAR.103

Effective Date: 08.12

Last Review Date: 08.18

Line of Business: Commercial, HIM*-Medical Benefit, Medicaid

[Coding Implications](#)

[Revision Log](#)

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

The following are immune globulins requiring prior authorization: Bivigam™, Carimune® NF, Cuvitru™, Flebogamma® DIF, GamaSTAN® S/D, Gammagard® liquid, Gammagard® S/D, Gammaked™, Gammaplex®, Gamunex®-C, Hizentra®, HyQvia®, Octagam®, and Privigen®.

**For Health Insurance Marketplace (HIM), Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen are non-formulary and cannot be approved using these criteria under the pharmacy benefit; refer to the formulary exception policy, HIM.PA.103 if request under pharmacy benefit.*

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Brand Name	ROA	PI	ITP	CIDP	KS	MMN	CLL	VPPX
Bivigam	IV	x						
Carimune NF	IV	x	x					
Cuvitru	SC	x						
Flebogamma DIF	IV	x	x (10% only)					
GamaSTAN S/D	IM							x
Gammagard Liquid	IV, SC	x				x (IV only)		
Gammagard S/D Less IgA	IV	x	x		x		x	
Gammaked	IV, SC	x	x (IV only)	x (IV only)				
Gammaplex	IV	x	x					
Gamunex-C	IV, SC	x	x (IV only)	x (IV only)				
Hizentra	SC	x		x				
HyQvia	SC	x						
Octagam	IV	x (5% only)	x (10% only)					
Privigen	IV	x	x	x				

ROA = route of administration; CIDP = chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; CLL = B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia; ITP = idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; KS = Kawasaki syndrome; MMN = multifocal motor neuropathy; PI = primary humoral immunodeficiency; VPPX = viral prophylaxis (for hepatitis A, measles, varicella, rubella)

Contents:

I. [Initial Approval Criteria](#)

A. [Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Infection Prophylaxis](#)

- B. [Dermatomyositis/Polymyositis](#)
- C. [Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy \(Acute/Guillain-Barre Syndrome or Chronic\)](#)
- D. [Idiopathic Thrombocytopenia Purpura \(Acute or Chronic\)](#)
- E. [Kawasaki Syndrome Aneurysm Prevention](#)
- F. [Kidney Transplant](#)
- G. [Multifocal Motor Neuropathy](#)
- H. [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- I. [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- J. [Myasthenia Gravis Or Lambert Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome](#)
- K. [Neonatal/Fetal Alloimmune Thrombocytopenia](#)
- L. [Paraneoplastic Neurologic Syndrome](#)
- M. [Parvovirus B19 Infection and Anemia](#)
- N. [Pediatric Human Immunodeficiency Virus \(HIV\) Infection Prophylaxis](#)
- O. [Pemphigus Vulgaris, Pemphigus Foliaceus, Bullous Pemphigoid, Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid \(a.k.a. Cicatricial Pemphigoid, Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita\)](#)
- P. [Viral Prophylaxis for Hepatitis A, Measles, Varicella, Rubella Viruses](#)
- Q. [Primary Immunodeficiencies](#)
- R. [Stiff Person Syndrome](#)
- II. [Continued Therapy](#)
- III. [Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized](#)
- IV. [Appendices/General Information](#)
- V. [Dosage and Administration](#)
- VI. [Product Availability](#)
- VII. [References](#)

Policy/Criteria

Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.

It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation[®] that immune globulins are **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. B-Cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Infection Prophylaxis (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of B-Cell CLL;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an hematology/oncology specialist or immunologist;
3. Current (within the last 6 months) hypogammaglobulinemia as evidenced by two separate measurements of immunoglobulin G (IgG) level <500 mg/dL;
4. Documentation of one of the following (a or b):
 - a. One bacterial infection within the last 6 months requiring consultation or treatment with an infectious disease specialist;
 - b. Two or more bacterial infections within the last 12 months requiring IV antibiotic infusion therapy in the home or in the hospital;

5. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred) or Gammagard S/D;
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C and Gammagard S/D unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
6. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 400 mg/kg IV every 4 weeks;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical Benefit – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

B. Dermatomyositis, Polymyositis (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of dermatomyositis (DM) or polymyositis (PM);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a dermatologist, neurologist, or neuromuscular specialist;
3. Failure of a 4-month trial of a systemic corticosteroid (e.g., prednisone) in combination with one of the following immunosuppressive agents, both at up to maximally indicated doses unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced: methotrexate, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, mycophenolate mofetil, tacrolimus, cyclosporine (*see Appendix D*);
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 2 g/kg IV per month;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

C. Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (Acute/Guillain-Barre Syndrome or Chronic) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (AIDP)/Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS) or CIDP;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or neuromuscular specialist;

3. Member meets one of the following (a – h):
 - a. Inability to stand or walk at least 30 feet without assistance;
 - b. ICU admission required for aspiration or mechanical ventilation;
 - c. Miller-Fisher syndrome;
 - d. Inability to raise head against gravity;
 - e. Severe bulbar palsy (e.g., impaired gag reflex, dysarthria and/or dysphagia);
 - f. Bilateral facial weakness;
 - g. Autonomic dysfunction (e.g., unexplained dysrhythmia, blood pressure fluctuations, significant bowel or bladder involvement);
 - h. Disease is progressive or relapsing for more than 2 months;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a, b, c, or d):
 - a. 2 g/kg IV per month;
 - b. Loading dose 2 g/kg IV given in divided doses over two to five consecutive days, following by maintenance dose of 1 g/kg IV every 3 months;
 - c. SC: 1.37 x previous initial IV dose, starting 1 week after last IVIG infusion;
 - d. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

D. Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (Acute or Chronic) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of acute or chronic ITP;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist;
3. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Failure of one of the following at up to maximally indicated doses unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced:
 - i. Systemic corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone);
 - ii. Rh₀(D) immune globulin (RhIG);
**Prior authorization is required for RhIG*
 - b. Pregnant;
4. Member meets one of the following (a – e):
 - a. Current (within the last 30 days) platelet count < 30,000/ μ L;
 - b. Actively bleeding;
 - c. High risk of life-threatening hemorrhage;
 - d. Splenectomy is scheduled;
 - e. Pregnant;
5. Member meets one of the following (a or b):

- a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
6. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a, b, or c):
- a. 1 g/kg IV as a single dose;
 - b. Initial loading dose of 2 g/kg IV, followed by a maintenance dose of 1 g/kg IV every 3 weeks;
 - c. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literatures for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months, or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

E. Kawasaki Syndrome Aneurysm Prevention (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of Kawasaki Syndrome or Incomplete (Atypical) Kawasaki Disease;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist, allergist, immunologist, infectious disease specialist, or rheumatologist;
3. Prescribed concurrently with aspirin therapy, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred) or Gammagard S/D;
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C and Gammagard S/D unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a, b, c, or d):
 - a. 1 g/kg IV as a single infusion;
 - b. 400 mg/kg IV daily for 4 consecutive days;
 - c. 2 g/kg IV as a single infusion;
 - d. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration: One time approval (1 month)

HIM – above approval duration applies for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen if pharmacy benefit*)

F. Kidney Transplant (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. If prescribed prior to kidney transplant, member has high levels of “anti-donor” antibodies (i.e., member is highly sensitized to the tissue of the majority of living or cadaveric donors because of “non-self” human leukocyte antigen (HLA) or ABO incompatibility);

- b. If prescribed following kidney transplant, used for the treatment of antibody-mediated rejection;
 2. Prescribed by a nephrologist, transplant specialist, or hematologist/oncologist;
 3. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
 4. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 140 g IV per infusion;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

G. Multifocal Motor Neuropathy (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of MMN;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or neuromuscular specialist;
3. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred) or Gammagard liquid;
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C and Gammagard liquid unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
4. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 2.4 g/kg IV per month;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen; if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

H. Multiple Myeloma Infection Prophylaxis (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of multiple myeloma (MM) with stable plateau phase disease;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an hematology/oncology specialist, or immunologist;
3. Current (within the last 6 months) hypogammaglobulinemia as evidenced by two separate measurements of immunoglobulin G (IgG) level < 600 mg/dL;
4. Documentation of one of the following (a or b):

- a. One bacterial infection within the last 6 months requiring consultation or treatment with an infectious disease specialist;
- b. Two or more bacterial infections within the last 12 months requiring IV antibiotic infusion therapy in the home or in the hospital;
5. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
6. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 400 mg/kg IV every 3 weeks;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

I. Multiple Sclerosis (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (MS);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist;
3. Failure of three FDA-approved disease-modifying MS therapies (e.g., Avonex, Aubagio, Betaseron, Rebif, Copaxone, Tecfidera, Gilenya) at up to maximally indicated doses unless contraindicated or clinically significant side effects are experienced;
**Prior authorization is required for MS therapies*
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Initial loading dose of 400 mg/kg IV for 5 days, followed by maintenance dose of 1 g/kg IV per month;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen; if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

J. Myasthenia Gravis (MG) Or Lambert Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS) (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of myasthenia gravis (MG) or Lambert Eaton myasthenic syndrome (LEMS);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or neuromuscular specialist;
3. Member meets one of the following (a, b, or c):
 - a. Acute crisis (e.g., vital capacity less than 1 L/min, inability to walk 100 ft without assistance, intubation, dysphagia with aspiration, mechanical ventilation);
 - b. Thymectomy surgery is scheduled;
 - c. Failure of both of the following at up to maximally indicated doses, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced (i and ii):
 - i. Cholinesterase inhibitor (e.g., pyridostigmine);
 - ii. Systemic corticosteroid (e.g., prednisone) or immunosuppressant (e.g., azathioprine);
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 2 g/kg IV per treatment course;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM- Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member's renewal date, whichever is longer

K. Neonatal/Fetal Alloimmune Thrombocytopenia (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia (NAIT) or fetal alloimmune thrombocytopenia (FAIT);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist/oncologist or immunologist;
3. Member meets one of the following (a, b, c, or d):
 - a. Previous pregnancy affected by FAIT and father is homozygous for human platelet antigen (HPA) genotype (e.g., HPA-1a);
 - b. Serological confirmation of NAIT as evidenced by maternal-fetal HPA incompatibility;
 - c. At 20 weeks, cordocentesis reveals fetal platelets $< 100 \times 10^9/L$;
 - d. Symptomatic neonates with both of the following (i and ii):
 - i. Current (within the last 30 days) severe thrombocytopenia $< 50 \times 10^9$ platelets/L;
 - ii. At high risk of developing intracranial hemorrhage when washed irradiated maternal platelets are not available, have not been successful, have become intolerable, or are contraindicated;

4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 2 g/kg IV per week;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

L. Paraneoplastic Neurological Syndrome (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of one of the following subtypes of paraneoplastic neurological syndrome (a or b):
 - a. Opsoclonus-myoclonus-syndrome;
 - b. Anti-NMDA encephalitis;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist, neuromuscular specialist, or oncologist;
3. For opsoclonus-myoclonus-syndrome: Failure of at least one systemic corticosteroid (e.g., prednisone) at up to maximally indicated doses, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a, b, c, or d):
 - a. 2 g/kg IV per month;
 - b. 0.4 g/kg IV per day;
 - c. 200 mg/kg SC per week;
 - d. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

M. Parvovirus B19 Infection and Anemia (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of anemia secondary to chronic parvovirus B19 infection;

2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a hematology/oncology specialist, infectious disease/HIV specialist, or immunologist;
3. Current (within the last 30 days) severe anemia (i.e., Hgb <10 or Hct < 30) due to bone marrow suppression;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Initial dose of 2 g/kg/day for up to 5 days, followed by maintenance dose of 400 mg/kg IV every 4 weeks;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

N. Pediatric Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection Prophylaxis (off-label)
(must meet all):

1. Prescribed for prophylaxis of serious bacterial infection in a child who has human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an HIV or infectious disease specialist;
3. Member meets one of the following (a – f):
 - a. Current (within the last 6 months) hypogammaglobulinemia as evidenced by two separate measurements of serum IgG concentration less than 250 mg/dL;
 - b. Recurrent serious bacterial infections (defined as two or more infections such as bacteremia, meningitis, or pneumonia in a 12 month period);
 - c. Inadequate antibody response to protein/polysaccharide vaccines (e.g., measles, pneumococcal, and/or *Haemophilus influenzae* type b);
 - d. Lives in an area where measles is highly prevalent and has not developed an antibody response after two doses of measles, mumps, and rubella virus live vaccine;
 - e. Exposure to measles (requires a single dose);
 - f. Chronic bronchiectasis that is suboptimally responsive to antimicrobial and pulmonary therapy;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 400 mg/kg IV every 2 weeks;

- b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

O. Pemphigus Vulgaris, Pemphigus Foliaceus, Bullous Pemphigoid, Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (a.k.a. Cicatricial Pemphigoid), Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of one of the following (a, b, c, or d):
 - a. Pemphigus Vulgaris;
 - b. Pemphigus Foliaceus;
 - c. Bullous Pemphigoid, Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (a.k.a. Cicatricial Pemphigoid);
 - d. Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a dermatologist or immunologist;
3. Failure of at least one corticosteroid (e.g., prednisone) and at least one immunosuppressive agent (e.g., cyclophosphamide, azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil) at up to maximally indicated doses unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a, b, c, or d):
 - a. 2 gm/kg every 4 weeks;
 - b. 400 mg/kg/day for 5 days (1 cycle only; may repeat up to three times in a 6-month period);
 - c. 300 mg/kg/day for 5 days at monthly intervals (for up to 3 cycles);
 - d. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM- Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

P. Primary Immunodeficiencies (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of primary immunodeficiencies (PI), including any of the following (a – g):
 - a. Agammaglobulinemia (e.g., X-linked, congenital);

- b. Common variable immunodeficiency (CVID);
 - c. Congenital hypogammaglobulinemia;
 - d. Immunodeficiency with near/normal IgM (absent IgG, IgA) (also known as Hyper IgM syndrome);
 - e. Selective Immunodeficiency (e.g., selective IgA, IgM, or IgG subclass);
 - f. Severe combined immunodeficiency disorders (SCID) (e.g., X-SCID, jak3, ZAP70, ADA, PNP, RAG defects, Ataxia Telangiectasia, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, DiGeorge syndrome);
 - g. Subclass Deficiency or Functional Antibody Deficiency (*see Appendix D*);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an immunologist;
 3. Current (within the last 6 months) hypogammaglobulinemia (below normal for age) as evidenced by two separate measurements of immunoglobulin level (*see Appendix E*);
 4. Documentation of one of the following (a, b, or c):
 - a. One bacterial infection within the last 6 months requiring consultation or treatment with an infectious disease specialist;
 - b. Two or more bacterial infections within the last 12 months requiring IV antibiotic infusion therapy in the home or in the hospital;
 - c. Inadequate antibody response to protein/polysaccharide vaccines (e.g., tetanus, diphtheria, pneumococcal);
 5. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
 6. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a, b, c, or d):
 - a. 800 mg/kg IV every 4 weeks;
 - b. 600 mg/kg SC every 4 weeks;
 - c. SC: 1.37 x previous initial IV dose, starting 1 week after last IGIV infusion;
 - d. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member's renewal date, whichever is longer

Q. Viral Prophylaxis for Hepatitis A, Measles, Varicella, Rubella Viruses (must meet all):

1. Request is for intramuscular formulation;
2. Request is for one of the following indications (a, b, or c):
 - a. Hepatitis A post-exposure/high-risk prophylaxis and meets both of the following (i and ii):
 - i. Hepatitis A exposure or at high risk for exposure as follows (a or b):

- a) Exposure to hepatitis A in the past 2 weeks (e.g., household contact, sexual contact, sharing illicit drugs with someone positive for hepatitis A, regular babysitters/caretakers, food handlers at the same establishment as one who is positive for hepatitis A) AND does not have clinical manifestations of hepatitis A;
- b) Traveling to or working in an area endemic for hepatitis A;
- ii. Meets at least one of the following (a, b, or c):
 - a) Hepatitis A vaccine is locally unavailable;
 - b) History of severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to the hepatitis A vaccine;
 - c) If either exposed to the virus or traveling in ≤ 2 weeks to an area endemic for hepatitis A, then (1, 2, or 3):
 - 1) Age < 1 year or > 40 years;
 - 2) Chronic liver disease or other chronic medical condition;
 - 3) Immunocompromised;
- b. Measles (rubeola) post-exposure prophylaxis and meets all of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
 - i. Exposure to measles within the past 6 days;
 - ii. Member has not previously received a measles vaccine;
 - iii. Member has not previously had measles;
 - iv. Meets at least one of the following (a – f):
 - a) Measles vaccine is locally unavailable;
 - b) History of severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to the measles vaccine;
 - c) Pregnancy;
 - d) Immunocompromised;
 - e) Has been >3 days since exposure;
 - f) Age <12 months;
- c. Chickenpox (varicella) post-exposure prophylaxis and meets all of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
 - i. Exposure to varicella within the past 10 days;
 - ii. Member lacks immunity to varicella;
 - iii. Varicella zoster immune globulin (VZIG) is currently unavailable;
 - iv. Meets any of the following (a – e):
 - a) Varicella vaccine is locally unavailable;
 - b) History of a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to the varicella vaccine;
 - c) Pregnancy;
 - d) Immunocompromised;
 - e) Newborn of mother who had varicella from 5 days before to 2 days after delivery;
- d. Rubella post-exposure prophylaxis (i and ii):
 - i. Recent exposure to rubella;
 - ii. Member is pregnant;
2. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a – e):
 - a. Hepatitis A (i, ii, or iii):
 - i. 0.1 mL/kg IM once;
 - ii. For anticipated exposure up to 2 months: 0.2 mL/kg IM once;
 - iii. For anticipated exposure 2 months or longer: 0.2 mL/kg IM every 2 months;

- b. Measles: 15 mL IM once;
- c. Varicella: 1.2 mL/kg IM once;
- d. Rubella: 0.55 mL/kg IM once;
- e. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/Commercial/HIM- Medical –

Hepatitis A: Up to 6 months

All other indications: One time approval (1 month)

HIM – refer to HIM.PA.103 for GamaSTAN S/D, if pharmacy benefit

R. Stiff Person Syndrome (off-label) (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of stiff person syndrome (also known as Moersch-Woltmann syndrome);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or neuromuscular specialist;
3. Failure of a benzodiazepine (e.g., diazepam) or baclofen at up to maximally indicated doses, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Request is for Gamunex-C (preferred);
 - b. Failure of Gamunex-C unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
 - a. 2 g/kg IV per treatment course;
 - b. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

S. Other diagnoses/indications

1. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PHAR.21 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

II. Continued Therapy

A. Kawasaki Syndrome/Incomplete (Atypical) Kawasaki Disease, Viral Prophylaxis (Hep A, Measles, Varicella, Rubella):

1. Member must be re-evaluated using initial approval criteria.

B. All Other Indications in Section I (must meet all):

1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;

2. Member is responding positively to therapy (*see Appendix D for examples*);
3. If request is for a dose increase, request meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a. Dose titration or conversion is appropriate per package insert labeling;
 - b. New dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration:

Medicaid/HIM-Medical – 6 months

HIM – 6 months for Cuvitru, Gammagard liquid, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, HyQvia (*refer to HIM.PA.103 for Bivigam, Carimune NF, Flebogamma DIF, GamaSTAN S/D, Gammaplex, Octagam, Privigen, if pharmacy benefit*)

Commercial – 6 months or to the member’s renewal date, whichever is longer

C. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2):

1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit and documentation supports positive response to therapy.

Approval duration: Duration of request or 6 months (whichever is less); or

2. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PHAR.21 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

III. Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized:

- A.** Non-FDA approved indications, which are not addressed in this policy, unless there is sufficient documentation of efficacy and safety according to the off label use policies – CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PHAR.21 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid or evidence of coverage documents;
- B.** The following conditions are considered not medically necessary:
 1. Acquired factor VIII inhibitors;
 2. Adrenoleukodystrophy;
 3. Alzheimers Disease;
 4. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
 5. Angioedema;
 6. Antiphospholipid syndrome;
 7. Aplastic anemia;
 8. Asthma;
 9. Autism;
 10. Autoimmune chronic urticaria;
 11. Behçet's syndrome;
 12. Cardiomyopathy, acute;
 13. Chronic fatigue syndrome;
 14. Chronic sinusitis;
 15. Cicatricial pemphigoid;
 16. Complex pain regional syndrome (CPRS) ;
 17. Congenital heart block;
 18. Cystic fibrosis;

19. Dermatitis, autoimmune blistering;
20. Diabetes mellitus;
21. Diamond-Blackfan anemia;
22. Dysautonomia, acute idiopathic;
23. Eczema;
24. Encephalopathy, acute;
25. Endotoxemia;
26. Epilepsy;
27. Goodpasture's syndrome;
28. Hemolytic transfusion reaction;
29. Hemolytic-uremic syndrome;
30. Hemophagocytic syndrome;
31. Idiopathic lumbosacral flexopathy;
32. Immune-mediated neutropenia;
33. Inclusion body myositis;
34. Infection prevention and control in newborns;
35. Intractable seizures;
36. Leukemia, acute lymphoblastic;
37. Lower motor neuron syndrome;
38. Multiple sclerosis - primary progressive or secondary types;
39. Myalgia, myositis, unspecified;
40. Myelopathy, HTLV-I associated;
41. Nephropathy, membranous;
42. Nephrotic syndrome;
43. Non-immune thrombocytopenia;
44. Ophthalmopathy, euthyroid;
45. Oral use;
46. Otitis media, recurrent;
47. Paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration;
48. Paraproteinemic neuropathy;
49. Pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infection (PANDAS);
50. POEMS syndrome (see General Information – Section IV for definition);
51. Polyarteritis nodosa;
52. Progressive lumbosacral plexopathy;
53. Radiculoneuritis, Lyme;
54. Rasmussen's syndrome;
55. Recurrent otitis media;
56. Recurrent spontaneous pregnancy loss;
57. Refractoriness to platelet transfusion;
58. Reiter's syndrome;
59. Renal failure, acute;
60. Rheumatoid arthritis (adult and juvenile);
61. Scleroderma;
62. Secondary immunodeficiencies induced by biologic therapies;
63. Sensory neuropathy;

- 64. Systemic Lupus Erythematosis;
- 65. Systemic vasculitides;
- 66. Thrombocytopenia (non-immune);
- 67. Vasculitis associated with other connective tissue diseases;
- 68. Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome;
- 69. Wegener's granulomatosis.

IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key

ACTH: adrenocorticotrophic hormone
 AIDP: acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
 CIDP: chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
 CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia
 CVID: common variable immunodeficiency
 DIF: dual inactivation plus nanofiltration
 FAIT: fetal alloimmune thrombocytopenia
 FDA: Food and Drug Administration
 GBS: Guillain Barre Syndrome
 HIV: human immunodeficiency virus
 HLA: human leukocyte antigen
 HPA: human platelet antigen
 IG: immune globulin
 IgA: immune globulin A

IgG: immune globulin G
 IgM: immune globulin M
 IMIG: immune globulin (IM route)
 ITP: immune thrombocytopenic purpura
 IVIG: immune globulin (IV route)
 MMN: multifocal motor neuropathy
 NAIT: neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia
 NF: nanofiltered
 NMDA: N-methyl D-aspartate
 PI: primary [humoral] immunodeficiency
 RhIG: Rh_o(D) immune globulin
 SCID: severe combined immunodeficiency disorders
 SCIG: immune globulin (SC route)
 S/D: solvent/detergent treated
 VZIG: varicella zoster immune globulin

Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives

This table provides a listing of preferred alternative therapy recommended in the approval criteria. The drugs listed here may not be a formulary agent for all relevant lines of business and may require prior authorization.

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
baclofen (Lioresal [®])	Stiff Person Syndrome* 20 mg PO BID or TID, or 50 to 1,600 mcg/day intrathecally	PO: 80 mg/day IT: 1600 mcg/day
diazepam (Valium [®])	Stiff Person Syndrome* 20 to 80 mg/day PO (given in divided doses)	Daily doses needed to control the disease can be as high as 100 to 200 mg/day in some patients
pyridostigmine (Mestinon [®]); Mestinon [®] Timespan	Myasthenia Gravis <u>Immediate Release (IR) tablets and syrup</u>	IR: 1,500 mg/day (adults) or 7

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
(pyridostigmine extended release)	<i>Adults:</i> 60 to 1,500 mg PO daily in divided doses (avg 600 mg PO daily) <i>Pediatrics*</i> : 1 mg/kg PO Q4 to 6 hrs <u>Extended Release</u> 180 to 540 mg PO QD or BID	mg/kg/day (pediatrics) ER: 1,080 mg/day
Rhophylac, WinRho SDF (Rh ₀ (D) immune globulin)	Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura in non-splenectomized, Rh₀(D) antigen positive patients <u>Initial:</u> 50 mcg/kg IV <u>Maintenance Therapy:</u> 25 to 60 mcg/kg IV	75 mcg/kg*
Immunosuppressive agents		
azathioprine (Imuran [®])	Dermatomyositis/Polymyositis*, Myasthenia Gravis* 2 mg/kg PO QD or 50 mg/day PO up to 2 to 3 mg/kg/day Pemphigus vulgaris and associated conditions* 2 to 3 mg/kg/day PO	3 mg/kg/day
cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan [®])	Dermatomyositis/Polymyositis* 1 to 3 mg/kg/day PO QD or 500 mg IV every 2 weeks for 6 doses Pemphigus vulgaris and associated conditions* 50 to 75 mg/day PO or pulsed regimen of 500 mg IV on day, and then every 4 weeks thereafter in combination with oral cyclophosphamide and dexamethasone	Not applicable
cyclosporine (Gengraf [®] , Neoral [®] , Sandimmune [®])	Dermatomyositis/Polymyositis* 5 to 10 mg/kg/day PO	Not applicable
methotrexate (Rheumatrex [®])	Dermatomyositis/Polymyositis* 10 to 25 mg/week PO/IV	50 mg/week
mycophenolate mofetil (Cellcept [®])	Dermatomyositis/Polymyositis* 250 to 500 mg PO BID, increasing to a target dose of 1,500-3,000 mg/day Pemphigus vulgaris and associated conditions* 35 to 45 mg/kg/day PO or 1 g PO BID	DM/PM: 3 g/day PV, etc: 2 g/day
tacrolimus (Prograf [®])	Dermatomyositis/Polymyositis*	Not applicable

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
	0.075mg/kg/day PO BID OR begin at 1 mg PO BID, increase to reach trough of 5-10 ng/ml	
Systemic corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone, prednisolone, methylprednisolone)	An equivalent dose of prednisone 1 mg/kg/day (with or without tapering)	2 mg/kg/day
<i>Disease-modifying therapies for relapsing remitting MS</i>		
Aubagio [®] (teriflunomide)	7 or 14 mg PO QD	14 mg/day
Avonex [®] , Rebif [®] (interferon beta-1a)	<i>Avonex</i> : 30 mcg IM Q week <i>Rebif</i> : 22 mcg or 44 mcg SC TIW	<i>Avonex</i> : 30 mcg/week <i>Rebif</i> : 44 mcg TIW
Betaseron [®] , Extavia [®] (interferon beta-1b)	250 mcg SC QOD	250 mg QOD
glatiramer acetate (Copaxone [®] , Glatopa [®])	<i>Copaxone</i> : 20 mg SC QD or 40 mg SC TIW <i>Glatopa</i> : 20 mg SC QD	<i>Copaxone</i> : 20 mg/day or 40 mg TIW <i>Glatopa</i> : 20 mg/day
Gilenya [™] (fingolimod)	0.5 mg PO QD	0.5 mg/day
Lemtrada [®] (alemtuzumab)	IV infusion for 2 treatment courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First course: 12 mg/day on 5 consecutive days • Second course: 12 mg/day on 3 consecutive days 12 months after first course 	See regimen
Novantrone [®] (mitoxantrone)	12 mg/m ² given as a short (approximately 5 to 15 minutes) IV every 3 months	Cumulative lifetime dose of ≥ 140 mg/m ²
Ocrevus [™] (ocrelizumab)	Initial: 300 mg IV, then 300 mg IV 2 weeks later Maintenance: 600 mg IV every 6 months	600 mg/6 months
Plegridy [®] (peginterferon beta-1a)	125 mcg SC Q2 weeks	125 mcg/2 weeks
Tecfidera [®] (dimethyl fumarate)	120 mg PO BID for 7 days, followed by 240 mg PO BID	480 mg/day

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
Tysabri [®] (natalizumab)	300 mg IV every 4 weeks	300 mg/4 weeks
Zinbryta [®] (daclizumab)	150 mg SC once monthly	150 mg/month

Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name[®] (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name[®]) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.

**Off-label*

Appendix C: Contraindications

Not applicable

Appendix D: General Information

- CLL:
 - These patients have a pattern of infection caused by encapsulated bacteria (Haemophilus influenzae, pneumococci, streptococci) which tends to be chronic and/or recurrent and does not demonstrate improvement with an adequate course of PO antibiotics and/or prophylactic antibiotics. Recurrent infections may include sinus infections, otitis media, bronchiectasis and pyogenic pneumonias.
- Dermatomyositis, Polymyositis:
 - IVIG may be medically necessary after less than 4 months trial of prednisone or prednisone combination therapies if the patient has profound, rapidly progressive and/or potentially life threatening muscular weakness (e.g., life-threatening aggressive disease with involvement of respiratory musculature, possibly requiring hospitalization, elective intubation and mechanical ventilatory support) and is refractory to or intolerant of previous therapy.
 - Failure or clinically significant adverse effects to continual high dose steroids in combination with other immunosuppressive agents is defined as the patient being unresponsive or poorly responsive to therapy (persistently elevated serum creatine kinase (CK) levels and/or lack of improvement on muscle strength improvement scales) or intolerant of therapy (i.e., steroid myopathy or severe osteoporosis).
 - Inclusion body myositis (IBM) is classified as one of the idiopathic inflammatory myopathies. However, despite some histologic similarities, the clinical manifestations, treatment and prognosis are different from DM and PM. IBM is relatively resistant to standard immunosuppressive therapy. In two clinical studies, IVIG was unable demonstrate objective improvement in the treatment of IBM.
- ITP:
 - Definitions of acute v. chronic ITP:
 - Per an International Working Group consensus panel of ITP experts, ITP is defined as newly diagnosed (diagnosis to 3 months), persistent (3 to 12 months from diagnosis), or chronic (lasting for more than 12 months). Although not formally validated, these definitions are supported and used by the American Society of Hematology (ASH).

- In clinical trials evaluating the efficacy and safety of IVIG in ITP, acute ITP was defined as condition duration of up to 6 months while chronic ITP was defined as condition duration of greater than 12 months.
- Per the 2011 ASH guidelines, response to treatment was defined by the following:
 - A response would be defined as a platelet count $\geq 30,000/\mu\text{L}$ and a greater than 2-fold increase in platelet count from baseline measured on 2 occasions > 7 days apart and the absence of bleeding.
 - A failure would be defined as a platelet count $< 30,000/\mu\text{L}$ or a less than 2-fold increase in platelet count from baseline or the presence of bleeding. Platelet count must be measured on 2 occasions more than a day apart.
- There have been reports of fatal intravascular hemolysis with Rho(D) immune globulin and specific monitoring is required. This therapy is not necessarily recommended over IVIG but can be used instead in patients who are Rh positive, have a negative direct antiglobulin test (DAT), and have not had a splenectomy.
- For acute ITP, a single dose of IVIG is used as first line treatment. For adults, a second dose may be given if necessary.
- (Acute) Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy or GBS:
 - GBS subtypes include the following: Acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (AIDP), Acute motor axonal neuropathy (AMAN), Acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy (AMSAN), and Miller Fisher Syndrome (MFS).
 - Miller Fisher syndrome is a rare, acute polyneuropathy characterized by ataxia (abnormal muscle coordination), ophthalmoplegia (paralysis of the eye muscles), and areflexia (absence of the reflexes).
 - Elevated CSF protein, with a normal CSF white blood cell count, is often present; fifty to 66 percent the first week of symptoms and ≥ 75 percent the third week.
 - GBS and AIDP typically progresses over 2 weeks, and the majority of patients achieve nadir of the disease by four weeks.
 - Initiation of IVIG within 2 weeks of symptom onset appears to be as effective as plasma exchange (PE).
 - The combination of IVIG and plasmapheresis used together is not better than either treatment used alone.
 - The combination of IVIG and IV methylprednisolone was not more effective than IVIG alone.
 - Immunoabsorption is an alternative technique to PE that removes immunoglobulins. There is insufficient evidence to recommend the use of immunoabsorption for GBS.
 - CSF filtration is as effective as PE for treatment of GBS.
 - Pulmonary function risk factors include one or more of the following:
 - Forced vital capacity < 20 mL/kg
 - Maximal inspiratory pressure < 30 cm H₂O
 - Maximal inspiratory pressure < 40 cm H₂O
 - 30% reduction in vital capacity from baseline
- (Chronic) Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy or CIDP:
 - The definition of CIDP includes multifocal acquired demyelinating sensory and motor neuropathy (MADSAM) variant or when Sensory CIDP exists with other causes of neuropathy such as diabetes and Charcot-Marie-Tooth (CMT), as evidenced by superimposed features of CIDP.

- IVIG, corticosteroids, and plasmapheresis are all considered first-line treatments for patients with moderate to severe disability. Patient-specific factors may determine the appropriate choice of therapy.
- As evidence of progression is more significant than the level of disability, mild cases of CIDP may not need to be treated aggressively if they are stable, but any signs of progression warrants effective treatment with IVIG to begin immediately.
- Plasmapheresis has not been shown to be more effective than IVIG, however, it may be used in patients who are unresponsive to both IVIG and corticosteroid therapy.
- **Kawasaki:**
 - The efficacy of intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) administered in the acute phase of Kawasaki disease in reducing the prevalence of coronary artery abnormalities is well-established. The mechanism of action of IVIG in treating Kawasaki disease is unknown; however IVIG appears to have a generalized anti-inflammatory effect.
 - For patients with persistent or recurrent fever after initial IVIG infusion, IVIG retreatment may be useful. Failure to respond usually is defined as persistent or recrudescent fever ≥ 36 hours after completion of the initial IVIG infusion. Most experts recommend retreatment with IVIG, 2 g/kg. The putative dose-response effect of IVIG forms the theoretical basis for this approach.
- **Kidney Transplant:**
 - Centene considers the combination of intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) and Rituxan (rituximab) for desensitization prior to renal transplantation, investigational at this time. Larger, prospective, randomized controlled trials are needed to evaluate the long-term efficacy and safety of this treatment and to compare this protocol with the current treatment of IVIG alone.
 - In a retrospective analysis of 50 kidney transplant patients at Johns Hopkins Hospital, all patients were live donor HLA incompatible recipients. Desensitization included plasmapheresis with low dose IVIG, mycophenolate and tacrolimus, and intraoperative induction therapy with anti-IL2 receptor antibodies. Twenty five of the higher risk patients also received rituximab (375 mg/m²) the day prior to transplant. There was no significant difference in the incidence of acute rejection within the first 3 months of transplant between the two groups. Further randomized, controlled trials are still needed.
- **MMN:**
 - Although not required for diagnosis, the presence of a high titer ($>1:1000$) of serum Immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibody directed against ganglioside-monodialic acid (IgM Anti-GM1 antibodies) provides independent support for MMN ($> 80\%$ of patients).
 - Although no reports exist of controlled trials of immunosuppressive drugs in patients with multifocal motor neuropathy, there are a series of anecdotal reports of patients who transiently responded to oral or pulsed doses of cyclophosphamide, however, this treatment was associated with significant side effects, related in part to the cumulative dose of cyclophosphamide.
- **MM:**
 - Plateau phase is defined as the time when other causative organisms that may be present due to dysfunction in other immunologic cells besides the B-cell lines of

- defense are less likely to be present. IVIG in any other phase is considered **not** medically necessary.
- These patients have a pattern of infection caused by encapsulated bacteria (Haemophilus influenzae, pneumococci, streptococci) which tends to be chronic and/or recurrent and does not demonstrate improvement with an adequate course of PO antibiotics and/or prophylactic antibiotics. Recurrent infections may include sinus infections, otitis media, bronchiectasis and pyogenic pneumonias.
 - MS:
 - The clinical course of MS usually falls within one of the following categories, with the potential for progression from one pattern to a more serious one:
 - Relapsing-remitting MS: This form of MS is characterized by clearly defined acute attacks with full recovery or with some remaining neurological signs/symptoms and residual deficit upon recovery. The periods between disease relapses are characterized by a lack of disease progression.
 - Secondary progressive MS: The disease begins with an initial relapsing-remitting course, followed by progression at a variable rate that may also include occasional relapses and minor remissions.
 - Progressive-relapsing MS: Persons with progressive-relapsing MS experience progressive disease from onset, with clear, acute relapses that may or may not resolve with full recovery. Unlike relapsing-remitting MS, the periods between relapses are characterized by continuing disease progression.
 - Primary progressive MS: The disease shows gradual progression of disability from its onset, without plateaus or remissions or with occasional plateaus and temporary minor improvements.
 - MG:
 - Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a disorder of neuromuscular function that is characterized by fatigue and weakness of the muscular system without atrophy or sensory deficits.
 - Myasthenia “Crisis” refers to exacerbation sufficient to endanger life, and usually involves respiratory failure in MG, therefore would not include disabled patients who are able to walk with or without assistance.
 - Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIG) has not been shown to be superior to plasmapheresis in the treatment of life-threatening myasthenia gravis.
 - High-dose IVIG may temporarily modify the immune system and suppress autoantibody production to improve severe myasthenia gravis symptoms. The effect of IVIG is seen typically in less than a week, and the benefit can last for three to six weeks. IVIG is used to quickly reverse an exacerbation of myasthenia.
 - According to the European Federation of Neurological Studies (EFNS) guidelines on the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in treatment of neurological diseases, the efficacy of IVIG has been proven acute exacerbations of myasthenia gravis and short-term treatment of severe MG (level A recommendation).
 - A small clinical trial conducted by Wegner and Ahmed showed that long-term IVIG was effective. This trial included six patients who were anti-AChR-Ab-positive. These patients received IVIG at a dosage of 400 mg/kg/day for 5 days then a maintenance therapy of 400 mg/kg for 1 day every 3 to 4 months. After a 2 year follow up, all patients maintained a good functional status and side effects from IVIG did not increase.

- NAIT:
 - NAIT is caused by maternal alloantibodies directed against fetal (paternally inherited) platelet antigens as a result of feto-maternal transplacental passage of incompatible platelets during pregnancy.
 - HPA-1a is the platelet-specific antigen implicated in most cases of neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia.
 - Administering IVIG to the mother during pregnancy is the most successful strategy for increasing the fetal platelet count and has become the recommended standard treatment of known fetal alloimmune thrombocytopenia.
 - Studies have shown that weekly infusions (1 g/kg maternal body weight) beginning at 20 to 24 weeks' gestation stabilize or increase the fetal platelet count in fetuses with documented alloimmune thrombocytopenia.
 - In very high-risk pregnancies (intracranial hemorrhage in a previous sibling before 30 weeks' gestation), some investigators recommend starting IVIG therapy as early as 12 to 14 weeks' gestation.
 - Although the mechanism of action of IVIG in FAIT is not clearly defined, it is postulated that IVIG decreases maternal alloantibodies and may also block transplacental transport of maternal antiplatelet antibodies.
 - There is still no consensus on the optimal protocol for managing IVIG after it is begun.
- Paraneoplastic Syndromes
 - Paraneoplastic syndromes are the remote effects of a cancer unrelated to the effects of the tumor or its metastasis. Sometimes they are associated with low immune globulin values and sometimes they are associated with autoantibodies.
 - The combination of IVIG, cyclophosphamide, and methylprednisolone in patients with paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration and antineuronal antibodies is not effective.
 - Anti-NMDA encephalitis
 - Although no standard of care for anti-NMDA encephalitis exists, on the basis of data from the reviews completed, concurrent IVIG (0.4 g/kg per day for 5 days) and methylprednisolone (1 g/day for 5 days) is preferred over plasma exchange.
 - If no response is seen after 10 days, a second-line therapy is started.
 - Although there is a paucity of randomized controlled and comparative trials regarding the use of IVIG for this disorder, because of the severity of anti-NMDA encephalitis and on the basis of data from the completed reviews and case series, it has been noted that individuals who received early tumor treatment (usually with immunotherapy) had better outcome and fewer neurological relapses than the rest of the patients,
 - IVIG given concurrently with corticosteroids has been determined to assist with full or substantial recovery in approximately 75% of the individuals with anti-NMDA encephalitis.
 - Opsoclonus-myoclonus-syndrome or "dancing eyes-dancing feet" syndrome is a rare neurological disorder that affects infants and young children and has been described in adult patients with cancer

- The current therapeutic strategies for OMS provide a broad spectrum of nonselective immunotherapies, including noncytotoxic and cytotoxic drugs, intravenous immunoglobulins, ACTH and plasma exchange
- Intravenous immunoglobulin G is occasionally used as an alternative to ACTH.
- Altogether, the available evidence suggests that IVIG may be an effective treatment in parainfectious and idiopathic OMS.
- Treatment with IVIG has been reported in a few idiopathic adult-onset OMS cases in literature and they have concluded that idiopathic OMS presents an age dependent prognosis and immunotherapy. IVIG seems to be associated with a faster recovery.
- Trends in the standard of care of OMS report that ACTH, prednisone, and intravenous immunoglobulin were used with equal frequency, but ACTH was associated with the best early response
- Parvovirus B19 Infection
 - Human parvovirus B19 infection can give rise to the loss of mature red blood cells, severe anemia and the formation of immune complexes.
 - A robust antibody response is necessary for virus clearance and control of the infection.
 - IVIG has been shown to be effective in recurrent infection in augmenting the inadequate humoral immune response. Based on the evidence available, IVIG therapy has become the standard of care if the aplastic crisis becomes prolonged, even though there are no definitive clinical trials demonstrating the efficacy of HPV B19-induced anemia.
 - Use of IVIG for treatment in parvovirus B19 infection is a category 2A NCCN recommendation
 - IVIG dose adjustments:
 - Adjustment of the IVIG dose and time interval between doses should be based on trough levels measured every month for the first three months of therapy and again at six months
 - Adjustments to infusion rates and measuring of serum IgG levels may be needed during infections or in persons who have a high catabolism of infused IgG
 - To reduce infection frequency in immunodeficient patients, serum trough levels should be maintained at 670-730 mg/dl, a value close to the lower limit of normal. All IgG trough levels outside of the low normal range of 6.7-7.3 mg/dl require dosage adjustment.
- Pemphigus Vulgaris and related conditions:
 - IVIG therapy for Pemphigus Vulgaris must be used only for short-term therapy and not as a maintenance therapy.
 - IVIG dose adjustments:
 - Adjustment of the IVIG dose and time interval between doses should be based on trough levels measured every month for the first three months of therapy and again at six months
 - Adjustments to infusion rates and measuring of serum (immunoglobulin G) IgG levels may be needed during infections or in persons who have a high catabolism of infused IgG

- To reduce infection frequency in immunodeficient patients, serum trough levels should be maintained at 670-730 mg/dl, a value close to the lower limit of normal. All IgG trough levels outside of the low normal range of 6.7-7.3 mg/dl require dosage adjustment.
- For Pemphigus Vulgaris, Pemphigus Foliaceus, Bullous Pemphigoid, Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (a.k.a. Cicatricial Pemphigoid), Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita: the treatment is considered complete when the patient is free of disease after a 16-week interval between the last two infusion cycles;
- Examples of clinically significant adverse effects to corticosteroids, immunosuppressive agents (e.g., cyclophosphamide, azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil) are diabetes or fractures from chronic steroid use.
- Black Box Warning: Thrombosis, renal dysfunction, acute renal failure, osmotic nephrosis, and death may occur.
- PI:
 - Common variable immunodeficiency (CVID), the most frequently diagnosed primary immunodeficiency, is characterized by a low serum IgG level antibody deficiency at least 2 SDs below the mean for age, with most patients having concurrent deficiencies of IgA and IgM. Many Patients with CVID have IgG levels below 639 that require IVIG. However, there are rare instances when a patient will have normal IgG levels. The serum immunoglobulin measurement alone does not establish a diagnosis of CVID. A definitive diagnosis of CVID is established when a patient does not demonstrate a prolonged antibody response to immunization with protein antigens (e.g., tetanus) or carbohydrate antigens (e.g., pneumococcal capsular polysaccharides such as pneumovax).
 - The gamma globulin band consists of 5 immunoglobulins: about 80% immunoglobulin G (IgG), 15% immunoglobulin A (IgA), 5% immunoglobulin M (IgM), 0.2% immunoglobulin D (IgD), and a trace of immunoglobulin E (IgE).
 - The use of intravenous immune globulin should be reserved for patients with serious defects of antibody function. All immune deficiency conditions require ongoing monitoring of the patient's clinical condition with measurement of pre-infusion (trough) serum IgG levels.
 - For lifelong treatment serum trough IgG levels should be measured before the infusion, and then monitored every 3 months to maintain low normal level (usually 400 – 600 mg/dl).
 - See Appendix E: Reference Ranges for Immune Globulin Levels
- Stiff Person Syndrome
 - Paraneoplastic Stiff-man syndrome (also known as Moersch-Woltmann syndrome) is a rare progressive neurological disorder characterized by progressive rigidity and stiffness of the axial musculature, associated with painful spasms, primarily in the lower limbs, neck and trunk.
 - Symptoms are related to autoantibodies directed against glutamic acid decarboxylase in the nervous system called anti-GAD antibodies. This antibody marker, which is an antibody to an enzyme found both in the pancreas and in nerve tissue, is found in high concentrations in classical Stiff-man syndrome.
 - In most cases, improvement in symptoms occurs with combinations of diazepam and baclofen, often in reasonably high dosage. Where all drug treatments fail to give

sufficient relief from spasms and pain, treatment is directed against the underlying immunologic condition with drug choices consisting of steroids (either intravenous or orally), plasma exchange or pooled IVIG.

- Current treatments do not offer or lead to a cure. However, they are able to control symptoms in the majority of patients.

Appendix E: Reference Ranges for Immune Globulin Levels

- The Mayo Clinic suggests the following reference ranges of immune globulins:

Age	IgG	IgA	IgM
0 to <5 months	100-334 mg/dL	7-37 mg/dL	26-122 mg/dL
5 to <9 months	164-588 mg/dL	16-50 mg/dL	32-132 mg/dL
9 to <15 months	246-904 mg/dL	27-66 mg/dL	40-143 mg/dL
15 to <24 months	313-1,170 mg/dL	36-79 mg/dL	46-152 mg/dL
2 to <4 years	295-1,156 mg/dL	27-246 mg/dL	37-184 mg/dL
4 to <7 years	386-1,470 mg/dL	29-256 mg/dL	37-224 mg/dL
7 to <10 years	462-1,682 mg/dL	34-274 mg/dL	38-251 mg/dL
10 to <13 years	503-1,719 mg/dL	42-295 mg/dL	41-255 mg/dL
13 to <16 years	509-1,580 mg/dL	52-319 mg/dL	45-244 mg/dL
16 to <18 years	487-1,327 mg/dL	60-337 mg/dL	49-201 mg/dL
> or =18 years	767-1,590 mg/dL	61-356 mg/dL	37-286 mg/d

V. Dosage and Administration

Refer to full prescribing information for specific dosage instructions. Dosage must be individualized and is highly variable depending on the nature and severity of the disease and on the individual patient response (e.g., serum IgG trough levels). There is no absolute maximum dosage of immune globulin or hyaluronidase.

Drug Name	Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Bivigam	PI	<u>Initial:</u> 300 to 800 mg/kg IV every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable
Carimune NF	ITP	<u>Initial:</u> 0.4 g/kg IV QD consecutively on days 2 to 5	Not applicable
	PI	<u>Initial:</u> 0.4 to 0.8 g/kg IV every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable
Cuvitru	PI	<u>Initial:</u> Previous IGIV/HyQvia dose in grams divided by number of weeks between IV doses and multiplied by 1.30. Give SC at regular intervals QD to every 2 weeks beginning 1 week after last IV or HyQvia dose	Not applicable
Flebogamma 5%	PI	<u>Initial:</u> 300 to 600 mg/kg IV every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable

Drug Name	Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Flebogamma 10%	ITP	1 g/kg IV QD for 2 consecutive days	Not applicable
	PI	<u>Initial:</u> 300 to 600 mg/kg IV every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable
Gamastan S/D	Hepatitis A Prophylaxis	<u>Household and institutional case contacts:</u> 0.1 mL/kg IM once <u>Travel to Hepatitis A-endemic areas:</u> Up to 1 month stay: 0.1 mL/kg IM once Up to 2 months stay: 0.2 mL/kg IM once 2 months or longer stay: 0.2 mL/kg IM every 2 months	0.1 mL/kg as a single dose or 0.2 mL/kg every 2 months
	Measles Postexposure Prophylaxis	0.25 mL/kg IM once	0.25 mL/kg
	Rubella Postexposure Prophylaxis	0.55 mL/kg IM once	0.55 mL/kg
	Varicella Postexposure Prophylaxis	0.6 to 1.2 mL/kg IM once	1.2 mL/kg
Gammagard Liquid	MMN	0.5 to 2.4 g/kg/month IV	Not applicable
	PI	<u>Initial:</u> IV: 300 to 600 mg/kg every 3 to 4 weeks SC: Previous IGIV dose in grams divided by number of weeks between IV doses and multiplied by 1.37	Not applicable
Gammagard S/D Less IgA	CLL	400 mg/kg IV every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable
	ITP	1 g/kg IV, up to 3 doses on alternate days	Not applicable
	KS	1 g/kg IV single dose or 400 mg/kg IV QD for four consecutive days	Not applicable
	PI	<u>Initial:</u> IV: 300 to 600 mg/kg every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable

Drug Name	Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
		SC: Previous IGIV dose in grams divided by number of weeks between IV doses and multiplied by 1.37	
Gammaked	CIDP	<u>Loading dose:</u> 2 g/kg IV given in divided doses over 2 to 4 consecutive days <u>Maintenance dose:</u> 1 g/kg IV every 3 weeks	Not applicable
	ITP	1 g/kg IV QD given on 2 consecutive days or 0.4 g/kg IV QD given on 5 consecutive days	Not applicable
	PI	<u>Initial:</u> IV: 300 to 600 mg/kg every 3 to 4 weeks SC: Previous IGIV dose in grams divided by number of weeks between IV doses and multiplied by 1.37	Not applicable
Gammaplex	ITP	1 g/kg IV QD for 2 consecutive days	Not applicable
	PI	<u>Initial:</u> 300 to 800 mg/kg IV every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable
Gamunex-C	CIDP	2 g/kg IV given in divided doses over 2 to 4 consecutive days	Not applicable
	ITP	1 g/kg IV QD on 2 consecutive days, or 0.4 g/kg IV QD given on 5 consecutive days	Not applicable
	PI	<u>Initial:</u> IV: 300 to 600 mg/kg every 3 to 4 weeks SC: Previous IGIV dose in grams divided by number of weeks between IV doses and multiplied by 1.37	Not applicable
Hizentra	CIDP	0.2 to 0.4 g/kg SC per week	Not applicable
	PI	Previous IGIV dose in grams divided by number of weeks between IV doses and	Not applicable

Drug Name	Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
		multiplied by 1.37. Give SC at regular intervals QD to every 2 weeks beginning 1 to 2 weeks after last IV or SC dose depending on dosing regimen.	
HyQvia	PI	If IG therapy naïve or switching from IGSC: 300 to 600 mg/kg every 3 to 4 weeks after initial ramp-up (see manufacturer labeling) If switching from IGIV therapy: Give SC at same dose and frequency as previous IV therapy after initial ramp-up (see manufacturer labeling)	Not applicable
Octagam 5%	PI	<u>Initial:</u> 300 to 600 mg/kg IV every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable
Octagam 10%	ITP	1 g/kg IV QD for 2 consecutive days	Not applicable
Privigen	CIDP	<u>Loading dose:</u> 2 g/kg IV in divided doses over 2 to 5 consecutive days <u>Maintenance dose:</u> 1 g/kg IV every 3 weeks	Not applicable
	ITP	1 g/kg IV QD for 2 consecutive days	Not applicable
	PI	<u>Initial:</u> 200 to 800 mg/kg IV every 3 to 4 weeks	Not applicable

VI. Product Availability

Drug	Availability
<i>IV administration - ready to use</i>	
Bivigam (10%)	Single-use vial: 5, 10 gram
Flebogamma DIF (5%)	Single-use vial: 0.5, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 gram
Flebogamma DIF (10%)	Single-use vial: 5, 10, 20 gram
Gammaplex (5%)	Single-use bottle: 2.5, 5, 10, 20 gram
Octagam (5%)	Single-use bottle: 1, 2, 2.5, 5, 10, 25 gram
Octagam (10%)	Single-use bottle: 2, 5, 10, 20 gram
Privigen (10%)	Single-use vial: 5, 10, 20, 40 gram
<i>IV administration - lyophilized powder for reconstitution</i>	
Carimune NF	Single-use vial: 6, 12 gram
<i>IV administration - freeze dried for reconstitution</i>	

Drug	Availability
Gammagard S/D	5% single-use bottle: 5 gram 10% single-use bottle: 10 gram
<i>IV or SC administration - ready to use</i>	
Gammagard Liquid (10%)	Single-use bottle: 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 30 gram
Gammaked (10%)	Single-use bottle: 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 gram
Gamunex-C (10%)	Single-use bottle: 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 40 gram
<i>SC administration - ready to use</i>	
Cuvitru (20%)	Single-use vial: 1, 2, 4, 8 gram
Hizentra (20%)	Single-use vial: 1, 2, 4, 10 gram
HyQvia (10%) IgG and 160 U/mL recombinant human hyaluronidase* *Hyaluronidase increases permeability of the local SC tissue for approximately 24 to 48 hours.	2.5 g/25 mL, 5 g/50 mL, 10 g/100 mL, 20 g/200 mL, 30 g/300 mL
<i>IM administration - ready to use</i>	
GamaSTAN S/D (15-18%)	Single-use vial: 2 and 10 mL

VII. References

1. Bivigam Prescribing Information. Boca Raton, FL: Biotest Pharmaceuticals Corporation; October 2013. Available at http://www.bivigam.com/clientuploads/pdfs/Prescribing_Information.pdf. Accessed May 15, 2018.
2. Carimune NF Prescribing Information. Kankakee, IL: CSL Behring, LLC; September 2013. Available at <http://www.cslbehring-us.com/products/Carimune.htm>. Accessed May 15, 2018.
3. Cuvitru Prescribing Information. Westlake Village, CA: Baxalta US, Inc.; September 2016. Available at http://www.shirecontent.com/PI/PDFS/Cuvitru_USA_ENG.PDF. Accessed May 15, 2018.
4. Flebogamma 10% DIF Prescribing Information. Los Angeles, CA: Grifols Biologicals, Inc.; July 2017. Available at <https://www.grifols.com/documents/10192/63615/flebo10-ft-us-en/f477695f-32d7-4d2b-bdb6-85f49d8eab67>. Accessed May 15, 2018.
5. Flebogamma 5% DIF Prescribing Information. Los Angeles, CA: Grifols Biologicals, Inc.; July 2017. Available at http://www.grifols.com/documents/10192/69257/ft_flebogamma_5_dif_eeuu_EN/2224ef9e-34e5-4808-afde-d470dba5825d. Accessed May 15, 2018.
6. GamaSTAN S/D Prescribing Information. Research Triangle Park, NC: Grifols Therapeutics, Inc.; June 2017. Available at http://www.grifolsusa.com/documents/10192/61676/ft_gamastan_s_d_immune_globulin_eeuu.en/01c7af9f-49f6-4b84-9c36-5593d06bb9fc. Accessed May 15, 2018.
7. Gammagard Liquid Prescribing Information. Westlake Village, CA: Baxalta US Inc.; June 2016. Available at <http://www.gammagard.com/MMN/prescribing-information.html>. Accessed May 15, 2018.
8. Gammagard S/D Prescribing Information. Westlake Village, CA: Baxalta US Inc.; June 2017. Available at: <http://www.gammagard.com/MMN/prescribing-information.html>. Accessed May 15, 2018.

9. Gammaked Prescribing Information. Research Triangle Park, NC: Grifols Therapeutics Inc.; September 2016. Available at <http://www.gammaked.com/>. Accessed May 15, 2018
10. Gammaplex Prescribing Information. Durham, NC: BPL Inc.; December 2016. Available at <http://www.gammaplex.com/>. Accessed May 15, 2018
11. Gamunex-C Prescribing Information. Research Triangle Park, NC: Grifols Therapeutics, Inc.; March 2017. Available <http://www.gamunex-c.com/en/web/gamunex/hcp/home>. Accessed May 15, 2018
12. Hizentra Prescribing Information. Kankakee, IL: CSL Behring LLC; March 2018. Available at <http://www.hizentra.com/professional/prescribing-information.aspx>. Accessed May 15, 2018
13. HyQvia Prescribing Information. Westlake Village, CA: Baxalta US Inc.; September 2016. Available at <http://www.hyqvia.com/>. Accessed May 9, 2017.
14. Octagam 5% Prescribing Information. Hoboken, NJ: Octapharma USA, Inc.; April 2015. Available at http://www.octagamus.net/B.840.014.USA_420x340_02_2014.pdf. Accessed May 15, 2018
15. Octagam 10% Prescribing Information. Hoboken, NJ: Octapharma USA, Inc.; August 2015. Available at <http://www.octagamus.net/>. Accessed September 15, 2018.
16. Privigen Prescribing Information. Kankakee, IL: CSL Behring, LLC; September 2017. Available at <http://labeling.cslbehring.com/PI/US/Privigen/EN/Privigen-Prescribing-Information.pdf>. Accessed May 15, 2018
17. Micromedex® Healthcare Series [Internet database]. Greenwood Village, Colo: Thomson Healthcare. Updated periodically. Accessed May 15, 2018.
18. Clinical Pharmacology [database online]. Tampa, FL: Gold Standard, Inc.; 2018. Available at: <http://www.clinicalpharmacology-ip.com/>.
19. Perez EE, Orange JS, Bonilla F, et al. Update on the use of immunoglobulin in human disease: a review of evidence. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. March 2017;139(3):S1-S46.
20. Patwa HS, Chaudhry V, So YT, et al. Evidence-based guideline: intravenous immunoglobulin in the treatment of neuromuscular disorders. Report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*. 2012 Mar 27;78(13):1009-15. Available at: <http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=36895&search=inflammatory+demyelinating>. Accessed May 15, 2018.
21. Association of British Neurologists (ABN). Guidelines for the Use of Intravenous Immunoglobulin in Neurologic Diseases. London, UK: ABN; March 2002.
22. Elovaara I, Apostolski S, van Doorn P, et al. EFNS guidelines for the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in treatment of neurological diseases: EFNS task force on the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in treatment of neurological diseases. *Eur J Neurol*. 2008 Sep;15(9):893-908.
23. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma Version 5.2018. Available at https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cll.pdf. Accessed May 15, 2018.
24. Koler RC, Montemarano A. Dermatomyositis. *Am Fam Physician*. 2001 Nov 1;64(9):1565-1573. Available at: <http://www.aafp.org/afp/20011101/1565.html>.
25. Lam CG, Manlhiot C, Pullenayegum EM, Feldman BM. Efficacy of intravenous Ig therapy in juvenile dermatomyositis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011 Dec;70(12):2089-94.

26. Marie I, Mouthon L. Therapy of polymyositis and dermatomyositis. *Autoimmun Rev.* 2011 Nov;11(1):6-13.
27. Miyasaka N, Hara M, Koike T, et al. Effects of intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in Japanese patients with polymyositis and dermatomyositis resistant to corticosteroids: a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial. *Mod Rheumatol* 2012;22(3):382-93.
28. Dalakas MC, Koffman B, Fujii M, Spector S, Sivakumar K, Cupler E. A controlled study of intravenous immunoglobulin combined with prednisone in the treatment of IBM. *Neurology* 2001;56:323-7.
29. Dalakas MC, Sonies B, Dambrosia J, Sekul E, Cupler E, Sivakumar K. Treatment of inclusion-body myositis with IVIG: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Neurology* 1997;48:712-6.
30. El-Bayoumi MA, El-Refaey AM, Abdelkader AM, et al. Comparison of intravenous immunoglobulin and plasma exchange in treatment of mechanically ventilated children with Guillain Barré syndrome: a randomized study. *Crit Care* 2011 Jul 11;15(4):R164.
31. George JN, Woolf SH, Raskob GE, et al. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura: a practice guidelines developed by explicit methods for the American Society of Hematology. *Blood* 1996;88(1):3-40.
32. Neunert C, Lim W, Crowther M, et al. The American Society of Hematology 2011 evidence-based practice guideline for immune thrombocytopenia. *Blood* 2011;117(16):4190-4207.
33. Portielje JEA, Westendorp RGJ, Kluin-Nelemans HC, Brand A. Morbidity and mortality in adults with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. *Blood* 2001;97(9):2549-2554.
34. Sander HW, Latov N. Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy *Neurology*. 2003 Apr 1; 60(8 Suppl 3): S8-15. Available at: <http://www.cidpusa.org/P/VARIANTA.htm>. Accessed May 15, 2018.
35. Joint Task Force of the EFNS and the PNS. European Federation of Neurological Societies/Peripheral Nerve Society Guideline on management of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: report of a joint task force of the European Federation of Neurological Societies and the Peripheral Nerve Society--First Revision. *European Journal of Neurology*. 2010 17: 356-363. Available at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-1331.2009.02930.x/epdf15>.
36. Chart of contraindications and precautions to commonly used vaccines (childhood and adult vaccines). In: Centers for Disease Control. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html>. Last reviewed July 12, 2017; last updated May 9, 2018. Accessed May 15, 2018.
37. Habicht A, Bröker V, Blume C, et al. Increase of infectious complications in ABO-incompatible kidney transplant recipients--a single centre experience. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2011 Dec;26(12):4124-31. Epub 2011 May 28.
38. Jordan SC, Toyoda M, Kahwaji J, et al. Clinical aspects of intravenous immunoglobulin use in solid organ transplant recipients. *Am J Transplant*. 2011 Feb;11(2):196-202. Epub 2011 Jan 10.
39. Taal: Brenner and Rector's *The Kidney*, 9th ed. 2011 Saunders, An Imprint of Elsevier. Kidney Transplantation.
40. Vo AA. Use of intravenous immune globulin and rituximab for desensitization of highly HLA-sensitized patients awaiting kidney transplantation. *Transplantation*. May 15, 2010; 89(9): 1095-102.

41. Jordan SC, Vo AA, Peng A, et al. Intravenous Gammaglobulin (IVIG): A Novel Approach to Improve Transplant Rates and Outcomes in Highly HLA-Sensitized Patients. *American Journal of Transplantation* 2006;6: 459-466. Available at: <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1600-6143.2005.01214.x?cookieSet=1>
42. Clinicaltrials.gov. Desensitization of Highly Sensitized Deceased Donor Renal Transplantation Candidates. ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00986947. Available at: <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00986947?term=Rituximab+and+Intravenous+Immunoglobulin+%28IVIG%29+for+Desensitization+in+Renal+Transplantation&rank=3>. Accessed January 24, 2017
43. Clinicaltrials.gov. Rituximab + Immune Globulin Intravenous (IVIG) for Desensitization. ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01178216. Available at: <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01178216?term=Rituximab+and+Intravenous+Immunoglobulin+%28IVIG%29+for+Desensitization+in+Renal+Transplantation&rank=2>. Accessed January 24, 2017
44. Clinicaltrials.gov. Desensitization Protocol for Highly Sensitized Patients on the Waiting List for Kidney Transplant. ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01502267. Available at: <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01502267?term=Rituximab+and+Intravenous+Immunoglobulin+%28IVIG%29+for+Desensitization+in+Renal+Transplantation&rank=4>. Accessed January 24, 2017
45. Olney RK, Lewis RA, Putnam TD, Campellone JV Jr. Consensus criteria for the diagnosis of multifocal motor neuropathy. *Muscle Nerve* 2003;27:117-121. National Guideline Clearinghouse. European Federation of Neurological Societies/Peripheral Nerve Society Guideline on management of paraproteinemic demyelinating neuropathies. Report of a joint task force of the European Federation of Neurological Societies and the Peripheral Nerve Society. *J Peripher Nerv Syst* 2006;11(1):9-19.
46. Harbo T, Andersen H, Jakobsen J. Long-term therapy with high doses of subcutaneous immunoglobulin in multifocal motor neuropathy. *Neurology* 2010;75(15):1377-80.
47. Lehmann HC, Hartung HP. Plasma exchange and intravenous immunoglobulins: mechanism of action in immune-mediated neuropathies. *J Neuroimmunol* 2011;231(1-2):61-9.
48. Azulay JP, Blin O, Pouget J, et al. Intravenous immunoglobulin treatment in patients with motor neuron syndromes associated with anti-GM1 antibodies: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Neurology* 1994;44(3 Pt 1):429-32.
49. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Multiple Myeloma Version 4.2018. Available at <http://www.nccn.org>. Accessed May 15, 2018.
50. Blombery P, Prince HM, Worth LJ, et al. Prophylactic intravenous immunoglobulin during autologous haemopoietic stem cell transplantation for multiple myeloma is not associated with reduced infectious complications. *Ann Hematol.* 2011 Oct;90(10):1167-72.
51. Kirch W, Gold R, Hensel M, et al. Assessment of immunoglobulins in a long-term non-interventional study (SIGNS Study). Rationale, design, and methods. *Med Klin (Munich)*. 2010 Sep;105(9):647-51
52. Chapel HM, Hargreaves R, et al. Randomized trial of intravenous immunoglobulin as prophylaxis against infection in plateau-phase multiple myeloma. *Lancet.* 1994; 343: 1059-1063.
53. Musto P, Brugiattelli M, Carotenuto M. Prophylaxis against infections with intravenous immunoglobulins in multiple myeloma. *Br J Haematol.* 1995 Apr;89(4):945-6

54. Buttmann M, Rieckmann P. Treating multiple sclerosis with monoclonal antibodies. *Expert Rev Neurother*. 2008 Mar;8(3):433-55
55. Zohren F, Toutzaris D, Klärner V, et al. The monoclonal anti-VLA-4 antibody natalizumab mobilizes CD34+ hematopoietic progenitor cells in humans. *Blood*. 2008 Apr 1;111(7):3893-5.
56. Clerico M, Rivoiro C, Contessa G, et al. The therapy of multiple sclerosis with immune-modulating or immunosuppressive drug A critical evaluation based upon evidence based parameters and published systematic reviews. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*. 2007 Dec 27;
57. Fiore D. Multiple sclerosis and Natalizumab. *Am J Ther*. 2007 Nov-Dec;14(6):555-60.
58. Engelhardt B, Kappos L. Natalizumab: targeting alpha4-integrins in multiple sclerosis. *Neurodegener Dis*. 2008;5(1):16-22.
59. Mareckova H, Havrdova E, Krasulova E, et al. Natalizumab in the treatment of patients with multiple sclerosis: first experience. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 2007 Sep;1110:465-73.
60. Horga A, Horga de la Parte JF. Natalizumab in the treatment of multiple sclerosis. *Rev Neurol*. 2007 Sep 1-15;45(5):293-303.
61. Greenberg BM, Balcer L, Calabresi PA, et al. Interferon Beta Use and Disability Prevention in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis. *Arch Neurol*. 2012 Nov 5:1-4.
62. Miller AE, Rhoades RW. Treatment of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: current approaches and unmet needs. *Curr Opin Neurol*. 2012 Feb;25 Suppl:S4-10
63. Cortese I, Chaudhry V, So YT, et al. Evidence-based guideline update: Plasmapheresis in neurologic disorders: report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*. 2011 Jan 18;76(3):294-300. Available at: <http://www.aan.com/globals/axon/assets/8131.pdf>
64. Barth D, Nabavi Nouri M, Ng E, Nwe P, Brill V. Comparison of IVIg and PLEX in patients with myasthenia gravis. *Neurology*. 2011 Jun 7;76(23):2017-23.
65. Gilhus NE, Owe JF, Hoff JM, et al. Myasthenia gravis: a review of available treatment approaches. *Autoimmune Dis*. 2011;2011:847393.
66. Keogh M, Sedehizadeh S, Maddison P. Treatment for Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2011 Feb 16;(2):CD003279
67. Kim JY, Park KD, Richman DP. Treatment of myasthenia gravis based on its immunopathogenesis. *J Clin Neurol*. 2011 Dec;7(4):173-83.
68. Sanadze AG. Efficacy and practicability of using intravenous human immunoglobulin in the pathogenetic treatment of patients with generalized myasthenia. *Zh Nevrol Psikhiatr Im S S Korsakova*. 2011;111(6):29-32. Russian.
69. Blombery P, Prince HM, Worth LJ, et al. Prophylactic intravenous immunoglobulin during autologous haemopoietic stem cell transplantation for multiple myeloma is not associated with reduced infectious complications. *Ann Hematol*. 2011 Oct;90(10):1167-72.
70. Kirch W, Gold R, Hensel M, et al. Assessment of immunoglobulins in a long-term non-interventional study (SIGNS Study). Rationale, design, and methods. *Med Klin (Munich)*. 2010 Sep;105(9):647-51
71. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Prevention and Treatment of Cancer-Related Infections Version 1.2018. Available at <http://www.nccn.org>. Accessed May 15, 2018.
72. Frickhofen N, Abkowitz JL, Safford M, et al. Persistent B19 parvovirus infection in patients infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1): a treatable cause of anemia in AIDS. *Ann Intern Med*. 1990;113(12):926-33.

73. Moudgil A, Shidban H, Nast CC, et al. Parvovirus B19 infection-related complications in renal transplant recipients: treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin. *Transplantation*. 1997;64(12):1847-50.
74. Szenborn L. The use of immunoglobulins in the treatment of infectious diseases. *Pol Merkur Lekarski*. 2011 Jun;30(180):441-7.
75. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Multiple Myeloma Version 4.2018. Available at <http://www.nccn.org>. Accessed May 15, 2018.
76. Pastori D, Esposito A, Mezzaroma I. Immunomodulatory effects of intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIg) in HIV-1 disease: a systematic review. *Int Rev Immunol*. 2011 Feb;30(1):44-66
77. National Guideline Clearinghouse. New York State Department of Health. Neurologic complications in HIV-infected children and adolescents. New York State Department of Health; 2003 Mar. 19 p
78. National Guideline Clearinghouse. New York State Department of Health. HIV-related hematologic manifestations in pediatrics. New York (NY): New York State Department of Health; 2003. 12 p.
79. Calvelli TA, Rubinstein A. Intravenous gamma-globulin in infant acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *Pediatr Infect Dis*. 1986 May-Jun;5(3 Suppl):S207-10.
80. Falloon J, Eddy J, Wiener L, Pizzo PA. Human immunodeficiency virus infection in children. *J Pediatr*. 1989 Jan;114(1):1-30.
81. Elovaara I, Apostolski S, van Doorn P, et al. EFNS guidelines for the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in treatment of neurological diseases: EFNS task force on the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in treatment of neurological diseases. *Eur J Neurol*. 2008 Sep;15(9):893-908. Available at: http://www.eaneurology.org/fileadmin/user_upload/guideline_papers/EFNS_guideline_2008_use_of_intravenous_immunoglobulin.pdf
82. Eijkhout HW, van Der Meer JW, Kallenberg CG, et al. The effect of two different dosages of intravenous immunoglobulin on the incidence of recurrent infections in patients with primary hypogammaglobulinemia. A randomized, double-blind, multicenter crossover trial. *Ann Intern Med*. 2001 Aug 7;135(3):165-74.
83. Stiehm ER. Human intravenous immunoglobulin in primary and secondary antibody deficiencies. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 1997 Jul;16(7):696-707.
84. Argawal S, Cunningham-Rundles C. Assessment and clinical interpretation of reduced IgG values. *Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology* Sept 2007 99;3:281-283
85. Mayo Clinic immune globulin lab values accessed at: <http://www.mayomedicallaboratories.com/test-catalog/Clinical+and+Interpretive/8156>.
86. Ahmed A. IVIG therapy in the treatment of patients with bullous pemphigus unresponsive to conventional immunosuppressive treatment. *J Am Acad. Derm*. 2001;45:1.
87. Bystryn JC, Jiao D, Natow S. Treatment of pemphigus with intravenous immunoglobulin. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2002;47(3):358-63.
88. Sami N, Qureshi A, Ruocco E, Ahmed AR. Corticosteroid-sparing effect of intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in patients with pemphigus vulgaris. *Arch Dermatol*. 2002;138(9):1158-62.
89. Harman KE, Albert S, Black MM. Guidelines for the management of pemphigus vulgaris. *Br J Dermatol* 2003 Nov;149(5):926-37. Available at: http://www.bad.org.uk/library-media%5Cdocuments%5CPemphigus_vulgaris_2003.pdf. Accessed January 13, 2017.

90. Ishii N, Hashimoto T, Zillikens D, et al. High-dose intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) therapy in autoimmune skin blistering diseases. *Clin Rev Allergy Immunol* 2010; 38:186.
91. Elovaara I, Apostolski S, van Doorn P, et al. EFNS guidelines for the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in treatment of neurological diseases: EFNS task force on the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in treatment of neurological diseases. *Eur J Neurol.* 2008 Sep;15(9):893-908.
92. Gnanapavan S, Vincent A, Giovannoni G. Surviving stiff-person syndrome: a case report. *J Neurol.* 2011 Oct;258(10):1898-900.
93. Viral Hepatitis – Hepatitis A Information. In: Centers for Disease Control. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hav/havfaq.htm>. Last reviewed/updated April 20, 2018. Accessed May 15, 2018.
94. Measles (Rubeola). In: Centers for Disease Control. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/measles/hcp/>. Last reviewed February 5, 2018/updated May 8, 2018. Accessed May 15, 2018.
95. Control and Prevention of Rubella: Evaluation and Management of Suspected Outbreaks, Rubella in pregnant women, and surveillance for congenital rubella syndrome. In: Centers for Disease Control, *MMWR Recomm Rep.* 2001; 50(RR-12):1-23. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5012a1.htm>. Accessed May 15, 2018.

Coding Implications

Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

HCPCS Codes	Description
C9270	Injection, immune globulin (Gammaplex), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1459	Injection, immune globulin (Privigen), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1555	Injection, immune globulin (Cuvitru), 100 mg
J1556	Injection, immune globulin (Bivigam), 500 mg
J1557	Injection, immune globulin (Gammaplex), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1559	Injection, immune globulin (Hizentra), 100 mg
J1561	Injection, immune globulin (Gamunex-C/Gammaked), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1566	Injection, immune globulin, intravenous, lyophilized (e.g., powder), not otherwise specified, 500 mg
J1568	Injection, immune globulin (Octagam), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1569	Injection, immune globulin (Gammagard liquid), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1572	Injection, immune globulin (Flebogamma/Flebogamma DIF), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1575	Injection, immune globulin/hyaluronidase (Hyqvia), 100 mg immunoglobulin

HCPCS Codes	Description
J1599	Injection, immune globulin, intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), not otherwise specified, 500 mg

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
Added Octagam 10% for ITP Updated Appendices Hematologist reviewed	08.14	09.14
Added compendial indications and criteria Added coding information Added clarity about Gamunex-C regarding formulary considerations Converted policy into new template and criteria into bullet points	08.15	09.15
Added HyQvia and Cytogam. Removed failure of IVIG before SCIG.	01.16	03.16
Converted policy to new template. Removed renal/thrombosis dose adjustment criteria/appendices and replaced with discontinuation criteria if stated in PIs. For IVIG formulations, removed the following: “In transplants of the aforementioned organs (other than kidney) from CMV seropositive donors into seronegative recipients, prophylactic CMV-IGIV should be considered in combination with ganciclovir;” For IMIG formulations, the following edits: Hepatitis A- Additional criteria applied to travel (i.e., in addition to departing within 2 weeks, age/immune status/chronic disease requirements); examples of exposure contacts broadened and illicit drug use is moved from a high risk example to a post-exposure contact example. Measles: Added indication of age <12 months. Varicella: Added indication of “newborn of mother who had varicella from 5 days before to 2 days after delivery.” Measles and Varicella: added requirement that there be evidence of no immunity. Updated compendial indications per Micromedex (≥2b evidence level) and focused to uses expressed in present policy. Under the FDA indication section, footnotes are added for PI and ITP regarding age and acute/chronic ITP. Updated coding.	08.16	09.16
Early revision to add Cuvitru approved in September, 2016.	11.16	12.16
Converted to new template. Initial: (IV) primary humoral immunodeficiency: clarified the strength of Octagam per PI; ITP: added Privigen to the list of IG products requested per PI; CIDP: removed Privigen from the list of IG products requested; (SC) primary humoral immunodeficiency, (IM) immunoglobulin: clarified extended stay (≥ 3 months) in the approval duration. Safety criteria was applied according to the safety	08.17	09.17

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
guidance discussed at CPAC and endorsed by Centene Medical Affairs.		
<p>3Q 2018 annual review: policies combined for commercial, and Medicaid lines of business; added HIM line of business, including existing policy for HyQvia; added preferencing for Gamunex-C for all indications; For Medicaid, separated CytoGam into an individual policy, added criteria for off-label uses for DM/PM, AIDP/GBS, acute ITP, kidney transplant, MM, MS, MG, NAIT/FAIT, paraneoplastic neurologic syndrome, parvovirus, peds HIV, pemphigus vulgaris, and stiff person syndrome; for Medicaid CLL: added documentation of recurrent bacterial infection; for Medicaid ITP: added criteria for pregnancy or trial and failure of first line agents, added criteria for high risk ITP requiring rapid increase in platelet count (e.g., active bleeding, current platelet count < 30,000/μL, etc.); for Medicaid CIDP: added criteria for high risk (e.g., inability to stand/walk for 30 ft without assistance, ICU admission for aspiration or mechanical ventilation, muscle weakness (various), chronic disease); for Medicaid PI: added hypogammaglobulinemia levels, documentation of recurrent bacterial infection or inadequate antibody response; for Medicaid viral prophylaxis: defined recent varicella exposure, removed requirement that request is for IM GamaSTAN S/D to allow for off-label IV use for measles, modified duration of therapy to up to 6 months for hep A and one time approval for other postexposure prophylaxis; for Medicaid continued therapy, added requirement that member be re-evaluated using initial approval criteria for KS and viral prophylaxis; added specialist requirement for all diagnoses; For commercial, added criteria for viral prophylaxis; For commercial B-Cell CLL: removed diagnostic criteria requirements, added two separate measurements of IgG level, modified IgG level threshold to 500 mg/dL per NCCN; For commercial DM/PM: removed biopsy requirement; Combined commercial criteria for AIDP and CIDP: removed requirement for time frame of acute diagnosis; removed diagnostic criteria requirements for CIDP; Combined commercial criteria for acute and chronic ITP: removed subcriteria requirements for pregnancy, removed “defer or avoid splenectomy,” removed requirement to rule out secondary thrombocytopenia causes, removed diagnostic criteria for chronic ITP; For commercial Kawasaki Syndrome/Incomplete Kawasaki Disease: modified specialist requirement to be met by all members and added immunologist and ID specialist, added requirement that aspirin be concurrently prescribed, removed diagnostic criteria requirements; For commercial MMN: removed diagnostic criteria</p>	05.22.18	08.18

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
<p>requirements; For commercial MM: removed requirement that member is not undergoing induction chemotherapy or is in relapse, added requirement for two separate measurements of IgG level; For commercial MS: removed diagnostic criteria requirements, added trial and failure of 3 FDA-approved MS therapies; For commercial MG: revised per guidelines situations where IVIG therapy is warranted including acute crisis, thymectomy surgery, and failure of first-line agents; For commercial NAIT/FAIT: revised father’s homozygous gene to any HPA genotype, added serological confirmation of NAIT, defined severe thrombocytopenia; For commercial paraneoplastic neurological syndrome opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome, removed ACTH trial; Combined commercial criteria for paraneoplastic neurological syndromes; For commercial Parvovirus: added specification for current labs, removed trial of Epogen/Procrit due to lack of literature support; For commercial Peds HIV: added specification for current labs; For commercial Pemphigus Vulgaris: removed biopsy confirmation requirement, and subjective requirement of condition status; For commercial PI: added specification for current labs; added inadequate antibody response as an alternative to history of recurrent infections; For commercial Stiff Person Syndrome: removed presence of anti-GAD antibody since presence is not required for diagnosis; For continuation approval for all lines of business: required KS and vaccine ppx to be re-evaluated using initial approval criteria; For commercial continuation therapy, removed pemphigus vulgaris positive response to therapy; references reviewed and updated.</p>		

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage

decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

Note:

For Medicaid members, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

For Health Insurance Marketplace members, when applicable, this policy applies only when the prescribed agent is on your health plan approved formulary. Request for non-formulary drugs must be reviewed using the formulary exception policy.

©2017 Centene Corporation. All rights reserved. All materials are exclusively owned by Centene Corporation and are protected by United States copyright law and international copyright law. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, modified, distributed, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means, or otherwise published without the prior written permission of Centene Corporation. You may not alter or

remove any trademark, copyright or other notice contained herein. Centene[®] and Centene Corporation[®] are registered trademarks exclusively owned by Centene Corporation.