

IVIG (immune globulin)



Pharmacy Coverage Policy

Effective Date: January 01, 2024

Revision Date: January 01, 2024

Review Date: June 21, 2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 1 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

Products Affected

Hizentra subcutaneous solution
Gammaked injection solution
Gamunex-C injection solution
Hyqvia subcutaneous solution
Privigen intravenous solution
Cuvitru subcutaneous solution
Panzyga intravenous solution
Cutaquig subcutaneous solution
Xembify subcutaneous solution
Asceniv intravenous solution
Hizentra subcutaneous syringe
Bivigam intravenous solution
Carimune NF Nanofiltered intravenous solution
Flebogamma DIF intravenous solution
GamaSTAN S/D intramuscular solution
Gamunex intravenous solution
Gammagard Liquid injection solution
Gammagard S/D intravenous solution
Octagam intravenous solution
Hizentra subcutaneous syringe
Hizentra subcutaneous solution
GamaSTAN intramuscular solution
GamaSTAN S/D intramuscular solution

Listed Indications

[Primary Humoral Immunodeficiency](#)
[Idiopathic/Immune Thrombocytopenia Purpura \(ITP\)](#)
[Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia \(CLL, B-cell\)](#)
[Kawasaki Disease \(Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome\)](#)
[Bone Marrow Transplant \(BMT\)](#)
[Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation \(HSCT\)](#)
[AIDS/HIV](#)
[Infections in Low-Birth Weight Neonates](#)
[Toxic Shock Syndrome](#)
[Autoimmune Neutropenia](#)
[Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia](#)
[Myasthenia Gravis](#)
[Guillain-Barre Syndrome](#)
[Polymyositis / Dermatomyositis](#)
[Multifocal Motor Neuropathy \(MMN\)](#)
[Relapsing-remitting Multiple Sclerosis](#)

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 2 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

[Parvovirus B19 Infection, chronic](#)
[Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathies \(CIDP\)](#)
[Lambert Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome \(LEMS\)](#)
[Allosensitized Solid Organ Transplantation](#)
[Autoimmune Blistering Diseases](#)
[Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn](#)
[Multiple Myeloma](#)
[Prevention of Bacterial or Viral Infections in Non-primary Immunodeficiency Members](#)
[Stiff-Person Syndrome \(Moersch-Woltmann Syndrome\)](#)
[Systemic Lupus Erythematosus \(SLE\)](#)

Primary Humoral Immunodeficiency

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member has a diagnosis of a primary humoral immunodeficiency disorder such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary immunoglobulin deficiency syndrome• X-linked immunodeficiency with hyperimmunoglobulin M• Severe combined immunodeficiency disorder• Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome• Common variable immunodeficiency• Congenital agammaglobulinemia (X-linked agammaglobulinemia) OR The member has documented hypogammaglobulinemia (defined as serum trough IgG < 600 mg/dL)
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Idiopathic/Immune Thrombocytopenia Purpura (ITP)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of
-------------	--

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 3 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

	prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member has a diagnosis of Acute ITP with any of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management of acute bleeding due to severe thrombocytopenia (platelet count < 30,000/μL)• To increase platelet counts prior to invasive major surgical procedures (splenectomy)• Severe thrombocytopenia (platelet count < 20,000/μL), considered to be at risk for intracerebral hemorrhage
Criteria #3	The member has a diagnosis of Chronic ITP and ALL of the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prior treatment has included corticosteroids• No concurrent illness/disease explaining thrombocytopenia• Platelet counts persistently at or below 20,000/μL
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration

[Back to top](#)

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL, B-cell)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product. #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member has B-cell CLL with either of the following present: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hypogammaglobulinemia (defined as IgG< 600mg/dL)• Recurrent bacterial infections associated with B-cell CLL.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Kawasaki Disease (Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred
-------------	--

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 4 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

	product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with Kawasaki Syndrome within ten days of onset of disease manifestations or is diagnosed after ten days of disease onset and continues to exhibit manifestations of inflammation or evolving coronary artery disease.
Criteria #3	IVIG (immune globulin) is used in combination with high dose aspirin for the prevention of coronary artery aneurysms associated with Kawasaki syndrome.
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration

[Back to top](#)

Bone Marrow Transplant (BMT)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member is hypogammaglobulinemic (IgG < 400mg/dL). Note: IVIG (immune globulin) is used to decrease the risk of septicemia and other infections, interstitial pneumonia of infectious or idiopathic etiologies and acute graft-versus-host disease.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Pediatric, adolescent, or adult member is within first 100 days of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.
Criteria #3	Member is experiencing hypogammaglobulinemia (serum IgG level 90 days after HSCT is not recommended in absence of hypogammaglobulinemia.

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 5 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

	Note: Routine administration of IVIG (immune globulin) >90 days after HSCT is not recommended in absence of hypogammaglobulinemia.
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration
Back to top	

AIDS/HIV	
Does the member meet all of the following criteria?	
Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	HIV-infected member is younger than 13 years of age and has any of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CD4+ T-cell counts $\geq 200/\text{mm}^3$• To prevent maternal transmission of HIV infection• IVIG (immune globulin) is used in conjunction with zidovudine or other antiretroviral treatment to prevent serious bacterial infections in HIV-infected members who have hypogammaglobulinemia (serum IgG less than 400 mg/dL).
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration
Back to top	

Infections in Low-Birth Weight Neonates	
Does the member meet all of the following criteria?	
Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Prophylaxis and treatment of infections in high-risk, preterm, low-birth weight members. Note: IVIG (immune globulin) should not be used routinely for prophylaxis or treatment of nosocomial infections in preterm, low-birth weight members.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 6 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Toxic Shock Syndrome

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with staphylococcal or streptococcal toxic shock syndrome.
Criteria #3	Infection is refractory to several hours of aggressive therapy, an undrainable focus is present, or the member has persistent oliguria with pulmonary edema.
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Autoimmune Neutropenia

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with autoimmune neutropenia
Criteria #3	G-CSF therapy is not appropriate treatment for the member.
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.#
-------------	--

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 7 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

	#For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with warm-type autoimmune hemolytic anemia that is refractory to corticosteroid therapy and splenectomy, or for those whom corticosteroid therapy and splenectomy is contraindicated.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration

[Back to top](#)

Myasthenia Gravis

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with myasthenia gravis and is experiencing acute myasthenic crisis with decompensation (respiratory failure or disabling weakness)
Criteria #3	Other treatments have been unsuccessful or contraindicated (e.g., corticosteroids, azathioprine, cyclosporine, and cyclophosphamide). Note: Plasmapheresis may be preferred in members with myasthenic crisis.
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Guillain-Barre Syndrome

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member is severely affected by the disease and requires an aid to walk
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 8 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

Polymyositis / Dermatomyositis

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with biopsy proven polymyositis OR dermatomyositis and has failed treatment with corticosteroids and azathioprine or methotrexate.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Multifocal Motor Neuropathy (MMN)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with multifocal motor neuropathy confirmed by electro-physiologic studies that rule out other possible conditions that may not respond to IVIG (immune globulin) therapy.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Relapsing-remitting Multiple Sclerosis

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis and has failed

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 9 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

	conventional therapy (e.g., Betaseron, Avonex, Rebif, Copaxone, etc.).
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration

[Back to top](#)

Parvovirus B19 Infection, chronic

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member has chronic Parvovirus B19 infection with severe anemia associated with bone marrow suppression.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathies (CIDP)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member is diagnosed with CIDP and has not responded to corticosteroid treatment.
Criteria #3	One of the following clinical/electro-diagnostic criteria are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is electro-diagnostic evidence of demyelinating neuropathy in at least two limbs, resulting in muscle weakness or sensory dysfunction OR• There is muscle weakness and diagnostic testing was conducted in accordance with American Academy of Neurology (AAN) diagnostic criteria. Note: IVIG (immune globulin) treatment either used alone or following therapeutic plasma exchange.
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 10 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

Lambert Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Member has diagnosis of Lambert Eaton myasthenic syndrome confirmed by electro-physiologic studies.
Criteria #3	Member has not responded to diaminopyridine (DAP), azathioprine, corticosteroids, or anticholinesterases (e.g. pyridostigmine).
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Allosensitized Solid Organ Transplantation

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Allosensitized members who are awaiting solid organ transplant.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Autoimmune Blistering Diseases

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member has a biopsy-proven diagnosis of an autoimmune blistering disease such as:

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 11 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• epidermolysis bullosa acquisita• bullous pemphigoid• gestational pemphigoid• pemphigus vulgaris• pemphigus foliaceus• mucous membrane pemphigoid• linear IgA disease, etc.
Criteria #3	The member has tried and failed conventional therapy or has contraindications to conventional therapy, or the member has rapidly progressive disease in which a clinical response could not be affected quickly enough using conventional agents. Note: IVIG (immune globulin) should be given along with conventional treatment(s) and used only until conventional therapy could take effect.
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration

[Back to top](#)

Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	Neonate is diagnosed with isoimmune hemolytic disease. Note: IVIG (immune globulin) is used in conjunction with phototherapy to reduce the number of exchange perfusions.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Multiple Myeloma

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member has recurrent serious or life-threatening infections, OR The member is experiencing

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 12 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

	hypogammaglobulinemia (IgG less than or equal to 400mg/dL)
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration

[Back to top](#)

Prevention of Bacterial or Viral Infections in Non-primary Immunodeficiency Members

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?	
Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	IVIG (immune globulin) is used in conjunction with appropriate anti-infective therapy to prevent or modify acute bacterial or viral infections and one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Member is experiencing iatrogenically induced (i.e., immunosuppressant therapy) or disease associated immunosuppression such as members undergoing major surgery (e.g. cardiac transplants) OR• Member is diagnosed with a hematologic malignancy (i.e. multiple myeloma), extensive burns, or collagen-vascular disease
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration

[Back to top](#)

Stiff-Person Syndrome (Moersch-Woltmann Syndrome)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?	
Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member has a diagnosis of stiff-person syndrome (Moersch-Woltmann Syndrome)
Criteria #3	Other interventions (diazepam therapy) have been unsuccessful or are intolerable or are contraindicated.
Criteria #4	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required
Approval Duration	
Initial	plan year duration

[Back to top](#)

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 13 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)

Does the member meet all of the following criteria?

Criteria #1	For medical benefit requests the following are preferred products: Flebogamma DIF, Gammagard, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Hizentra, Octagam, Privigen and Xembify. For Medicare Part D requests, Humana's preferred product is Gamunex-C. For non-preferred product requests the member must have had prior therapy or intolerance with a preferred product.# #For Medicare Part B requests, the step therapy requirement does not apply if the request is a continuation of prior therapy within the past 365 days.
Criteria #2	The member has active and chronic SLE that is refractory to standard corticosteroid therapy or in members with hemolytic anemia or thrombocytopenia.
Criteria #3	BvsD Coverage Determination may also be required

Approval Duration

Initial	plan year duration
---------	--------------------

[Back to top](#)

Background

This is a prior authorization policy about IVIG (immune globulin).

Key points around IVIG (immune globulin) include:

- When a patient has a rapidly progressive disease where a clinical response cannot be affected quickly enough using conventional agents, immune globulin can be given along with conventional treatment(s). The continued administration of immune globulin is not considered medically necessary once conventional therapy takes effect.
- Subcutaneous administration of immune globulin is an alternative to intravenous therapy for patients who meet the medical necessity criteria for intravenous immune globulin.
- Once IVIG (immune globulin) treatment is initiated, there should be adequate documentation of progress and clinical monitoring.
- Administration of IVIG (immune globulin) should not exceed the recommended rate of infusion, which is 4 mg/kg/hr. Vital signs should be monitored continuously during infusion of IVIG (immune globulin) and the patient observed throughout the infusion.
- Urine output and renal function (BUN and serum creatinine) should be assessed prior to and at appropriate intervals during IVIG (immune globulin) therapy. To minimize the risk of acute renal, patients should be adequately hydrated prior to IVIG (immune globulin) administration. Patients at risk for developing acute renal failure include those with any preexisting renal insufficiency, diabetes mellitus, volume depletion, sepsis, or paraproteinemia, those receiving nephrotoxic drugs and those over the age of 65 years.
- Patients with thrombotic risk factors, including advanced age, hypertension, Cerebrovascular disease, coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus, high serum levels of a monoclonal protein, a history of prolonged immobilization, and/or a history of thrombotic episodes should be evaluated before IVIG (immune globulin) administration due to the risk of developing thrombotic events.

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 14 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

- Patients should also be monitored for clinical signs and symptoms of hemolysis and adverse pulmonary reactions.
- Because IVIG (immune globulin) is prepared from pooled human plasma, there is the potential risk for transmission of human viruses including viral hepatitis, HIV, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.
- Contraindications to IVIG (immune globulin) therapy include previous anaphylactic or severe systemic reactions to IVIG (immune globulin) and IgA deficient patients with antibodies against IgA and a history of hypersensitivity.

IVIG (immune globulin) is a sterile, non-pyrogenic solution of globulins containing many antibodies normally present in adult human blood. It is officially designated in the United States as IGIV but is commonly referred to as IVIG. Immune globulin intramuscular (IGIM), immune globulin intravenous (IGIV), and immune globulin subcutaneous (IGSC) are used as replacement therapy in individuals with primary immunodeficiency diseases. They provide a broad spectrum of IgG antibodies against a wide variety of bacterial and viral agents. IGIM and IGIV are also used to provide passive immunity in susceptible patients exposed to certain infectious diseases when there is no vaccine available for active immunization against the disease, when the susceptible patient is allergic to a vaccine component, or when there is insufficient time for active immunization to stimulate antibody production. In addition, certain IVIG (immune globulin) preparations are also used as replacement therapy in patients with antibody-deficiency syndromes, treatment of autoimmune diseases such as idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, and Kawasaki disease. There are multiple IVIG (immune globulin) products from multiple manufacturers that are commercially available. It is made from large pools of human plasma. To prevent the transmission of human viruses, blood donors are screened and the manufacturing process employs several methods of viral inactivation. IVIG (immune globulin) products differ according to the viral inactivation process, sugar content, IgA content, dosage form (lyophilized or solution), dosage strength (5% or 10%) and storage requirements. Product selection is based on availability of IVIG (immune globulin) and patient characteristics. Examples of current FDA approved IVIG (immune globulin) products include Asceniv, Bivigam, Carimune NF, Cutaquig 16.5%, Flebogamma 5%, Gamastan S/D, Gamunex-C 10%, Gammagard S/D, Gammagard Liquid 10%, Gammaked, Gammaplex 5%, Gammaplex 10%, , Octagam 5%, Panzyga 10%, Privigen. Gammagard Liquid 10%, Hizentra 20%, Gammaked 10%, Gamunex-C, HyQvia 10%, Xembify 20%, and Cuvitru 20% are examples of a commercially available product for subcutaneous administration.

Each product may have different FDA approved indications; thus, specific product information, product availability, and patient characteristics should be taken into account when selecting therapy. Some of the main FDA approved indications include the treatment of primary immune deficiency disorder, prevention of bacterial infection in patients with hypogammaglobulinemia due to B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia, prevention of coronary artery aneurysms in Kawasaki disease, and increasing platelet count in idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura to prevent bleeding.

Provider Claim Codes

For medically billed requests, please visit www.humana.com/PAL. Select applicable Preauthorization and Notification List(s) for medical and procedural coding information.

Medical Terms

IVIG; immune globulin; Asceniv; Bivigam; Carimune NF; Cutaquig; Cuvitru; Flebogamma; Gamastan; Gamunex; Gammagard S/D; Gammagard Liquid; Polygam S/D; Octagam; Vivaglobin; Hizentra; Gammaked; Gamunex-C; HyQvia; Panzyga, primary immune deficiency disorder, prevention of bacterial infection hypogammaglobulinemia chronic lymphocytic leukemia, Kawasaki disease, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; bone marrow/stem cell transplant; HIV/AIDS; hepatitis; inflammatory; multiple sclerosis; autoimmune; intravenous; subcutaneous; pharmacy

References

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 15 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

1. AHFS Drug Information. American Society of Health-Systems Pharmacists. Bethesda, MD (2011).
2. Alcock GS, Liley H. Immunoglobulin infusion for isoimmune haemolytic jaundice in neonates. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2002(3):CD003313.
3. Aggarwal R et al (2002). High dose intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in the treatment of rhesus hemolytic disease. Trop Pediatr; 48(2):116-7.
4. Aghamohammadi A et al (2004). Efficacy of intravenous immunoglobulin on the prevention of pneumonia in patients with agammaglobulinemia. FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol; 40(2):113-8.
5. Amato A & Griggs R (2003). Treatment of idiopathic inflammatory myopathies. Curr Opin Neurol; 16(5):569-75.
6. Kumar S et al (2023). NCCN practice guidelines: multiple myeloma. Available at website: [www.nccn.org]. Accessed: January 4, 2023
7. Aries P et al (2005). Intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in vasculitis: speculation or evidence? Clin Rev Allergy Immunol; 29(3): 237-45.
8. Bain PG, Moromura M, Newson-Davis J, et al. Effects of intravenous immune globulin on muscle weakness and calcium-channel autoantibodies in the Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. Neurology 1996; 47:678-83.
9. Beck C et al (2005). Corticosteroids versus intravenous immune globulin for the treatment of acute immune thrombocytopenic purpura in children: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. J Pediatr; 147(4): 521-7.
10. Blacklow N (2005). Parvovirus. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 1054-6.
11. Brannagan T (2002). Intravenous gammaglobulin (IVIG) for treatment of CIDP and related immune-mediated neuropathies. Neurology; 59(12 Suppl 6):S33-40.
12. Brice S (2005). Human herpesviruses. Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 947-53.
13. British Committee for Standards in Haematology General Haematology Task Force. Guidelines for the investigation and management of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in adults, children, and pregnancy. British Journal of Haematology. 2003; 120:574-596.
14. Bux, J, Behrens, G, Jaeger, G, Welte, K. Diagnosis and clinical course of autoimmune neutropenia in infancy. Analysis of 240 cases. Blood 1998; 91:181.
15. Briemberg H & Amato A (2003). Dermatomyositis and polymyositis. Curr Treat Options Neurol; 5(5):349-356.
16. Brogan P et al (2002). Kawasaki disease: an evidence based approach to diagnosis, treatment and proposals for future research. Arch Dis Child; 86(4): 286-90.
17. Carimune NF Prescribing Information. ZLB Behring AG; Berne Switzerland: February 2009.
18. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for preventing opportunistic infections among hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients: recommendations of CDC, the Infections Diseases Society of America, and the American Society of Blood and Marrow Transplantation. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2000; 49(No. RR-10):1-125.
19. Champi C (2002). Primary immunodeficiency disorders in children: prompt diagnosis can lead to lifesaving treatment. J Pediatr Health Care; 16(1): 16-21.
20. Cheri P et al (2002). Results and long-term follow-up of intravenous immunoglobulin infusions in chronic, refractory polymyositis: an open study with thirty-five adult patients. Arthritis Rheum; 46(2): 467-74.
21. Chapel HM, Hargreaves R, Lee M, Pamphilon D. Intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in patients with multiple myeloma. Immunodeficiency. 1993; 4(1-4):77-78.
22. Chapel HM, Lee M. Hargreaves, Pamphilon D. Randomized trial of intravenous immunoglobulin as prophylaxis against infection in plateau-phase multiple myeloma. The UK Group for Immunoglobulin Replacement Therapy in Multiple Myeloma. Lancet. Apr 30 1994; 343(8905): 1059-1063.
23. Cherin, P, Pelletier, S, Teixeira, A, et al. Results and long-term follow-up of intravenous immunoglobulin infusions in chronic, refractory polymyositis: an open study with thirty-five adult patients. Arthritis Rheum 2002; 46:467.
24. Committee on Infectious Diseases, American Academy of Pediatrics. 2000 Red book: report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases 25th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2000:26-9, 41-7, 69-70, 280-9, 341, 360-3, 385-96, 495-500, 576-81, 631.
25. Christiansen O et al (2002). A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of intravenous immunoglobulin in the prevention of recurrent miscarriage: evidence for a therapeutic effect in women with secondary recurrent miscarriage. Hum Reprod; 17(3):809-16.
26. Cines D & Blanchette V (2002). Immune thrombocytopenic purpura. NEJM; 346(13): 995-1008.
27. Clinical Pharmacology. Copyright © 2016. Gold Standard Inc.
28. Cohen G (2005). Hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn. Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 466-70.

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 16 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

29. Cooper M & Schroeder H (2005). Primary immune deficiency diseases. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 1939-47.
30. Czaplinski A & Steck A (2004). Immune mediated neuropathies: an update on therapeutic strategies. J Neurol; 251(2): 127-37.
31. Dalakas M (2003). Therapeutic approaches in patients with inflammatory myopathies. Semin Neurol; 23(2):199-206.
32. Dalakas M (2004a). Intravenous immunoglobulin in autoimmune neuromuscular diseases. JAMA; 291(19): 2367-75.
33. Dalakas M (2004b). The use of intravenous immunoglobulin in the treatment of autoimmune neuromuscular diseases: evidence-based indications and safety profile. Pharmacol Ther; 102(3): 177-93.
34. Dalakas M (2005a). Polymyositis, dermatomyositis, and inclusion body myositis. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 2540-5.
35. Dalakas, MC, Illa I, Dambrosia, JM, et al. A controlled trial of high-dose intravenous immune globulin infusions as treatment for dermatomyositis. N Engl J Med 1993; 329:1993.
36. Dalakas M (2005b). The role of IVIg in the treatment of patients with stiff person syndrome and other neurological diseases associated with anti-GAD antibodies. J Neurol; 252(Suppl 1): I19-25.
37. Danieli M et al (2002). Cyclosporin A and intravenous immunoglobulin treatment in polymyositis/ dermatomyositis. Ann Rheum Dis; 61(1):37-41.
38. Darnell R & Posner J (2003). Paraneoplastic syndromes involving the nervous system. NEJM; 349(16): 1543-54.
39. Deresiewicz R (2005). Toxic shock syndrome. Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 97-100.
40. Drachman D (2005). Myasthenia gravis and other diseases of the neuromuscular junction. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 2518-23.
41. Drachman DB. Myasthenia gravis. N Engl J Med. 1994; 330:1797-1810.
42. Durandy A et al (2005). Immunoglobulin replacement therapy in primary antibody deficiency diseases—maximizing success. Int Arch Allergy Immunol; 136(3): 217-29.
43. Durelli L & Isoardo G (2002). High-dose intravenous immunoglobulin treatment of multiple sclerosis. Neurol Sci; 23 Suppl 1:S39-48.
44. Duru F et al (2002). Clinical course of children with immune thrombocytopenic purpura treated with intravenous immunoglobulin G or megadose methylprednisolone or observed without therapy. Pediatr Hematol Oncol; 19(4): 219-25.
45. Dzieczkowski J & Anderson K (2005). Transfusion biology and therapy. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 662-7.
46. D et al (2005). Use of intravenous immunoglobulin for treatment of neurologic conditions: a systematic review. Transfusion; 45(10): 1640-57.
47. Fergusson D, Hutton B, Sharma M, et al. Use of intravenous immunoglobulin for treatment of neurologic conditions: a systemic review. Transfusion. 2005; 45:1640-1657.
48. Ferrero B & Durelli L (2002). High-dose intravenous immunoglobulin G treatment of myasthenia gravis. Neurol Sci; 23(Suppl 1): S9-24.
49. Flebogamma Prescribing Information. Grifols Biologicals, Inc; Los Angeles, CA: September 2004.
50. Gajdos P et al (2003). Intravenous immunoglobulin for myasthenia gravis. Cochrane Database Syst Rev; (2): CD002277.
51. Gajdos P et al (2005). Treatment of myasthenia gravis exacerbation with intravenous immunoglobulin: a randomized double-blind clinical trial. Arch Neurol; 62(11): 1689-93.
52. Gammagard S/D Prescribing Information. Baxter Healthcare Corporation; Westlake Village, CA: December 2009.
53. Gamunex Prescribing Information. Talecris Biotherapeutics, Inc; Research Triangle Park, NC: October 2010.
54. George JH, Woolf SH, Raskob GE, Wasser JS, et al. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura: a practice guideline developed by explicit methods for the American Society of Hematology. Available at: <http://www.heartology.org/policy/guidelines/idiopathic.cfm>.
55. Goodin D et al (2002). Disease modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis: report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the MS Council for Clinical Practice Guidelines. Neurology; 58(2): 169-78.
56. Gorson K et al (2002). Efficacy of intravenous immunoglobulin in patins with IgG monoclonal gammopathy and polyneuropathy. Arch Neurol; 59(5): 766-72.
57. Granata T et al (2003). Experience with immunomodulatory treatments in Rasmussen's encephalitis. Neurology; 61(12):1807-10.
58. Haas J et al (2005). Intravenous immunoglobulins in the treatment of relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis—results of a retrospective

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 17 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

- multicenter observational study over five years. *Mult Scler*; 11(5): 562-7.
59. Handin R (2005). Disorders of the platelet and vessel wall. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 673-80.
60. Haque S et al (2003). Role of intravenous immunoglobulin in severe steroid-dependent asthma. *Intern Med J*; 33(8):341-4. Harel M & Shoenfeld Y (2005). Intravenous immunoglobulin and Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Clin Rev Allergy Immunol*; 29(3): 281-7.
61. Hauser S & Asbury A (2005). Guillain-Barré syndrome and other immune-mediated neuropathies. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 2513-8.
62. Hauser S & Goodkin D (2005). Multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating diseases. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 2461-71.
63. HAYES, Inc. (2000d). Intravenous immunoglobulin for pulmonary diseases.
64. HAYES, Inc. (2000a). Intravenous immunoglobulin for hematological diseases.
65. HAYES, Inc. (2000b). Intravenous Immunoglobulin for rheumatic Diseases.
66. HAYES, Inc. (2000c). Intravenous immunoglobulin for pediatric AIDS.
67. HAYES, Inc. (2000e). Intravenous immunoglobulin for neurological diseases.
68. HAYES, Inc. (2005). Intravenous immunoglobulin for multiple sclerosis.
69. Hughes R et al (2003). American Academy of Neurology practice parameter: immunotherapy for Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Neurology*; 61: 736-40.
70. Hughes R et al (2004). Intravenous immunoglobulin for Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*; 1: CD002063.
71. Hughes RAC, Wijdicks EFM, Barohn R, et al. Practice parameter: Immunotherapy for Guillain-Barre syndrome report of the quality standards subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*. 2003; 61:736-740.
72. HyVia Prescribing Information. Baxter Healthcare Corporation; Westlake Village, CA: September 2014.
73. Ioannou Y & Isenberg D (2002). Current concepts for the management of systemic lupus erythematosus in adults: a therapeutic challenge. *Postgrad Med J*; 78(924):599-606.
74. Jolles S et al (2005). Clinical uses of intravenous immunoglobulin. *Clin Exp Immunol*; 142(1): 1-11.
75. Jordon SC, Tyan D, Stablen E, et al. Evaluation of intravenous immunoglobulin as an agent to lower allosensitization and improve transplantation in highly sensitized adult patients with end-stage renal disease: report of the NIH IG02 trial. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. Dec. 2004; 15(12):3256-3262.
76. Jordon SC, Vo A, Bunnapradist S, et al. Intravenous immune globulin treatment inhibits crossmatch positivity and allows for successful transplantation of incompatible organs in living-donor and cadaver recipients. *Transplantation*. Aug. 27, 2003; 76(4):631-636.
77. Juel V (2005). Myasthenia gravis: management of myasthenic crisis and perioperative care. *Semin Neurol*; 24(1): 75-81.
78. Kaplan M et al (2001). Hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn. *Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope*. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 405-10.
79. Kimata H. High-dose intravenous gammaglobulin treatment of hyperimmunoglobulin E syndrome. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 1995; 95:771-4.
80. King, KE, Ness, PM. Treatment of autoimmune hemolytic anemia. *Semin Hematol* 2005; 42:131.
81. Kestin A (2005). Platelet mediated bleeding disorders. *Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope*. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 477-82.
82. Kieseier B & Hartung H (2003). Current disease-modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis. *Semin Neurol*; 23(2):133-46.
83. Koller H et al (2005). Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *NEJM*; 352(13): 1343-56.
84. Korinthenberg R et al (2005). Intravenously administered immunoglobulin in the treatment of childhood Guillain-Barré syndrome: a randomized trial. *Pediatrics*; 116(1): 8-14.
85. Kothari M (2004). Myasthenia gravis. *J Am Osteopath Assoc*; 104(9): 377-84.
86. Kyle R & Rajkumar V (2005). Multiple myeloma. *Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope*. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 525-29.
87. Latov N et al (2001). Use of intravenous gamma globulins in neuroimmunologic diseases. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*; 108(4 Suppl): S126-32.
88. Logue G (2005). Adverse reactions to blood transfusions. *Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope*. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 545-8.
89. Longo D & Anderson K (2005). Plasma cell disorders. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 656-62.

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 18 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

90. Maddison P & Newsom-Davis J (2005). Treatment for Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. Cochrane Database Syst Rev; (2): CD003279.
91. Micromedex® Healthcare Series: Thomson Micromedex, Greenwood Village, Colorado. Updated periodically. .
92. Miqdad A et al (2004). Intravenous immunoglobulin G (IVIG) therapy for significant hyperbilirubinemia in ABO hemolytic disease of the newborn. J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med; 16(3): 163-6.
93. Mouthon L et al (2005). Intravenous immunoglobulins in autoimmune- or parvovirus B19-mediated pure red-cell aplasia. Autoimmun Rev; 4(5): 264-9.
94. Mouthon L & Lortholary O (2003). Intravenous immunoglobins in infectious disease: where do we stand? Clin Microbiol Infect; 9(5): 333-8.
95. Mutasim D (2005). Bullous diseases. Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 980-6.
96. Murinson B (2004). Stiff-person syndrome. Neurologist; 10(3): 131-7.
97. Nobile-Orazio E & Bersano A (2002). High-dose intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in dysimmune neuropathies. Neurol Sci; 23 (Suppl 1): S25-32.
98. Neunert C, Lim W, Crowther M, Cohen A, Solberg L, Jr, Crowther MA. American Society of Hematology. The American Society of Hematology 2011 evidence-based practice guideline for immune thrombocytopenia. Blood. 2011 Apr 21;117(16):4190-4207
99. Newburger J et al (2004). Diagnosis, treatment, and long-term management of Kawasaki disease: a statement for health professionals from the Committee on Rheumatic Fever, Endocarditis, and Kawasaki Disease, Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young, American Heart Association. Pediatrics; 114(6): 1708-33.
100. Newburger P (2005). Neutropenia. Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 463-5.
101. Newwurger JW, Takahashi M, Gerber MA, Gewitz MH, et al. Diagnosis, treatment, and long-term management of Kawasaki Disease a statement for health professionals from the Committee on Rheumatic Fever, Endocarditis, and Kawasaki disease, Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young, American Heart Association. Circulation 2004; 110:2747-2771.
102. Oates-Whitehead R et al (2003). Intravenous immunoglobulin for the treatment of Kawasaki disease in children. Cochrane Database Rev; 4: CD004000.
103. Ohlsson, A, Lacy, JB. Intravenous immunoglobulin for suspected or subsequently proven infection in neonates. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2004; CD001239.
104. Octagam Prescribing Information. Octapharma USA, Inc; Herndon, VA: March 2007.
105. Nobile-Orazio E et al (2003). Treatment of multifocal motor neuropathy. Neurol Sci; 24 Suppl 4:S251-5.
106. Pascuzzi R (2005). Myasthenia gravis and related disorders. Conn's Current Therapy eds. Rakel & Bope. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 1066-74.
107. Petereit H et al (2006). No effect of intravenous immunoglobulins on cytokine-producing lymphocytes in secondary progressive multiple sclerosis. Mult Scler; 12(1): 66-71.
108. Provan D & Newland A (2002). Fifty years of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP): management of refractory ITP in adults. Br J Haematol; 118(4): 933-44.
109. Provan D, Stasi R, Newland AC, et al. International consensus report on the investigation and management of primary immune thrombocytopenia. Blood. 2010;115:168-186.
110. Pisani BA, Mullen GM, Malinowska K, et al. Plasmapheresis with intravenous immunoglobulin G is effective in patients with elevated panel reactive antibody prior to cardiac transplantation. J Heart Lung Transplant. Jul 1999; 18(7):701-706.
111. Rakel & Bope. Philadelphia. WB Saunders Company: 914-9.
112. Ratko TA, Burnett DA, Foulke GE et al. Recommendations for off-label use of intravenously administered immunoglobulin preparations. JAMA. 1995; 271:1865-70.
113. Romi F et al (2005). Myasthenia gravis: clinical, immunological, and therapeutic advances. Acta Neurol Scand; 111(2): 134-41.
114. Rodeghiero F, Stasi R, Gernsheimer T, et al. Standardization of terminology, definitions, and outcome criteria in immune thrombocytopenic purpura of adults and children: report from an international working group. Blood. 2009; 113(11):2386-2393.
115. Sahni R (2002). Hemolytic diseases of the neonate, Gellis & Kagan's Current Pediatric Therapy 17th ed. (Philadelphia: WB Saunders Company), 319-25.
116. Saperstein D & Barohn R (2004). Management of myasthenia gravis. Semin Neurol; 24(1): 41-8.

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 19 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

117. Scaradavou A (2002). HIV-related thrombocytopenia. *Blood Rev*; 16(1): 73-6.
118. Smith E (2005). Connective tissue disorders. *Conn's Current Therapy* eds.
119. Spector SA, Gelber RD, McGrath N et al. A controlled trial of intravenous immune globulin for the prevention of serious bacterial infections in children receiving zidovudine for advanced human immunodeficiency virus infections. *N Eng J Med*. 1994; 331:1181-7.
120. Sorensen P (2003). Treatment of multiple sclerosis with intravenous immunoglobulin: review of clinical trials. *Neurol Sci*; 24 (Suppl 4): S227-30.
121. Stangel M & Gold R (2005). Intravenous immunoglobulins in MS. *Int MS J*; 12(1): 5-10.
122. Starr S (2002). The immunodeficiency syndromes: primary immunodeficiencies involving B and T lymphocytes. *Gellis & Kagan's Current Pediatric Therapy* 17th ed. (Philadelphia: WB Saunders Company), 961-6.
123. Szer I & Athreya (2002). Systemic lupus erythematosus in children. *Gellis & Kagan's Current Pediatric Therapy* 17th ed. (Philadelphia: WB Saunders Company), 754-5.
124. Terenghi F et al (2004). How long is IVIG effective in multifocal motor neuropathy? *Neurology*; 62(4):666-8.
125. Toth G & Jonkman M (2001). Therapy of pemphigus. *Clin Dermatol*; 19: 761-7.
126. Toubi E et al (2005). High-dose intravenous immunoglobulins: an option in the treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus. *Hum Immunol*; 66(4): 395-402.
127. Triolo G et al (2003). Randomized study of subcutaneous low molecular weight heparin plus aspirin versus intravenous immunoglobulin in the treatment of recurrent fetal loss associated with antiphospholipid antibodies. *Arthritis Rheum*; 48(3):728-31.
128. Trivedi J & Wolfe G (2005). Peripheral neuropathies. *Conn's Current Therapy*, eds. Rakel & Bope (Philadelphia: WB Saunders Company), 1086-96.
129. Van Asseldonk JTH, Franssen H, van der Berg-Vas RM, et al. Multifocal motor neuropathy. *Lancet Neurology*. 2005; 4:309-319.
130. Van den Berg-Vos R et al (2002a). Multifocal motor neuropathy: long-term clinical and electrophysiological assessment of intravenous immunoglobulin maintenance treatment. *Brain*; 125(Pt 8):1875-86.
131. Van der Meche FGA, Schmitz PIM, Dutch Guillain-Barre' Study Group. A randomized trial comparing intravenous immune globulin and plasma exchange in Guillain-Barre' syndrome. *N Eng J Med* 1992; 326:1123.
132. Van Doorn P & Garssen M (2002). Treatment of immune neuropathies. *Curr Opin Neurol*; 15(5): 623-31.
133. Van Schaik I et al (2002). Intravenous immunoglobulin for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*; (2): CD001797.
134. Warrier R, Chauhan A. Management of Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura: An Update. *Oschner J*. 2012 Fall; 12(3): 221-227.
135. Wessels M (2005). Streptococcal and enterococcal infections. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 823-31.
136. Yancey K & Lawley T (2005). Immunologically mediated skin diseases. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 311-8.
137. Yeh S et al (2005). Treatment of pemphigus vulgaris: current and emerging options. *Am J Clin Dermatol*; 6(5): 327-42.
138. Young N (2005). Aplastic anemia, myelodysplasia, and related bone marrow failure syndromes. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, ed. E. Braunwald. New York. McGraw-Hill: 617-26.
139. Zandman-Goddard G et al (2005). Intravenous immunoglobulin therapy and systemic lupus erythematosus. *Clin Rev Allergy Immunol*; 29(3): 219-28.
140. Zelenetz A et al (2006). NCCN practice guidelines in oncology: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Available at website: [www.nccn.org]. Accessed: February 6, 2006.

Disclaimer

State and federal law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific inclusions/exclusions, take precedence over clinical policy and must be considered first in determining eligibility for coverage. Coverage may also differ for our Medicare and/or Medicaid members based on any applicable Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) coverage statements including National Coverage Determinations (NCD), Local Medical Review Policies (LMRP) and/or Local Coverage Determinations. See the CMS website at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/>. The member's health plan benefits in effect on the date

IVIG (immune globulin)

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

Revision Date: 1/1/2024

Review Date: 6/21/2023

Line of Business: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid - Kentucky, Medicaid - South Carolina, Medicaid - Ohio

Policy Type: Prior Authorization

Page: 20 of 20

Humana's documents are updated regularly online. When printed, the version of this document becomes uncontrolled. Do not rely on printed copies for the most up-to date version. Refer to http://apps.humana.com/tad/tad_new/home.aspx to verify that this is the current version before utilizing.

services are rendered must be used. Clinical policy is not intended to pre-empt the judgment of the reviewing medical director or dictate to health care providers how to practice medicine. Health care providers are expected to exercise their medical judgment in rendering appropriate care. Clinical technology is constantly evolving, and we reserve the right to review and update this policy periodically. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any shape or form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise without permission from Humana.