

# Provider Administered Drugs – Site of Care (for Pennsylvania Only)

**Policy Number:** CSPA2026D001211

**Effective Date:** April 1, 2026

[➔ Instructions for Use](#)

<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<a href="#">Application</a> .....	1
<a href="#">Coverage Rationale</a> .....	2
<a href="#">Definitions</a> .....	3
<a href="#">Applicable Codes</a> .....	3
<a href="#">Description of Services</a> .....	4
<a href="#">Clinical Evidence</a> .....	5
<a href="#">References</a> .....	6
<a href="#">Policy History/Revision Information</a> .....	7
<a href="#">Instructions for Use</a> .....	8

<b>Related Policies</b>
• <a href="#">Amondys 45® (Casimersen) (for Pennsylvania Only)</a>
• <a href="#">Exondys 51® (Eteplirsen) (for Pennsylvania Only)</a>
• <a href="#">Immune Globulin (IVIG and SCIG) (for Pennsylvania Only)</a>
• <a href="#">Medical Therapies for Enzyme Deficiencies</a>
• <a href="#">Vyondys 53® (Golodirsen) (for Pennsylvania Only)</a>

## Application

Any requests for services that do not meet criteria set in the PARP will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Refer to [Pennsylvania Exceptions, Pennsylvania Code, Title 55, Chapter 1101](#).

This Medical Benefit Drug Policy only applies to the state of Pennsylvania for the following medications:

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| • Actemra® (tocilizumab)                            | • Gammagard® Liquid (IV, SC)              | • Panzyga® (IV)                          |
| • Aldurazyme® (Iaronidase)                          | • Gammagard® S/D (IV)                     | • Pombiliti™ (cipaglucosidase alfa-atga) |
| • Alyglo™ (Immune Globulin intravenous, human-stwk) | • Gammaked™ (IV, SC)                      | • Privigen® (IV)                         |
| • Amondys 45® (casimersen)                          | • Gammaplex® (IV)                         | • Remicade® (infliximab)                 |
| • Asceniv™ (IV)                                     | • Gamunex®-C (IV, SC)                     | • Renflexis® (infliximab-abda)           |
| • Avsola™ (infliximab-axxq)                         | • Hizentra® (SC)                          | • Revcovi® (elapegademase-lvlr)          |
| • Avtozma® (tocilizumab-anoh)                       | • HyQvia® (SC)                            | • Simponi Aria® (golimumab)              |
| • Bivigam® (IV)                                     | • Ilumya® (tildrakizumab-asmn)            | • Skyrizi® (risankizumab-rzaa)           |
| • Carimune® NF (IV)                                 | • Inflectra® (Infliximab-dyyb)            | • Tofidence™ (tocilizumab-bavi)          |
| • Cosentyx® (secukinumab)                           | • Kanuma® (sebelipase alfa)               | • Tremfya® (guselkumab)                  |
| • Cutaquig® (SC)                                    | • Lamzede® (velmanase alfa-tycv)          | • Tyenne® (tocilizumab-aazg)             |
| • Cuvitru® (SC)                                     | • Lumizyme® (alglucosidase alfa)          | • Vimizim® (elosulfase alfa)             |
| • Elaprased® (idursulfase)                          | • Mepsevii™ (vestronidase alfa-vjkb)      | • Viltespo™ (viltolarsen)                |
| • Elfabrio® (pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj)             | • Naglazyme® (galsulfase)                 | • Vyondys 53® (golodirsen)               |
| • Entyvio® (vedolizumab)                            | • Nexviazyme™ (avalglucosidase alfa-ngpt) | • Xembify® (SC)                          |
| • Exondys 51® (eteplirsen)                          | • Octagam® (IV)                           | • Xenpozyme® (olipudase alfa)            |
| • Fabrazyme® (agalsidase beta)                      | • Orenicia® (abatcept)                    | • Yimmugo® (IV)                          |
| • Flebogamma® DIF (IV)                              |   |  |

## Coverage Rationale

This policy addresses the criteria for consideration of allowing hospital outpatient facility medication infusion services and intravenous [Immune Globulin](#) (IVIG) and subcutaneous Immune Globulin (SCIG) therapy. This includes claim submissions for hospital-based services with the following CMS/AMA Place of Service codes:

- 19 Off Campus-Outpatient Hospital; **and**
- 22 On Campus-Outpatient Hospital

Alternative [Sites of Care](#), such as non-hospital outpatient infusion, physician office, ambulatory infusion or home infusion services are well accepted places of service for medication infusion therapy. If an individual does not meet criteria for outpatient hospital facility infusion, alternative Sites of Care may be used.

### Submission of medical records documenting that outpatient hospital facility-based administration is medically necessary for individuals who meet at least one of the following criteria:

- The patient is medically unstable and is at risk of requiring medical services and equipment available only in an outpatient hospital setting (e.g., endotracheal tube, chest tube insertion equipment, cricothyroidotomy set, mechanical ventilator) during administration of the requested drug based on **one** of the following:
  - History of cardiopulmonary conditions that cause an increased risk of severe adverse reactions during or immediately following infusion; **or**
  - An inability to tolerate fluid volume load (for intravenous infusions only) despite using the minimum amount of fluid required for infusion (e.g., unstable renal function); **or**
  - Risk of becoming medically unstable due to concomitant use of medications or other drug-drug or drug-disease interaction(s)
- or**
- Treatment at an alternative Site of Care presents a health risk due to a clinically significant physical or cognitive impairment; **or**
- Severe patent vascular access issues (for intravenous infusions only) that require specialized equipment only available in an outpatient hospital setting (e.g., ultrasound guidance); **or**
- Documentation (e.g., infusion records, medical records) of episodes of severe or potentially life-threatening adverse events (e.g., anaphylaxis, seizure, thromboembolism, myocardial infarction, renal failure) that have not been responsive to acetaminophen, steroids, diphenhydramine, fluids, infusion rate reductions, or other pre-medications, thereby increasing risk to the individual when administration is in the home or office setting; **or**
- Initial infusion or re-initiation of previous therapy after more than 6 months (excludes drugs dosed at an interval of 6 months or greater) for a short duration of time (e.g., 4 weeks); **or**
- **For IVIG or SCIG only:** Individual has immunoglobulin A (IgA) deficiency with anti-IgA antibodies; **or**
- **All of the following:**
  - Homecare or home infusion provider has deemed that the individual or home environment is not suitable for home infusion therapy; **and**
  - The prescriber is unable to administer in the office setting; **and**
  - There are no ambulatory infusion suite options available for this member

Ongoing outpatient hospital facility-based infusion duration of therapy will be no more than 6 months to allow for reassessment of the individual's ability to receive therapy at an alternative Site of Care.

**Note:** If more than one of the above criteria are met, then the greatest of the applicable approval time periods will be allowed.

This policy applies to these specialty medications that require healthcare provider administration:

- |   |   |                                  |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| • Actemra® (tocilizumab)                            | • Cutaquig® (SC)                        | • Gammaked™ (IV, SC)             |
| • Aldurazyme® (laronidase)                          | • Cuvitru® (SC)                         | • Gammaplex® (IV)                |
| • Alyglo™ (Immune Globulin intravenous, human-stwk) | • Elaprase® (idursulfase)               | • Gamunex®-C (IV, SC)            |
| • Amondys 45® (casimersen)                          | • Elfabrio® (pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj) | • Hizentra® (SC)                 |
| • Asceniv™ (IV)                                     | • Entyvio® (vedolizumab)                | • HyQvia® (SC)                   |
| • Avsola™ (infliximab-axxq)                         | • Exondys 51® (eteplirsen)              | • Ilumya® (tildrakizumab-asmn)   |
| • Avtozma® (tocilizumab-anoh)                       | • Fabrazyme® (agalsidase beta)          | • Inflectra® (infliximab-dyyb)   |
| • Bivigam® (IV)                                     | • Flebogamma® DIF (IV)                  | • Kanuma® (sebelipase alfa)      |
| • Carimune® NF (IV)                                 | • Gammagard® Liquid (IV, SC)            | • Lamzede® (velmanase alfa-tycv) |
| • Cosentyx® (secukinumab)                           | • Gammagard® S/D (IV)                   |                                  |

- Lumizyme® (alglucosidase alfa)
- Mepsevii™ (vestronidase alfa-vjbk)
- Naglazyme® (galsulfase)
- Nexviazyme™ (avalglucosidase alfa-ngpt)
- Octagam® (IV)
- Orenzia® (abatacept)
- Panzyga® (IV)
- Pombiliti™ (cipagluco­sidase alfa-atga)
- Privigen® (IV)
- Remicade® (infliximab)
- Renflexis® (infliximab-abda)
- Revcovi® (elapegademase-ivlr)
- Simponi Aria® (golimumab)
- Skyrizi® (risankizumab-rzaa)
- Tofidence™ (tocilizumab-bavi)
- Tremfya® (guselkumab)
- Tyenne® (tocilizumab-aazg)
- Vimizim® (elosulfase alfa)
- Viltepso™ (viltolarsen)
- Vyondys 53® (golodirsen)
- Xembify® (SC)
- Xenpozyme® (olipudase alfa)
- Yimmugo® (IV)

## Definitions

**Immune Globulin:** Immune Globulins are components of the immune system. There are several types of Immune Globulin produced by the body (e.g., IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, IgM). This medical benefit drug policy addresses therapeutic use of Immune Globulin G (IgG) an antibody normally produced by B lymphocytes. References to Immune Globulin within this medical benefit drug policy refer to IgG. IgG products have been referred to in multiple ways, some of which are: Immune Globulin (IG), immunoglobulin, gamma globulin, and by its route of administration - intravenous Immune Globulin (IVIG), Immune Globulin intravenous (IGIV), subcutaneous Immune Globulin (SCIG), Immune Globulin subcutaneous (IGSC).

**Site of Care:** Choice for physical location of infusion administration. Sites of Care include hospital inpatient, hospital outpatient, physician office, ambulatory infusion suite, or home-based setting.

## Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by federal, state, or contractual requirements and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply.

CPT Code	Description
90283	Immune globulin (IgIV), human, for intravenous use
90284	Immune globulin (SCIG), human, for use in subcutaneous infusions, 100 mg, each

*CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association*

HCPCS Code	Description
C9399	Unclassified drugs or biologicals
J0129	Injection, abatacept, 10 mg (code may be used for Medicare when drug administered under the direct supervision of a physician, not for use when drug is self-administered)
J0180	Injection, agalsidase beta, 1 mg
J0217	Injection, velmanase alfa-tycv, 1 mg
J0218	Injection, olipudase alfa-rpcp, 1 mg
J0219	Injection, avalglucosidase alfa-ngpt, 4 mg
J0221	Injection, alglucosidase alfa, (Lumizyme), 10 mg
J1203	Injection, cipagluco­sidase alfa-atga, 5 mg
J1322	Injection, elosulfase alfa, 1 mg
J1426	Injection, casimersen, 10 mg
J1427	Injection, viltolarsen, 10 mg
J1428	Injection, eteplirsen, 10 mg
J1429	Injection, golodirsen, 10 mg
J1458	Injection, galsulfase, 1 mg
J1459	Injection, immune globulin (Privigen), intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg

HCPCS Code	Description
J1551	Injection, immune globulin (Cutaquig), 100 mg
J1552	Injection, immune globulin (Alyglo), 500 mg
J1553	Injection, immune globulin (yimmugo), 100 mg
J1554	Injection, immune globulin (Asceniv), 500 mg
J1555	Injection, immune globulin (Cuvitru), 100mg
J1556	Injection, immune globulin (Bivigam), 500 mg
J1557	Injection, immune globulin, (Gammaplex), intravenous, non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1558	Injection, immune globulin (Xembify), 100 mg
J1559	Injection, immune globulin (Hizentra), 100 mg
J1561	Injection, immune globulin, (Gamunex-C/Gammaked), intravenous, nonlyophilized (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, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1569	Injection, immune globulin, (Gammagard liquid), intravenous, nonlyophilized, (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1572	Injection, immune globulin, (Flebogamma/Flebogamma DIF), intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1575	Injection, immune globulin/hyaluronidase, (Hyqvia), 100 mg immune globulin
J1599	Injection, immune globulin, intravenous, nonlyophilized (e.g., liquid), not otherwise specified, 500 mg
J1602	Injection, golimumab, 1 mg, for intravenous use
J1628	Injection, guselkumab, 1 mg
J1743	Injection, idursulfase, 1 mg
J1745	Injection, infliximab, excludes biosimilar, 10 mg
J1931	Injection, laronidase, 0.1 mg
J2327	Injection, risankizumab-rzaa, intravenous, 1 mg
J2508	Injection, pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj, 1 mg
J2840	Injection, sebelipase alfa, 1 mg
J3245	Injection, tildrakizumab, 1 mg
J3247	Injection, secukinumab, IV, 1 mg
J3262	Injection, tocilizumab, 1 mg
J3380	Injection, vedolizumab, intravenous, 1 mg
J3397	Injection, vestronidase alfa-vjvk, 1 mg
J3490	Unclassified drugs
J3590	Unclassified biologics
Q5103	Injection, infliximab-dyyb, biosimilar, (Inflectra), 10 mg
Q5104	Injection, infliximab-abda, biosimilar, (Renflexis), 10 mg
Q5121	Injection, infliximab-axxq, biosimilar, (avsola), 10 mg
Q5133	Injection, tocilizumab-bavi (tofidence), biosimilar, 1 mg
Q5135	Injection, tocilizumab-aazg (tyenne), biosimilar, 1 mg
Q5156	Injection, tocilizumab-anoh (Avtozma), biosimilar, 1 mg

## Description of Services

According to the American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI), Immunoglobulin G (IgG) is a type of antibody in blood plasma. Individuals who suffer from immunodeficiency diseases involving low IgG levels and/or function may, under certain circumstances, benefit from immunoglobulin replacement therapy, also known as IVIg or SClg. The IgG can be administered each month intravenously or under the skin (subcutaneous, SClg) once a week or bi-weekly.

Both methods are effective at replacing IgG with levels essential to fight infections. Each technique has pros and cons that should be discussed with an [allergist/immunologist](#). IgG replacement therapy is commonly well tolerated, though side effects such as allergic reactions and headaches can occur (AAAAI, 2022).

As hospital settings can relate to a risk of introducing individuals with infectious conditions, the benefits of outpatient and home therapy should serve as an incentive to reexamine an individual and their appropriateness for a specific Site of Care (AAAAI, 2011).

## Clinical Evidence

Home infusion as a place of service is well established and accepted by physicians. A 2010 home infusion provider survey by the National Home Infusion Association reported providing 1.24 million therapies to approximately 829,000 patients, including 129,071 infusion therapies of specialty medications.

In a trial evaluating patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, after initial 2-5 doses of eculizumab (Soliris), 79 patients received continued infusion with every 14 days in the home setting for the duration of the study – 1-98 months, mean duration of 39 months. The survival of patients treated with eculizumab was not different from age- and sex-matched normal controls ( $p = .46$ ) but was significantly better than 30 similar patients managed before eculizumab ( $p = .030$ ). Three patients on eculizumab, all over 50 years old, died of causes unrelated to PNH. Twenty-one patients (27%) had a thrombosis before starting eculizumab (5.6 events per 100 patient-years) compared with 2 thromboses on eculizumab (0.8 events per 100 patient-years;  $p < .001$ ). Twenty-one patients with no previous thrombosis discontinued warfarin on eculizumab with no thrombotic sequelae. Forty of 61 (66%) patients on eculizumab for more than 12 months achieved transfusion independence. The 12-month mean transfusion requirement reduced from 19.3 units before eculizumab to 5.0 units in the most recent 12 months on eculizumab ( $p < .001$ ). Eculizumab dramatically alters the natural course of PNH, reducing symptoms and disease complications as well as improving survival to a similar level to that of the general population.

Infliximab has been shown to be safely infused in the community setting. A chart review of 3,161 patients who received a combined 20,976 infusions in community clinics was conducted to evaluate safety across all types of patients. Infliximab infusions are safe in the community setting. Severe ADRs were rare. A total of 524 (2.5% of all infusions) acute ADRs in 353 patients (11.2%) were recorded. Most reactions (i.e., ADRs) were mild [ $n = 263$  (50.2%, 1.3% of all infusions)] or moderate [ $n = 233$  (44.5%, 1.1% of all infusions)]. Twenty-eight reactions (5.3%, 0.1% of all infusions) were severe. Emergency medical services were called to transport patients to hospital for seven of the severe reactions, of which none required admission. As per pre-established medical directives adrenaline was administered three times. The authors concluded that infliximab infusions are safe in the community setting. Severe ADRs were rare. None required active physician intervention; nurses were able to treat all reactions by following standardized medical directives. Ten children were enrolled in the home infusion program if they were compliant with hospital-based infliximab infusions and other medications, had no adverse events during hospital-based infliximab infusions, were in remission and had access to experienced pediatric homecare nursing. The children received 59 home infusions with a dose range of 7.5 to 10 mg/kg/dose. Home infusions ranged from 2 to 5 hours. Since infusions could be performed any day of the week, school absenteeism was decreased. The average patient satisfaction rating for home infusions was 9 on a scale from 1 to 10 (10 = most satisfied). Three patients experienced difficulty with IV access requiring multiple attempts, but all were able to receive their infusions. One infusion was stopped because of arm pain above the IV site. This patient had his next infusion in the hospital before returning to the home infusion program. No severe adverse events (palpitations, blood pressure instability, hyperemia, respiratory symptoms) occurred during home infusions. In the carefully selected patients, infliximab infusions administered at home were safe and are cost-effective. Patients and families preferred home infusions since time missed from school and work was reduced.

Several studies have demonstrated the safety of infusing a variety of infused medications in the home setting. Infusions of enzyme replacement therapies including agalsidase, elosulfase, galsulfase, iduronidase, idursulfase, velaglucerase have been demonstrated to be infused safely in the home. In addition, a self-administered formulation of belimumab is currently available, indicating the appropriateness of home administration. Alpha-1-antitrypsin therapy is generally considered safe and effective, exhibiting few and usually well tolerated side effects.

In a retrospective data analysis of over one thousand patients ( $n = 1,076$ ) with primary immunodeficiency diseases (PIDD), Wasserman et al. (2017), examined the infection rates for patients who received IVIG at home or in a hospital outpatient infusion center (HOIC). Patients were eligible for analysis if they had at least 1 inpatient or emergency room claim or at least 2 outpatient claims with a PIDD diagnosis from January 2002 and March 2013, 12 months of continuous health plan enrollment prior to index date (i.e., first IVIG infusion date), and 6 months of continuous IVIG at the same site of care after the index date. Incidences of pneumonia (bacterial or viral) and bronchitis (all types) within 7 days of IVIG

infusion were retrospectively determined and compared between sites of care. Of the patients included in the analysis, 51% received IVIG in the home whereas 49% received it at an HOIC. The event/patient year of pneumonia was significantly lower in patients receiving IVIG at home compared to an outpatient hospital (0.102 vs. 0.216,  $p = 0.0071$ ). The event/patient year of bronchitis was also significantly lower among patients infusing at home compared to an outpatient hospital (0.150 vs. 0.288,  $p < 0.0001$ ). The authors concluded that patients with PIDD receiving IVIG in the home experienced significantly lower rates of pneumonia and bronchitis than those who received outpatient hospital based IVIG treatment. The lower infection rates in the home setting suggest that infection risk may be an important factor in site of care selection. The study is further limited by its observational nature.

The Immune Deficiency Foundation surveyed 1,030 patients on where they were treated with immune globulin. Twenty-six percent usually received infusions at a hospital outpatient department (21%) or at a hospital clinic (5%). Other sites reported included a doctor's private office (9%) or an infusion suite (16%). The most common site was in the home (42%), most administered by a nursing professional (2008).

## Clinical Practice Guidelines

### *American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology*

The American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology has published guidelines for the suitability of patients to receive treatment in various care setting including clinical characteristics of patients needing a high level of care in the hospital outpatient facility which includes patient characteristics: previous serious infusion reaction such as anaphylaxis, seizure, myocardial infarction, or renal failure, immune globulin therapy naïve, continual experience of moderate or serious infusion related adverse reactions, physical or cognitive impairment.

AAAAI treatment guidelines provide several site of care options for administering immune globulin, with the appropriate option being based on the patient's clinical condition:

- Hospital inpatient physician/nurse supervised infusion
- Hospital outpatient physician/nurse supervised infusion
- Physician office-based physician/nurse supervised infusion
- Home based infusion with nurse supervision
- Home based infusion without nurse supervision

The guidelines provide guidance on specific situation that may require a higher level of supervision, such as initial infusion of IVIG, changes in IVIG products, and specific clinical situations (AAAAI., 2011).

AAAAI Guidelines for IGIV site of administration:

- All initial infusions of IGIV should be administered under physician supervision in a facility equipped to manage the most severe acute medical complications.
- Changes in IGIV products should be provided under physician supervision in a facility prepared to manage the most severe acute medical complications.
- Certain individuals continue to need higher levels of supervision and intervention throughout IGIV infusions.
- Individuals who have tolerated IGIV therapy without a history of adverse events may be considered for lower levels of supervision during infusions.
- Given the options for providing IGIV therapy, specific patient experiences command or exclude specific sites of care (AAAAI., 2011).

## References

1. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Enzyme-replacement therapies for lysosomal storage diseases. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Effective Health Care Program Technical Brief No.12. January 2013.
2. American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology. Guidelines for the site of care for administration of IGIV therapy. December 2011.
3. Bagewadi S, Roberts J, Mercer J, et al. Home treatment with elaprase and naglazyme is safe in patients with mucopolysaccharidoses types II and VI, respectively. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2008 Dec;31(6):733-7.
4. Barfield E, Solomon A, Sockolow R. Inflammatory bowel disease: A Practical Approach. *Prac Gastroenterol* May 2016, 5:16-23.
5. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services: Place of service code set. [https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/place-of-service-codes/Place\\_of\\_Service\\_Code\\_Set.html](https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/place-of-service-codes/Place_of_Service_Code_Set.html). Accessed September 28, 2022.

6. Condino A, Fidanza S, Hoffenberg E. A home infliximab infusion program. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*, Vol. 40, No. 1, January 2005.
7. Cox-Brinkman J, Timmermans RG, Wijburg FA, et al. Home treatment with enzyme replacement therapy for mucopolysaccharidosis type I is feasible and safe. *J Inher Metab Dis*. 2007 Nov;30(6):984.
8. Ducharme J, Pelletier C, Zacharias R. The safety of infliximab infusions in the community setting. *Can J Gastroenterol* 2010;24(5):307-311.
9. Elstein D, Abrahamov A, Oz A, et al. 13,845 home therapy infusions with velaglucerase alfa exemplify safety of velaglucerase alfa and increased compliance to every-other-week intravenous enzyme replacement therapy for Gaucher disease. *Blood Cells Mol Dis*. 2015 Dec;55(4):415-8.
10. Elstein D, Burrow TA, Charrow J, et al. Home infusion of intravenous velaglucerase alfa: Experience from pooled clinical studies in 104 patients with type 1 Gaucher disease. *Mol Genet Metab*. 2017 Jan-Feb;120(1-2):111-115.
11. Finnigan N, Roberts J, Mercer J, Jones SA. Home infusion with elosulfase alpha (Vimizim®) in a UK paediatric setting. *Mol Genet Metab Rep*. 2017 Nov 5;14:15-18.
12. Kelly RJ, Hill A, Arnold LM, et al. Long-term treatment with eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: sustained efficacy and improved survival. *Blood*. 2011;117(25):6786-92.
13. Kisinovsky I, Cáceres G, Coronel C, Reisin R. Home infusion program for Fabry disease: experience with agalsidase alfa in Argentina. *Medicina (B Aires)*. 2013;73(1):31-4.
14. Pennsylvania Code and Bulletin, Title 55, Chapter 1101.31.Scope, Retrieved from: <http://www.pacodeandbulletin.gov/Display/pacode?file=/secure/pacode/data/055/chapter1101/s1101.31.html&d=reduce>. Accessed October 13, 2022.
15. Petrache I, Hajjar J, Campos M. Safety and efficacy of alpha-1-antitrypsin augmentation therapy in the treatment of patients with alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency. *Biologics*. 2009; 3: 193–204.
16. Phase I: 2010 NHIA Provider Survey Comprehensive Aggregate Analysis Report. National Home Infusion Association. 2011.
17. Scarpa M, Almássy Z, Beck M, et al. European recommendations for the diagnosis and multidisciplinary management of a rare disease. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2011;6:72. Mucopolysaccharidosis type II: Hunter Syndrome European Expert Council.
18. Sheikh SZ, Hammer AE, Fox NL, et al. Evaluation of a novel autoinjector for subcutaneous self-administration of belimumab in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther*. 2016 Nov;54(11):914-922.
19. Smid BE, Hoogendijk SL, Wijburg FA, et al. A revised home treatment algorithm for Fabry disease: Influence of antibody formation. *Mol Genet Metab*. 2013 Feb;108(2):132-7.
20. Smith S, Curry, K, Rout T, et al. Adverse drug events in infliximab patients infused in the home care setting: a retrospective chart review. Poster presented at the National Home Infusion Association Annual Conference and Exhibition; 2016 March 21-24; New Orleans, La.
21. American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology. Immunoglobulin (IgG) replacement therapy defined. 2022. Available at: [https://www.aaaai.org/Tools-for-the-Public/Allergy,-Asthma-Immunology-Glossary/Immunoglobulin-\(IgG\)-Replacement-Therapy-Defined](https://www.aaaai.org/Tools-for-the-Public/Allergy,-Asthma-Immunology-Glossary/Immunoglobulin-(IgG)-Replacement-Therapy-Defined). Accessed September 15, 2022.
22. Wasserman RL, Ito D, Xiong Y, et al. Impact of site of care on infection rates among patients with primary immunodeficiency diseases receiving intravenous immunoglobulin therapy. *J Clin Immunol*. 2017 Feb; 37(2): 180–186.
23. Hopson S, Casebeer A, Stemkowski S, et al. Does site-of-care for oncology infusion therapy influence treatment patterns, cost, and quality in the United States? *J Med Econ*. 2018 Feb;21(2):152-162. doi: 10.1080/13696998.2017.1384736. Epub 2017 Oct 17. PMID: 28945163.
24. Fisher MD, Puneekar R, Yim YM, et al. Differences in Health Care Use and Costs Among Patients With Cancer Receiving Intravenous Chemotherapy in Physician Offices Versus in Hospital Outpatient Settings. *J Oncol Pract*. 2017 Jan;13(1):e37-e46. doi: 10.1200/JOP.2016.012930. Epub 2016 Nov 15. PMID: 27845870.

## Policy History/Revision Information

Date	Summary of Changes
04/01/2026	<b>Application</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised list of applicable medications; added:</li> </ul>

Date	Summary of Changes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Avtozma® (tocilizumab-anoh)</li> <li>○ Yimmugo® (IV)</li> </ul> <p><b>Coverage Rationale</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Revised coverage criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Added criterion to allow coverage when the patient is medically unstable and is at risk of requiring medical services and equipment available only in an outpatient hospital setting (e.g., endotracheal tube, chest tube insertion equipment, cricothyroidotomy set, mechanical ventilator) during administration of the requested drug based on risk of becoming medically unstable due to concomitant use of medications or other drug-drug or drug-disease interaction(s)</li> <li>○ Replaced criterion requiring “[the patient has] severe patent vascular access issues (for intravenous infusions only) that require specialized equipment only available in an outpatient hospital setting (e.g., ultrasound guidance) <i>and is not a viable candidate for long-term vascular access devices such as picc line or port-a-cath</i>” with “[the patient has] severe patent vascular access issues (for intravenous infusions only) that require specialized equipment only available in an outpatient hospital setting (e.g., ultrasound guidance)”</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Revised list of medications that require healthcare provider administration; added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Avtozma® (tocilizumab-anoh)</li> <li>○ Yimmugo® (IV)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Applicable Codes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Updated list of applicable HCPCS codes; added J1553* and Q5156 (<i>*quarterly edit</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Supporting Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Archived previous policy version CSPA2025D00121H</li> </ul>

## Instructions for Use

This Medical Benefit Drug Policy provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare standard benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage must be referenced as the terms of the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage may differ from the standard benefit plan. In the event of a conflict, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage govern. Before using this policy, check the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Benefit Drug Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

UnitedHealthcare may also use tools developed by third parties, such as the InterQual® criteria, to assist us in administering health benefits. The UnitedHealthcare Medical Policies are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.