



Bendamustine:

Treanda®; Bendeka®; Belrapzo®; Vivimusta™; Bendamustine Ψ (Intravenous)

-E-

Document Number: SHP-0487

Last Review Date: 03/02/2023

Date of Origin: 07/01/2019

Dates Reviewed: 07/2019, 10/2019, 01/2020, 04/2020, 07/2020, 10/2020, 04/2021, 04/2022, 07/2022,
08/2022, 10/2022, 01/2023, 03/2023

I. Length of Authorization ^{1-6,9,14,18}

- Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia (WM)/Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma (LPL):
 - Coverage will be provided for six months and may NOT be renewed, unless otherwise specified.
 - May be renewed for an additional six months for relapsed disease if previously used as primary therapy.
- Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL), Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL), Hodgkin Lymphoma, Systemic Light Chain Amyloidosis:
 - Coverage will be provided for six months and may NOT be renewed.
- Multiple Myeloma:
 - Coverage will be provided for eight months and may NOT be renewed.

II. Dosing Limits

A. Quantity Limit (max daily dose) [NDC Unit]:

- Treanda 100 mg single-dose vial: 6 vials every 21 days
- Treanda 25 mg single-dose vial: 3 vials every 21 days
- Bendeka 100 mg/4 mL multi-dose vial: 6 vials every 21 days
- Belrapzo 100 mg/4 mL RTD multi-dose vial: 6 vials every 21 days
- Vivimusta 100 mg/4 mL multi-dose vial: 6 vials every 21 days

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

NHL:

- 600 billable units every 21 days

WM/LPL:

- 450 billable units every 28 days

Hodgkin Lymphoma:

- 600 billable units every 28 days
- CLL/SLL, Systemic Light Chain Amyloidosis & Multiple Myeloma:**
- 500 billable units every 28 days

III. Initial Approval Criteria ¹⁻⁴

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

- For Treanda® (J9033) requests: Patient must try and have an inadequate response, contraindication, or intolerance to an adequate trial of Bendeka® (J9034) OR Belrapzo® (J9036).

- Patient is at least 18 years of age, unless otherwise specified; **AND**
- Patient must not have received bendamustine in a previous line of therapy, unless otherwise specified; **AND**

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) † ⊕ ^{1-5,16}

- Coverage is provided for B-Cell Lymphomas when:
 - Used as subsequent therapy †; **AND**
 - In combination with rituximab for:
 - Follicular Lymphoma (grade 1-2)
 - Gastric MALT Lymphoma
 - Mantle Cell Lymphoma (*may also be used as a component of RBAC500 [rituximab, bendamustine, and cytarabine]*)
 - Nodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma
 - Non-Gastric MALT Lymphoma (Noncutaneous)
 - Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma; **OR**
 - Used as a single agent for:
 - Follicular Lymphoma (grade 1-2)
 - High-grade B-cell Lymphomas; **OR**
 - In combination with obinutuzumab for:
 - Follicular Lymphoma (grade 1-2)
 - Gastric MALT Lymphoma
 - Nodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma
 - Non-Gastric MALT Lymphoma (Noncutaneous)
 - Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma; **OR**
 - In combination with polatuzumab and rituximab for:
 - DLBCL

- High-grade B-cell Lymphomas; **OR**
- Used as first line therapy ‡; **AND**
 - In combination with rituximab for:
 - Follicular Lymphoma (grade 1-2)
 - Gastric MALT Lymphoma
 - Mantle Cell Lymphoma (*may also be used as a component of RBAC500 [rituximab, bendamustine, and cytarabine]*)
 - Nodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma
 - Non-Gastric MALT Lymphoma (Noncutaneous)
 - Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma; **OR**
 - In combination with obinutuzumab for:
 - Follicular Lymphoma
 - Nodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma
- Used as CAR T-cell bridging therapy after leukapheresis ‡; **AND**
 - In combination with polatuzumab and rituximab for:
 - High-grade B-cell Lymphomas
 - DLBCL
- Coverage is provided for the following T-Cell Lymphomas ‡^{41e}
 - Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma (*includes peripheral T-cell not otherwise specified and angioimmunoblastic T-cell*)
 - Used as subsequent therapy as a single agent for relapsed or refractory disease

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (CLL/SLL) † ⊕^{1-5,17,52e-55e,57e,60e-62e}

- Used as first-line therapy; **AND**
 - Used as a single agent ‡; **OR**
 - Used in combination with rituximab or obinutuzumab for disease without del(17p)/TP53 mutations (*excluding use in frail patients [i.e., not able to tolerate purine analogs]*); **OR**
- Used as subsequent therapy after prior Bruton Tyrosine Kinase inhibitor- and venetoclax-based regimens; **AND**
 - Used in combination with rituximab for disease without del(17p)/TP53 mutations in patients <65 years of age without significant comorbidities

Waldenström’s Macroglobulinemia/Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma (WM/LPL) ‡^{4,13,65e}

- Used in combination with rituximab; **AND**
 - Used as primary therapy; **OR**

- Used for relapse, if previously used as primary therapy that was well tolerated and elicited a prolonged response; **OR**
- Used as alternative therapy for previously treated disease that does not respond to primary therapy; **OR**
- Used for progressive or relapsed disease

Adult Hodgkin Lymphoma ‡^{5,6,10-12,74e,83e,100e}

- Patient has classic Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL); **AND**
 - Used as second-line or subsequent therapy for relapsed or refractory disease; **AND**
 - Used in combination with gemcitabine and vinorelbine; **AND**

– Use of bendamustine in combination with gemcitabine and vinorelbine will be restricted to patients with a contraindication or intolerance to a generically available regimen (e.g., ICE [ifosfamide, carboplatin, etoposide], DHAP [dexamethasone, cisplatin, high-dose cytarabine], etc. [*see NCCN Hodgkin Lymphoma guidelines for complete list of alternative regimens*]); **OR**
 - Used in combination with brentuximab vedotin; **OR**
 - Used as subsequent fourth-line therapy for relapsed or refractory disease; **AND**
 - Used as a single agent; **AND**
 - Patient did not relapse within 3 months of autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) or was ineligible for ASCT; **OR**
 - Used in combination with carboplatin and etoposide

Multiple Myeloma ‡ Φ⁵

- Used for relapsed or progressive (*after at least 3 prior therapies*) disease; **AND**
- Used in combination with dexamethasone and either lenalidomide or bortezomib

Systemic Light Chain Amyloidosis ‡^{5,18}

- Patient has relapsed or refractory disease; **AND**
- Used in combination with dexamethasone

Preferred therapies and recommendations are determined by review of clinical evidence. NCCN category of recommendation is taken into account as a component of this review. Regimens deemed equally efficacious (i.e., those having the same NCCN categorization) are considered to be therapeutically equivalent.

† FDA-labeled indication(s); ‡ Compendia recommended indication(s); Φ Orphan Drug

IV. Renewal Criteria ¹⁻⁵

Coverage may be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the indication-specific relevant criteria such as concomitant therapy requirements (not including prerequisite therapy), performance status, etc. identified in section III; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: severe myelosuppression, infections, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), anaphylaxis, severe infusion reactions, tumor lysis syndrome (TLS), fatal and serious skin reactions, fatal and serious hepatotoxicity, secondary malignancies, extravasation injury, etc.; **AND**

Waldenström’s Macroglobulinemia/Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma (if bendamustine was previously used as primary therapy)

- *Refer to Section III for criteria (see WM/LPL)*

All Other Indications

- Coverage may not be renewed.

V. Dosage/Administration ^{1-6,9,14,18}

| Indication | Dose |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma | Up to 120 mg/m ² intravenously on days 1 and 2 of a 21-day cycle, up to 8 cycles |
| CLL/SLL & Systemic Light Chain Amyloidosis | Up to 100 mg/m ² intravenously on days 1 and 2 of a 28-day cycle, up to 6 cycles |
| Waldenström’s Macroglobulinemia/ Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma | Up to 90 mg/m ² intravenously on days 1 and 2 of a 28-day cycle, up to 6 cycles <i>*May be repeated for relapsed disease if primary therapy was well tolerated and elicited a prolonged response.</i> |
| Hodgkin Lymphoma | Up to 120 mg/m ² intravenously on days 1 and 2 of a 28-day cycle, up to 6 cycles |
| Multiple Myeloma | Up to 100 mg/m ² intravenously on days 1 and 2 of a 28-day cycle, up to 8 cycles |

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS Code:

- J9033 – Injection, bendamustine hcl (treanda), 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg
- J9034 – Injection, bendamustine hcl (bendeke), 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg
- J9036 – Injection, bendamustine hcl, (belrapzo/bendamustine), 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

- J9058 – Injection, bendamustine hydrochloride (apotex), 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg
(Effective 07/01/2023)
- J9059 – Injection, bendamustine hydrochloride (baxter), 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg
(Effective 07/01/2023)
- J9056 – Injection, bendamustine hydrochloride (vivimusta), 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg
(Effective 07/01/2023)
- J9999 – Not otherwise classified, antineoplastic drugs (Applicable to other unclassified 505(b)(2) NDA not listed, inclusive of Vivimusta, ONLY) Ψ (Discontinue of J9999 for Vivimusta on 07/01/2023)
- C9399 – Unclassified drugs or biologicals (Applicable to other unclassified 505(b)(2) NDA not listed, inclusive of Vivimusta, ONLY) Ψ (Discontinue of C9399 for Vivimusta on 07/01/2023)

NDC(s):

- Treanda 100 mg lyophilized powder in a single-dose vial for reconstitution: 63459-0391-xx
- Treanda 25 mg lyophilized powder in a single-dose vial for reconstitution: 63459-0390-xx
- Treanda 45 mg/0.5 mL solution in a single dose vial: 63459-0395-xx* §
- Treanda 45 mg/0.5 mL solution in a single dose vial: 63459-0396-xx* §
- Bendeka 100 mg/4 mL solution in a multi-dose vial: 63459-0348-xx** § Ψ
- Belrapzo 100 mg/4 mL ready-to-dilute multi-dose vial: 42367-0521-xx Ψ
- Vivimusta 100 mg/4 mL solution in a multi-dose vial: 71225-0120-xx Ψ

– * No longer commercially available;

– § Available generically from various manufacturers;

Ψ Designated products approved by the FDA as a 505(b)(2) NDA of the innovator product. These products are not rated as therapeutically equivalent to their reference listed drug in the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Orange Book and are therefore considered single source products based on the statutory definition of "single source drug" in section 1847A(c)(6) of the Act. For a complete list of all approved 505(b)(2) NDA products please reference the latest edition of the Orange Book:

[Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations | Orange Book | FDA](#)

VII. References (STANDARD)

1. Treanda [package insert]. North Wales, PA; Cephalon, Inc; October 2022. Accessed December 2022.
2. Bendeka [package insert]. North Wales, PA; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.; October 2021. Accessed December 2022.
3. Belrapzo [package insert]. Woodcliff, NJ; Eagle Pharmaceuticals, Inc; June 2022. Accessed December 2022.
4. Vivimusta [package insert]. Princeton, NJ; Slayback Pharma, Inc; December 2022. Accessed December 2022.
5. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) for bendamustine. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. The

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed December 2022.

6. Moskowitz AJ, Hamlin PA Jr, Perales MA, et al. Phase II study of bendamustine in relapsed and refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013;31(4):456-460.
7. Kahl BS, Bartlett NL, Leonard JP, et al. Bendamustine is effective therapy in patients with rituximab-refractory, indolent B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma: results from a Multicenter Study. *Cancer*. 2010;116(1):106-114. doi:10.1002/cncr.24714.
8. Knauf WU, Lissitchkov T, Aldaoud A, et al. Bendamustine compared with chlorambucil in previously untreated patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: updated results of a randomized phase III trial. *Br J Haematol*. 2012;159(1):67-77. doi:10.1111/bjh.12000.
9. Rummel MJ, Niederle N, Maschmeyer G, et al. Bendamustine plus rituximab versus CHOP plus rituximab as first-line treatment for patients with indolent and mantle-cell lymphomas: an open-label, multicentre, randomised, phase 3 non-inferiority trial [published correction appears in *Lancet*. 2013 Apr 6;381(9873):1184]. *Lancet*. 2013;381(9873):1203-1210. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61763-2.
10. O'Connor OA, Lue JK, Sawas A, et al. Brentuximab vedotin plus bendamustine in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma: an international, multicentre, single-arm, phase 1-2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2018; 19:257.
11. Santoro A, Mazza R, Pulsoni A, et al. Bendamustine in Combination With Gemcitabine and Vinorelbine Is an Effective Regimen As Induction Chemotherapy Before Autologous Stem-Cell Transplantation for Relapsed or Refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma: Final Results of a Multicenter Phase II Study. *J Clin Oncol* 2016; 34:3293.
12. Budde LE, Wu D, Martin DB, et al. Bendamustine with rituximab, etoposide and carboplatin (T(R)EC) in relapsed or refractory aggressive lymphoma: a prospective multicentre phase 1/2 clinical trial. *Br J Haematol*. 2018;183(4):601-607. doi:10.1111/bjh.15585.
13. Ludwig H, Kasparu H, Leitgeb C, et al. Bendamustine-bortezomib-dexamethasone is an active and well-tolerated regimen in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma. *Blood*. 2014;123(7):985-991. doi:10.1182/blood-2013-08-521468.
14. Lentzsch S, O'Sullivan A, Kennedy RC, et al. Combination of bendamustine, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone (BLD) in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma is feasible and highly effective: results of phase 1/2 open-label, dose escalation study. *Blood*. 2012;119(20):4608-4613. doi:10.1182/blood-2011-12-395715.
15. Knop S, Straka C, Haen M, Schwedes R, Hebart H, Einsele H. The efficacy and toxicity of bendamustine in recurrent multiple myeloma after high-dose chemotherapy. *Haematologica*. 2005;90(9):1287-1288.

16. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for B-Cell Lymphomas 5.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed December 2022.
17. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma 1.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed December 2022.
18. Lentzsch S, Lagos G, Comenzo R, et.al. Bendamustine With Dexamethasone in Relapsed/Refractory Systemic Light-Chain Amyloidosis: Results of a Phase II Study. J Clin Oncol. 2020 May 1;38(13):1455-1462. doi: 10.1200/JCO.19.01721. Epub 2020 Feb 21.
19. Frankiewicz A, Saduś-Wojciechowska M, Najda J, et al. Comparable safety profile of BeEAM (bendamustine, etoposide, cytarabine, melphalan) and BEAM (carmustine, etoposide, cytarabine, melphalan) as conditioning before autologous haematopoietic cell transplantation. Contemp Oncol (Pozn) 2018;22:113-117.

VIII. References (ENHANCED)

- 1e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) T-Cell Lymphomas, Version 2.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2022. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2022.
- 2e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Waldenström Macroglobulinemia/Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma, Version 3.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2022. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2022.
- 3e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Hodgkin Lymphoma, Version 2.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2022. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2022.
- 4e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Multiple Myeloma, Version 5.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network,

2022. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2022.

- 5e. Flinn IW, van der Jagt R, Kahl BS, et al. Randomized trial of bendamustine-rituximab or R-CHOP/R-CVP in first-line treatment of indolent NHL or MCL: the BRIGHT study. *Blood*. 2014;123(19):2944–2952.
- 6e. Marcus R, Davies A, Ando K, et al. Obinutuzumab for the First-Line Treatment of Follicular Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med* 2017; 377:1331-1344.
- 7e. Marcus R, Imrie K, Solal-Celigny P, et al. Phase III study of R-CVP compared with cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone alone in patients with previously untreated advanced follicular lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008 Oct 1;26(28):4579-86.
- 8e. Federico M, Luminari S, Dondi A, et al. R-CVP versus R-CHOP versus R-FM for the initial treatment of patients with advanced-stage follicular lymphoma: results of the FOLL05 trial conducted by the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013 Apr 20;31(12):1506-13.
- 9e. Morschhauser F, Fowler NH, Feugier P, et al. Rituximab plus Lenalidomide in Advanced Untreated Follicular Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med* 2018; 379:934-947.
- 10e. Rummel M, Kaiser U, Balsemer C, et al. Bendamustine plus rituximab versus fludarabine plus rituximab for patients with relapsed indolent and mantle-cell lymphomas: a multicentre, randomised, open-label, non-inferiority phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016 Jan;17(1):57-66.
- 11e. Radford J, Davies A, Cartron G, et al. Obinutuzumab (GA101) plus CHOP or FC in relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma: results of the GAUDI study (BO21000). *Blood*. 2013 Aug 15;122(7):1137-43.
- 12e. Sehn LH, Chua N, Mayer J, et al. Obinutuzumab plus bendamustine versus bendamustine monotherapy in patients with rituximab-refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (GADOLIN): a randomised, controlled, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016 Jun 23. pii: S1470-2045(16)30097-3.
- 13e. McLaughlin P, Grillo-López AJ, Link BK, et al. Rituximab chimeric anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody therapy for relapsed indolent lymphoma: half of patients respond to a four-dose treatment program. *J Clin Oncol*. 1998 Aug;16(8):2825-33.
- 14e. Witzig TE, Wiernik PH, Moore T, et al. Lenalidomide oral monotherapy produces durable responses in relapsed or refractory indolent non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009 Nov 10;27(32):5404-9.
- 15e. Leonard JP, Trněný M, Izutsu K, et al. AUGMENT: A Phase III Randomized Study of Lenalidomide Plus Rituximab (R2) Vs Rituximab/Placebo in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. *Blood*. 2018;132:445.
- 16e. Salar A, Domingo-Domenech E, Panizo C, et al. Final Results of a Multicenter Phase II Trial with Bendamustine and Rituximab As First Line Treatment for Patients with MALT Lymphoma (MALT-2008–01). *Blood*. 2012;120:3691.

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

- 17e. Noy A, de Vos S, Thieblemont C, et al. Targeting Bruton tyrosine kinase with ibrutinib in relapsed/refractory marginal zone lymphoma. *Blood*. 2017;129(16):2224–2232.
- 18e. Cavalli F, Rooney B, Pei L, et al. Randomized phase 3 study of rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone plus vincristine (R-CHOP) or bortezomib (VR-CAP) in newly diagnosed mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) patients (pts) ineligible for bone marrow transplantation (BMT). *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32(15_suppl):8500-8500.
- 19e. Robak T, Jin J, Pylypenko H, et al. Frontline bortezomib, rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone (VR-CAP) versus rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone (R-CHOP) in transplantation-ineligible patients with newly diagnosed mantle cell lymphoma: final overall survival results of a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2018 Nov;19(11):1449-1458.
- 20e. Kluin-Nelemans HC, Hoster E, Hermine O, et al. Treatment of older patients with mantle-cell lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2012 Aug 9;367(6):520-31.
- 21e. Kahl BS, Longo WL, Eickhoff JC, et al. Maintenance rituximab following induction chemioimmunotherapy may prolong progression-free survival in mantle cell lymphoma: a pilot study from the Wisconsin Oncology Network. *Ann Oncol*. 2006 Sep;17(9):1418-23.
- 22e. Goy A, Bernstein SH, Kahl BS, et al. Bortezomib in patients with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma: updated time-to-event analyses of the multicenter phase 2 PINNACLE study. *Ann Oncol*. 2009;20(3):520–525.
- 23e. Baiocchi RA, Alinari L, Lustberg ME, et al. Phase 2 trial of rituximab and bortezomib in patients with relapsed or refractory mantle cell and follicular lymphoma. *Cancer*. 2011;117(11):2442–2451. doi:10.1002/cncr.25792
- 24e. Itoh K, Igarashi T, Irisawa H, et al. Randomized phase II study of a bendamustine monotherapy schedule for relapsed or refractory low-grade B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma or mantle cell lymphoma (RABBIT-14). *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2018 Jul;59(7):1606-1613.
- 25e. Itoh K, Ando K, Ogura M, et al. Durable Responses with Bendamustine Monotherapy In Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Indolent B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (B-NHL) and Mantle-Cell Lymphoma (MCL): Updated Follow-up Data From a Japanese Multicenter Phase II Study. *Blood*. 2010;116:4884.
- 26e. Weidmann E, Kim SZ, Rost A, et al. Bendamustine is effective in relapsed or refractory aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Ann Oncol*. 2002 Aug;13(8):1285-9.
- 27e. Ohmachi K, Niitsu N, Uchida T, et al. Multicenter phase II study of bendamustine plus rituximab in patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013 Jun 10;31(17):2103-9.
- 28e. Mounier N, El Gnaoui T, Tilly H, et al. Rituximab plus gemcitabine and oxaliplatin in patients with refractory/relapsed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma who are not candidates for high-dose therapy. A phase II Lymphoma Study Association trial. *Haematologica*. 2013;98(11):1726–1731.

- 29e. Jacobsen ED, Sharman JP, Oki Y, et al. Brentuximab vedotin demonstrates objective responses in a phase 2 study of relapsed/refractory DLBCL with variable CD30 expression. *Blood*. 2015 Feb 26;125(9):1394-402.
- 30e. Czuczman MS, Trněný M, Davies A, et al. A Phase 2/3 Multicenter, Randomized, Open-Label Study to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of Lenalidomide Versus Investigator's Choice in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2017 Aug 1;23(15):4127-4137.
- 31e. Weidmann E, Kim SZ, Rost A, et al. Bendamustine is effective in relapsed or refractory aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Ann Oncol*. 2002 Aug;13(8):1285-9.
- 32e. Evens AM, David KA, Helenowski I, et al. Multicenter analysis of 80 solid organ transplantation recipients with post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disease: outcomes and prognostic factors in the modern era. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010;28(6):1038–1046.
- 33e. Trappe R, Oertel S, Leblond V, et al. Sequential treatment with rituximab followed by CHOP chemotherapy in adult B-cell post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD): the prospective international multicentre phase 2 PTL-1 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2012 Feb;13(2):196-206.
- 34e. Bayraktar UD, Ramos JC, Petrich A, et al. Outcome of patients with relapsed/refractory acquired immune deficiency syndrome-related lymphoma diagnosed 1999-2008 and treated with curative intent in the AIDS Malignancy Consortium. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2012;53(12):2383–2389.
- 35e. Ishida T, Fujiwara H, Nosaka K, et al. Multicenter Phase II Study of Lenalidomide in Relapsed or Recurrent Adult T-Cell Leukemia/Lymphoma: ATLL-002. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016; 34(34):4086-4093.
- 36e. Ishida T, Joh T, Uike N, et al. Defucosylated anti-CCR4 monoclonal antibody (KW-0761) for relapsed adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma: a multicenter phase II study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Mar 10;30(8):837-42.
- 37e. Ishida T, Utsunomiya A, Jo T, et al. Mogamulizumab for relapsed adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma: Updated follow-up analysis of phase I and II studies. *Cancer Sci*. 2017;108(10):2022–2029.
- 38e. Damaj G, Gressin R, Bouabdallah K, et al. Results from a prospective, open-label, phase II trial of bendamustine in refractory or relapsed T-cell lymphomas: the BENTLY trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013 Jan 1;31(1):104-10.
- 39e. Pro B, Advani R, Brice P, et al. Brentuximab vedotin (SGN-35) in patients with relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large-cell lymphoma: results of a phase II study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Jun 20;30(18):2190-6.
- 40e. Pro B, Advani R, Brice P, et al. Five-year results of brentuximab vedotin in patients with relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma [published correction appears in *Blood*. 2018 Jul 26;132(4):458-459]. *Blood*. 2017;130(25):2709–2717.

- 41e. O'Connor OA, Horwitz S, Masszi T, et al. Belinostat in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma: Results of the Pivotal Phase II BELIEF (CLN-19) Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(23):2492–2499.
- 42e. Zinzani PL, Venturini F, Stefoni V, et al. Gemcitabine as single agent in pretreated T-cell lymphoma patients: evaluation of the long-term outcome. *Ann Oncol*. 2010 Apr;21(4):860-3.
- 43e. Horwitz S, Moskowitz C, Kewalramani T, et al. Second-Line Therapy with ICE Followed by High Dose Therapy and Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation for Relapsed/Refractory Peripheral T-Cell Lymphomas: Minimal Benefit When Analyzed by Intent To Treat. *Blood*. 2005;106:2679.
- 44e. Parkin S, Connors JM, Sehn LH, et al. Gemcitabine, Dexamethasone, and Cisplatin (GDP) As Secondary Chemotherapy In Relapsed/Refractory Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma. *Blood*. 2013;122:4345.
- 45e. Prince HM, Kim YH, Horwitz SM, et al. Brentuximab vedotin or physician's choice in CD30-positive cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (ALCANZA): an international, open-label, randomised, phase 3, multicentre trial. *Lancet*. 2017 Aug 5;390(10094):555-566.
- 46e. Kim YH, Bagot M, Pinter-Brown L, et al. Mogamulizumab versus vorinostat in previously treated cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (MAVORIC): an international, open-label, randomised, controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2018 Sep;19(9):1192-1204.
- 47e. Pulini S, Rupoli S, Goteri G, et al. Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin in the treatment of primary cutaneous T-cell lymphomas. *Haematologica*. 2007 May;92(5):686-9.
- 48e. Vonderheid EC, Sajjadian A, Kadin ME. Methotrexate is effective therapy for lymphomatoid papulosis and other primary cutaneous CD30-positive lymphoproliferative disorders. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 1996 Mar;34(3):470-81.
- 49e. Reboursiere E, Le Bras F, Morschhauser F, et al. Bendamustine Treatment in Refractory or Relapsed T Cell Lymphomas: A Retrospective Multicenter Study. *Blood*. 2015;126:1505.
- 50e. Burger JA, Tedeschi A, Barr PM, et al. Ibrutinib as Initial Therapy for Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373(25):2425–2437.
- 51e. Woyach JA, Ruppert AS, Heerema NA, et al. Ibrutinib Regimens versus Chemoimmunotherapy in Older Patients with Untreated CLL. *N Engl J Med*. 2018 Dec 27;379(26):2517-2528.
- 52e. Michallet AS, Aktan M, Hiddemann W, et al. Rituximab plus bendamustine or chlorambucil for chronic lymphocytic leukemia: primary analysis of the randomized, open-label MABLE study. *Haematologica*. 2018;103(4):698–706.
- 53e. Flinn IW, Panayiotidis P, Afanasyev B, et al. A phase 2, multicenter study investigating ofatumumab and bendamustine combination in patients with untreated or relapsed CLL. *Am J Hematol*. 2016 Sep;91(9):900-6.
- 54e. Sharman JP, Yimer HA, Boxer M, et al. Results of a phase II multicenter study of obinutuzumab plus bendamustine in pts with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). *J Clin Oncol*. 2017;35(15_suppl):7523-7523.

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

MagellanRx
MANAGEMENTSM

- 55e. Eichhorst B, Fink AM, Bahlo J, et al. First-line chemoimmunotherapy with bendamustine and rituximab versus fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, and rituximab in patients with advanced chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL10): an international, open-label, randomised, phase 3, non-inferiority trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016 Jul;17(7):928-942.
- 56e. Goede V, Fischer K, Busch R, et al. Obinutuzumab plus chlorambucil in patients with CLL and coexisting conditions. *N Engl J Med.* 2014 Mar 20;370(12):1101-10.
- 57e. Fischer K, Cramer P, Busch R, et al. Bendamustine in combination with rituximab for previously untreated patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia: a multicenter phase II trial of the German Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Study Group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012 Sep 10;30(26):3209-16.
- 58e. Seymour JF, Kipps TJ, Eichhorst B, et al. Venetoclax–Rituximab in Relapsed or Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. *N Engl J Med* 2018; 378:1107-1120.
- 59e. Furman RR, Sharman JP, Coutre SE, et al. Idelalisib and rituximab in relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *N Engl J Med.* 2014;370(11):997–1007.
- 60e. Robak T, Dmoszynska A, Solal-Céligny P, et al. Rituximab plus fludarabine and cyclophosphamide prolongs progression-free survival compared with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide alone in previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *J Clin Oncol.* 2010 Apr 1;28(10):1756-65.
- 61e. Cartron G, de Guibert S, Dilhuydy MS, et al. Obinutuzumab (GA101) in relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia: final data from the phase 1/2 GAUGUIN study. *Blood.* 2014: 2196-2202.
- 62e. Österborg A, Jewell RC, Padmanabhan-Iyer S, et al. Ofatumumab monotherapy in fludarabine-refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia: final results from a pivotal study. *Haematologica.* 2015;100(8):e311–e314.
- 63e. Dimopoulos MA, García-Sanz R, Gavriatopoulou M, et al. Primary therapy of Waldenström macroglobulinemia (WM) with weekly bortezomib, low-dose dexamethasone, and rituximab (BDR): long-term results of a phase 2 study of the European Myeloma Network (EMN). *Blood.* 2013 Nov 7;122(19):3276-82.
- 64e. Dimopoulos MA, Anagnostopoulos A, Kyrtsolis MC, et al. Primary treatment of Waldenström macroglobulinemia with dexamethasone, rituximab, and cyclophosphamide. *J Clin Oncol.* 2007 Aug 1;25(22):3344-9.
- 65e. Treon SP, Hanzis C, Tripsas C, et al. Bendamustine therapy in patients with relapsed or refractory Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia. *Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk.* 2011 Feb;11(1):133-5.
- 66e. Paludo J, Abeykoon JP, Shreders A, et al. Bendamustine and rituximab (BR) versus dexamethasone, rituximab, and cyclophosphamide (DRC) in patients with Waldenström macroglobulinemia. *Ann Hematol.* 2018 Aug;97(8):1417-1425.

- 67e. Treon SP, Hunter ZR, Matous J, et al. Multicenter clinical trial of bortezomib in relapsed/refractory Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia: results of WMCTG Trial 03-248. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2007 Jun 1;13(11):3320-5.
- 68e. Agathocleous A, Rohatiner A, Rule S, et al. Weekly versus twice weekly bortezomib given in conjunction with rituximab, in patients with recurrent follicular lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma and Waldenström macroglobulinaemia. *Br J Haematol*. 2010 Nov;151(4):346-53.
- 69e. Ghobrial IM, Witzig TE, Gertz M, et al. Long-term results of the phase II trial of the oral mTOR inhibitor everolimus (RAD001) in relapsed or refractory Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia. *Am J Hematol*. 2014 Mar;89(3):237-42.
- 70e. Treon SP, Tripsas CK, Meid K, et al. Ibrutinib in Previously Treated Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 372:1430-1440.
- 71e. Furman RR, Eradat H, Switzky JC, et al. A Phase II Trial of Ofatumumab In Subjects with Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia. *Blood*. 2010;116:1795.
- 72e. Younes A, Gopal AK, Smith SE, et al. Results of a pivotal phase II study of brentuximab vedotin for patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;30(18):2183–2189.
- 73e. Gopal AK, Chen R, Smith SE, et al. Durable remissions in a pivotal phase 2 study of brentuximab vedotin in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood*. 2015;125(8):1236–1243.
- 74e. Chen RW, Palmer J, Martin P, et al. Results of a Phase II Trial of Brentuximab Vedotin As First Line Salvage Therapy in Relapsed/Refractory HL Prior to AHCT. *Blood*. 2014;124:501.
- 75e. Younes A, Santoro A, Shipp M, et al. Nivolumab for classical Hodgkin's lymphoma after failure of both autologous stem-cell transplantation and brentuximab vedotin: a multicentre, multicohort, single-arm phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016;17(9):1283–1294.
- 76e. Armand P, Shipp MA, Ribrag V, et al. Programmed Death-1 Blockade With Pembrolizumab in Patients With Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma After Brentuximab Vedotin Failure. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016;34(31):3733–3739.
- 77e. Chen R, Zinzani PL, Fanale MA, et al. Phase II Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Pembrolizumab for Relapsed/Refractory Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2017;35(19):2125–2132.
- 78e. Gopal AK, Press OW, Shustov AR, et al. Efficacy and safety of gemcitabine, carboplatin, dexamethasone, and rituximab in patients with relapsed/refractory lymphoma: a prospective multi-center phase II study by the Puget Sound Oncology Consortium. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2010;51(8):1523–1529.
- 79e. Rodriguez MA, Cabanillas FC, Hagemester FB, et al. A phase II trial of mesna/ifosfamide, mitoxantrone and etoposide for refractory lymphomas. *Ann Oncol*. 1995 Jul;6(6):609-11.
- 80e. Colwill R, Crump M, Couture F, et al. Mini-BEAM as salvage therapy for relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's disease before intensive therapy and autologous bone marrow transplantation. *J Clin Oncol*. 1995 Feb;13(2):396-402.

- 81e. Martín A, Fernández-Jiménez MC, et al. Long-term follow-up in patients treated with Mini-BEAM as salvage therapy for relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's disease. *Br J Haematol*. 2001 Apr;113(1):161-71.
- 82e. Santoro A, Magagnoli M, Spina M, et al. Ifosfamide, gemcitabine, and vinorelbine: a new induction regimen for refractory and relapsed Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Haematologica*. 2007 Jan;92(1):35-41.
- 83e. Moskowitz CH, Nimer SD, Zelenetz AD, et al. A 2-step comprehensive high-dose chemoradiotherapy second-line program for relapsed and refractory Hodgkin disease: analysis by intent to treat and development of a prognostic model. *Blood*. 2001 Feb 1;97(3):616-23.
- 84e. Offidani M, Corvatta L, Maracci L, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of bendamustine, bortezomib and dexamethasone in patients with relapsed-refractory multiple myeloma: a phase II study. *Blood Cancer J*. 2013;3(11):e162.
- 85e. Moreau P, Masszi T, Grzasko N, et al. Oral Ixazomib, Lenalidomide, and Dexamethasone for Multiple Myeloma. *N Engl J Med* 2016; 374:1621-1634.
- 86e. Orłowski RZ, Nagler A, Sonneveld P, et al. Randomized phase III study of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin plus bortezomib compared with bortezomib alone in relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma: combination therapy improves time to progression. *J Clin Oncol*. 2007 Sep 1;25(25):3892-901.
- 87e. Stewart AK, Rajkumar SV, Dimopoulos MA, et al. Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, and Dexamethasone for Relapsed Multiple Myeloma. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 372:142-152.
- 88e. Siegel DS, Dimopoulos MA, Ludwig H, et al. Improvement in Overall Survival With Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, and Dexamethasone in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2018 Mar 10;36(8):728-734.
- 89e. Dimopoulos MA, Moreau P, Palumbo A, et al. Carfilzomib and dexamethasone versus bortezomib and dexamethasone for patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (ENDEAVOR): a randomised, phase 3, open-label, multicentre study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016 Jan;17(1):27-38.
- 90e. Dimopoulos MA, Goldschmidt H, Niesvizky R, et al. Carfilzomib or bortezomib in relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (ENDEAVOR): an interim overall survival analysis of an open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2017 Oct;18(10):1327-1337.
- 91e. Palumbo A, Chanan-Khan A, Weisel K, et al. Daratumumab, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone for Multiple Myeloma. *N Engl J Med* 2016; 375:754-766.
- 92e. Dimopoulos MA, Oriol A, Nahi H, et al. Daratumumab, Lenalidomide, and Dexamethasone for Multiple Myeloma. *N Engl J Med* 2016; 375:1319-1331.
- 93e. Lonial S, Dimopoulos M, Palumbo A, et al. Elotuzumab Therapy for Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 373:621-631.
- 94e. Lonial S, Richardson PG, Mateos MV, et al. ELOQUENT-2 update: Phase III study of elotuzumab plus lenalidomide/dexamethasone (ELd) vs Ld in relapsed/refractory multiple

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

MagellanRx
MANAGEMENTSM

- myeloma (RRMM)—Identifying responders by subset analysis. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 34, no. 15_suppl (May 2016) 8037-8037.
- 95e. Sehn LH, Herrera AF, Matasar MJ, et al. Polatuzumab Vedotin (Pola) Plus Bendamustine (B) with Rituximab (R) or Obinutuzumab (G) in Relapsed/Refractory (R/R) Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL): Updated Results of a Phase (Ph) Ib/II Study. *Blood* 2018;132:Abstract 1683.
- 96e. Byrd JC, Peterson BL, Morrison VA, et al. Randomized phase 2 study of fludarabine with concurrent versus sequential treatment with rituximab in symptomatic, untreated patients with B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia: results from Cancer and Leukemia Group B 9712 (CALGB 9712). *Blood*. 2003 Jan 1;101(1):6-14.
- 97e. Robak T, Warzocha K, Govind Babu K, et al. Ofatumumab plus fludarabine and cyclophosphamide in relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia: results from the COMPLEMENT 2 trial. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2017 May;58(5):1084-1093. doi: 10.1080/10428194.2016.1233536.
- 98e. Sharman JP, et al. ELEVATE TN: Phase 3 Study of Acalabrutinib Combined with Obinutuzumab (O) or Alone Vs O Plus Chlorambucil (Clb) in Patients (Pts) with Treatment-Naive Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) [abstract]. *Blood* 2019;134:Abstract 31.
- 99e. Fischer K, Al-Sawaf O, Bahlo J, et al. Venetoclax and Obinutuzumab in Patients with CLL and Coexisting Conditions. *N Engl J Med*. 2019 Jun 6;380(23):2225-2236. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1815281.
- 100e. Josting A, Rudolph C, Reiser M, et al. Time-intensified dexamethasone/cisplatin/cytarabine: an effective salvage therapy with low toxicity in patients with relapsed and refractory Hodgkin's disease. *Ann Oncol*. 2002 Oct;13(10):1628-35.
- 101e. Gordon LI, Witzig T, Molina A, et al. Yttrium 90-labeled ibritumomab tiuxetan radioimmunotherapy produces high response rates and durable remissions in patients with previously treated B-cell lymphoma. *Clin Lymphoma*. 2004 Sep;5(2):98-101. doi: 10.3816/clm.2004.n.015.
- 102e. Visco C, Finotto S, Zambello R, et al. Combination of rituximab, bendamustine, and cytarabine for patients with mantle-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma ineligible for intensive regimens or autologous transplantation. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013 Apr 10;31(11):1442-9. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2012.45.9842.
- 103e. Wang M, Rule S, Zinzani PL, et al. Acalabrutinib in relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma (ACE-LY-004): a single-arm, multicentre, phase 2 trial. *Lancet*. 2018;391(10121):659-667. Doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(17)33108-2.
- 104e. Rule S, Jurczak W, Jerkeman M, et al. Ibrutinib versus temsirolimus: 3-year follow-up of patients with previously treated mantle cell lymphoma from the phase 3, international, randomized, open-label RAY study. *Leukemia*. 2018;32(8):1799-1803. doi:10.1038/s41375-018-0023-2.

- 105e. Jain P, Romaguera J, Srouf SA, et al. Four-year follow-up of a single arm, phase II clinical trial of ibrutinib with rituximab (IR) in patients with relapsed/refractory mantle cell lymphoma (MCL). *Br J Haematol*. 2018 Aug;182(3):404-411. doi: 10.1111/bjh.15411.
- 106e. Wang M, Fayad L, Wagner-Bartak N, et al. Lenalidomide in combination with rituximab for patients with relapsed or refractory mantle-cell lymphoma: a phase 1/2 clinical trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2012 Jul;13(7):716-23. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(12)70200-0.
- 107e. Corazzelli G, Capobianco G, Arcamone M, et al. Long-term results of gemcitabine plus oxaliplatin with and without rituximab as salvage treatment for transplant-ineligible patients with refractory/relapsing B-cell lymphoma. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*. 2009 Oct;64(5):907-16. doi: 10.1007/s00280-009-0941-9.
- 108e. LaCasce AS, Bociek RG, Sawas A, et al. Brentuximab vedotin plus bendamustine: a highly active first salvage regimen for relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood*. 2018;132(1):40-48. doi:10.1182/blood-2017-11-815183.
- 109e. Herrera AF, Moskowitz AJ, Bartlett NL, et al. Interim results of brentuximab vedotin in combination with nivolumab in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood*. 2018;131(11):1183-1194. doi:10.1182/blood-2017-10-811224.
- 110e. Cole PD, Mauz-Körholz C, Mascarin, M, et al. Nivolumab and brentuximab vedotin (BV)-based, response-adapted treatment in children, adolescents, and young adults (CAYA) with standard-risk relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma (R/R cHL): Primary analysis. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2020;38:8013.
- 111e. Prusila REI, Haapasaari KM, Marin K, et al. R-Bendamustine in the treatment of nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma. *Acta Oncol*. 2018 Sep;57(9):1265-1267. doi: 10.1080/0284186X.2018.1450522.
- 112e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Systemic Light Chain Amyloidosis, Version 1.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2022. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2022.
- 113e. Kastritis E, Anagnostopoulos A, Roussou M, et al. Treatment of light chain (AL) amyloidosis with the combination of bortezomib and dexamethasone. *Haematologica*. 2007 Oct;92(10):1351-8. doi: 10.3324/haematol.11325. PMID: 18024372.
- 114e. Gasparetto C, Sanchorawala V, Snyder RM, et al. Use of melphalan (M)/dexamethasone (D)/bortezomib in AL amyloidosis. *J Clin Oncol* 2010; 28:Abstract 8024.
- 115e. Kaufman GP, Schrier SL, Lafayette RA, et al. Daratumumab yields rapid and deep hematologic responses in patients with heavily pretreated AL amyloidosis. *Blood*. 2017 Aug 17;130(7):900-902. doi: 10.1182/blood-2017-01-763599. Epub 2017 Jun 14.

- 116e. Sanchorawala V, Sarosiek S, Schulman A, et al. Safety, tolerability, and response rates of daratumumab in relapsed AL amyloidosis: results of a phase 2 study. *Blood*. 2020 Apr 30;135(18):1541-1547. doi: 10.1182/blood.2019004436.
- 117e. Roussel M, Merlini G, Chevret S, et al. A prospective phase 2 trial of daratumumab in patients with previously treated systemic light-chain amyloidosis. *Blood*. 2020 Apr 30;135(18):1531-1540. doi: 10.1182/blood.2019004369.
- 118e. Sanchorawala V, Palladini G, Kukreti V, et al. A phase 1/2 study of the oral proteasome inhibitor ixazomib in relapsed or refractory AL amyloidosis [published correction appears in *Blood*. 2020 Mar 26;135(13):1071]. *Blood*. 2017;130(5):597-605. doi:10.1182/blood-2017-03-771220.
- 119e. Palladini G, Perfetti V, Obici L, et al. Association of melphalan and high-dose dexamethasone is effective and well tolerated in patients with AL (primary) amyloidosis who are ineligible for stem cell transplantation. *Blood*. 2004 Apr 15;103(8):2936-8.
- 120e. Jaccard A, Moreau P, Leblond V, et al. High-dose melphalan versus melphalan plus dexamethasone for AL amyloidosis. *N Engl J Med*. 2007 Sep 13;357(11):1083-93.
- 121e. Dispenzieri A, Buadi F, Laumann K, et al. Activity of pomalidomide in patients with immunoglobulin light-chain amyloidosis. *Blood*. 2012;119(23):5397-5404. doi:10.1182/blood-2012-02-413161.
- 122e. Premkumar, V.J., Lentzsch, S., Pan, S. et al. Venetoclax induces deep hematologic remissions in t(11;14) relapsed/refractory AL amyloidosis. *Blood Cancer J*. 11, 10 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41408-020-00397-w>.
- 123e. Magellan Health, Magellan Rx Management. Bendamustine Clinical Literature Review Analysis. Last updated September 2022. Accessed September 2022.

Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C81.10 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C81.11 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C81.12 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C81.13 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C81.14 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C81.15 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C81.16 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C81.17 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen |
| C81.18 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C81.19 | Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C81.20 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C81.21 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C81.22 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C81.23 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C81.24 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C81.25 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C81.26 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C81.27 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen |
| C81.28 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C81.29 | Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C81.30 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C81.31 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C81.32 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C81.33 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C81.34 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C81.35 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C81.36 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C81.37 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen |
| C81.38 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C81.39 | Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C81.40 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C81.41 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C81.42 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C81.43 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C81.44 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C81.45 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C81.46 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C81.47 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, spleen |
| C81.48 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C81.49 | Lymphocyte-rich Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C81.70 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma unspecified site |
| C81.71 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C81.72 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C81.73 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C81.74 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

MagellanRx
MANAGEMENTSM

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C81.75 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C81.76 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C81.77 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma spleen |
| C81.78 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C81.79 | Other Hodgkin lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C81.90 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, unspecified site |
| C81.91 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C81.92 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C81.93 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C81.94 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C81.95 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C81.96 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C81.97 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, spleen |
| C81.98 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C81.99 | Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.00 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, unspecified site |
| C82.01 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C82.02 | Follicular lymphoma, grade I, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C82.03 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.04 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.05 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, lymph nodes of inguinal regional and lower limb |
| C82.06 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C82.07 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, spleen |
| C82.08 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C82.09 | Follicular lymphoma grade I, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.10 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, unspecified site |
| C82.11 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C82.12 | Follicular lymphoma, grade II, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C82.13 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.14 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.15 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C82.16 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C82.17 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, spleen |
| C82.18 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, lymph nodes of multiple sites |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C82.19 | Follicular lymphoma grade II, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.20 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, unspecified site |
| C82.21 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C82.22 | Follicular lymphoma, grade III, unspecified, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C82.23 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.24 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.25 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C82.26 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C82.27 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, spleen |
| C82.28 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C82.29 | Follicular lymphoma grade III, unspecified, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.30 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, unspecified site |
| C82.31 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C82.32 | Follicular lymphoma, grade IIIa, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C82.33 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.34 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.35 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C82.36 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C82.37 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, spleen |
| C82.38 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C82.39 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIa, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.40 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, unspecified site |
| C82.41 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C82.42 | Follicular lymphoma, grade IIIb, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C82.43 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.44 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.45 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C82.46 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C82.47 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, spleen |
| C82.48 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C82.49 | Follicular lymphoma grade IIIb, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.50 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma unspecified site |
| C82.51 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C82.52 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

MagellanRx
MANAGEMENTSM

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C82.53 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.54 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.55 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C82.56 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C82.57 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma spleen |
| C82.58 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C82.59 | Diffuse follicle center lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.60 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C82.61 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C82.62 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C82.63 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.64 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.65 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C82.66 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C82.67 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, spleen |
| C82.68 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C82.69 | Cutaneous follicle center lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.80 | Other types of follicular lymphoma unspecified site |
| C82.81 | Other types of follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C82.82 | Other types of follicular lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C82.83 | Other types of follicular lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.84 | Other types of follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.85 | Other types of follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C82.86 | Other types of follicular lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C82.87 | Other types of follicular lymphoma spleen |
| C82.88 | Other types of follicular lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C82.89 | Other types of follicular lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C82.90 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, unspecified site |
| C82.91 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C82.92 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C82.93 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C82.94 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C82.95 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C82.96 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, intrapelvic lymph nodes |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C82.97 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, spleen |
| C82.98 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C82.99 | Follicular lymphoma, unspecified, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C83.00 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C83.01 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C83.02 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C83.03 | small cell B-cell lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C83.04 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C83.05 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C83.06 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C83.07 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, spleen |
| C83.08 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C83.09 | Small cell B-cell lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C83.10 | Mantle cell lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C83.11 | Mantle cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C83.12 | Mantle cell lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C83.13 | Mantle cell lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C83.14 | Mantle cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C83.15 | Mantle cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C83.16 | Mantle cell lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C83.17 | Mantle cell lymphoma, spleen |
| C83.18 | Mantle cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C83.19 | Mantle cell lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C83.30 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C83.31 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |
| C83.32 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C83.33 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C83.34 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C83.35 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C83.37 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, spleen |
| C83.38 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C83.39 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C83.80 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C83.81 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face and neck |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C83.82 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C83.83 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C83.84 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C83.85 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C83.86 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C83.87 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, spleen |
| C83.88 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C83.89 | Other non-follicular lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C83.90 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C83.91 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C83.92 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C83.93 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C83.94 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C83.95 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C83.96 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C83.97 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified spleen |
| C83.98 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C83.99 | Non-follicular (diffuse) lymphoma, unspecified extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C84.40 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, unspecified site |
| C84.41 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C84.42 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C84.43 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C84.44 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C84.45 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C84.46 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C84.47 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, spleen |
| C84.48 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C84.49 | Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not classified, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C84.60 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, unspecified site |
| C84.61 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C84.62 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C84.63 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C84.64 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C84.65 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C84.66 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C84.67 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, spleen |
| C84.68 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C84.69 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C84.70 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, unspecified site |
| C84.71 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C84.72 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C84.73 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C84.74 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C84.75 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C84.76 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C84.77 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, spleen |
| C84.78 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C84.79 | Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C85.10 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, unspecified site |
| C85.11 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C85.12 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C85.13 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C85.14 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C85.15 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C85.16 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C85.17 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, spleen |
| C85.18 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C85.19 | Unspecified B-cell lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C85.20 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma unspecified site |
| C85.21 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of head, face, and neck |
| C85.22 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma intrathoracic lymph nodes |
| C85.23 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma intra-abdominal lymph nodes |
| C85.24 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of axilla and upper limb |
| C85.25 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of inguinal region and lower limb |
| C85.26 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma intrapelvic lymph nodes |
| C85.27 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma spleen |
| C85.28 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma lymph nodes of multiple sites |
| C85.29 | Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

MagellanRx
MANAGEMENTSM

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C86.2 | Enteropathy-type (intestinal) T-cell lymphoma |
| C86.5 | Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma |
| C88.0 | Waldenström macroglobulinemia |
| C88.4 | Extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT- |
| C90.00 | Multiple myeloma not having achieved remission |
| C90.02 | Multiple myeloma in relapse |
| C90.10 | Plasma cell leukemia not having achieved remission |
| C90.12 | Plasma cell leukemia in relapse |
| C90.20 | Extramedullary plasmacytoma not having achieved remission |
| C90.22 | Extramedullary plasmacytoma in relapse |
| C90.30 | Solitary plasmacytoma not having achieved remission |
| C90.32 | Solitary plasmacytoma in relapse |
| C91.10 | Chronic lymphocytic leukemia of B-cell type not having achieved remission |
| C91.12 | Chronic lymphocytic leukemia of B-cell type in relapse |
| E85.3 | Secondary systemic amyloidosis |
| E85.4 | Organ-limited amyloidosis |
| E85.81 | Light chain (AL) amyloidosis |
| E85.89 | Other amyloidosis |
| E85.9 | Amyloidosis, unspecified |
| Z85.79 | Personal history of other malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues |

Appendix 2 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

Medicare coverage for outpatient (Part B) drugs is outlined in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Pub. 100-2), Chapter 15, §50 Drugs and Biologicals. In addition, National Coverage Determination (NCD), Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs), and Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. They can be found at:

<https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>. Additional indications may be covered at the discretion of the health plan.

Medicare Part B Covered Diagnosis Codes (applicable to existing NCD/LCD/LCA): N/A

| Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction | Applicable State/US Territory | Contractor |
| E (1) | CA, HI, NV, AS, GU, CNMI | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC |
| F (2 & 3) | AK, WA, OR, ID, ND, SD, MT, WY, UT, AZ | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC |
| 5 | KS, NE, IA, MO | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS) |

**BENDAMUSTINE -E-
(TREANDA®; BENDEKA®; BELRAPZO®; VIVIMUSTA™;
BENDAMUSTINE) Prior Auth Criteria**

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

©2023, Magellan Rx Management

Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions

| Jurisdiction | Applicable State/US Territory | Contractor |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 6 | MN, WI, IL | National Government Services, Inc. (NGS) |
| H (4 & 7) | LA, AR, MS, TX, OK, CO, NM | Novitas Solutions, Inc. |
| 8 | MI, IN | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS) |
| N (9) | FL, PR, VI | First Coast Service Options, Inc. |
| J (10) | TN, GA, AL | Palmetto GBA, LLC |
| M (11) | NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below) | Palmetto GBA, LLC |
| L (12) | DE, MD, PA, NJ, DC (includes Arlington & Fairfax counties and the city of Alexandria in VA) | Novitas Solutions, Inc. |
| K (13 & 14) | NY, CT, MA, RI, VT, ME, NH | National Government Services, Inc. (NGS) |
| 15 | KY, OH | CGS Administrators, LLC |