Medical Policy:

Denosumab: Prolia®; Jubbonti®; Ospomyv™; Stoboclo®; Denosumab-dssb; Conexxence®; Denosumab-bnht; Xgeva®; Wyost; Xbryk™; Osenvelt®; Bomyntra, Bildyos, Bilprevda

POLICY NUMBER	LAST REVIEW	ORIGIN DATE
MG.MM.PH.100	October 8, 2025	

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The treating physician or primary care provider must submit to EmblemHealth, or ConnectiCare, as applicable (hereinafter jointly referred to as "EmblemHealth"), the clinical evidence that the member meets the criteria for the treatment or surgical procedure. Without this documentation and information, EmblemHealth will not be able to properly review the request preauthorization or post-payment review. The clinical review criteria expressed below reflects how EmblemHealth determines whether certain services or supplies are medically necessary. This clinical policy is not intended to pre-empt the judgment of the reviewing medical director or dictate to health care providers how to practice medicine. Health care providers are expected to exercise their medical judgment in rendering appropriate care. Health care providers are expected to exercise their medical judgment in rendering appropriate care.

EmblemHealth established the clinical review criteria based upon a review of currently available clinical information (including clinical outcome studies in the peer reviewed published medical literature, regulatory status of the technology, evidence-based guidelines of public health and health research agencies, evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations, views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas, and other relevant factors). EmblemHealth expressly reserves the right to revise these conclusions as clinical information changes and welcomes further relevant information. Each benefit program defines which services are covered. The conclusion that a particular service or supply is medically necessary does not constitute a representation or warranty that this service or supply is covered and/or paid for by EmblemHealth, as some programs exclude coverage for services or supplies that EmblemHealth considers medically necessary.

If there is a discrepancy between this guideline and a member's benefits program, the benefits program will govern. Identification of selected brand names of devices, tests and procedures in a medical coverage policy is for reference only and is not an endorsement of any one device, test or procedure over another. In addition, coverage may be mandated by applicable legal requirements of a state, the Federal Government or the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) for Medicare and Medicaid members. All coding and web site links are accurate at time of publication.

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Length of Authorization

Coverage is provided for 12 months and may be renewed.

Dosing Limits [Medical Benefit]

Max Units (per dose and over time):

Prolia, Jubbonti, Conexxence, Denosumab-dssb, Ospomyv, & Stoboclo	Osteoporosis: • 60 billable units every 6 months

Xgeva, Wyost, Bomyntra, **Osenvelt, & Xbryk**	Giant Cell Tumor of Bone; Hypercalcemia of malignancy – Loading Dose: • 120 billable units on days 1, 8, 15, and 29 – Maintenance: • 120 billable units every 4 weeks
	Bone metastases from solid tumors; Multiple Myeloma & Systemic Mastocystosis: • 120 billable units every 4 weeks
Denosumab-bnht	Osteoporosis indications • 60 billable units every 6 months Giant Cell Tumor of Bone & Hypercalcemia of Malignancy • Loading Dose: 120 billable units on days 1, 8, 15, and 29 • Maintenance:120 billable units every 4 weeks Bone metastases from solid tumors, Multiple Myeloma, & Systemic Mastocytosis: • 120 billable units every 4 weeks

Guideline

****For Medicare members: Prolia/Xgeva- please refer to our separate LCD/NCD Medicare criteria**

For Commercial, Medicaid, and Medicare members:

- Non-preferred agent: Prolia; Ospomyv; Stoboclo; Denosumab-dssb; Conexxence; Denosumab-bnht; Xgeva; Xbryk, Osenvelt, Bomyntra
- Preferred agents: Bildyos, Bilprevda, Jubbonti, Wyost

I. INITIAL APPROVAL CRITERIA

1. **Coverage is provided in the following conditions:**
   Prolia, Jubbonti, Ospomyv, Stoboclo, Denosumab-dssb, Conexxence/Denosumab-bnh, Bildyos

1. Patient must be supplementing with 1,000 mg of calcium and at least 400 IU of vitamin D daily; **AND**
2. Patient must not have hypocalcemia; **AND**
3. Patients with advanced kidney disease (i.e., eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m2 and including dialysisdependent patients) will be monitored for the presence of chronic kidney disease- mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD) with intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH), serum calcium, 25(OH) vitamin D, and 1,25 (OH)2 vitamin D prior to decisions regarding denosumab treatment; **AND**
4. Pregnancy is ruled out prior to administration in biologic females of child-bearing potential; **AND**
5. Will not be used in combination with other denosumab products, bisphosphonates, romosozumab, or parathyroid hormone analogs/related peptides; **AND**

1. **Osteoporosis in Men and Women †**

A. Patient must be supplementing with 1,000 mg of calcium and at least 400 IU of vitamin D daily; **AND**
B. Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**
C. Patient must not have hypocalcemia; **AND**
D. Patients with advanced kidney disease (i.e., eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m2 and including dialysis-dependent patients) will be monitored for the presence of chronic kidney disease- mineral and bone disorder (CKD-

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MBD) with intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH), serum calcium, 25(OH) vitamin D, and 1,25 (OH)2 vitamin D prior to decisions regarding denosumab treatment; **AND**

E. Patient must be at a high risk for fracture**; **AND**

F. Pregnancy ruled out prior to starting therapy in biological females women of child-bearing potential; **AND**

G. Will not be used in combination with other denosumab products, bisphosphonates, romosozumab, or parathyroid hormone analogs/related peptides; **AND**

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

A. **Osteoporosis in Men and Women †**

i. Biological female patient Women only: Patient must be post-menopausal; **AND**

ii. Patient has a documented diagnosis of osteoporosis indicated by one or more of the following:

a. Hip DXA (femoral neck or total hip) or lumbar spine T-score ≤-2.5 and/or forearm DXA 33% (one-third) radius; **OR**

b. T-score ≤-1 or low bone mass and a history of fragility fracture to the hip or spine; **OR**

c. T-score between -1 and -2.5 with a FRAX 10-year probability for major fracture ≥20% or hip fracture ≥3%; **AND**

iii. Patient has one of the following:

a. Documented treatment failure or ineffective response± to a minimum (12) month trial on previous therapy with bisphosphonates (oral or IV) such as alendronate, risedronate, ibandronate, or zoledronic acid; **OR**

b. Patient has a documented contraindication* or intolerance to **BOTH** oral bisphosphonates **AND** intravenous (IV) bisphosphonates such as alendronate, risedronate, ibandronate, or zoledronic acid

B. **Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis †**

i. Patient will be initiating or is continuing systemic glucocorticoid therapy at a daily dosage equivalent to ≥ 2.5 mg of prednisone and is expected to remain on glucocorticoid therapy for at least 3 months; **AND**

a. Documented treatment failure or ineffective response± to a minimum (12) month trial on previous therapy with bisphosphonates (oral or IV) such as alendronate, risedronate, ibandronate, or zoledronic acid; **OR**

b. Patient has a documented contraindication* or intolerance to **BOTH** oral bisphosphonates **AND** intravenous (IV) bisphosphonates such as alendronate, risedronate, ibandronate, or zoledronic acid

C. **Osteoporosis treatment and prevention in prostate cancer patients †**

a. Patient must be at a high risk for fracture** **AND**

b. Patient must be receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer

D. **Osteoporosis treatment and prevention in breast cancer patients †**

i. Patient must be receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer

±Ineffective response is defined as one or more of the following:
– Decrease in T-score in comparison with baseline T-score from DXA scan – Patient has a new fracture while on bisphosphonate therapy
****High risk for fractures include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:**
– History of an osteoporotic fracture as an adult – Parental history of hip fracture – Low BMI

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– Rheumatoid arthritis – Alcohol intake (3 or more drinks per day) – Current smoking – History of oral glucocorticoids ≥5 mg/d of prednisone (or equivalent) for >3 months (ever)
***Examples of contraindications to oral bisphosphonate therapy include the following:**
– Documented inability to sit or stand upright for at least 30 minutes – Documented pre-existing gastrointestinal disorder such as inability to swallow, Barrett's esophagus, esophageal stricture, dysmotility, or achalasia – Surgical anastomoses are present in the GI tract after certain types of bariatric surgery (e.g., Roux-en-Y gastric bypass). – Documented pre-existing hypocalcemia – Documented pre-existing renal insufficiency defined as creatinine clearance < 30-35 mL/min
***Examples of contraindications to injectable bisphosphonate therapy include the following:**
– Documented pre-existing hypocalcemia and disturbances of mineral metabolism – Documented pre-existing renal insufficiency defined as creatinine clearance < 35 mL/min
¥ Increased risk for glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis fracture include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:
– Prior osteoporotic fracture – High-dose glucocorticoid use (i.e., prednisone [or equivalent] ≥30 mg/d >30 d or ≥5 g/year) – FRAX glucocorticoid adjusted◊ 10-year risk of major osteoporotic fracture ≥20% or hip ≥3% – T-score by DXA of <-2.5 measured at the lumbar spine, femoral neck, total hip, or forearm at the 33% (one-third) radius site ◊ Note: If glucocorticoid dose is >7.5 mg/day, multiply the FRAX 10-year risk of major osteoporotic fracture by 1.15 and the hip fracture risk by 1.2 (e.g., if hip fracture risk is 2.0% multiply by 1.2 = 2.4% risk)

Xgeva, Wyost, Xbryk, Osenvelt, Bomyntra/Denosumab-bnht, Bilprevda

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

1. Patient will receive calcium and vitamin D as necessary to treat or prevent hypocalcemia *(Note: excludes when use is for hypercalcemia of malignancy);* **AND**
2. Patient must not have hypocalcemia; **AND**
3. Will not be used in combination with other denosumab products, bisphosphonates, romosozumab, or parathyroid hormone analogs/related peptides; **AND**

A. **Prevention of skeletal-related events in patients with multiple myeloma OR bone metastases from solid tumors †‡**

i. Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**

a. Patient must try and have an inadequate response, contraindication, or intolerance to at least a three (3) month trial of Zoledronic Acid; **OR**

b. Patient has metastatic breast cancer or metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, or metastatic lung cancer (both SCLC and NSCLC)

B. **Giant Cell Tumor of the Bone † ‡ Φ**

i. Patient must be an adult or at least 12 years of age and skeletally mature; **AND**

a. Disease is unresectable or surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity; **OR**

b. Disease is localized, recurrent, or metastatic ‡; **AND**

(1) Used as a single agent; **OR**

(2) Used in combination with serial embolizationor radiation therapy

C. **Hypercalcemia of malignancy †Φ**

i. Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**

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ii. Patient must have a diagnosis of cancer (malignancy); **AND**
    a. Patient must have a diagnosis of refractory hypercalcemia of malignancy defined as an albumin-corrected calcium of >12.5 mg/dL (3.1 mmol/L) despite treatment with a minimum seven (7) day trial on previous therapy with intravenous (IV) bisphosphonates such as ibandronate or zoledronic acid; **OR**
    b. Patient has a documented contraindication or intolerance to intravenous (IV) bisphosphonates such as ibandronate or zoledronic acid

D. **Systemic Mastocytosis ‡**
i. Patient has osteopenia or osteoporosis and coexisting bone pain; **AND**
    a. Used as second line therapy if patient is not responding to bisphosphonate therapy; **OR**
    b. Patient is not a candidate for bisphosphonate therapy due to renal insufficiency

***Examples of contraindications to injectable bisphosphonate therapy include the following:**
– Documented pre-existing hypocalcemia – Documented pre-existing renal insufficiency defined as creatinine clearance < 30-35 mL/min

† FDA Approved Indication(s); ‡ Compendia recommended indication(s); Φ Orphan Drug

RENEWAL CRITERIA

Coverage can be renewed based on the following criteria:

A. Patient continues to meet universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria such as concomitant therapy requirements (not including prerequisite therapy), performance status, etc. Identified in initial therapy section; **AND**

B. Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. *Examples of unacceptable toxicity include the following: severe symptomatic hypocalcemia, osteonecrosis of the jaw, atypical femoral fractures, dermatological adverse reactions, severe infection, etc.;* **AND**

1. **Prolia, Jubbonti, Ospomyv, Stoboclo, Denosumab-dssb, Conexxence/Denosumab-bnht, Bildyos**

A. Disease response as indicated by one or more of the following:
    i. Absence of fractures **AND**
    ii. Increase in bone mineral density compared to pretreatment baseline; **AND**

Osteoporosis in Men and Women:

A. After 5 years of treatment, patient will have a repeat DXA performed; **AND**

B. Patient with low-to- moderate risk disease will have therapy changed to an oral or IV bisphosphonates unless there is a contraindication or intolerance to both dosage forms

Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis:

A. After 2 years of treatment, patient will have a repeat DXA performed; **AND**

B. Patients with low-to-moderate risk disease will have therapy changed to an oral or IV bisphosphonate unless there is a contraindication or intolerance to both dosage forms

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2. Xgeva, Wyost, Osenvelt, Bomyntra/Denosumab-bnht, Bilprevda

A. Beneficial disease response as indicated by the following

i. Multiple Myeloma OR Bone metastases from solid tumors: absence/delay in skeletal-related events (e.g., pathologic fracture, radiation therapy to bone, surgery to bone, or spinal cord compression)

ii. Giant Cell Tumor of the Bone: tumor response with disease stabilization or decrease in size or spread of tumor

iii. Hypercalcemia of Malignancy: corrected serum calcium ≤ 11.5 mg/dL

Limitations/Exclusions

Prolia and Xgeva are not considered medically necessary for indications other than those listed above due to insufficient evidence of therapeutic value.

Applicable Procedure Codes

Code	Description
J0897	Injection, denosumab, 1 mg; 1 mg = 1 billable unit
Q5136	Injection, denosumab-bbdz (Jubbonti/Wyost) biosimilar, 1mg
Q5157	Injection, denosumab-bmwo (stoboclo/osenvelt), biosimilar, 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg
Q5158	Injection, denosumab-bnht (bomyntra/conexxence), biosimilar, 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg
Q5159	Injection, denosumab-dssb (ospomyv/xbryk), biosimilar, 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg
J3590	Unclassified drugs or biologicals (Bildyos/Bilprevda)

Applicable NDCs

Code	Description
55513-0710-XX	Prolia 60 mg/1 mL single-use prefilled syringe
55513-0730-XX	Xgeva 120 mg/1.7 mL single-use vial
61314-0240-xx	Jubbonti 60mg/mL single-dose prefilled syringe
71202-0012-xx	Ospomyv 60 mg/1 mL single-dose prefilled syringe:
61314-0228-xx	Wyost 120mg/1.7 mL single-dose vial
72606-0038-xx	Osenvelt 120mg/1.7mL single dose vial
72606-0037-xx	Stoboclo 60mg/1mL single dose prefilled syringe
71202-0013-xx	Denosumab-dssb 60 mg/1 mL single-dose prefilled syringe
65219-0668-xx	Conexxence 60 mg/1 mL single-dose prefilled syringe
65219-0680-xx	Denosumab-bnht 60 mg/1 mL single-dose prefilled syringe
71202-0014-xx	Xbryk 120 mg/1.7 mL single-dose vial
65219-0670-xx	Bomyntra 120 mg/1.7 mL single-dose vial
65219-0672-xx	Bomyntra 120 mg/1.7 mL single-dose prefilled syringe
65219-0682-xx	Denosumab-bnht 120 mg/1.7 mL single-dose vial
65219-0684-xx	Denosumab-bnht 120 mg/1.7 mL single-dose prefilled syringe
78206-0193-xx	Bildyos 60 MG/ML solution prefilled syringe
78206-0195-xx	Bilprevda 120 MG/1.7ML solution

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ICD-10 Diagnoses: Prolia, Jubbonti, Ospomyv, Stoboclo, Denosumab-dssb, Conexxence/Denosumab-bnh, Bildyos

Code	Description
C50.011- C50.929	Malignant neoplasms of breast
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate
D05.10	Intraductal carcinoma in situ of unspecified breast
D05.11	Intraductal carcinoma in situ of right breast
D05.12	Intraductal carcinoma in situ of left breast
D05.80	Other specified type of carcinoma in situ of unspecified breast
D05.81	Other specified type of carcinoma in situ of right breast
D05.82	Other specified type of carcinoma in situ of left breast
D05.90	Unspecified type of carcinoma in situ of unspecified breast
D05.91	Unspecified type of carcinoma in situ of right breast
D05.92	Unspecified type of carcinoma in situ of left breast
M80.00XA- M80.08XS	Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture
M80.8B2A-M80.8B2S	Other osteoporosis with current pathological fracture
M80.8B9AM80.8B9S	Osteoporosis with current pathological fracture
M81.0	Age-related osteoporosis without current pathological fracture
M81.6	Localized osteoporosis [Lequesne]
M81.8	Other osteoporosis without current pathological fracture
M85.80	Other specified disorders of bone density and structure, unspecified site
M85.851	Other specified disorders of bone density and structure, right thigh
M85.852	Other specified disorders of bone density and structure, left thigh
M85.859	Other specified disorders of bone density and structure, unspecified thigh
M85.88	Other specified disorders of bone density and structure, other site
M85.89	Other specified disorders of bone density and structure, multiple sites
T38.0X5A	Adverse effect of glucocorticoids and synthetic analogues, initial encounter
T38.0X5S	Adverse effect of glucocorticoids and synthetic analogues, sequela
Z79.810	Long term (current) use of selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs)
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast

Dual coding requirement

- Osteoporosis treatment and prevention in breast cancer patients on aromatase inhibitors:
  - One code from the M80.00XA - M80.88XS, M81.X, or M85.X series plus one code from the C50.X
- Treatment of bone loss in men with prostate cancer receiving androgen deprivation therapy:
  - One code from the M80.00XA - M80.88XS, M81.X, or M85.X series plus C61

ICD-10 Diagnoses: Xgeva, Wyost, Xbryk, Osenvelt, Bomyntra/Denosumab-bnht, Bilprevda

Code	Description
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx
C15-C26	Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs
C30-C39	Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs
C40-C41	Malignant neoplasms of bone and articular cartilage
C43-C44	Melanoma and other malignant neoplasms of skin
C45-C49	Malignant neoplasms of mesothelial and soft tissue

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C50.011- C50.929	Malignant neoplasms of breast
C51-C58	Malignant neoplasms of female genital organs
C60-C63	Malignant neoplasms of male genital organs
C64-C68	Malignant neoplasms of urinary tract
C69-C72	Malignant neoplasms of eye, brain and other parts of central nervous system
C73-C75	Malignant neoplasms of thyroid and other endocrine glands
C7A.00- C7A.8	Malignant neuroendocrine tumors
C7B.00- C7B.8	Secondary neuroendocrine tumors
C76-C80	Malignant neoplasms of ill-defined, other secondary and unspecified sites
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma
C82	Follicular lymphoma
C83	Non-follicular lymphoma
C84	Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas
C85	Other specified and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma
C86	Other specified types of T/NK-cell lymphoma
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases and certain other B-cell lymphomas
C90.00	Multiple myeloma not having achieved remission
C90.01	Multiple myeloma in remission
C90.02	Multiple myeloma, in relapse
C90.10	Plasma cell leukemia not having reached remission
C90.11	Plasma cell leukemia in remission
C90.12	Plasma cell leukemia in relapse
C90.20	Extramedullary plasmacytoma not having reached remission
C90.21	Extramedullary plasmacytoma in remission
C90.22	Extramedullary plasmacytoma in relapse
C90.30	Solitary plasmacytoma not having achieved remission
C90.31	Solitary plasmacytoma in remission
C90.32	Solitary plasmacytoma in relapse
C94.30	Mast cell leukemia not having achieved remission
C94.31	Mast cell leukemia, in remission
C94.32	Mast cell leukemia, in relapse
C96.20	Malignant mast cell neoplasm, unspecified
C96.21	Aggressive systemic mastocytosis
C96.22	Mast cell sarcoma
C96.29	Other malignant mast cell neoplasm
D00-D09	In situ neoplasms
D10-D36	Benign neoplasms, except benign neuroendocrine tumors
D3A.00- D3A.8	Benign neuroendocrine tumors
D37-D44	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of oral cavity and digestive organs - Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of endocrine glands
D47.02	Systemic mastocytosis
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of other and unspecified sites
D49.0- D49.9	Neoplasms of unspecified behavior
E83.52	Hypercalcemia
Z85	Personal history of malignant neoplasm
Z85.118	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast

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Z85.528	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of kidney

Revision History

Company(ies)	DATE	REVISION
EmblemHealth & ConnectiCare	10/8/2025	Addition of Ospomyv, Denosumab-dssb; Conexxence®; Denosumab-bnht; Bomyntra to policy with designated indications, NDCs, HCPCS Codes. Addition of Systemic Mastocystosis to criteria for Xgeva, Wyost, Bomyntra, Osenvelt, & Xbryk and addition of criteria for Systemic mastocytosis Update preferred and non-preferred meds • Non-preferred agent: Prolia; Ospomyv; Stoboclo; Denosumab-dssb; Conexxence; Denosumab-bnht; Xgeva; Xbryk, Osenvelt, Bomyntra • Preferred agents: Bildyos, Bilprevda, Jubbonti, Wyost
EmblemHealth & ConnectiCare	8/11/2025	Addition of Jubbonti®; Stoboclo®; Wyost®; Osenvelt® to policy and designated indications, NDCs, HCPCS Codes, Policy name change from Prolia/Xgeva – to Denosumab products. Addition of: Will not be used in combination with other denosumab products, bisphosphonates, romosozumab, or parathyroid hormone analogs/related peptides. Replaced "women" with "biological females" Added to criteria for Prolia, Jubbonto, Stoboclo • Patients with advanced kidney disease (i.e., eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m2 and including dialysis-dependent patients) will be monitored for the presence of chronic kidney disease- mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD) with intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH), serum calcium, 25(OH) vitamin D, and 1,25 (OH)2 vitamin D prior to decisions regarding denosumab treatment • Patient will be initiating or is continuing systemic glucocorticoid therapy at a daily dosage equivalent to ≥ 7.5 mg of prednisone and is expected to remain on glucocorticoid therapy for at least 6 months; (updated now for 2.5mg and 3months) Removed from criteria for osteoporosis for prostate: • Documented Hip DXA (femoral neck or total hip) or lumbar spine T-score ≤-1 (or patient meets the diagnostic criteria for osteoporosis above). Replaced with Patient must be at a high risk for fracture** Addition to examples of contraindications to oral bisphosphonates: • Documented pre-existing hypocalcemia • Documented pre-existing renal insufficiency defined as creatinine clearance < 30-35 mL/min
EmblemHealth & ConnectiCare	4/8/2024	Added Statement: **For Medicare members: Prolia- please refer to our separate LCD/NCD Medicare criteria
EmblemHealth & ConnectiCare	1/16/2024	Annual Review: Initial Criteria: Xgeva: Added" Patient must not have hypocalcemia; AND" Giant Cell Tumor of the Bone Removed "interferon alpha" from the phrase "Used in combination with interferon alpha, serial embolization or radiation therapy " Renewal Criteria: Prolia: removed: "Documentation of improved or stable T-scores while on Prolia" Added: "Increase in bone mineral density compared to pretreatment baseline; AND Osteoporosis in Men and Women ONLY: After 5 years of treatment, patient will have a repeat DXA performed; AND

		Patients with low-to moderate risk disease will have therapy changed to an oral or IV bisphosphonate unless there is a contraindication or intolerance to both dosage forms
EmblemHealth & ConnectiCare	5/18/2023	Annual Review: Examples of contraindications to oral bisphosphonate therapy: Added: "Surgical anastomoses are present in the GI tract after certain types of bariatric surgery (e.g., Roux-en-Y gastric bypass)" Added "Examples of contraindications to injectable bisphosphonate therapy: -Documented pre-existing hypocalcemia and disturbances of mineral metabolism -Documented pre-existing renal insufficiency defined as creatinine clearance < 35 mL/min" Under Xgeva: Prevention of skeletal related events in patients with multiple myeloma or bone metastases: added "metastatic lung cancer (both SCLC and NSCLC)" Under Xgeva- Giant Cell Tumor of the bone. Decreased age from 13 to 12 years of age.; removed "i. For metastatic disease ‡; AND Used as a single agent; OR For localized disease ‡; AND Used as a single agent; OR In combination with interferon alpha or radiation therapy" added "o Disease is localized, recurrent, or metastatic ‡; AND Used as a single agent; OR Used in combination with interferon alpha, serial embolization, or radiation Therapy" Added codes: C90.11, C90.21, C90.30, C90.31, C90.32, C94.30, C94.31, C94.32, C96.20, C96.22, C96.29, Z85.118, Z85.528
EmblemHealth & ConnectiCare	09/27/2022	Transferred policy to new template
EmblemHealth & ConnectiCare	9/17/2020	Removed the following from renewal criteria: Patient continues to meet the criteria indicated above and Increase in bone mineral density compared to pretreatment baseline Added the following statement to renewal criteria for Prolia: Documentation of improved or stable T-scores while on Prolia

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