



Drug and Biologic Coverage Policy

Effective Date 5/1/2020
Next Review Date... 5/1/2021
Coverage Policy Number 4026

Omalizumab

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The following Coverage Policy applies to health benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Certain Cigna Companies and/or lines of business only provide utilization review services to clients and do not make coverage determinations. References to standard benefit plan language and coverage determinations do not apply to those clients. Coverage Policies are intended to provide guidance in interpreting certain standard benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Please note, the terms of a customer's particular benefit plan document [Group Service Agreement, Evidence of Coverage, Certificate of Coverage, Summary Plan Description (SPD) or similar plan document] may differ significantly from the standard benefit plans upon which these Coverage Policies are based. For example, a customer's benefit plan document may contain a specific exclusion related to a topic addressed in a Coverage Policy. In the event of a conflict, a customer's benefit plan document always supersedes the information in the Coverage Policies. In the absence of a controlling federal or state coverage mandate, benefits are ultimately determined by the terms of the applicable benefit plan document. Coverage determinations in each specific instance require consideration of 1) the terms of the applicable benefit plan document in effect on the date of service; 2) any applicable laws/regulations; 3) any relevant collateral source materials including Coverage Policies and; 4) the specific facts of the particular situation. Coverage Policies relate exclusively to the administration of health benefit plans. Coverage Policies are not recommendations for treatment and should never be used as treatment guidelines. In certain markets, delegated vendor guidelines may be used to support medical necessity and other coverage determinations.

Coverage Policy

Omalizumab (Xolair®) is considered medically necessary when ONE of the following criteria is met:

- **Treatment of moderate to severe, persistent allergen-related asthma when ALL of the following criteria are met:**
 - Individual is 6 years of age or older
 - Positive skin test or in vitro reactivity to a perennial aeroallergen
 - Inadequately controlled with (or not a candidate for) a moderate dose of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) plus ONE of the following: long-acting beta-agonists, inhaled long-acting muscarinic antagonist, leukotriene receptor antagonist, OR theophylline for at least 3 months
 - Continued use of an ICS plus ONE of the following: long-acting beta agonist, inhaled long-acting muscarinic antagonist, leukotriene receptor antagonist OR theophylline with add-on omalizumab (Xolair)
 - Laboratory data reflecting IgE levels greater than 30
 - Prescribed by or in consultation with an allergist, immunologist, or pulmonologist

- **Treatment of chronic idiopathic urticaria (CIU) when ALL of the following criteria are met:**
 - Individual is 12 years of age or older
 - Symptoms for greater than 6 weeks

- Failure or inadequate response, contraindication per FDA label, documented intolerance, or not a candidate for a second generation H1 antihistamines (for example, cetirizine, desloratadine, fexofenadine used individually or in combination with each other), including a trial at four times the standard FDA-approved dose for at least 4 weeks
- Prescribed by, or in consultation with, an allergist, immunologist, or dermatologist

Xolair will not be approved in combination with other monoclonal antibodies (for example: benralizumab [Fasenra], dupilumab [Dupixent], mepolizumab [Nucala], reslizumab [Cinqair]).

Initial authorization is up to 12 months.

Reauthorization of Xolair is considered medically necessary for allergen-related asthma when ALL of the following criteria are met:

- Pretreatment clinical condition met the initial criteria
- Documented evidence of continued beneficial clinical response to Xolair
- Continued use of an ICS AND another controller therapy such as a long-acting beta agonist, inhaled long-acting muscarinic antagonist, leukotriene receptor antagonist or theophylline with add-on omalizumab (Xolair)

Reauthorization of Xolair is considered medically necessary for chronic idiopathic urticaria, when ALL of the following are met:

- Pretreatment clinical condition met the initial criteria
- Documented evidence of continued beneficial clinical response to Xolair (for example, reduced exacerbations)
- Continued concomitant therapy with a second generation H1 antihistamine

Reauthorization for up to 12 months.

When coverage is available and medically necessary, the dosage, frequency, duration of therapy, and site of care should be reasonable, clinically appropriate, and supported by evidence-based literature and adjusted based upon severity, alternative available treatments, and previous response to therapy.

Omalizumab (Xolair®) is considered experimental, investigational, or unproven for ANY other use including the following:

- Non-allergic asthma
- Seasonal allergic rhinitis (SAR)
- Perennial allergic rhinitis (PAR)
- Food allergy
- Atopic dermatitis
- Chronic Rhinosinusitis
- Eosinophilic Gastroenteritis (EG), Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EE), or Eosinophilic Colitis
- Latex Allergy in Health Care Workers with Occupational Latex Allergy

Note: Receipt of sample product does not satisfy any criteria requirements for coverage

FDA Approved Indications

FDA Approved Indication

Asthma

Xolair is indicated for patients 6 years of age and older with moderate to severe persistent asthma who have a positive skin test or in vitro reactivity to a perennial aeroallergen and whose symptoms are inadequately controlled with inhaled corticosteroids.

Xolair has been shown to decrease the incidence of asthma exacerbations in these patients.

Limitations of Use:

- Xolair is not indicated for the relief of acute bronchospasm or status asthmaticus.
- Xolair is not indicated for treatment of other allergic conditions.

Chronic Idiopathic Urticaria (CIU)

Xolair is also indicated for the treatment of adults and adolescents 12 years of age and above with chronic idiopathic urticaria who remain symptomatic despite H1 antihistamine treatment.

Limitation of Use:

- Xolair is not indicated for treatment of other forms of urticaria.

Recommended Dosing

FDA Recommended Dosing

Asthma

Administer Xolair 150 to 375 mg by subcutaneous (SC) injection every 2 or 4 weeks. Determine doses (mg) and dosing frequency by serum total IgE level (IU/mL), measured before the start of treatment, and body weight (kg).

Adjust doses for significant changes in body weight during treatment (see Tables 1 and 2).

Total IgE levels are elevated during treatment and remain elevated for up to one year after the discontinuation of treatment. Therefore, re-testing of IgE levels during Xolair treatment cannot be used as a guide for dose determination.

- Interruptions lasting less than one year: Dose based on serum IgE levels obtained at the initial dose determination.
- Interruptions lasting one year or more: Re-test total serum IgE levels for dose determination using Table 1 or 2, based on the patient’s age.

Periodically reassess the need for continued therapy based upon the patient’s disease severity and level of asthma control.

Adult and adolescent patients 12 years of age and older: Initiate dosing according to Table 1.

Table 1. Subcutaneous XOLAIR Doses Every 2 or 4 Weeks* for Patients 12 Years of Age and Older with Asthma

Pre-treatment Serum IgE (IU/mL)	Dosing Freq.	Body Weight			
		30-60 kg	> 60-70 kg	> 70-90 kg	> 90-150 kg
		Dose (mg)			
≥ 30-100	Every 4 weeks	150	150	150	300
> 100-200		300	300	300	225
> 200-300		300	225	225	300
> 300-400	Every 2 weeks	225	225	300	Insufficient Data to Recommend a Dose
> 400-500		300	300	375	
> 500-600		300	375		
> 600-700		375			

Pediatric patients 6 to <12 years of age: Initiate dosing according to Table 2.

Table 2. Subcutaneous XOLAIR Doses Every 2 or 4 Weeks* for Pediatric Patients with Asthma Who Begin XOLAIR Between the Ages of 6 to <12 Years

Pre-treatment	Dosing Freq.	Body Weight
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Serum IgE (IU/ml)		20-25 kg	>25-30 kg	>30-40 kg	>40-50 kg	>50-60 kg	>60-70 kg	>70-80 kg	>80-90 kg	>90-125 kg	>125-150 kg
		Dose (mg)									
30-100	Every 4 weeks	75	75	75	150	150	150	150	150	300	300
>100-200		150	150	150	300	300	300	300	300	225	300
>200-300		150	150	225	300	300	225	225	225	300	375
>300-400		225	225	300	225	225	225	300	300		
>400-500		225	300	225	225	300	300	375	375		
>500-600		300	300	225	300	300	375				
>600-700		300	225	225	300	375					
>700-800	Every 2 weeks	225	225	300	375				Insufficient Data to Recommend a Dose		
>800-900		225	225	300	375						
>900-1000		225	300	375							
>1000-1100		225	300	375							
>1100-1200		300	300								
>1200-1300		300	375								

Chronic Idiopathic Urticaria

Administer Xolair 150 or 300 mg by subcutaneous injection every 4 weeks. Dosing of Xolair in CIU patients is not dependent on serum IgE (free or total) level or body weight. The appropriate duration of therapy for CIU has not been evaluated. Periodically reassess the need for continued therapy.

Dosage (12 years of age and older) for Second Generation Antihistamines

Allegra (fexofenadine): Tablets: 180 mg once daily or 60 mg twice daily

Claritin (loratadine): 10 mg once daily

Zyrtec (cetirizine): 5 to 10 mg once daily

Drug Availability

Injection: Xolair injection is a clear to slightly opalescent and colorless to pale brownish-yellow solution available as:

- 75 mg/0.5 mL in a single-dose prefilled syringe with blue needle shield
- 150 mg/mL in a single-dose prefilled syringe with purple needle shield

For injection: 150 mg white lyophilized powder in a single-dose vial for reconstitution.

General Background

Pharmacology

Omalizumab is a monoclonal antibody that interferes with allergic response by binding to immunoglobulin E (IgE). Omalizumab binds to the receptor-binding portion of IgE, eliminating IgE's ability to bind to receptors on mast cells, basophils, B cells, macrophages, and platelets. Because omalizumab only binds to freely circulating IgE, it lacks the ability to induce inflammatory responses by crosslinking cell-bound IgE molecules. Free IgE levels decrease dramatically during omalizumab treatment. Total IgE levels increase during omalizumab treatment, and may persist for up to a year after discontinuation.

Professional Societies/Organizations

Asthma Guidelines

Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA)

The Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention (2018) proposes a step-wise approach to asthma treatment. (GINA, 2018) For patients with persistent symptoms or exacerbations despite therapy with a medium- to high-dose ICS/long-acting beta₂-agonist (LABA) combination with or without an

additional controller, GINA recommends referral of the patient to a specialist with expertise in the management of severe asthma. Xolair is listed as a treatment option for add-on therapy in patients ≥ 6 years of age with moderate to severe allergic asthma. However, it is also noted that Xolair should only be considered when all other causes of uncontrolled asthma have been addressed.

European Respiratory Society (ERS)/American Thoracic Society (ATS)

The European Respiratory Society (ERS)/American Thoracic Society (ATS) guidelines (2014) for the definition, evaluation, and treatment of severe asthma suggest a trial of Xolair in both adults and children with severe allergic asthma. (Chung, 2014) If a trial of Xolair is considered, patients (adults and children ≥ 6 years of age) should have confirmed IgE-dependent allergic asthma that is uncontrolled despite optimal pharmacological and non-pharmacological management and appropriate allergen avoidance and their total serum IgE level should be ≥ 30 IU/mL and < 700 IU/mL. It is also noted that further administration of Xolair is unlikely to be beneficial if a patient does not respond to therapy within the first 4 months of treatment. The ERS/ATS guidelines also provide a definition of severe asthma. Severe asthma is defined as asthma which requires treatment with a high-dose ICS in addition to a second controller medication (and/or systemic corticosteroids) to prevent it from becoming uncontrolled, or asthma which remains uncontrolled despite this therapy. Uncontrolled asthma is defined as asthma that meets one of the following four criteria: poor symptom control; frequent severe exacerbations; serious exacerbations; or airflow limitation. Additionally, patients may also have severe asthma if their asthma worsens upon tapering of corticosteroids.

Urticaria Guidelines

European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI)/Global Allergy and Asthma European Network (GA[2]LEN)/European Dermatology Forum (EDF)/World Allergy Organization (WAO)

Urticaria guidelines from the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI)/Global Allergy and Asthma European Network (GA[2]LEN)/European Dermatology Forum (EDF)/World Allergy Organization (WAO) [2018] also stress the importance of identification and elimination of underlying causes and trigger avoidance followed by pharmacologic treatment to reduce release of mast cell mediators (e.g. histamine) and/or decrease the effect of these mast cell mediators at target organs. (Zuberbier, 2018) Continuous therapy with antihistamines (second generation H₁-antagonists) is recommended as first-line treatment. If symptoms persist following 2 to 4 weeks of initial therapy, the dose of the second generation H₁-antagonist should be increased to up to 4-fold. If symptoms persist an additional 2 to 4 weeks despite the higher dosing, the addition of Xolair may be considered. Cyclosporine is referenced as an add-on therapy to Xolair if there is inadequate control or symptoms are intolerable within 6 months. Short courses of oral corticosteroids may also be considered if needed to control exacerbations. However, long-term use of systemic corticosteroids is not recommended.

American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology (AAAAI); the American College of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology (ACAAI); and the Joint Council of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology (JCAAI)

In 2014, the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology (AAAAI); the American College of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology (ACAAI); and the Joint Council of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology (JCAAI) published a Joint Task Force Practice Parameter on the diagnosis and management of acute and chronic urticaria. (Joint Task Force, 2014) This parameter recommends a four-step approach to treatment of chronic urticaria. Initially, trigger avoidance is indicated along with a second generation antihistamine (Step 1). Step 2 includes increasing the dose of the antihistamine; a 2- to 4-fold increase in the FDA-approved dose of the second-generation antihistamine may be effective to achieve symptom control in some patients. Additionally, adding a second non-sedating antihistamine, an H₂ antagonist, a leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTRA), or a first generation antihistamine to be taken at bedtime may also be beneficial. If the patient's urticarial remains poorly controlled, hydroxyzine or doxepin may be considered as part of Step 3 therapy. Patients with refractory chronic urticaria (Step 4) may consider other alternative therapies, such as Xolair and cyclosporine.

The American Board of Internal Medicine's (ABIM) Foundation Choosing Wisely® Initiative:

No recommendations are available for omalizumab (Xolair).

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services - National Coverage Determinations (NCDs)

There are no CMS National Coverage Determinations for omalizumab (Xolair).

Experimental, Investigational, Unproven Uses

Xolair has been evaluated for use in seasonal allergic rhinitis (Casale, 2001; Kamin, 2009), perennial allergic rhinitis (Chervinsky, 2003), and solar urticaria (Aubin, 2016). At this time, however, there is insufficient published data in terms of safety and efficacy to support the use of Xolair for these indications. Xolair has not been found efficacious in cow's milk allergy. (Wood, 2016) There is insufficient evidence in the peer-reviewed published scientific literature to support safety and efficacy of omalizumab for food allergies.

Atopic Dermatitis (AD)

There have been several case series/reports and two small randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot studies evaluating the efficacy and safety of Xolair for the treatment of patients with AD. (Holm, 2017, Wang, 2016) Efficacy data have been mixed. One systematic review and meta-analysis reported that of the studies reviewed (n = 103 patients total), 43% of patients achieved an excellent clinical response with Xolair, while 27.2% of patients had satisfying results and another 30.1% had no clinical change or worsening of their disease. However, these data are difficult to interpret due to the very small sample sizes in each case series/report and the non-controlled, non-randomized design of the majority of the available studies. Additional larger, well-designed clinical trials are needed to determine if Xolair has a role in the treatment of AD. AD guidelines from the American Academy Dermatology (AAD) [2014] note that data are limited to determine if Xolair is efficacious in the treatment of AD. (Sidbury, 2014) These guidelines do not make a recommendation regarding Xolair use in this patient population. European consensus guidelines for the treatment of AD (2018) from multiple European dermatology associations, including the European Dermatology Forum (EDF), the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (EADV), and the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) also note the mixed data and state that they cannot recommend Xolair for the treatment of AD. (Wollenberg, 2018) There is currently one randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled study evaluating Xolair for the treatment of pediatric AD (Atopic Dermatitis Anti-IgE Paediatric Trial [ADAPT]). (Chan, 2017) This trial is ongoing and results are not yet available.

Chronic Rhinosinusitis

A small study assessed the effects of Xolair in patients (n = 14) with chronic rhinosinusitis. (Pinto, 2010) The majority of patients had severe and refractory disease and presented with nasal polyposis; all had undergone endoscopic sinus surgery. After 6 months Xolair-treated patients showed reduced sinus inflammation (as determined by computed tomography [CT] imaging) while placebo-treated patients showed no change in inflammation; however, the net difference between groups was not statistically significant. A small, single arm study (n = 13) also demonstrated efficacy of Xolair in improving symptoms in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps. (Bidder, 2018) Further study is warranted. The 2015 Clinical Practice Guideline: Adult Sinusitis from the American Academy of Otolaryngology (AAO) does not mention Xolair or anti-IgE therapy in its recommendations. (Rosenfield, 2015)

Concurrent use of Xolair with an Anti-Interleukin (IL) Monoclonal Antibody. The efficacy and safety of Xolair used in combination with IL antagonist monoclonal antibodies (e.g., Cinqair® [reslizumab injection for intravenous use], Fasentra™ [benralizumab injection for subcutaneous use], Nucala® [mepolizumab injection for subcutaneous use], Dupixent® [dupilumab subcutaneous injection]) have not been established. There very limited case reports describing the combination use of Nucala and Xolair for severe asthma as well as off-label indications. (Altman, 2017, Han, 2018, Dedaj, 2018) Further investigation is warranted.

Eosinophilic Gastroenteritis (EG), Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EE), or Eosinophilic Colitis

There are limited and conflicting data on the use of Xolair for the treatment of eosinophilic gastrointestinal conditions. In a case series evaluating patients with eosinophil-associated gastrointestinal disorders, Xolair was effective in decreasing absolute eosinophil count, allergen skin test wheal and erythema responses, and symptom scores. (Foroughi, 2007) Subsequently, a small (n = 15), open-label, single-arm, unblinded study (published) evaluated Xolair for the treatment of patients 12 to 75 years of age with EE. (Clayton 2014) Following 12 weeks of Xolair therapy (dose calculated in mg/kg per IU IgE units/mL), tissue IgE levels were significantly reduced in 13 of the 15 patients, with full remission (defined as histologic and clinical improvement) present in 33% of patients. Conversely, a prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (n = 30) also examined the effects of Xolair in patients 12 to 60 years of age with EE who were either refractory to or relapsed after a trial of topical corticosteroids. (Clayton, 2014, Fang, 2011) Patients received either Xolair or placebo every 2 to 4 weeks for 16 weeks (dose of Xolair based on weight and serum IgE level). Xolair therapy was not found to improve the

symptoms of EE (dysphagia scores) or eosinophil counts in biopsy samples when compared with placebo. An additional case series including two patients with multiple food allergies and EE reported an improvement in patient symptoms with Xolair therapy, but did not find an improvement in esophageal endoscopy and histology in short-term follow-up. (Dellon, 2013) The 2013 American College of Gastroenterology guidelines for the diagnosis and management of esophageal eosinophilia and EE do not recommend Xolair therapy for these conditions; the guidelines note that Xolair was ineffective in a case series involving two patients (referenced above). It is recognized that corticosteroids (systemic or topical administered by swallowing a formulation for inhalation) are the standard treatment for management of both EG and EE. (Furata, 2007, Mendez-Sanchez, 2007) Adequate controlled clinical studies have not been conducted in patients less than 12 years of age with EG, EE, or eosinophilic colitis. A 2014 updated food allergy practice parameter from the AAAAI, ACAAI, and JCAAI Joint Task Force also addresses EE and EG, but does not address Xolair as a treatment for these conditions. (Joint task force on Practice Parameter, 2014)

Latex Allergy in Health Care Workers with Occupational Latex Allergy

A small European study assessed the effects of Xolair treatment in health care workers (n = 18) with occupational latex allergy. (Levnadier, 2004) Xolair use in these patients resulted in a reduction in mean conjunctival challenge test scores as compared with placebo-treated patients after 16-weeks of therapy. Also, three patients who did not respond to Xolair treatment during the double-blind phase responded during the 16-week open-label phase. Thus the overall ocular response rate for all patients in the open-label phase was 93.8% (n = 15/16). Also 11 of 15 patients in the open-label phase had a negative response to a latex glove challenge test (4 patients had a mild response). Well-controlled trials are needed.

Peanut and Other Food Allergies

Limited data are available regarding the use of Xolair to facilitate desensitization to food allergens. A Phase II multicenter clinical trial was initiated using Xolair in patients with peanut allergy; however, it was discontinued prematurely due to concerns regarding the safety of the oral peanut challenges in some patients. (Sampson, 2011) Insufficient data were obtained to reach any conclusions about the efficacy of Xolair. Another pilot study also used Xolair to facilitate rapid oral desensitization in high-risk peanut-allergic patients (8 to 16 years of age). (Schneider, 2013) In total, 13 patients were pretreated with Xolair for 12 weeks prior to rush oral desensitization, followed by an escalation phase where patients were administered increasing amounts of peanut flour daily. At 20 weeks following the rush desensitization, Xolair was discontinued, but the peanut flour dosing continued. For the primary outcome, all 13 patients reached the maximum rush desensitization dose on Day 1; 12 of the 13 patients (92%) reached the 4,000 mg maintenance dose (secondary outcome). At Week 32, 11 patients tolerated a double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenge.

There are also minimal data on the use of Xolair in patients with severe cow's milk allergy. (Nadeau, 2011, Nilsson, 2014, Takahashi 2015, Begin 2014) In one Phase I study (n = 11) patients were given Xolair for 9 weeks prior to rapid desensitization treatment. (Nadeau, 2011) In total, 9 of the 11 patients were able to tolerate desensitization to a daily maintenance dose of 2,000 mg of milk within a 7 to 11 week period. Another case-series describes five pediatric patients treated with Xolair for 4 months until they had a negative basophil allergen threshold sensitivity test (CD-sens). (Nilsson, 2014) Once the CD-sense test was negative, the patients were administered a milk challenge. Following Xolair therapy, all five patients ultimately had a negative milk challenge. Another Phase I study also evaluated the safety and tolerability of Xolair in patients with multiple food allergies undergoing a rush immunotherapy protocol to multiple foods. (Begin, 2014) In this study (n = 25), Xolair was administered for 8 weeks prior to and 8 weeks following the initiation of rush oral immunotherapy using up to five different food allergens. The goal maintenance dose was 4,000 mg protein per allergen. All patients were able to reach the goal dose by 9 months, with the median time to reach the maintenance dose of 18 weeks. One randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study evaluated Xolair combined with oral immunotherapy for the treatment of cow's milk allergy in pediatric and adult patients. Following 4 months of therapy with either Xolair or placebo, open-label milk oral immunotherapy was initiated and escalated to a maintenance dose from Week 22 to Week 40. After Week 40, patients received daily oral immunotherapy through Month 28. At Month 28, Xolair therapy was discontinued and patients passing an oral food challenge continued oral immunotherapy for an additional 8 weeks. A rechallenge was initiated at Month 21 to assess sustained unresponsiveness. Small, non-significant improvements in the proportion of patients passing the oral food challenge (at Month 28) and the sustained unresponsiveness challenge at Month 32 were observed with Xolair vs. placebo.

Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of food allergy in the US (published in 2010) indicate there are currently no medications recommended to prevent IgE-mediated or non-IgE-mediated food-induced allergic reactions from occurring in an individual with existing food allergies. (Boyce, 2010) Allergen avoidance and use of antihistamines are recommended for treatment of food-induced allergic reactions. The updated food allergy practice parameter from the AAAAI, ACAAI, and JCAAI Joint Task Force (2014) also states that immunotherapies (such as the oral immunotherapy desensitization described above) show promise for the treatment of food allergy; however, there is currently inadequate evidence that the therapeutic benefit outweighs the risk. (Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters, 2014) Trials of these have been uncontrolled, small studies, which are subject to selection bias and uncertain safety profiles. However, treatment with anti-IgE monoclonal antibodies might increase the threshold for doses needed to stimulate an allergic reaction and potentially may enhance the safety profile for patients. Additional well-controlled trials are needed.

Coding/ Billing Information

Note: 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.
 2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

HCPCS Codes	Description
J2357	Injection, omalizumab, 5 mg

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