HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT CODING AND BILLING INFORMATION SHEET FOR KYPROLIS® (CARFILZOMIB) FOR INJECTION

INDICATIONS

- KYPROLIS® (carfilzomib) is indicated in combination with dexamethasone or with lenalidomide plus dexamethasone or with daratumumab and dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received one to three lines of therapy.
- KYPROLIS® is indicated as a single agent for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received one or more lines of therapy.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR KYPROLIS

Cardiac Toxicities

- New onset or worsening of pre-existing cardiac failure (e.g., congestive heart failure, pulmonary edema, decreased ejection fraction), cardiomyopathy, myocardial ischemia, and myocardial infarction including fatalities have occurred following administration of KYPROLIS. Some events occurred in patients with normal baseline ventricular function. Death due to cardiac arrest has occurred within one day of administration.
- Monitor patients for signs or symptoms of cardiac failure or ischemia. Evaluate promptly if cardiac toxicity is suspected. Withhold KYPROLIS for Grade 3 or 4 cardiac adverse reactions until recovery, and consider whether to restart at 1 dose level reduction based on a benefit/risk assessment.
- While adequate hydration is required prior to each dose in Cycle 1, monitor all patients for evidence of volume overload, especially patients at risk for cardiac failure. Adjust total fluid intake as clinically appropriate.
- For patients ≥ 75 years, the risk of cardiac failure is increased. Patients with New York Heart Association Class III and IV heart failure, recent myocardial infarction, conduction abnormalities, angina, or arrhythmias may be at greater risk for cardiac complications and should have a comprehensive medical assessment prior to starting treatment with KYPROLIS and remain under close follow-up with fluid management.

Please see additional Important Safety Information for KYPROLIS on pages 6-7.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection

HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT CODING AND BILLING INFORMATION SHEET FOR KYPROLIS® (CARFILZOMIB) FOR INJECTION

Item	Revenue Code	Coding Information (HCPCS/CPT/ICD)	Notes
KYPROLIS	**Medicare:** 0636, drugs requiring detailed coding **Other Payers:** 0250, general pharmacy; **OR** 0636, if required by a given payer	J9047, injection, carfilzomib, 1 mg[1]	**KYPROLIS VIALS:** KYPROLIS is supplied in single-dose vials containing 60 mg, 30 mg, or 10 mg of carfilzomib.[3] The NDC numbers for KYPROLIS, in the 11-digit format, are as follows[3]: - 60-mg vial: 76075-0101-01 - 30-mg vial: 76075-0102-01 - 10-mg vial: 76075-0103-01 **MEDICARE MUE FOR KYPROLIS[3-6]:** Under Medicare,* J9047 has a Medically Unlikely Edit (MUE). Based on the approved dosing range, Medicare will deny KYPROLIS claims billed for more than 160 units per date of service. - For example, at the BSA of up to 2.2 m^2, the calculated dose for Kd70 is up to 154 mg **JW MODIFIER[7]:** For unused drug from single use vials, some payers (eg, Medicare*) require providers to report the JW modifier on a claim and to document the discarded amount in the patient's medical record.
Administration	Appropriate revenue code for the cost center in which the service is performed	96413, chemotherapy administration, IV infusion technique; up to 1 hour, single or initial substance/drug[2] OR 96409, chemotherapy administration, intravenous push technique (including infusions less than 15 minutes), single or initial substance/drug[2]	KYPROLIS® can be administered as a 10-minute or 30-minute IV infusion, depending on the selected regimen[1]: - At the priming dose of 20 mg/m^2 and at the therapeutic dose of 70 mg/m^2 once-weekly (Kd or DKd): KYPROLIS® is administered as a 30-minute IV infusion. - At the priming dose of 20 mg/m^2 and at the therapeutic dose of 56 mg/m^2 twice-weekly (Kd, DKd, or K): KYPROLIS® is administered as a 30-minute IV infusion. - At the priming dose of 20 mg/m^2 and at the therapeutic dose of 27 mg/m^2 twice-weekly (KRd or K): KYPROLIS® is administered as a 10-minute IV infusion.
Diagnosis/ Condition	N/A	Appropriate diagnosis code(s) for patient condition	**ICD-10-CM Examples:** C90.00, multiple myeloma not having achieved remission C90.02, multiple myeloma in relapse[8]

*Applies to Medicare fee-for-service; requirements for Medicare Advantage may vary by plan.

The information provided in this Coding and Billing Information document is of a general nature and for informational purposes only and is not intended to be a comprehensive list nor instructive. Coding and coverage policies change periodically and often without warning. The responsibility to determine coverage and reimbursement parameters, and appropriate coding for a particular patient and/or procedure, is always the responsibility of the provider or physician. The information provided in this section should in no way be considered a guarantee of coverage or reimbursement for any product or service.

BSA = body surface area; IV = intravenous; Kd = KYPROLIS® (carfilzomib) and dexamethasone; KRd = KYPROLIS®+lenalidomide and dexamethasone; DKd = KYPROLIS®+dartumumab and dexamethasone

Please see Important Safety Information for KYPROLIS on pages 6-7.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection

THE SAMPLE UB-04 (CMS 1450) FOR HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT — KYPROLIS AT 70 mg/m^2 OR 56 mg/m^2

Hospital Outpatient Administration of KYPROLIS at the Therapeutic Dose of 70 mg/m^2 or 56 mg/m^2

Anytown Hospital
100 Main Street
Anytown, Anystate 01010

8 PATIENT NAME: Smith, Jane
9 PATIENT ADDRESS: 123 Main Street, Anytown, Anystate 12345

42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS	47 TOTAL CHARGES	48 NON-COVERED CHARGES
0335	Chemotherapy-IV	96413	MMDDYY	1	XXXXX	
0636	Drugs/detailed coding	J9047	MMDDYY	120	XXXXX	

PROCEDURE CODE (BOX 44)

Use CPT code representing procedure performed, such as: 96413, chemotherapy administration, IV infusion technique; up to 1 hour, single or initial substance/drug.

Note: *At the therapeutic dose of 70 mg/m^2 (Kd or DKd) or 56 mg/m^2 (Kd, DKd, or K), KYPROLIS is administered as a 30-minute IV infusion.*

REVENUE CODES (BOX 42) AND DESCRIPTIONS (BOX 43)

Product

Medicare: Use revenue code 0636, drugs requiring detailed coding.

Other payers: Use revenue code 0250, general pharmacy (or 0636, if required by a given payer).

NOTE: *Some payers may require to document KYPROLIS NDC number in BOX 43. Specific payer requirements for reporting NDC may vary.*

Related administration procedure

Use most appropriate revenue code for cost center where services were performed (eg, 0335 Chemotherapy-IV).

PRODUCT CODE (BOX 44) AND SERVICE UNITS (BOX 46)

Document use of product with J9047, injection, carfilzomib, 1 mg.

Report unit of service. For example, 120 units for J9047 corresponds to 120 mg of KYPROLIS.

NOTE: *If required by payer to report unused drug from single-use vials (eg, Medicare*), report KYPROLIS J-code on 2 line items, indicating:*

- *Units for the administered dose on the first line*
- *JW modifier† and units for the discarded amount on the second line*

For example, if two 60-mg vials of KYPROLIS are used to administer a calculated dose of 119 mg, 119 units for the administered dose would be reported on the first line, and JW modifier along with 1 unit for the discarded dose would be reported on the second line, as follows:

42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS	47 TOTAL CHARGES
0636	Drugs/detailed coding	J9047	MMDDYY	119	XXXXX
0636	Drugs/detailed coding	J9047JW	MMDDYY	1	XXXXX

* Applies to Medicare fee-for-service; requirements for Medicare Advantage may vary by plan.

† The JW modifier is only applied to the amount of drug that is discarded. If there is no discarded amount of KYPROLIS, it must be reported on a single line item without the JW modifier.

DIAGNOSIS CODE (BOX 67)

Document appropriate diagnosis code(s) corresponding to patient's diagnosis.

Examples of ICD-10-CM codes include:

C90.00, multiple myeloma not having achieved remission

C90.02, multiple myeloma in relapse

66 DX: C90.02

PAGE ____ OF ____ CREATION DATE TOTALS

UB-04 CMS-1450 APPROVED OMB NO. 0938-0997 NUBC National Uniform Billing Committee THE CERTIFICATIONS ON THE REVERSE APPLY TO THIS BILL AND ARE MADE A PART HEREOF.

These sample forms are intended as a reference for coding and billing for product and associated services. They are not intended to be directive; the use of the recommended codes does not guarantee reimbursement. Healthcare providers may deem other codes or policies more appropriate and should select the coding options that most accurately reflect their internal system guidelines, payer requirements, practice patterns, and the services rendered. Healthcare providers are responsible for ensuring the accuracy and validity of all billing and claims for appropriate reimbursement.

Please see Important Safety Information for KYPROLIS on pages 6-7.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection

THE SAMPLE UB-04 (CMS 1450) FOR HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT — KYPROLIS AT 27 mg/m^2

Hospital Outpatient Administration of KYPROLIS at the Therapeutic Dose of 27 mg/m^2

Anytown Hospital
100 Main Street
Anytown, Anystate 01010

8 PATIENT NAME: Smith, Jane
9 PATIENT ADDRESS: 123 Main Street, Anytown, Anystate 12345

42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS	47 TOTAL CHARGES	48 NON-COVERED CHARGES
0335	Chemotherapy-IV	96409	MMDDYY	1	XXXXX	
0636	Drugs/detailed coding	J9047	MMDDYY	60	XXXXX	

PROCEDURE CODE (BOX 44)

Use CPT code representing procedure performed, such as: 96409, chemotherapy administration, intravenous push technique (including infusions less than 15 minutes), single or initial substance/drug.

Note: *At the therapeutic dose of 27 mg/m^2 (KRd or K), KYPROLIS is administered as a 10-minute IV infusion.*

REVENUE CODES (BOX 42) AND DESCRIPTIONS (BOX 43)

Product

Medicare: Use revenue code 0636, drugs requiring detailed coding.

Other payers: Use revenue code 0250, general pharmacy (or 0636, if required by a given payer).

NOTE: *Some payers may require to document KYPROLIS NDC number in BOX 43. Specific payer requirements for reporting NDC may vary.*

Related administration procedure

Use most appropriate revenue code for cost center where services were performed (eg, 0335 Chemotherapy-IV).

PRODUCT CODE (BOX 44) AND SERVICE UNITS (BOX 46)

Document use of product with J9047, injection, carfilzomib, 1 mg.

Report unit of service. For example, 60 units for J9047 corresponds to 60 mg of KYPROLIS.

NOTE: If required by payer to report unused drug from single-use vials (eg, Medicare), report KYPROLIS J-code on 2 line items, indicating:*

- *Units for the administered dose on the first line*
- *JW modifier† and units for the discarded amount on the second line*

For example, if one 60-mg vial of KYPROLIS is used to administer a calculated dose of 46 mg, 46 units for the administered dose would be reported on the first line and JW modifier along with 14 units for the discarded dose would be reported on the second line, as follows:

42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS	47 TOTAL CHARGES
0636	Drugs/detailed coding	J9047	MMDDYY	46	XXXXX
0636	Drugs/detailed coding	J9047JW	MMDDYY	14	XXXXX

* Applies to Medicare fee-for-service; requirements for Medicare Advantage may vary by plan.

† The JW modifier is only applied to the amount of drug that is discarded. If there is no discarded amount of KYPROLIS, it must be reported on a single line item without the JW modifier.

DIAGNOSIS CODE (BOX 67)

Document appropriate diagnosis code(s) corresponding to patient's diagnosis.

Examples of ICD-10-CM codes include:

C90.00, multiple myeloma not having achieved remission

C90.02, multiple myeloma in relapse

66 DX: C90.00

PAGE ____ OF ____ CREATION DATE TOTALS

UB-04 CMS-1450 APPROVED OMB NO. 0938-0997 NUBC National Uniform Billing Committee THE CERTIFICATIONS ON THE REVERSE APPLY TO THIS BILL AND ARE MADE A PART HEREOF.

These sample forms are intended as a reference for coding and billing for product and associated services. They are not intended to be directive; the use of the recommended codes does not guarantee reimbursement. Healthcare providers may deem other codes or policies more appropriate and should select the coding options that most accurately reflect their internal system guidelines, payer requirements, practice patterns, and the services rendered. Healthcare providers are responsible for ensuring the accuracy and validity of all billing and claims for appropriate reimbursement.

Please see Important Safety Information for KYPROLIS on pages 6-7.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection

AMGEN ASSIST 360™

Support, Simplified

PATIENTS FACE ENOUGH CHALLENGES. WE GET THAT.

Whatever type of insurance your patients have—even if they have none—Amgen Assist 360™ can help them learn how their Amgen medication may be covered and refer them to programs that can help them afford it, like Amgen FIRST STEP™.

For Eligible* Commercially Insured Patients

The Amgen FIRST STEP program can help your eligible commercially insured patients cover their out-of-pocket prescription costs, including deductible, co-insurance, and co-payment.

- **$0** out-of-pocket for first dose or cycle
- **$5** out-of-pocket for subsequent doses or cycles, **up to the brand program benefit maximum**
- No income eligibility requirement

For Patients On Government Insurance (Like Medicare)

Our Amgen Nurse Ambassadors† can refer patients to independent nonprofit patient assistance programs that may be able to help them afford the co-pay costs of their prescribed medicine.‡

For Uninsured Patients

The Amgen Safety Net Foundation is a nonprofit patient assistance program sponsored by Amgen that helps qualifying patients access Amgen medicines at no cost.

* Terms, conditions, and program maximums apply. This program is not open to patients receiving prescription reimbursement under any federal, state, or government-funded healthcare program. Not valid where prohibited by law.

† Amgen Nurse Ambassadors are there to support, not replace, your treatment plan and do not provide medical advice or case management services. Patients should always consult their healthcare provider regarding medical decisions or treatment concerns.

‡ Resources include referrals to independent nonprofit patient assistance programs. Eligibility for resources provided by independent nonprofit patient assistance programs is based on the nonprofits' criteria. Amgen has no control over these programs and provides referrals as a courtesy only.

References: 1. CMS. 2020 Alpha-Numeric HCPCS File. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/HCPCSReleaseCodeSets/Alpha-Numeric-HCPCS-Items/2020-Alpha-Numeric-HCPCS-File. Accessed July 21, 2020. **2.** American Medical Association. Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) copyright 2019 American Medical Association. 2020. All rights reserved. **3.** KYPROLIS® (carfilzomib) prescribing information. Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., an Amgen Inc. subsidiary. **4.** CMS. Medically Unlikely Edits - Facility Outpatient Hospital Services MUE Table – Effective 04-01-2020. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/NationalCorrectCodInitEd/MUE.html. Accessed July 27, 2020. **5.** CMS. Medically Unlikely Edits – Practitioner Services MUE Table – Effective 04-01-2020. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/NationalCorrectCodInitEd /MUE.html. Accessed July 27, 2020. **6.** CMS. Medicare NCCI 2019 Coding Policy Manual. Chapter 1. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/NationalCorrectCodInitEd. Accessed July 27, 2020. **7.** CMS. MLN Matters MM9603. https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNMattersArticles/Downloads/MM9603.pdf. Accessed July 24, 2020. **8.** American Medical Association. ICD-10-CM. 2019.

Please see Important Safety Information for KYPROLIS on pages 6-7.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR KYPROLIS

Cardiac Toxicities

- New onset or worsening of pre-existing cardiac failure (e.g., congestive heart failure, pulmonary edema, decreased ejection fraction), cardiomyopathy, myocardial ischemia, and myocardial infarction including fatalities have occurred following administration of KYPROLIS. Some events occurred in patients with normal baseline ventricular function. Death due to cardiac arrest has occurred within one day of administration.
- Monitor patients for signs or symptoms of cardiac failure or ischemia. Evaluate promptly if cardiac toxicity is suspected. Withhold KYPROLIS for Grade 3 or 4 cardiac adverse reactions until recovery, and consider whether to restart at 1 dose level reduction based on a benefit/risk assessment.
- While adequate hydration is required prior to each dose in Cycle 1, monitor all patients for evidence of volume overload, especially patients at risk for cardiac failure. Adjust total fluid intake as clinically appropriate.
- For patients ≥ 75 years, the risk of cardiac failure is increased. Patients with New York Heart Association Class III and IV heart failure, recent myocardial infarction, conduction abnormalities, angina, or arrhythmias may be at greater risk for cardiac complications and should have a comprehensive medical assessment prior to starting treatment with KYPROLIS and remain under close follow-up with fluid management.

Acute Renal Failure

- Cases of acute renal failure, including some fatal renal failure events, and renal insufficiency (including renal failure) have occurred. Acute renal failure was reported more frequently in patients with advanced relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma who received KYPROLIS monotherapy. Monitor renal function with regular measurement of the serum creatinine and/or estimated creatinine clearance. Reduce or withhold dose as appropriate.

Tumor Lysis Syndrome

- Cases of Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS), including fatal outcomes, have occurred. Patients with a high tumor burden should be considered at greater risk for TLS. Adequate hydration is required prior to each dose in Cycle 1, and in subsequent cycles as needed. Consider uric acid lowering drugs in patients at risk for TLS. Monitor for evidence of TLS during treatment and manage promptly, and withhold until resolved.

Pulmonary Toxicity

- Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), acute respiratory failure, and acute diffuse infiltrative pulmonary disease such as pneumonitis and interstitial lung disease have occurred. Some events have been fatal. In the event of drug-induced pulmonary toxicity, discontinue KYPROLIS.

Pulmonary Hypertension

- Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) was reported. Evaluate with cardiac imaging and/or other tests as indicated. Withhold KYPROLIS for PAH until resolved or returned to baseline and consider whether to restart based on a benefit/risk assessment.

Dyspnea

- Dyspnea was reported in patients treated with KYPROLIS. Evaluate dyspnea to exclude cardiopulmonary conditions including cardiac failure and pulmonary syndromes. Stop KYPROLIS for Grade 3 or 4 dyspnea until resolved or returned to baseline. Consider whether to restart based on a benefit/risk assessment.

Hypertension

- Hypertension, including hypertensive crisis and hypertensive emergency, has been observed, some fatal. Control hypertension prior to starting KYPROLIS. Monitor blood pressure regularly in all patients. If hypertension cannot be adequately controlled, withhold KYPROLIS and evaluate. Consider whether to restart based on a benefit/risk assessment.

Venous Thrombosis

- Venous thromboembolic events (including deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism) have been observed. Provide thromboprophylaxis for patients being treated with the combination of KYPROLIS with dexamethasone or with lenalidomide plus dexamethasone or with daratumumab and dexamethasone. The thromboprophylaxis regimen should be based on an assessment of the patient's underlying risks.
- For patients using hormonal contraception associated with a risk of thrombosis, consider an alternative method of effective contraception during treatment.

Please see additional Important Safety Information for KYPROLIS on page 7.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR KYPROLIS *(cont'd)*

Infusion-Related Reactions

- Infusion-related reactions, including life-threatening reactions, have occurred. Signs and symptoms include fever, chills, arthralgia, myalgia, facial flushing, facial edema, laryngeal edema, vomiting, weakness, shortness of breath, hypotension, syncope, chest tightness, or angina. These reactions can occur immediately following or up to 24 hours after administration. Premedicate with dexamethasone to reduce the incidence and severity of infusion-related reactions.

Hemorrhage

- Fatal or serious cases of hemorrhage have been reported. Hemorrhagic events have included gastrointestinal, pulmonary, and intracranial hemorrhage and epistaxis. Promptly evaluate signs and symptoms of blood loss. Reduce or withhold dose as appropriate.

Thrombocytopenia

- KYPROLIS causes thrombocytopenia with recovery to baseline platelet count usually by the start of the next cycle. Monitor platelet counts frequently during treatment. Reduce or withhold dose as appropriate.

Hepatic Toxicity and Hepatic Failure

- Cases of hepatic failure, including fatal cases, have occurred. KYPROLIS can cause increased serum transaminases. Monitor liver enzymes regularly regardless of baseline values. Reduce or withhold dose as appropriate.

Thrombotic Microangiopathy

- Cases of thrombotic microangiopathy, including thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura/hemolytic uremic syndrome (TTP/HUS), including fatal outcome, have occurred. Monitor for signs and symptoms of TTP/HUS. Discontinue if diagnosis is suspected. If the diagnosis of TTP/HUS is excluded, KYPROLIS may be restarted. The safety of reinitiating KYPROLIS is not known.

Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)

- Cases of PRES have occurred in patients receiving KYPROLIS. If PRES is suspected, discontinue and evaluate with appropriate imaging. The safety of reinitiating KYPROLIS is not known.

Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)

- Cases of PML, including fatal cases, have occurred. In addition to KYPROLIS, other contributary factors may include prior or concurrent use of immunosuppressive therapy. Consider PML in any patient with new onset of or changes in pre-existing neurological signs or symptoms. If PML is suspected, discontinue and initiate evaluation for PML including neurology consultation.

Increased Fatal and Serious Toxicities in Combination with Melphalan and Prednisone in Newly Diagnosed Transplant-ineligible Patients

- In a clinical trial of transplant-ineligible patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma comparing KYPROLIS, melphalan, and prednisone (KMP) vs bortezomib, melphalan, and prednisone (VMP), a higher incidence of serious and fatal adverse reactions was observed in patients in the KMP arm. KMP is not indicated for transplant-ineligible patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma.

Embryo-fetal Toxicity

- KYPROLIS can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman.
- Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus. Females of reproductive potential should use effective contraception during treatment with KYPROLIS and for 6 months following the final dose. Males of reproductive potential should use effective contraception during treatment with KYPROLIS and for 3 months following the final dose.

Adverse Reactions

- The most common adverse reactions in the combination therapy trials: anemia, diarrhea, fatigue, hypertension, pyrexia, upper respiratory tract infection, thrombocytopenia, cough, dyspnea, and insomnia.
- The most common adverse reactions in monotherapy trials: anemia, fatigue, thrombocytopenia, nausea, pyrexia, dyspnea, diarrhea, headache, cough, edema peripheral.

Please click here to see full Prescribing Information for KYPROLIS.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection