Prolia® is indicated as a treatment to increase bone mass in men at high risk for fracture receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer. In these patients Prolia® also reduced the incidence of vertebral fractures.

Prolia® is indicated as a treatment to increase bone mass in women at high risk for fracture receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Revenue Code</th>
<th>Coding Information (HCPCS/CPT/ICD-10-CM)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proliα®</td>
<td>Medicare: 0636, drugs requiring detailed coding9</td>
<td>J0897, SC injection, denosumab, 1 mg</td>
<td>Proliα® is supplied as a 60 mg dose; its NDC is 55513-0710-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Payers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0250, general pharmacy;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OR 0636, if required by a given payer6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td>96372, therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic injection [specify substance or drug]; subcutaneous or intramuscular; OR 96401, chemotherapy administration, subcutaneous or intramuscular; non-hormonal antineoplastic</td>
<td>The Medicare Claims Processing Manual (CPM) and the American Medical Association (AMA) indicate that chemotherapy codes may be appropriate in the treatment of noncancer diagnosis or to substances, such as certain monoclonal antibody agents, and other biologic response modifiers. However, third-party payers (or local carriers in the case of Medicare) make the determination for which specific codes are appropriate for billing. Healthcare providers should consult the payer or Medicare contractor to determine which code is most appropriate for administration of Proliα®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis/Condition</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Appropriate ICD-10-CM code(s) for patient condition</td>
<td>Coding requirements for men receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer or women receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer will vary from payer to payer but may include the following factors as appropriate: <strong>Cancer Diagnosis:</strong> Example – C61 Malignant neoplasm of prostate <strong>Use of Androgen Deprivation or Aromatase Inhibitor Therapy:</strong> Example – Z79.818 Long term (current) use of other agents affecting estrogen receptors and estrogen levels* OR Z79.899 Other long term (current) drug therapy <strong>Other Risk Factors for Fracture:</strong> Example – M85.9 Disorder of bone density and structure, unspecified†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Diagnosis code Z79.818 may be used for males receiving androgen deprivation therapy (eg, leuprolide acetate or goserelin acetate) for prostate cancer.

† Code M85.9 may apply for osteopenia.


The information provided in this document is of a general nature and for informational purposes only; it is not intended to be comprehensive or instructive. Coding and coverage policies change periodically and often without warning. The healthcare provider is solely responsible for determining coverage and reimbursement parameters and appropriate coding for his/her own patients and procedures. In no way should the information provided in this section be considered a guarantee of coverage or reimbursement for any product or service.

Contact Amgen Assist® at 1-888-4ASSIST for assistance.
www.AmgenAssistOnline.com
Please see Important Safety Information on pages 3 and 4.
The CMS 1450 for Hospital Outpatient

Sample UB-04 (CMS 1450) Form — Hospital Outpatient Administration

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**IMPRESSIVE SAFETY INFORMATION**

**Contraindications**

Prolia® is contraindicated in patients with hypocalcemia. Pre-existing hypocalcemia must be corrected prior to initiating Prolia®. Prolia® is contraindicated in women who are pregnant and may cause fetal harm. In women of reproductive potential, pregnancy testing should be performed prior to initiating treatment with Prolia®. Prolia® is contraindicated in patients with a history of systemic hypersensitivity to any component of the product. Reactions have included anaphylaxis, facial swelling and urticaria.

**Same Active Ingredient**

Prolia® contains the same active ingredient (denosumab) found in XGEVA®. Patients receiving Prolia® should not receive XGEVA®.

**Hypersensitivity**

Clinically significant hypersensitivity including anaphylaxis has been reported with Prolia®. Symptoms have included hypotension, dyspnea, throat tightness, facial and upper airway edema, pruritis and urticaria. If an anaphylactic or other clinically significant allergic reaction occurs, initiate appropriate therapy and discontinue further use of Prolia®.

**Hypocalcemia**

Hypocalcemia may worsen with the use of Prolia®, especially in patients with severe renal impairment. In patients predisposed to hypocalcemia and disturbances of mineral metabolism, including treatment with other calcium-lowering drugs, clinical monitoring of calcium and mineral levels is highly recommended within 14 days of Prolia® injection. Concomitant use of calcimimetic drugs may worsen hypocalcemia risk and serum calcium should be closely monitored. Adequately supplement all patients with calcium and vitamin D.

**Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (ONJ)**

ONJ, which can occur spontaneously, is generally associated with tooth extraction and/or local infection with delayed healing, and has been reported in patients receiving Prolia®. An oral exam should be performed by the prescriber prior to initiation of Prolia®. A dental examination with appropriate preventive dentistry is recommended prior to treatment in patients with risk factors for ONJ such as invasive dental procedures, diagnosis of cancer, concomitant therapies (e.g. chemotherapy, corticosteroids, angiogenesis inhibitors), poor oral hygiene, and co-morbid disorders. Good oral hygiene practices should be maintained during treatment with Prolia®. The risk of ONJ may increase with duration of exposure to Prolia®. For patients requiring invasive dental procedures, clinical judgment should guide the management plan of each patient. Patients who are suspected of having or who develop ONJ should receive care by a dentist or an oral surgeon. Extensive dental surgery to treat ONJ may exacerbate the condition. Discontinuation of Prolia® should be considered based on individual benefit-risk assessment.

**Atypical Femoral Fractures**

Atypical low-energy, or low trauma fractures of the shaft have been reported in patients receiving Prolia®. Causality has not been established as these fractures also occur in osteoporotic patients who have not been treated with anti-resorptive agents. During Prolia® treatment, patients should be advised to report new or unusual thigh, hip, or groin pain. Any patient who presents with thigh or groin pain should be evaluated to rule out an incomplete femur fracture. Interruption of Prolia® therapy should be considered, pending a risk/benefit assessment, on an individual basis.

**Multiple Vertebral Fractures (MVF) Following Discontinuation of Prolia® Treatment**

Following discontinuation of Prolia® treatment, fracture risk increases, including the risk of multiple vertebral fractures. New vertebral fractures occurred as early as 7 months (on average 19 months) after the last dose of Prolia®. Prior vertebral fracture was a predictor of multiple vertebral fractures after Prolia® discontinuation. Evaluate an individual’s benefit/risk before initiating treatment with Prolia®. If Prolia® treatment is discontinued, consider transitioning to an alternative antiresorptive therapy.

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HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT — BILLING INFORMATION SHEET FOR PROLIA®

Please see accompanying Prolia® full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.
**Serious Infections**  
In a clinical trial (N = 7808) in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis, serious infections leading to hospitalization were reported more frequently in the Prolia® group than in the placebo group. Serious skin infections, as well as infections of the abdomen, urinary tract and ear, were more frequent in patients treated with Prolia®. Endocarditis was also reported more frequently in Prolia®-treated patients. The incidence of opportunistic infections and the overall incidence of infections were similar between the treatment groups. Advise patients to seek prompt medical attention if they develop signs or symptoms of severe infection, including cellulitis. Patients on concomitant immunosuppressant agents or with impaired immune systems may be at increased risk for serious infections. In patients who develop serious infections while on Prolia®, prescribers should assess the need for continued Prolia® therapy.

**Dermatologic Adverse Reactions**  
In the same clinical trial in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis, epidermal and dermal adverse events such as dermatitis, eczema and rashes occurred at a significantly higher rate with Prolia® compared to placebo. Most of these events were not specific to the injection site. Consider discontinuing Prolia® if severe symptoms develop.

**Musculoskeletal Pain**  
Severe and occasionally incapacitating bone, joint, and/or muscle pain has been reported in patients taking Prolia®. Consider discontinuing use if severe symptoms develop.

**Suppression of Bone Turnover**  
In clinical trials in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis, Prolia® resulted in significant suppression of bone remodeling as evidenced by markers of bone turnover and bone histomorphometry. The significance of these findings and the effect of long-term treatment are unknown. Monitor patients for consequences, including ONJ, atypical fractures, and delayed fracture healing.

**Nursing Mothers**  
It is not known whether Prolia® is excreted into human milk. Measurable concentrations of denosumab were present in the maternal milk of cynomolgus monkeys up to 1 month after the last dose of denosumab (≤ 0.5% milk:serum ratio). Because many drugs are excreted in human milk and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from Prolia®, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

**Adverse Reactions**  
The most common (per patient incidence ≥10%) adverse reactions reported with Prolia® in patients with bone loss receiving ADT for prostate cancer or adjuvant AI therapy for breast cancer are arthralgia and back pain. Pain in extremity and musculoskeletal pain have also been reported in clinical trials. Additionally, in Prolia®-treated men with nonmetastatic prostate cancer receiving ADT, a greater incidence of cataracts was observed.

Please see accompanying Prolia® full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.