### MEDICAL POLICY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT: EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOCHEMOTHERAPY/PHOTOPHERESIS</th>
<th>EFFECTIVE DATE: 10/18/01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLICY NUMBER: 8.01.01</td>
<td>REVISED DATE: 01/17/02, 11/21/02, 10/15/03, 08/19/04, 06/16/05, 04/20/06, 02/15/07, 02/21/08, 01/15/09, 12/17/09, 01/20/11, 12/15/11, 12/20/12, 12/19/13, 11/20/14, 12/15/15</td>
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<tr>
<td>CATEGORY: Technology Assessment</td>
<td>PAGE: 1 OF: 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If the member's subscriber contract excludes coverage for a specific service it is not covered under that contract. In such cases, medical policy criteria are not applied.
- Medical policies apply to commercial and Medicaid products only when a contract benefit for the specific service exists.
- Medical policies only apply to Medicare products when a contract benefit exists and where there are no National or Local Medicare coverage decisions for the specific service.

### POLICY STATEMENT:

I. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, extracorporeal photochemotherapy/photopheresis has been medically proven to be effective and therefore **medically appropriate** for the following indications:
   A. Palliative treatment of the skin manifestations of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (also called mycosis fungoides) or Sezary syndrome that have not responded to other therapy; or
   B. Acute and chronic extensive graft versus host disease (GVHD) that is refractory to conventional therapy; or
   C. Cardiac allograft rejection that is recurrent or refractory to immunosuppressive treatment.

II. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature the use of extracorporeal photochemotherapy has not been medically proven to be effective and therefore is considered **investigational** for all other indications, including, but not limited to, the treatment of:
   A. Acute or chronic GVHD in previously untreated patients or those responding to conventional therapy;
   B. Lyme disease;
   C. Scleroderma (a.k.a. progressive systemic sclerosis (PSS), systemic sclerosis (SS), dermatosclerosis, or CREST syndrome);
   D. Autoimmune diseases (e.g., pemphigus vulgaris, pemphigus foliaceus, psoriatic arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, severe atopic dermatitis);
   E. Crohn’s disease;
   F. Allograft rejections of solid organs other than the heart; or
   G. Diabetes Mellitus.

Refer to Corporate Medical Policy #11.01.03 regarding Experimental and Investigational Services.

### POLICY GUIDELINES:

The Federal Employee Health Benefit Program (FEHBP/FEP) requires that procedures, devices or laboratory tests approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may not be considered investigational and thus, these procedures, devices or laboratory tests may be assessed only on the basis of their medical necessity for those contracts.

### DESCRIPTION:

Extracorporeal photochemotherapy (ECP), or photopheresis, is an immune-modulating therapy technique used in the treatment of certain skin disorders. It involves an oral intake of 8-methoxypsoralen (8-MOP) and cytopheresis or addition of 8-MOP to the cells after removal, followed by ultraviolet actinotherapy (UVA) irradiation and reinfusion of leukocytes into the patient.

### RATIONALE:

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved via premarket application for 2 photopheresis systems manufactured by Therakos™ Inc. (West Chester, PA). Both systems are approved for use in ultraviolet A (UVA) irradiation treatment, in the presence of the photoactive drug 8-MOP, of extracorporeally circulating leukocyte-enriched blood, in the palliative treatment of skin manifestations of CTCL, in persons who have not been responsive to other forms of treatment. The 2 systems are: the UVAR® XTS Photopheresis System, FDA-approved in 1987 and
CELLEX®, FDA approved in 2009. Treatment of GVHD is considered an off-label use of the device. Therefore, their use for treatment of autoimmune disease is considered off-label use.

Long term follow-up data demonstrates that extracorporeal photochemotherapy provides significant disease remission and prolongation of life in patients with cutaneous T-cell lymphoma and Sézary syndrome. 50-83% of patients with CTCL demonstrated clinical cutaneous improvements with 18-25% showing a complete response. The long-term follow-up of patients with Sézary syndrome show an average survival time of greater than 100 months, compared to survival times of 30-40 months of patients treated with other therapies.

Evidence for the use of ECP for the treatment of GVHD relates to both aGVHD and cGVHD in pediatric and adult populations. The published literature lacks randomized trials. Evidence comprises retrospective reviews and nonrandomized comparisons. These data consistently show improvement in GVHD that is unresponsive to standard therapy. Additionally, there is a lack of other treatment options for these patients, with the added benefit of minimal side effects from ECP, as well as the possibility of reduction and often cessation of treatment with corticosteroids and other immunosuppressive agents if there is a response to ECP. For patients with untreated disease or those who are showing improvement on standard therapy, there is no data to support the use of ECP.

Scleroderma is the most studied of the autoimmune diseases utilizing photopheresis, but the efficacy of photopheresis for these diseases, as yet, has not been demonstrated in well-designed clinical trials.

Photopheresis alone, or in combination with immunosuppressive therapy is also being investigated in the treatment of solid organ transplant rejection. While ECP has been utilized for prevention of cardiac allograft rejection and acute rejection, the strongest evidence in cardiac transplant patients revolves around its use for recurrent and refractory allograft rejection. While the data is comprised of nonrandomized studies the outcomes form these studies provide consistent evidence for a beneficial effect of ECP for cardiac transplant patients with rejection refractory to standard therapy. There is insufficient evidence to support the use of ECP for graft rejection in other solid organs such as lung, liver and kidney. Though preliminary results are promising, additional studies with longer follow-up are needed to evaluate the ultimate effect of photopheresis on patient survival.

**CODES:**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Eligibility for reimbursement is based upon the benefits set forth in the member’s subscriber contract.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CODES MAY NOT BE COVERED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. PLEASE READ THE POLICY AND GUIDELINES STATEMENTS CAREFULLY.</td>
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Codes may not be all inclusive as the AMA and CMS code updates may occur more frequently than policy updates.

**CPT:**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>36522</td>
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**HCPCS:**

No specific codes

**ICD9:**

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<td>Mycosis fungoides (code range)</td>
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<tr>
<td>202.20-202.28</td>
<td>Sézary syndrome (code range)</td>
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<td>Complications of transplanted organ, heart</td>
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**ICD10:**

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<td>Complications of transplanted organ, heart (code range)</td>
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**REFERENCES:**


*BlueCross BlueShield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC). Extracorporeal photopheresis for the treatment of autoimmune disease. 2001 Nov;16(10).

*BlueCross BlueShield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC). Extracorporeal photopheresis for graft-versus-host disease. 2001 Nov;16(9).


Proprietary Information of YourCare Healthcare
*key articles

**KEY WORDS:**
Graft Versus Host Disease, Mycosis fungoides, Sezary syndrome, T-cell lymphoma.

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**CMS COVERAGE FOR MEDICARE PRODUCT MEMBERS**