

Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guidelines: Botulinum Toxins

Effective: December 16, 2019

Effective: Prior Authorization Required	√	Type of Review – Care Management	
Not Covered		Type of Review – Clinical Review	√
Pharmacy (RX) or Medical (MED) Benefit	MED	Department to Review	PRECERT /MM
<p>These pharmacy medical necessity guidelines apply to the following:</p> <p>Commercial Products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tufts Health Plan Commercial products – large group plans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tufts Health Plan Commercial products – small group and individual plans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tufts Health Freedom Plan products – large group plans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tufts Health Freedom Plan products – small group plans • CareLinkSM – Refer to CareLink Procedures, Services and Items Requiring Prior Authorization <p>Tufts Health Public Plans Products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tufts Health Direct – A Massachusetts Qualified Health Plan (QHP) (a commercial product) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tufts Health Together – MassHealth MCO Plan and Accountable Care Partnership Plans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tufts Health RITogether – A Rhode Island Medicaid Plan 		<p>Fax Numbers:</p> <p>Commercial Products: PRECERT: 617.972.9409</p> <p>Tufts Health Public Plans Products: MM: 888.415.9055</p>	

Note: This guideline does not apply to Medicare Members (includes dual eligible Members).

OVERVIEW

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-APPROVED INDICATIONS (NON-COSMETIC)

Botox (onabotulinumtoxinA) is indicated for:

- **Adult Spasticity**
 - The treatment of lower limb spasticity in adult patients to decrease the severity of increased muscle tone in ankle and toe flexors (gastrocnemius, soleus, tibialis posterior, flexor hallucis longus, and flexor digitorum longus).
 - The treatment of upper limb spasticity in adult patients, to decrease the severity of increased muscle tone in elbow flexors (biceps), wrist flexors (flexor carpi radialis and flexor carpi ulnaris), finger flexors (flexor digitorum profundus and flexor digitorum sublimis), and thumb flexors (adductor pollicis and flexor pollicis longus).
- **Bladder Dysfunction**
 - The treatment of urinary incontinence due to detrusor overactivity associated with a neurologic condition (e.g., spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis) in adults who have an inadequate response to or are intolerant of an anticholinergic medication. Injection of the bladder with Botox is performed using cystoscopy
 - The treatment of overactive bladder with symptoms of urge urinary incontinence, urgency, and frequency, in adults who have an inadequate response to or are intolerant of an anticholinergic medication
- **Blepharospasm and Strabismus**
The treatment of strabismus and blepharospasm associated with dystonia, including benign essential blepharospasm or VII nerve disorders in patients 12 years of age and above
- **Cervical Dystonia**
The treatment of adults with cervical dystonia, to reduce the severity of abnormal head position and neck pain associated with cervical dystonia.
- **Chronic Migraine**
The prophylaxis of headaches in adult patients with chronic migraine (≥ 15 days per month with headache lasting 4 hours a day or longer)
- **Pediatric Spasticity**
 - Treatment of upper limb spasticity in pediatric patients 2 to 17 years of age.
 - Treatment of lower limb spasticity in pediatric patients 2 to 17 years of age, excluding spasticity caused by cerebral palsy
- **Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis**
The treatment of severe primary axillary hyperhidrosis that is inadequately managed with topical agents

Dysport (abobotulinumtoxinA) is indicated for:

- **Cervical Dystonia**
The treatment of adults with cervical dystonia to reduce the severity of abnormal head position and neck pain in both toxin-naïve and previously treated patients.
- **Lower Limb Spasticity**
 - The treatment of lower limb spasticity in adult patients to decrease the severity of muscle tone in ankle and toe flexors (gastrocnemius, soleus, tibialis posterior, flexor hallucis longus, and flexor digitorum longus)
 - The treatment of lower limb spasticity in pediatric patients 2 years of age and older
- **Upper Limb Spasticity**
 - The treatment of upper limb spasticity in adult patients, to decrease the severity of increased muscle tone in elbow flexors, wrist flexors and finger flexors
 - The treatment of upper limb spasticity in pediatric patients 2 years of age and older, excluding spasticity caused by cerebral palsy

Myobloc (rimabotulinumtoxinB) is indicated for:

- **Cervical Dystonia**
The treatment of adults with cervical dystonia to reduce the severity of abnormal head position and neck pain associated with cervical dystonia
- **Chronic Sialorrhea**
Treatment of chronic sialorrhea in adult patients

Xeomin (incobotulinumtoxinA) is indicated for the treatment of adults with:

- **Blepharospasm and Strabismus**
Treatment of blepharospasm in adult patients
- **Cervical Dystonia**
Treatment of cervical dystonia in adult patients
- **Chronic Sialorrhea**
Treatment of chronic sialorrhea in adult patients
- **Upper Limb Spasticity**
The treatment of upper limb spasticity in adult patients

COVERAGE GUIDELINES

In addition to the coverage criteria listed for each diagnosis, the plan may authorize coverage of **Botox, Dysport, Xeomin, or Myobloc** when the presence of a dystonia/movement disorder contributes to a significant functional impairment and/or pain and other more conservative/less intensive levels/alternative treatments have been tried and failed.

OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox):

1. **Blepharospasm** (eyelid spasms / blinking) **or Strabismus** (cross-eyes, esotropia, exotropia)
 - a) The Member is over the age of 12 years
 - b) Documented diagnosis
 - c) Dose of 200 units or less
2. **Spasmodic Torticollis / Cervical Dystonia** (Neurologically based)
 - a) Documented diagnosis
 - b) Dose of 300 units or less
3. **Pediatric Upper Limb Spasticity** (e.g., Cerebral Palsy, stroke)
 - a) The Member is over the age of 24 months
 - b) Documented physical evidence of focal limb spasticity
 - c) Dose of 400 units or less

Note: Botox will not be covered for Pediatric Limb Spasticity when one of the following conditions is present:

 - A joint immobilized by a fixed contracture
 - Severe weakness of the opposing muscle in the limb for which the injection is intended
 - Diffuse hypertonia (excessive muscle tone).
4. **Pediatric Lower Limb Spasticity**
 - a) The Member is over the age of 24 months
 - b) Documented diagnosis of lower limb spasticity
 - c) Dose of 300 units or less
5. **Anal fissures**
 - a) Dose is 100 units or less

- b) Documented diagnosis and response failure to prescription topical therapy (e.g., nitroglycerin ointment)
- 6. Jaw-closing oromandibular dystonia, and masseter spasticity**
 - a) Documented diagnosis
 - b) Failure of conventional therapy such as physical therapy or local anesthetic injections
- 7. Laryngeal or spasmodic dysphonia**
 - a) Documented diagnosis using videostroboscopy
 - b) Dose of 100 units or less
- 8. Focal limb dystonia (Organic writer's cramp, foot dystonia)**
 - a) Documented diagnosis
 - b) Dose of 100 units or less
- 9. Lower Limb Spasticity**
 - a) Member is over the age of 18 years
 - b) Documented diagnosis of lower limb spasticity to decrease the severity of increased muscle tone in ankle and toe flexors (gastrocnemius, soleus, tibialis anterior, tibialis posterior, flexor hallucis longus, and flexor digitorum longus)
 - c) Documented failure to control spasticity by conventional therapies, e.g.,
 - Physical Therapy
 - Splinting / Bracing
 - Systemic antispasticity medication
 - d) The dose is 400 units or less
 - e) Injections should occur no sooner than 12 weeks apart.
- 10. Neurologically-based Limb Spasticity other than lower limb**
 - a) Documented diagnosis of one of the following:
 - Multiple Sclerosis
 - Stroke
 - Brain Injury
 - Spinal Cord Injury
 - b) Documented failure to control spasticity by conventional therapies, e.g.,
 - Physical Therapy
 - Splinting / Bracing
 - Systemic antispasticity medication
 - c) Doses of 400 units or less
- 11. Hemifacial Spasms**
 - a) Documented diagnosis
- 12. Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis**
 - a) Treatment failure of the following prescription topical antiperspirant:
 - Aluminum Chloride (hexahydrate) 20% (Drysol®)
 - b) Dose of 100 units or less
 - c) Injections should occur no sooner than 6 months apart
- 13. Palmar Hyperhidrosis**
 - a) Documented diagnosis
 - b) Treatment failure of the following prescription topical antiperspirant:
 - Aluminum Chloride (hexahydrate) 20% (Drysol®)
 - c) Dose of 100 units or less per palm
 - d) Injections should occur no sooner than 6 months apart
- 14. Chronic Migraine Headaches**
 - a) Documented diagnosis of chronic migraine defined as
 - History of migraine headaches lasting 4 hours a day or longer
 - Migraine headaches occur on ≥ 15 days per month
 - b) Documentation of one of the following:
 - Previous treatment for at least two months with one agent from three out of four therapeutic classes listed below or contraindication to all of the following therapeutic classes:
 - i. Beta-adrenergic blockers (e.g., metoprolol, propranolol, timolol)
 - ii. Antiepileptic drugs (e.g., divalproex sodium, valproic acid, topiramate)
 - iii. Antidepressants (e.g., amitriptyline, venlafaxine)
 - iv. CGRP receptor inhibitor
 - c) Must be ordered by or in consultation with a neurologist
 - d) Dose of 155 units or less per treatment
 - e) Injections should occur no sooner than 12 weeks apart

15. Urinary Incontinence

- a) Documented diagnosis of urinary incontinence due to detrusor overactivity associated with a neurologic condition (e.g., spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis)
- b) Inadequate response to or failure of one or more anticholinergic medication(s) indicated for the treatment of urinary incontinence (e.g., flavoxate, oxybutynin, tolterodine, trospium, Detrol® LA, Enablex®, Toviaz®, Vesicare®)
- c) Dose of 200 units or less per treatment
- d) Injections should occur no sooner than 6 months apart
- e) Must be ordered by a urologist

16. Overactive Bladder

- a) Documented diagnosis of overactive bladder with symptoms of urge urinary incontinence, urgency, and frequency
- b) Member has had at least 3 urinary urgency incontinence episodes AND at least 24 micturitions in a 3-day period
- c) Inadequate response to or failure of one or more anticholinergic medication(s) indicated for the treatment of urinary incontinence (e.g., flavoxate, oxybutynin, tolterodine, tolterodine ER, trospium, Enablex®, Toviaz®, Vesicare®)
- d) Dose of 100 units or less per treatment
- e) Injections should occur no sooner than 3 months apart, to qualify for re-treatment, Member must have reported at least 2 urinary incontinence episodes in a 3-day period
- f) Must be ordered by a urologist

16. Plantar Hyperhidrosis

- a) Documented diagnosis
- b) Treatment failure of the following prescription topical antiperspirant:
 - Aluminum Chloride (hexahydrate) 20% (Drysol®)
- c) Dose of 100 units or less per foot
- d) Injections should occur no sooner than 6 months apart

AbobotulinumtoxinA (Dysport)

1. Cervical Dystonia

- a) Member has failed treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox)
- b) Documented diagnosis of cervical dystonia
- c) The dose is 1,000 units or less

2. Adult Lower Limb Spasticity

- a) Member has failed treatment with Onabotulinumtoxin A (Botox)
- b) Member is over the age of 18 years
- c) Documented diagnosis of lower limb spasticity to decrease the severity of increased muscle tone in ankle and toe flexors (gastrocnemius, soleus, tibialis posterior, flexor hallucis longus, flexor digitorum longus)
- d) The dose is 1,500 units or less
- e) Injections should occur no sooner than 12 weeks apart

3. Adult Upper Limb Spasticity

- a) Member has failed treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox)
- b) Member is over the age of 18 years
- c) Documented diagnosis of upper limb spasticity to decrease the severity of increased muscle tone in elbow flexors, wrist flexors and finger flexors
- d) The dose is 1,000 units or less
- e) Injections should occur no sooner than 12 weeks apart

4. Pediatric Lower Limb Spasticity

- a) Documented diagnosis of lower limb spasticity
- b) Member is between the ages of 2 years and 17 years old
- c) The dose per treatment session is 1,000 units or less
- d) Injections should occur no sooner than 12 weeks apart

5. Pediatric Upper Limb Spasticity

- a) Member has failed treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox)
- b) Documented diagnosis of upper limb spasticity
- c) Member is between ages of 2 years and 17 years old
- d) The dose per treatment session is 640 units or less
- e) Injections should occur no sooner than 16 weeks apart

RimabotulinumtoxinB (Myobloc)

1. **Cervical Dystonia**
 - a) Member has failed treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA
 - b) Documented diagnosis of cervical dystonia
 - c) Member is over the age of 18 years
 - d) Dose of 5,000 units or less
 - e) Injections should occur no sooner than 12 weeks apart
2. **Chronic Sialorrhea**
 - a) Documented diagnosis of chronic sialorrhea
 - b) Treatment failure with glycopyrrolate OR scopolamine, or documentation of clinical inappropriateness of treatment with anticholinergic medications
 - c) Member is over the age of 18 years of age
 - d) Dose of 3,500 units or less
 - e) Injections should occur no sooner than 12 weeks apart

IncobotulinumtoxinA (Xeomin)

1. **Blepharospasm** (eyelid spasms/blinking)
 - a) Member has failed treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox)
 - b) Documented diagnosis of blepharospasm
 - c) Member is over the age of 18 years
 - d) Dose of 100 units or less
2. **Cervical Dystonia**
 - a) Member has failed treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox)
 - b) Documented diagnosis of cervical dystonia
 - c) Member is over the age of 18 years
 - d) Dose of 120 units or less
3. **Chronic Sialorrhea**
 - a) Documented diagnosis of chronic sialorrhea
 - b) Treatment failure with glycopyrrolate OR scopolamine, or documentation of clinical inappropriateness of treatment with anticholinergic medications
 - c) Member is over the age of 18 years of age
 - d) Dose of 100 units or less
 - e) Injections should occur no sooner than 16 weeks apart
4. **Upper Limb Spasticity**
 - a) Member has failed treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox)
 - b) Documented diagnosis of upper limb spasticity
 - c) Member is over the age of 18 years
 - d) Dose of 400 units or less
 - e) Injections should occur no sooner than 12 weeks apart

LIMITATIONS

- The plan does not provide coverage for cosmetic procedures that involve the use of botulinum toxin injection.
- The plan does not cover combination therapy with Botox and a CGRP receptor antagonist for chronic migraine headaches.
- The plan does not cover botulinum toxin therapy for the treatment of:
 - Any condition not listed above in the "Pharmacy Coverage Guidelines" or
 - Any patients with other types of muscle spasms not listed in the "Pharmacy Coverage Guidelines" including, but not limited to, smooth muscle spasms, myofascial pain, trigger points, and piriformis syndrome.
 - Migraine headaches that occur 14 days or less per month (i.e., episodic migraine), or for other forms of headache.
 - Other types of urinary incontinence not listed in the "Pharmacy Coverage Guidelines."
- For all botulinum toxins:
 - For Members 18 years of age and older, initial authorization expires two (2) months from the original authorization date for any diagnosis.
 - For Members below the age of 18 years old and for subsequent authorizations for Members 18 years of age and older, authorization will be approved in 12-month intervals.
 - Additional authorizations require documentation from the provider that treatment is clinically effective.

CODES

The following HCPCS/CPT code(s) are:

Code	Description
J0585	Injection, onabotulinumtoxinA, 1 unit
J0586	Injection, abobotulinumtoxinA, 5 units
J0587	Injection, rimabotulinumtoxinB, 100 units
J0588	Injection, incobotulinumtoxinA, 1 unit
46505	Chemodenerivation of internal anal sphincter
52287	Cystourethroscopy, with injection(s) for chemodenerivation of the bladder
64612	Chemodenerivation of muscle(s); muscle(s) innervated by facial nerve (e.g., for blepharospasm, hemifacial spasm)
64615	Chemodenerivation of muscle(s); muscle(s) innervated by facial, trigeminal, cervical spinal and accessory nerves, bilateral (e.g., for chronic migraine)
64616	Chemodenerivation of muscle(s); neck muscle(s), excluding muscles of the larynx, unilateral (e.g., for cervical dystonia, spasmodic torticollis)
64617	Chemodenerivation of muscle(s); larynx, unilateral, percutaneous (e.g., for spasmodic dysphonia), includes guidance by needle electromyography, when performed
64642	Chemodenerivation of one extremity; 1-4 muscle(s)
64643	Chemodenerivation of one extremity; each additional extremity, 1-4 muscle(s) (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64644	Chemodenerivation of one extremity; 5 or more muscle(s)
64645	Chemodenerivation of one extremity; each additional extremity, 5 or more muscle(s) (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64646	Chemodenerivation of trunk muscle(s); 1-5 muscle(s)
64647	Chemodenerivation of trunk muscle(s); 6 or more muscle(s)
64650	Chemodenerivation of eccrine glands; both axillae
64653	Chemodenerivation of eccrine glands; other area(s) (e.g., scalp, face, neck), per day
67345	Chemodenerivation of extraocular muscle

Note: This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.

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APPROVAL HISTORY

October 2001: Reviewed by Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee.

Subsequent endorsement date(s) and changes made:

1. December 14, 2004: Add "when the presence of a dystonia/movement disorder contribute to a significant functional impairment and/or pain and other more conservative/less intensive levels/alternative treatments have been tried and failed" as an general qualifier to Clinical Coverage Criteria. Add treatment of Hemifacial Spasms to the Clinical Coverage Criteria. Add treatment of Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis to the Clinical Coverage Criteria. Add "ACE Inhibitors" to Exhibit B in the Coverage Limitations.
2. December 13, 2005: For Botulinum Toxin A, delete the dose limit for Blepharospasm or Strabismus, Anal fissures, and Laryngeal or spasmodic dysphonia. For Botulinum Toxin A, add the dose limit of "100 units or less" for Blepharospasm or Strabismus, Anal fissures, Laryngeal or spasmodic dysphonia, and Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis.
3. November 14, 2006: Add clinical coverage criteria for Palmar Hyperhidrosis. Remove age limitation "Over the age of 18 years" from criteria for Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis. Add "Aluminum Chloride (Hexahydrate) 20%" to criteria for Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis.
4. November 13, 2007: No changes
5. September 9, 2008: Removed criteria for treatment of Migraine Headaches Removed corresponding Exhibits A and B in reference to remittive and prophylactic migraine therapies
6. January 13, 2009: Added limitation that Plantar Hyperhidrosis is not a covered indication.
7. September 8, 2009: Changed established drug names from Botulinum Toxin A to OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox) and Botulinum Toxin B to RimabotulinumtoxinB (Myobloc).
8. January 1, 2010: Removal of Tufts Health Plan Medicare Preferred language (separate criteria have been created specifically for Tufts Health Plan Medicare Preferred).
9. January 12, 2010: Added Dysport (abobotulinumtoxinA) to Medical Necessity Guidelines.
10. May 11, 2010: Updated HCPCS code descriptions for Botox and Myobloc. Updated diagnosis of neurologically-based limb spasticity to differentiate dosing limitations for upper and lower limb spasticity. Removed age limitation from diagnosis of spasmodic torticollis (neurologically based) and anal fissures. Removed age limitation from AbobotulinumtoxinA and RimabotulinumtoxinB.

Updated initial authorization (2 months for Members 18 years of age and older, 12 months for Members below the age of 18 years old) and subsequent authorization intervals (12 months). Removed limitation language requiring a response following two sequential treatments/sets of injections in a 4-6 month period, using maximum dose for the size of the muscle for authorization of coverage of additional botulinum toxin injections.

11. July 13, 2010: Removed requirement of starch iodine test and iontophoresis from coverage criteria for palmar hyperhidrosis.
12. November 9, 2010: Changed policy title from "OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox), abobotulinumtoxinA (Dysport) and rimabotulinumtoxinB (Myobloc)" to "Botulinum Toxins". Added requirement of documented diagnosis of cervical dystonia to Dysport (abobotulinumtoxinA) criteria. Added Xeomin (incobotulinumtoxinA) to pharmacy medical necessity guidelines. Added coverage criteria for the diagnosis of chronic migraine headaches for OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox). Added limitation that the plan does not cover botulinum toxin therapy for the treatment of migraine headaches that occur 14 days or less per month (i.e., episodic migraine), or for other forms of headache.
13. January 1, 2011: Administrative Update: Added reimbursement code C9278
14. May 10, 2011: Clarified note regarding length of authorization. For subsequent authorizations beyond 2 months, provider needs to submit documentation of an objective measurable effect indicating clinical improvement of condition. For authorizations beyond one year, provider needs to submit documentation of sustained clinical effectiveness.
15. September 13, 2011: Added coverage criteria for treatment of urinary incontinence due to detrusor overactivity associated with a neurologic condition in adults who have an inadequate response to or are intolerant of an anticholinergic medication for OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox). Added limitation that the plan does not cover botulinum toxin for other types of urinary incontinence not listed in the "Pharmacy Coverage Guidelines".
16. January 1, 2012: Administrative Update: Replaced reimbursement code C9278 with J0588
17. April 10, 2012: Changed maximum dose of Botox for chronic migraine headaches from 150 units to 155 units or less per treatment
18. January 1, 2013: Administrative Update: Added CPT codes 52287 and 64615
19. February 12, 2013: Added coverage criteria for treatment of overactive bladder with symptoms of urge urinary incontinence, urgency, and frequency.
20. January 1, 2014: Administrative Update. Removed CPT codes 64613 and 64614. Added CPT codes 64616, 64617, 64642 – 64647.
21. February 11, 2014: For the diagnosis of chronic migraine headaches, added neurologist or ophthalmologist prescriber requirement and prior treatment or contraindication with conventional pharmaceutical treatment measures.
22. February 10, 2015: Removed NSAIDS and Serotonin 5-HT1 receptor from previous treatment requirement for the diagnosis of chronic migraine headaches. Moved initial approval time frames and reauthorization requirements to Limitations section. Clarified "documentation" with "clinical notes from the medical record".
23. May 12, 2015: Changed dosing limitation to 400 units for upper limb spasticity.
24. September 16, 2015: Added pharmacy coverage guidelines for Dysport for the diagnosis of upper limb spasticity.
25. January 1, 2016: Administrative change to rebranded template.
26. February 9, 2016: Added pharmacy coverage guidelines for Botox for the diagnosis of lower limb spasticity and for Xeomin for the diagnosis of upper limb spasticity.
27. June 14, 2016: Clarified that neurologically-based limb spasticity refers to other than lower limb.
28. July 12, 2016: Removed ophthalmologist prescribers from chronic migraine headache indication (Botox). For chronic migraine headache, removed concurrent treatment with at least 2 traditional migraine prophylaxis medications requirement.
29. September 13, 2016: Added pharmacy coverage guidelines for Dysport for the diagnosis of Pediatric Lower Limb Spasticity.
30. November 15, 2016: Added pharmacy coverage guidelines for Botox for the diagnosis of Plantar Hyperhidrosis.
31. April 11, 2017: Administrative update. Effective 6/1/2017, Medical Necessity Guideline applies to Tufts Health RITogether.
32. September 12, 2017: Effective 1/1/18, for the diagnosis of Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis added that injections should occur no sooner than 6 months apart to the clinical criteria.
33. December 12, 2017: Effective 1/1/18, added coverage criteria for adult lower limb spasticity for Dysport based on updated package labeling.
34. August 7, 2018: Added pharmacy coverage guidelines for Xeomin for the new indication of chronic sialorrhea.

35. September 18, 2018: Updated the coverage criteria for chronic migraine headache to allow for the order to be made by or in consultation with a neurologist.
36. December 11, 2018: Updated the coverage criteria for Xeomin for upper limb spasticity to require the dose be 400 units or less based on package labeling.
37. March 12, 2019: Clarified coverage criteria language requirements for subsequent authorizations. Additional authorizations require documentation from the provider that treatment is clinically effective.
38. April 9, 2019: Updated coverage for chronic migraine to require previous treatment for at least three months with one agent from three of the following therapeutic classes or contraindication to all of the following therapeutic classes: beta-adrenergic blockers, antiepileptic drugs, antidepressants, and CGRP receptor inhibitors. Added the following limitation: "The plan does not cover combination therapy with Botox and a CGRP receptor antagonist for chronic migraine headaches."
39. May 7, 2019: Increased the max units for Botox to 200 units for blepharospasm based on FDA-approved dosing.
40. June 11, 2019: Updated the criteria for chronic migraine headaches to require previous treatment for at least two months, instead of three months, with one agent from three out of four of the therapeutic classes listed.
41. December 10, 2019: Updated the age requirements from 18 to 24 months for pediatric upper limb spasticity based on package labeling for Botox. Added coverage criteria for Botox for supplemental indication for pediatric lower limb spasticity. Added coverage criteria for Myobloc for supplemental indication for chronic sialorrhea. Added coverage criteria for Dysport for supplemental indication for pediatric upper limb spasticity.

BACKGROUND, PRODUCT AND DISCLAIMER INFORMATION

Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guidelines have been developed for determining coverage for plan benefits and are published to provide a better understanding of the basis upon which coverage decisions are made. The plan makes coverage decisions on a case-by-case basis considering the individual member's health care needs. Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guidelines are developed for selected therapeutic classes or drugs found to be safe, but proven to be effective in a limited, defined population of patients or clinical circumstances. They include concise clinical coverage criteria based on current literature review, consultation with practicing physicians in the service area who are medical experts in the particular field, FDA and other government agency policies, and standards adopted by national accreditation organizations. The plan revises and updates Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guidelines annually, or more frequently if new evidence becomes available that suggests needed revisions.

For self-insured plans, coverage may vary depending on the terms of the benefit document. If a discrepancy exists between a Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guideline and a self-insured Member's benefit document, the provisions of the benefit document will govern.

Treating providers are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. The use of this policy is not a guarantee of payment or a final prediction of how specific claim(s) will be adjudicated. Claims payment is subject to member eligibility and benefits on the date of service, coordination of benefits, referral/authorization and utilization management guidelines when applicable, and adherence to plan policies and procedures and claims editing logic.

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