Medical Policy
Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation for Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas

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Policy Number: 143
BCBSA Reference Number: 8.01.20
NCD/LCD: N/A

Related Policies
- Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma, #074
- Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation for Hodgkin Lymphoma, #207
- Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation for Primary Amyloidosis, #181
- Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation for Waldenstrom’s Macroglobulinemia, #322
- Placental and Umbilical Cord Blood as a Source of Stem Cells, #285

Policy
Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity Medicare HMO BlueSM and Medicare PPO BlueSM Members

For patients with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL), B-cell subtypes considered aggressive (except mantle cell lymphoma), either allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HCT) using a myeloablative conditioning regimen or autologous HCT for the following indications may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY:
- As salvage therapy for patients who do not achieve a complete remission (CR) after first-line treatment (induction) with a full course of standard-dose chemotherapy,
- To achieve or consolidate a CR for those in a chemosensitive first or subsequent relapse, or
- To consolidate a first CR in patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, with an adjusted International Prognostic Index score that predicts a high- or high-intermediate risk of relapse.

For patients with mantle cell lymphoma:
- Autologous HCT to consolidate a first remission may be MEDICALLY NECESSARY, or
- Allogeneic HCT, myeloablative or reduced-intensity conditioning, as salvage therapy may be MEDICALLY NECESSARY.

For patients with NHL B-cell subtypes considered indolent, either allogeneic HCT using a myeloablative conditioning regimen or autologous HCT for the following indications may be MEDICALLY NECESSARY:
• As salvage therapy for patients who do not achieve CR after first-line treatment (induction) with a full course of standard-dose chemotherapy, or
• To achieve or consolidate CR for those in a first or subsequent chemosensitive relapse, whether or not their lymphoma has undergone transformation to a higher grade.

Reduced-intensity conditioning allogeneic HCT as a treatment of NHL may be MEDICALLY NECESSARY in patients who meet criteria for an allogeneic HSCT but who do not qualify for a myeloablative allogeneic HCT.

For patients with mature T-cell or NK-cell (peripheral T-cell) lymphoma for the specified indications:
• Autologous HCT may be MEDICALLY NECESSARY to consolidate a first complete remission in high-risk peripheral T-cell lymphoma, or
• Autologous or allogeneic HCT (myeloablative or reduced-intensity conditioning) may be MEDICALLY NECESSARY as salvage therapy.

The following procedures are INVESTIGATIONAL.
• Autologous HCT for patients with mantle cell lymphoma as salvage therapy, or Allogeneic HCT for patients with mantle cell lymphoma to consolidate a first remission, or Autologous or allogeneic HCT for the following conditions:
  o As initial therapy (i.e., without a full course of standard-dose induction chemotherapy) for any NHL, or
  o To consolidate a first CR for patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and an International Prognostic Index score that predicts a low- or low-intermediate risk of relapse, or
  o To consolidate a first CR for those with indolent NHL B-cell types.
• Tandem transplants to treat patients with any stage, grade, or subtype of NHL, or
• Allogeneic HCT for patients with peripheral T-cell lymphoma to consolidate a first remission.

Guidelines for use of bone marrow
Stem cells when harvested from the patient’s bone marrow prior to marrow ablative therapy or from a donor’s marrow after verifying the donor and recipient are well matched with respect to human leukocyte antigens (HLA) may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY. Verification of well-matched HLA donor and recipient is based on the attending or treating physician’s clinical judgment.

Umbilical cord stem cell support as an acceptable cell source for transplants that are otherwise covered for either high-dose chemo with stem cell support, or for bone marrow transplant may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY when ALL the following are met:
1. Recipient is a child or adult, AND
2. There is no other available stem-cell donor with the same or better matching characteristics, AND
3. Donors may be related or unrelated.

Collection and storage of cord blood from neonate when an allogeneic transplant is “imminent” in an identified recipient with a diagnosis that is consistent with the possible need for allogeneic transplant may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY.

Exclusions:
1. Facility providing umbilical cord blood that is not in compliance with any existing FDA regulations governing umbilical cord transplants. FDA regulations are currently under development.
2. There is a suitable stem cell donor of equal or superior HLA match, and

Prior Authorization Information
Inpatient
• For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization IS REQUIRED for all products if the procedure is performed inpatient.

Outpatient
For services described in this policy, see below for products where prior authorization **might be required** if the procedure is performed **outpatient**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
<td>Prior authorization is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
<td>Prior authorization is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare HMO BlueSM</td>
<td>Prior authorization is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare PPO BlueSM</td>
<td>Prior authorization is required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes**

Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an individual member.

Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.

The following codes are included below for informational purposes only; this is not an all-inclusive list.

The above **medical necessity criteria MUST be met** for the following codes to be covered for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:

**CPT Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38240</td>
<td>Hematopoietic progenitor cell (HPC); allogeneic transplantation per donor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38241</td>
<td>Hematopoietic progenitor cell (HPC); autologous transplantation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HCPCS Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCPCS codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2142</td>
<td>Cord blood derived stem-cell transplantation, allogeneic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2150</td>
<td>Bone marrow or blood-derived peripheral stem-cell harvesting and transplantation, allogeneic or autologous, including pheresis, high-dose chemotherapy, and the number of days of post-transplant care in the global definition (including drugs; hospitalization; medical surgical, diagnostic and emergency services)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ICD-10 Procedure Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD-10-PCS procedure codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30233G0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Bone Marrow into Peripheral Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30233G1</td>
<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Bone Marrow into Peripheral Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30233X0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Cord Blood Stem Cells into Peripheral Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30233X1</td>
<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Cord Blood Stem Cells into Peripheral Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30233Y0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cells into Peripheral Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30233Y1</td>
<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Hematopoietic Stem Cells into Peripheral Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30243G0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Bone Marrow into Central Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30243G1</td>
<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Bone Marrow into Central Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30243X0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Cord Blood Stem Cells into Central Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Cord Blood Stem Cells into Central Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<td>30243Y0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cells into Central Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30243Y1</td>
<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Hematopoietic Stem Cells into Central Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30263G0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Bone Marrow into Central Artery, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30263G1</td>
<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Bone Marrow into Central Artery, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>30263X0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Cord Blood Stem Cells into Central Artery, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>30263X1</td>
<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Cord Blood Stem Cells into Central Artery, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>30263Y0</td>
<td>Transfusion of Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cells into Central Artery, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30263Y1</td>
<td>Transfusion of Nonautologous Hematopoietic Stem Cells into Central Artery, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>3E03305</td>
<td>Introduction of Other Antineoplastic into Peripheral Vein, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<td>3E04305</td>
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<td>Introduction of Other Antineoplastic into Peripheral Artery, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<td>Introduction of Other Antineoplastic into Central Artery, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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**Description**

**Treatment for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma**

**Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation**

HCT is a procedure in which hematopoietic stem cells are intravenously infused to restore bone marrow and immune function in cancer patients who receive bone marrow-toxic doses of cytotoxic drugs with or without whole-body radiotherapy. Hematopoietic stem cells may be obtained from the transplant recipient (autologous HCT) or a donor (allogeneic HCT [allo-HCT]). They can be harvested from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or umbilical cord blood shortly after delivery of neonates. Cord blood transplantation is discussed in policy #285.

Immunologic compatibility between infused hematopoietic stem cells and the recipient is not an issue in autologous HCT. In allogeneic stem cell transplantation, immunologic compatibility between donor and patient is a critical factor for achieving a successful outcome. Compatibility is established by typing of human leukocyte antigens (HLA) using cellular, serologic, or molecular techniques. HLA refers to the gene complex expressed at the HLA-A, -B, and -DR (antigen-D related) loci on each arm of chromosome 6. An acceptable donor will match the patient at all or most of the HLA loci.

**Conditioning for Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation**

**Conventional Conditioning**

The conventional (“classical”) practice of allo-HCT involves administration of cytotoxic agents (e.g., cyclophosphamide, busulfan) with or without total body irradiation at doses sufficient to cause bone marrow ablation in the recipient. The beneficial treatment effect of this procedure is due to a combination of the initial eradication of malignant cells and subsequent graft-versus-malignancy effect mediated by non-self-immunologic effector cells. While the slower graft-versus-malignancy effect is considered the
potentially curative component, it may be overwhelmed by existing disease in the absence of pretransplant conditioning. Intense conditioning regimens are limited to patients who are sufficiently medically fit to tolerate substantial adverse effects. These include opportunistic infections secondary to loss of endogenous bone marrow function and organ damage or failure caused by cytotoxic drugs. Subsequent to graft infusion in allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation (allo-HCT), immunosuppressant drugs are required to minimize graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease, which increases susceptibility to opportunistic infections.

The success of autologous HCT is predicated on the potential of cytotoxic chemotherapy, with or without radiotherapy, to eradicate cancerous cells from the blood and bone marrow. This permits subsequent engraftment and repopulation of the bone marrow with presumably normal hematopoietic stem cells obtained from the patient before undergoing bone marrow ablation. Therefore, autologous HCT is typically performed as consolidation therapy when the patient’s disease is in complete remission. Patients who undergo autologous HCT are also susceptible to chemotherapy-related toxicities and opportunistic infections before engraftment, but not graft-versus-host disease.

**Reduced-Intensity Conditioning Allogeneic Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation**

RIC refers to the pretransplant use of lower doses of cytotoxic drugs or less intense regimens of radiotherapy than are used in traditional full-dose myeloablative conditioning treatments. Although the definition of RIC is variable, with numerous versions employed, all regimens seek to balance the competing effects of relapse due to residual disease and non-relapse mortality. The goal of RIC is to reduce disease burden and to minimize associated treatment-related morbidity and non-relapse mortality in the period during which the beneficial graft-versus-malignancy effect of allogeneic transplantation develops. RIC regimens range from nearly total myeloablative to minimally myeloablative with lymphoablative, with intensity tailored to specific diseases and patient condition. Patients who undergo RIC with allo-HCT initially demonstrate donor cell engraftment and bone marrow mixed chimerism. Most will subsequently convert to full-donor chimerism. In this review, the term reduced-intensity conditioning will refer to all conditioning regimens intended to be nonmyeloablative.

**Summary**

Hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) refers to a procedure by which hematopoietic stem cells are infused to restore bone marrow function in cancer patients who receive bone-marrow-toxic doses of cytotoxic drugs, with or without whole-body radiotherapy. Hematopoietic stem cells may be obtained from the transplant recipient (autologous HCT) or a donor (allogeneic HCT [allo-HCT]). They can be harvested from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or umbilical cord blood shortly after delivery of neonates. Although umbilical cord blood is an allogeneic source, the stem cells in it are antigenically “naive” and thus are associated with a lower incidence of rejection or graft-versus-host disease. Umbilical cord blood is discussed in greater detail in policy #285.

For individuals who have indolent B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas (NHL) who receive autologous HCT as first-line therapy, the evidence includes randomized trials and systematic reviews. The relevant outcomes are overall survival (OS), disease-specific survival (DSS), change in disease status, morbidity, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. Randomized trials have not shown a survival advantage with HCT as first-line therapy for indolent B-cell lymphomas; however, randomized studies have shown a survival benefit for relapsed disease. Observational studies have shown similar results. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have aggressive B-cell NHL, excluding mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), who receive autologous HCT as consolidation therapy after first complete remission, the evidence includes randomized trials and systematic reviews. The relevant outcomes are OS, DSS, change in disease status, morbidity, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. While the data from the randomized trials offer conflicting results, some data have revealed an OS benefit in patients with aggressive B-cell lymphomas at high- or high-intermediate risk of relapse who receive HCT to consolidate a first complete remission. Randomized studies of HCT for relapsed aggressive B-cell lymphomas have also shown an OS benefit with the previously described approach. Results of a retrospective study comparing autologous and allo-HCT for relapsed or refractory showed more positive outcomes for autologous HCTs.
The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have NHL, excluding MCL, who receive tandem autologous and allo-HCT, the evidence includes several nonrandomized trials. Relevant outcomes are OS, DSS, change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. No randomized studies have been conducted on the use of tandem HCT for the treatment of NHL, and the published evidence comprises a limited number of patients. Presently, conclusions on the use of tandem transplants cannot be made about autologous and allo-HCT. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have MCL who receive autologous, allogeneic, or tandem HCT, the evidence includes case series. The relevant outcomes are OS, DSS, change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. Due in part to the rarity of this disease, randomized trials on the use of HCT for MCL have not been conducted. Case series have shown long-term disease control of this aggressive lymphoma with autologous HCT (with rituximab) to consolidate a first remission; however, the use of autologous HCT in the relapsed setting has not shown improved outcomes. Allo-HCT has shown prolonged disease control in the relapsed or refractory setting. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL) who receive autologous or allo-HCT, the evidence includes prospective trials and case reports. The relevant outcomes are OS, DSS, change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. The role of HCT in PTCL is not well-defined. Few studies have been conducted, and most were performed retrospectively, with a limited number of patients; moreover, the patient populations were heterogeneous and included good- and poor-risk patients in the same study. Patient population and characteristics of the studies can be explained partially by the rarity and heterogeneity of the particular group of lymphomas addressed. Additionally, studies of this nature often mix 3 types of patients: one type of patient has PTCL not otherwise specified, which has a poorer prognosis; another type has anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive anaplastic large-cell lymphomas, which has a better prognosis even with conventional chemotherapy regimens; and a third type has anaplastic lymphoma kinase-negative anaplastic large-cell lymphomas, which has a worse prognosis than anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive anaplastic large-cell lymphomas (but better than patients with PTCL not otherwise specified). There have been no randomized studies comparing chemotherapy regimens solely in patients with PTCL (ie, some randomized studies have included PTCL with aggressive B-cell lymphomas). For first-line therapy, results from recent phase 2 studies with autologous HCT as consolidation offers the best survival outcomes for patients with high-risk features; randomized trials to confirm this have not been performed. No relevant data for the use of allo-HCT in the first-line setting is available. Patients with relapsed or refractory PTCL are generally considered incurable with chemotherapy alone. In the salvage setting, data have shown that the use of HCT may improve survival outcomes similar to the results seen in corresponding aggressive B-cell lymphomas in the same treatment setting. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

**Policy History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/2020</td>
<td>Bone marrow harvesting codes were removed. Outpatient prior authorization is not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2019</td>
<td>Outpatient prior authorization is required for all commercial products including Medicare Advantage. Effective 1/1/2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2018</td>
<td>Clinical trials for cancer information removed. For information on clinical trials for cancer, see subscriber certificate. 8/13/2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/2018</td>
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<td>2/2018</td>
<td>Clarified coding information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/2017</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. “Stem” removed from title and policy. HSCT changed to HCT in Policy statements otherwise unchanged. 11/1/2017</td>
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<td>1/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/2014</td>
<td>Updated Coding section with ICD10 procedure and diagnosis codes, effective 10/2015.</td>
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<td>New references from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
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**Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies**

Click on any of the following terms to access the relevant information:

- Medical Policy Terms of Use
- Managed Care Guidelines
- Indemnity/PPO Guidelines
- Clinical Exception Process
- Medical Technology Assessment Guidelines

**References**

3. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC). High-dose chemotherapy with autologous stem-cell support or allogeneic stem-cell support for follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. TEC Assessments 1995;Volume 10:Tab 28
4. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC). Salvage high-dose chemotherapy with allogeneic stem-cell support for relapse or incomplete remission following high-dose chemotherapy with autologous stem-cell transplantation for hematologic malignancies. TEC Assessments 2000;Volume 15:Tab 9