CarePartners of Connecticut MEDICARE ADVANTAGE

Medical Necessity Guidelines

Medical Benefit Drug

Yescarta® (axicabtagene ciloleucel)

Effective: September 1, 2025

Prior Authorization Required If REQUIRED, submit supporting clinical documentation pertinent to service request.	Yes ☒ No ☐

Applies to:

☒ CarePartners of Connecticut Medicare Advantage HMO plans, Fax 617-673-0956

☒ CarePartners of Connecticut Medicare Advantage PPO plans, Fax 617-673-0956

Note: While you may not be the provider responsible for obtaining prior authorization, as a condition of payment you will need to ensure that prior authorization has been obtained.

Overview

Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy (CAR T- cell therapy), a type of immunotherapy which may also be referred to as adoptive T-cell therapy, attempts to program patients' own immune systems to recognize and attack cancer cells. The first step in this therapy is to remove T-cells from the patient via apheresis, a process that removes blood from the body and removes one or more blood components (such as white blood cells, plasma, or platelets). The remaining blood is then returned to the body. The T-cells are then sent to a drug manufacturing facility or laboratory where they are genetically engineered to produce chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) on their surface. These CARs are what allow the T-cells to recognize an antigen on targeted tumor cells. The genetically modified T-cells are grown in the lab until there are enough of them (many millions) to freeze and return to the center treating the patient. There they are infused into the recipient with the expectation that the CAR T-cells will recognize and kill cancerous cells that have the targeted antigen on their surface. Since the CAR T-cells may remain in the body long after the infusion, it is possible the treatment can bring about long-term remission. CAR T-cell therapy can be used to treat certain hematologic malignancies when the disease is relapsed or refractory to standard line(s) of treatment.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Approved Indications:

Yescarta (axicabtagene ciloleucel) is a CD19-directed genetically modified autologous T cell immunotherapy indicated for the treatment of:

- Adult patients with large B-cell lymphoma that is refractory to first-line chemoimmunotherapy or that relapses within 12 months of first-line chemoimmunotherapy.
- Adult patients with relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma after two or more lines of systemic therapy, including diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) not otherwise specified, primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma, high grade B-cell lymphoma, and DLBCL arising from follicular lymphoma. Limitations of use: YESCARTA is not indicated for the treatment of patients with primary central nervous system lymphoma.
- Adult patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma (FL) after two or more lines of systemic therapy.
- **NOTE**: According to recent updated guidance from the FDA, the REMS Program requirement is no longer required.[1]
- **NOTE**: Tocilizumab must be available to treat potential serious adverse reactions as needed.

Care Partners of Connecticut uses guidance from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and MassHealth for coverage determinations for its Medicare Advantage plan members. CMS National Coverage Determinations (NCDs), Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs), Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) and documentation included in the Medicare manuals are the basis for coverage determinations where available. For Care Partners of Connecticut members, the following criteria is used: Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T- cell Therapy NCD 110.24

Clinical Guideline Coverage Criteria

The Plan may authorize a one-time infusion of Yescarta when all of the following criteria is met:

1. The Member has a documented diagnosis of one of the following:

a. Large B-cell lymphoma that is refractory* to first-line chemoimmunotherapy or that relapses* within 12 months of first-line chemoimmunotherapy.

OR

b. Relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma after two or more lines of systemic therapy, including:
   i. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) not otherwise specified,
   ii. Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma,
   iii. High grade B-cell lymphoma,
   iv. DLBCL arising from follicular lymphoma.

AND

   v. The Member does not have central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma.

OR

c. Relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma (FL) after two or more lines of systemic therapy.

AND

2. The Member is 18 years of age or older.

*Relapsed/Refractory defined as disease progression after the last treatment regimen or refractory/suboptimal response to the most recent therapy

NOTE: Documentation submitted must list previous lines of treatment/systemic therapies and date of each therapy

In addition to the above criteria, the Plan may cover Yescarta in an outpatient setting when the provider attests that they have assessed the Member and determined that outpatient administration is clinically appropriate.

NOTE: Prior authorization for Yescarta is required regardless of hospital inpatient or outpatient setting.

Limitations

- Authorization for Yescarta is limited to a one-time infusion.
- Members who have had prior treatment with any form of CAR T-cell therapy, including therapies in clinical trial settings, will not be approved for additional CAR T-cell therapy.
- All other indications other than those listed above are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

Codes

The following code(s) require prior authorization:

Table 1: HCPCS Codes

HCPCS Codes	Description
Q2041	Axicabtagene Ciloleucel, up to 200 million autologous Anti-CD19 CAR T Cells, Including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per infusion

Table 2: CPT Codes

CPT Codes	Description
none	

References:

1. FDA Eliminates Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) for Autologous Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T cell Immunotherapies. https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/safety-availability-biologics/fda-eliminates-risk-evaluation-and-mitigation-strategies-rems-autologous-chimeric-antigen-receptor. Published June 26, 2025. Accessed June 26, 2025.
2. Center for Medicare and Medicaid National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T-cell Therapy (110.24) last accessed May 31, 2022, at https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/view/ncd.aspx?ncdid=374&bc=CAAAAAAAAAAA.
3. Decision memo for chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy for cancers (CAG-00451N). Centers for https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/nca-decision-memo.aspx?NCAId=291.
4. United States Food and Drug Administration. Package Insert-YESCARTA. Available at fda.gov. Last accessed January 26, 2022.

5. Hansen, D. K., Liu, Y. H., Ranjan, S., Bhandari, H., Potluri, R., McFarland, L., De Braganca, K. C., & Huo, S. (2023). The Impact of Outpatient versus Inpatient Administration of CAR-T Therapies on Clinical, Economic, and Humanistic Outcomes in Patients with Hematological Cancer: A Systematic Literature Review. *Cancers*, *15*(24), 5746. https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers15245746
6. Neelapu SS, Chavez JC, Sehgal AR, et al. Three-year follow-up analysis of axicabtagene ciloleucel in relapsed/refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (ZUMA-5). Blood. 2024;143(6):496-506. doi:10.1182/blood.2023021243
7. Westin JR, Oluwole OO, Kersten MJ, et al. Survival with Axicabtagene Ciloleucel in Large B-Cell Lymphoma. N Engl J Med. 2023;389(2):148-157. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2301665
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9. Oluwole OO, Bouabdallah K, Muñoz J, et al. Prophylactic corticosteroid use in patients receiving axicabtagene ciloleucel for large B-cell lymphoma. Br J Haematol. 2021;194(4):690-700. doi:10.1111/bjh.17527
10. Looka A, Qualls DA, Matthews D, et al. A real-world comparison of commercial-use axicabtagene ciloleucel and lisocabtagene maraleucel in large B-cell lymphoma. Blood Adv. 2025;9(3):455-462. doi:10.1182/bloodadvances.2024012992
11. Jacobson CA, Chavez JC, Sehgal AR, et al. Axicabtagene ciloleucel in relapsed or refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (ZUMA-5): a single-arm, multicentre, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2022;23(1):91-103. doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(21)00591-X
12. Camacho-Arteaga L, Iacoboni G, Kwon M, et al. Late Adverse Events After Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell Therapy for Patients with Aggressive B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. JAMA Netw Open. 2025;8(2):e2461683. Published 2025 Feb 3. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2024.61683

Approval And Revision History

September 21, 2022: Reviewed by the Medical Policy Approval Committee (MPAC)
Subsequent endorsement date(s) and changes made:

- Originally approved at September 21, 2022 MPAC effective January 1, 2023
- Administrative update: November 2023 added Medical Benefit Drugs to title, updated CPCT logo, and clarified NCD language effective January 1, 2024
- October 18, 2023: Reviewed by MPAC, renewed without changes effective January 1, 2024
- January 17, 2024: Reviewed by MPAC, added criteria for allow for outpatient administration and updated references effective March 1, 2024.
- November 21, 2024: Reviewed by MPAC, renewed without changes. Effective January 1, 2025.
- December 13, 2024: Reviewed by UM Committee; Coding updated: Removal of prior authorization from 0537T, 0538T, 0539T, and 0540T. Effective January 1, 2025.
- December 18, 2024: Reviewed by MPAC; Coding updated: Removal of prior authorization from 0537T, 0538T, 0539T, and 0540T. Effective January 1, 2025.
- June 18, 2025: Reviewed by MPAC. Annual review.
- July 16, 2025. Reviewed by MPAC. REMS language removed from both Overview and Criteria sections. Two notes were added in the Overview section. References updated. Effective September 1, 2025.

Background, Product and Disclaimer Information

Medical Necessity Guidelines are developed to determine coverage for benefits and are published to provide a better understanding of the basis upon which coverage decisions are made. We make coverage decisions using these guidelines, along with the Member's benefit document, and in coordination with the Member's physician(s) on a case-by-case basis considering the individual Member's health care needs.

Medical Necessity Guidelines are developed for selected therapeutic or diagnostic services found to be safe and proven 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 our service area who are medical experts in the particular field, FDA and other government agency policies, and standards adopted by national accreditation organizations. We revise and update Medical Necessity Guidelines annually, or more frequently if new evidence becomes available that suggests needed revisions.

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