Imfinzi® (durvalumab)
(Intravenous)

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I. Length of Authorization Δ 1

Coverage will be provided for 6 months and may be renewed (unless otherwise specified).

- Gastric Cancer and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer: Coverage will be provided for 3 doses.
- Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) (single-agent use as consolidation therapy): Coverage will be provided for 6 months and may be renewed up to a maximum of 12 months of therapy.*

Note: The maximum number of doses is dependent on the dosing frequency and duration of therapy. Refer to Section V for exact dosage.		
Dosing Frequency	**Maximum length of therapy**	**Maximum number of doses**
2 weeks	1 year	26 doses
4 weeks	1 year	13 doses

II. Dosing Limits

A. Quantity Limit (max daily dose) [NDC Unit]:

- Imfinzi 120 mg/2.4 mL single-dose vial: 4 vials per 14 days
- Imfinzi 500 mg /10 mL single-dose vial: 2 vials per 14 days

B. Max Units (per dose and over time) [HCPCS Unit]:

- NSCLC, SCLC: 672 billable units (6,720 mg) every 84 days
- Gastric Cancer and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer: 150 billable units (1,500 mg) every 28 days for 3 doses
- Biliary Tract Cancers: 150 billable units (1,500 mg) every 21 days x 8 doses, then 150 billable units (1,500 mg) every 28 days
- Hepatocellular Carcinoma: 150 billable units (1,500 mg) every 28 days
- Endometrial Cancer: 112 billable units (1,120 mg) every 21 days x 6 doses, then 150 billable units (1,500 mg) every 28 days

III. Initial Approval Criteria [1]

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

- Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**

Universal Criteria

- Patient has not received previous therapy with a programmed death (PD-1/PD-L1)-directed therapy (e.g., nivolumab, pembrolizumab, atezolizumab, avelumab, cemiplimab, dostarlimab, nivolumab/relatlimab, retifanlimab, toripalimab, tislelizumab, etc.) unless otherwise specified [Δ]; **AND**

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) † ‡ [1,3-5,16,12e]

- Patient has unresectable stage III disease; **AND**
  - Patient has a performance status (PS) of 0-1; **AND**
  - Used as a single agent as consolidation therapy; **AND**
  - Disease has not progressed after definitive concurrent platinum-based chemoradiation; **OR**
- Patient has recurrent, advanced, or metastatic disease (excluding locoregional recurrence or symptomatic local disease without evidence of disseminated disease) or mediastinal lymph node recurrence with prior radiation therapy; **AND**
  - Used as first-line therapy; **AND**
    - Used for one of the following:
      - Patients with tumors that are negative for actionable molecular biomarkers***¥** and PD-L1 ≥ 1% to 49%
      - Patients with PS of 0-1 who have tumors that are negative for actionable molecular biomarkers***¥** and PD-L1 < 1%
      - Patients with PS of 0-1 who are positive for one of the following molecular biomarkers: EGFR exon 20, BRAF V600E, NTRK1/2/3 gene fusion, MET exon 14 skipping, RET rearrangement, or ERBB2 (HER2); **AND**
    - ➢ Used in combination with tremelimumab, albumin-bound paclitaxel, and carboplatin; **OR**
    - ➢ Used in combination with tremelimumab, pemetrexed, and either carboplatin or cisplatin for nonsquamous cell histology; **OR**
    - ➢ Used in combination with tremelimumab, gemcitabine, and either carboplatin or cisplatin for squamous cell histology; **OR**
  - Used as subsequent therapy; **AND**
    - Used for one of the following:

- Patients with PS of 0-1 who are positive for one of the following molecular biomarkers: BRAF V600E, NTRK1/2/3 gene fusion, MET exon-14 skipping, or RET rearrangement
- Patients with PS of 0-1 who are positive for one of the following molecular biomarkers AND received prior targeted therapy**§**: EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R tumors, EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X mutation, ALK rearrangement, or ROS1 rearrangement; **AND**

➢ Used in combination with tremelimumab, albumin-bound paclitaxel, and carboplatin; **OR**

➢ Used in combination with tremelimumab, pemetrexed, and either carboplatin or cisplatin for nonsquamous cell histology; **OR**

➢ Used in combination with tremelimumab, gemcitabine, and either carboplatin or cisplatin for squamous cell histology; **OR**

- Used as continuation maintenance therapy in patients who have achieved a tumor response or stable disease following initial therapy; **AND**
  - Used as a single agent following a first-line regimen with durvalumab and tremelimumab plus chemotherapy; **OR**
  - Used in combination with pemetrexed following a first-line regimen with durvalumab, tremelimumab, pemetrexed and either carboplatin or cisplatin for nonsquamous cell histology

***** *Note: Actionable molecular genomic biomarkers include EGFR, KRAS, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, MET, RET, and ERBB2 (HER2). Complete genotyping for EGFR, KRAS, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, MET, RET, and ERBB2 (HER2) via repeat biopsy and/or plasma testing. If a clinically actionable marker is found, it is reasonable to start therapy based on the identified marker. Treatment is guided by available results and, if unknown, these patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes.*
¥ *May also be used for patients with KRAS G12C mutation positive tumors*

Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC) † ‡ Φ [1,3,7,8,10]

- Patient has extensive stage disease (ES-SCLC); **AND**
  - Used as first-line therapy in combination with etoposide and either carboplatin or cisplatin; **OR**
  - Used as single-agent maintenance therapy after initial therapy with durvalumab, etoposide and either carboplatin or cisplatin

Biliary Tract Cancers (Gallbladder Cancer or Intra-/Extra-Hepatic Cholangiocarcinoma) † ‡ Φ [1,3,14,18]

- Used in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine; **AND**
  - Used as primary treatment for unresectable, resected gross residual (R2), locally advanced, or metastatic disease; **OR**

- Used for recurrent disease >6 months after surgery with curative intent and >6 months after completion of adjuvant therapy

Hepatocellular Carcinoma † ‡ Φ [1,3,11,12,15]

- Patient has Child-Pugh class A hepatic impairment; **AND**
- Patient has Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) stage B disease that is ineligible for locoregional therapy OR patient has BCLC stage C disease; **AND**
  - Used as first-line therapy in combination with tremelimumab; **AND**
    - Patient has unresectable disease †; **OR**
    - Patient has extrahepatic/metastatic disease and is deemed ineligible for resection, transplant, or locoregional therapy; **OR**
  - Used as first-line therapy as a single agent; **AND**
    - Patient has liver-confined, unresectable disease and is deemed ineligible for transplant; **OR**
    - Patient has extrahepatic/metastatic disease and is deemed ineligible for resection, transplant, or locoregional therapy

Esophagogastric Junction Cancer ‡ [3,19,20]

- Used as neoadjuvant therapy in combination with tremelimumab; **AND**
- Patient has microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) disease as determined by an FDA-approved or CLIA-compliant test❖; **AND**
- Patient has adenocarcinoma; **AND**
- Used as primary treatment for patients who are medically fit for surgery with cT2, N0 (high-risk lesions: lymphovascular invasion, ≥ 3cm, poorly differentiated), cT1b-cT2, N+ or cT3-cT4a, Any N disease

Gastric Cancer ‡ [3,19,20]

- Used as neoadjuvant therapy in combination with tremelimumab; **AND**
- Patient has microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) disease as determined by an FDA-approved or CLIA-compliant test❖; **AND**
- Patient has adenocarcinoma; **AND**
- Used as primary treatment for potentially resectable locoregional disease (cT2 or higher, any N) in patients who are medically fit for surgery

Endometrial Cancer † [1,21]

- Patient has primary advanced or recurrent disease; **AND**
- Patient has mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) disease; **AND**
  - Used in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel; **OR**

- Used as single-agent maintenance therapy after initial therapy with durvalumab, carboplatin, and paclitaxel

❖ *If confirmed using an FDA approved assay – http://www.fda.gov/CompanionDiagnostics*

§ Genomic Aberration/Mutational Driver Targeted Therapies (Note: *not all inclusive, refer to guidelines for appropriate use*)			
EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R tumors	*EGFR* S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X mutation positive tumors	*EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutation positive tumors	*NTRK1/2/3* gene fusion positive tumors
– Afatinib – Erlotinib – Dacomitinib – Gefitinib – Osimertinib – Amivantamab	– Afatinib – Erlotinib – Dacomitinib – Gefitinib – Osimertinib – Amivantamab	– Amivantamab	– Larotrectinib – Entrectinib
ALK rearrangement-positive tumors	*ROS1* rearrangement-positive tumors	*BRAF* V600E-mutation positive tumors	*ERBB2 (HER2)* mutation positive tumors
– Alectinib – Brigatinib – Ceritinib – Crizotinib – Lorlatinib	– Ceritinib – Crizotinib – Entrectinib – Lorlatinib – Repotrectinib	– Dabrafenib ± trametinib – Encorafenib + binimetinib – Vemurafenib	– Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki – Ado-trastuzumab emtansine
PD-L1 tumor expression ≥ 1%	*MET* exon-14 skipping mutations	*RET* rearrangement-positive tumors	*KRAS G12C* mutation positive tumors
– Pembrolizumab – Atezolizumab – Nivolumab + ipilimumab – Cemiplimab – Tremelimumab + durvalumab	– Capmatinib – Crizotinib – Tepotinib	– Selpercatinib – Cabozantinib – Pralsetinib	– Sotorasib – Adagrasib

Preferred therapies and recommendations are determined by review of clinical evidence. NCCN category of recommendation is taken into account as a component of this review. Regimens deemed equally efficacious (i.e., those having the same NCCN categorization) are considered to be therapeutically equivalent.

† FDA Approved Indication(s); ‡ Compendia Recommended Indication(s); Φ Orphan Drug

IV. Renewal Criteria Δ [1,3]

Coverage may be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria identified in section III; **AND**
- Disease response with treatment as defined by stabilization of disease or decrease in size of tumor or tumor spread; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: severe or life-threatening infusion-related reactions, immune-mediated adverse reactions (e.g.,

pneumonitis, hepatitis, colitis, endocrinopathies, nephritis with renal dysfunction, dermatology reactions, pancreatitis, etc.), complications of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HCST), etc.; **AND**

NSCLC (single-agent use as consolidation therapy)

- Patient has not exceeded a maximum of 12 months of therapy

Continuation Maintenance Therapy for NSCLC

- *Refer to Section III for criteria*

Hepatocellular Carcinoma

- Cases for patients with HCC who use treatment as part of STRIDE and experience disease progression but who are clinically stable and still deriving clinical benefit will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Continuation Maintenance Therapy for SCLC

- *Refer to Section III for criteria*

Esophagogastric Junction Cancer

- Coverage may not be renewed

Gastric Cancer

- Coverage may not be renewed

Continuation Maintenance Therapy for Endometrial Cancer

- *Refer to Section III for criteria*

Δ Notes:

- Patients responding to therapy who relapse ≥ 6 months after discontinuation due to duration are eligible to re-initiate PD-directed therapy.
- Patients previously presenting with aggressive disease who are exhibiting stable disease on treatment as their best response (or if therapy improved performance status) may be eligible for continued therapy without interruption or discontinuation.
- Patients who complete adjuvant therapy and progress ≥ 6 months after discontinuation are eligible to re-initiate PD-directed therapy for metastatic disease.
- Patients whose tumors, upon re-biopsy, demonstrate a change in actionable mutation (e.g., MSS initial biopsy; MSI-H subsequent biopsy) may be eligible to re-initiate PD-directed therapy and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

V. Dosage/Administration [Δ 1,7,8,12,17,18,20]

Indication	Dose
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)	Single agent: • Weight ≥30 kg: Administer 10 mg/kg intravenously every 14 days OR 1,500 mg intravenously every 28 days until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity • Weight <30 kg: Administer 10 mg/kg intravenously every 14 days until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity • ***NOTE:*** *Use as consolidation therapy for unresectable stage III disease may continue up to a maximum of 12 months in patients without disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.* In combination with Tremelimumab* and Platinum-Based Chemotherapy§: • Weight ≥30 kg: Administer 1,500 mg intravenously every 21 days x 5 cycles, followed by a maintenance dose of 1,500 mg every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity • Weight <30 kg: Administer 20 mg/kg intravenously every 21 days x 5 cycles, followed by a maintenance dose of 20 mg/kg every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity ***Note:*** *Refer to the Prescribing Information for tremelimumab dosing information* **§** *If patients receive fewer than 4 cycles of platinum-based chemotherapy, the remaining cycles of tremelimumab (up to a total of 5) should be given after the platinum-based chemotherapy phase, in combination with durvalumab, every 4 weeks.*
Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)	Weight ≥30 kg: Administer 1,500 mg intravenously in combination with chemotherapy every 21 days x 4 cycles*, followed by a maintenance dose of 1,500 mg as a single agent every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity Weight <30 kg: Administer 20 mg/kg intravenously in combination with chemotherapy every 21 days x 4 cycles*, followed by a maintenance dose of 10 mg/kg as a single agent every 14 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity ***Note****: Patients may receive up to 2 additional cycles in combination with chemotherapy based on response and tolerability after the initial 4 cycles (6 cycles of combination therapy in total)* [8]
Hepatocellular Carcinoma	Single agent: Administer 1,500 mg intravenously every 4 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity STRIDE (Single Tremelimumab Regular Interval Durvalumab): • Weight ≥30 kg: Administer 1,500 mg intravenously following a single dose of tremelimumab* at Day 1 of Cycle 1, followed by a maintenance dose of 1,500 mg as a

	single agent every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity • Weight <30 kg: Administer 20 mg/kg intravenously following a single dose of tremelimumab* at Day 1 of Cycle 1, followed by a maintenance dose of 20 mg/kg as a single agent every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity ***Note:** Refer to the Prescribing Information for tremelimumab dosing information*
Biliary Tract Cancers	Weight ≥30 kg: Administer 1,500 mg intravenously in combination with chemotherapy every 21 days for up to 8 cycles, followed by a maintenance dose of 1,500 mg as a single agent every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity Weight <30 kg: Administer 20 mg/kg intravenously in combination with chemotherapy every 21 days for up to 8 cycles, followed by a maintenance dose of 20 mg/kg as a single agent every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
Gastric Cancer and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer	Administer 1,500 mg intravenously on Day 1, 29, 57 for 12 weeks preoperatively for 1 cycle only
Endometrial Cancer	Weight ≥30 kg: Administer 1,120 mg intravenously in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel every 21 days for 6 cycles, followed by a maintenance dose of 1,500 mg as a single agent every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity Weight <30 kg: Administer 15 mg/kg intravenously in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel 21 days for 6 cycles, followed by a maintenance dose of 20 mg/kg as a single agent every 28 days thereafter, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity

Dosing should be calculated using actual body weight and not flat dosing (as applicable) based on the following:

- Patient weight < 30 kg: Use 10 mg/kg dosing
- Patient weight ≥ 30 kg and <75 kg: Use 20 mg/kg dosing

Dosing (mg/kg)	Weight (kg)	Dose (mg)
20	<73	1340
	<72	1320
	<67	1220
	<66	1200
	<60	1100
	<59	1080
	<55	1000
	<53	980
	<52	960

		<47	860
		<46	840
		<40	740
		<39	720
		<34	620
		<33	600

- Patient weight ≥75 kg: Use 1500 mg flat dosing

Note: This information is not meant to replace clinical decision making when initiating or modifying medication therapy and should only be used as a guide. Patient-specific variables should be taken into account.

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS Code:

- J9173 – Injection, durvalumab, 10 mg; 1 billable unit = 10 mg

NDC(s):

- Imfinzi 120 mg/2.4 mL single-dose vial: 00310-4500-xx
- Imfinzi 500 mg/10 mL single-dose vial: 00310-4611-xx

VII. References (STANDARD)

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Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C15.3	Malignant neoplasm of upper third of esophagus
C15.4	Malignant neoplasm of middle third of esophagus
C15.5	Malignant neoplasm of lower third of esophagus
C15.8	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of esophagus
C15.9	Malignant neoplasm of esophagus, unspecified
C16.0	Malignant neoplasm of cardia
C16.1	Malignant neoplasm of fundus of stomach
C16.2	Malignant neoplasm of body of stomach
C16.3	Malignant neoplasm of pyloric antrum
C16.4	Malignant neoplasm of pylorus
C16.5	Malignant neoplasm of lesser curvature of stomach, unspecified
C16.6	Malignant neoplasm of greater curvature of stomach, unspecified
C16.8	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of stomach
C16.9	Malignant neoplasm of stomach, unspecified
C22.0	Liver cell carcinoma
C22.1	Intrahepatic bile duct carcinoma
C22.8	Malignant neoplasm of liver, primary, unspecified as to type
C22.9	Malignant neoplasm of liver, not specified as primary or secondary
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder
C24.0	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract
C24.8	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of biliary tract
C24.9	Malignant neoplasm of biliary tract, unspecified
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea
C34.00	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified main bronchus
C34.01	Malignant neoplasm of right main bronchus

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C34.02	Malignant neoplasm of left main bronchus
C34.10	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, unspecified bronchus or lung
C34.11	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, right bronchus or lung
C34.12	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, left bronchus or lung
C34.2	Malignant neoplasm of middle lobe, bronchus or lung
C34.30	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, unspecified bronchus or lung
C34.31	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, right bronchus or lung
C34.32	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, left bronchus or lung
C34.80	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of unspecified bronchus and lung
C34.81	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of right bronchus and lung
C34.82	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of left bronchus and lung
C34.90	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of unspecified bronchus or lung
C34.91	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of right bronchus or lung
C34.92	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of left bronchus or lung
C54.0	Malignant neoplasm of isthmus uteri
C54.1	Malignant neoplasm of endometrium
C54.2	Malignant neoplasm of myometrium
C54.3	Malignant neoplasm of fundus uteri
C54.8	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of corpus uteri
C54.9	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri, unspecified
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified
C7A.1	Malignant poorly differentiated neuroendocrine tumors
D37.1	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of stomach
D37.8	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of other specified digestive organs
D37.9	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of digestive organ, unspecified
Z85.00	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of unspecified digestive organ
Z85.01	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of esophagus
Z85.118	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
Z85.42	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus

Appendix 2 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

The preceding information is intended for non-Medicare coverage determinations. Medicare coverage for outpatient (Part B) drugs is outlined in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Pub. 100-2), Chapter 15, §50 Drugs and Biologicals. In addition, National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) and/or Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. Local

Coverage Articles (LCAs) may also exist for claims payment purposes or to clarify benefit eligibility under Part B for drugs which may be self-administered. The following link may be used to search for NCD, LCD, or LCA documents: https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx. Additional indications, including any preceding information, may be applied at the discretion of the health plan.

Medicare Part B Covered Diagnosis Codes (applicable to existing NCD/LCD/LCA): N/A

Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions		
Jurisdiction	**Applicable State/US Territory**	**Contractor**
E (1)	CA, HI, NV, AS, GU, CNMI	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC
F (2 & 3)	AK, WA, OR, ID, ND, SD, MT, WY, UT, AZ	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC
5	KS, NE, IA, MO	Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS)
6	MN, WI, IL	National Government Services, Inc. (NGS)
H (4 & 7)	LA, AR, MS, TX, OK, CO, NM	Novitas Solutions, Inc.
8	MI, IN	Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS)
N (9)	FL, PR, VI	First Coast Service Options, Inc.
J (10)	TN, GA, AL	Palmetto GBA
M (11)	NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below)	Palmetto GBA
L (12)	DE, MD, PA, NJ, DC (includes Arlington & Fairfax counties and the city of Alexandria in VA)	Novitas Solutions, Inc.
K (13 & 14)	NY, CT, MA, RI, VT, ME, NH	National Government Services, Inc. (NGS)
15	KY, OH	CGS Administrators, LLC