

# PROLIA® CODING AND BILLING INFORMATION GUIDE





For physician offices using the CMS 1500



For hospitals/institutions using the CMS 1450



### **Indications**

Prolia<sup>®</sup> is indicated for the treatment of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture, defined as a history of osteoporotic fracture, or multiple risk factors for fracture; or patients who have failed or are intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapy. In postmenopausal women with osteoporosis, Prolia<sup>®</sup> reduces the incidence of vertebral, nonvertebral, and hip fractures.

Prolia<sup>®</sup> is indicated for treatment to increase bone mass in men with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture, defined as a history of osteoporotic fracture, or multiple risk factors for fracture; or patients who have failed or are intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapy.

Prolia® is indicated for the treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in men and women at high risk of fracture who are either initiating or continuing systemic glucocorticoids in a daily dosage equivalent to 7.5 mg or greater of prednisone and expected to remain on glucocorticoids for at least 6 months. High risk of fracture is defined as a history of osteoporotic fracture, multiple risk factors for fracture, or patients who have failed or are intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapy.

Prolia® is indicated as a treatment to increase bone mass in men at high risk for fracture receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer. In these patients Prolia® also reduced the incidence of vertebral fractures.

Prolia® is indicated as a treatment to increase bone mass in women at high risk for fracture receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer.

### Contraindications

Prolia® is contraindicated in patients with hypocalcemia. Pre-existing hypocalcemia must be corrected prior to initiating Prolia®. Prolia® is contraindicated in women who are pregnant and may cause fetal harm. In women of reproductive potential, pregnancy testing should be performed prior to initiating treatment with Prolia®. Prolia® is contraindicated in patients with a history of systemic hypersensitivity to any component of the product. Reactions have included anaphylaxis, facial swelling and urticaria.

# **AMGEN** Assist

Contact Amgen Assist® for assistance with specific payer requirements: 1-866-AMG-ASST [1-866-264-2778]

The information provided in this guide is of a general nature and for informational purposes only. Coding and coverage policies change periodically and often without warning. The responsibility to determine coverage and reimbursement parameters, and appropriate coding for a particular patient and/or procedure, is always the responsibility of the provider or physician. The information provided in this guide should in no way be considered a quarantee of coverage or reimbursement for any product or service.





 $04 [03 = UN])^{1}$ 

# Physician Office Billing Information - Osteoporosis

# Prolia® (denosumab) Coding Information

Additional Claim Information in Box 19: [Electronic Form: Loop 2300, or 2400, NTE, 02] <sup>1</sup>	• Prolia® (denosumab) 60 mg
Coding Information in Box 24D: (Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV1, 01-2) <sup>1</sup>	<ul> <li>HCPCS code (J-code): J0897 (injection, denosumab 1 mg)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>NDC number: 55513-0710-01<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
Number of Units in Box 24G: (Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV1,	Use of a 60 mg prefilled syringe of Prolia® is reported as:  • 60 units

Diagnosis Coding In	formation*						
Diagnosis Coding Information*							
	The following primary diagnosis codes may be appropriate to describe patients <i>with</i> current osteoporotic fracture treated with Prolia®:						
	• M80.0 (Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture) <sup>4</sup>						
	<ul> <li>To ensure specificity, 3 additional characters should follow M80.0 to describe laterality, anatomic site, and encounter type<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>						
	See page 10 for coding details for patients with current osteoporotic fracture.						
ICD-10-CM Code in Box 21:	The following primary diagnosis codes may be appropriate for patients <i>without</i> current osteoporotic fracture treated with Prolia®:						
(Electronic Form: Loop 2300, HI. 01-2) <sup>1</sup>	• M81.0 (Age-related osteoporosis without current pathological fracture) <sup>4</sup>						
111, 01-2)	• M81.8 (Other osteoporosis without current pathological fracture) <sup>4</sup>						
	The following secondary diagnosis code may be appropriate to describe patients with a personal history of healed osteoporosis fracture:						
	• <b>Z87.310</b> Personal history of healed osteoporosis fracture <sup>4</sup>						
	The following secondary diagnosis code may be appropriate to describe patients for glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis:						
	Z79.52 (Long-term [current] use of systemic steroids)						

# Administration and Professional Service Coding Information\*

Auministration and	Professional Service Coding Information
Coding Information in Box 24D: (Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV1, 01-2) <sup>1</sup>	Healthcare providers should consult the payer or Medicare contractor to determine the code most appropriate for administration. It is the provider's responsibility to ensure that codes used are consistent with payer policy and reflect the service performed.
	<ul> <li>Determine appropriate product administration CPT code</li> <li>Relevant evaluation and management (E&amp;M) code. Note when an E&amp;M service is billed in addition to other professional services, the following modifier may be required to distinguish it as a separate service:25 (significant, separately identifiable evaluation and management service by the same physician on the same day of the procedure or other service)</li> </ul>

- For postmenopausal women and men with osteoporosis who are diagnosed as intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapies, consult the ICD-10-CM codes.
- \* The sample codes are informational and not intended to be directive or a guarantee of reimbursement and include potential codes that would include FDA-approved indications for Prolia®. Other codes may be more appropriate given internal system guidelines, payer requirements, practice patterns, and the services rendered.

Call Amgen Assist® for support with billing and coding questions: 1-866-AMG-ASST (1-866-264-2778) Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 8:00 pm ET.

# Completing the CMS 1500 for Physician Offices – Osteoporosis



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# Physician Office Billing Information – Cancer Treatment-Induced Bone Loss (CTIBL)

# Prolia® (denosumab) Coding Information

# Additional Claim Information in Box 19:

(Electronic Form: Loop 2300, or 2400, NTE, 02)<sup>1</sup>

Prolia<sup>®</sup> (denosumab) 60 mg

Coding Information in Box 24D: (Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV1, 01-2)<sup>1</sup>

- HCPCS code (J-code): J0897 (injection, denosumab 1 mg)<sup>2</sup>
- NDC number: 55513-0710-013

Number of Units in Box 24G:

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV1, 04[03 = UN])<sup>1</sup>

Use of a 60 mg prefilled syringe of Prolia® is reported as:

60 units

## Diagnosis/Condition Coding Information\*

Payer coding requirements for men receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer or women receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer will vary, including the order the codes must be reported. Sample codes are suggested below:

Codes for Prolia® use to prevent bone loss associated with treatment for prostate or breast cancer.

### **Codes for Cancer Diagnosis:**

• C61 (Malignant neoplasm of prostate)4

0r

• Provider to determine appropriate site and laterality for breast cancer diagnosis ICD-10 code

### Use of Androgen Deprivation Therapy:

- **Z79.818** (Long-term [current] use or other agents affecting estrogen receptors and estrogen levels]<sup>4,†</sup> **Use of Aromatase Inhibitor Therapy:**
- Z79.811 (Long-term [current] use of aromatase inhibitors)<sup>4</sup>

### Bone codes that may be used (Consult individual payer requirements):

- **M85.9** (Disorder of bone density and structure, unspecified)<sup>4,‡</sup>
- M81.0 (Age-related osteoporosis without current pathologic fracture)<sup>4</sup>
- M80.0 \_ \_ (Age-related osteoporosis with current pathologic fracture)<sup>4</sup>
- M81.8 (Other osteoporosis without pathologic fracture)4

# Administration and Professional Service Coding Information\*

# Coding Information in Box 24D:

ICD-10-CM Code

(Electronic Form: Loop 2300,

in Box 21:

HI. 01-2)1

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV1, 01-2)<sup>1</sup>

Healthcare providers should consult the payer or Medicare contractor to determine the code most appropriate for administration. It is the provider's responsibility to ensure that codes used are consistent with payer policy and reflect the service performed.

- Determine appropriate product administration CPT code
- Relevant evaluation and management (E&M) code. Note when an E&M service is billed in addition to other professional services, the following modifier may be required to distinguish it as a separate service: -.25 (significant, separately identifiable evaluation and management service by the same physician on the same day of the procedure or other service). Some payers, including Medicare, will not allow a Level 1 office visit to be billed with an injection/infusion code for the same date of service, and only allow for other levels when Modifier 25 is billed

### Considerations:

The Medicare Claims Processing Manual (CPM) and the American Medical Association (AMA) indicate that chemotherapy codes may be appropriate in the treatment of noncancer diagnosis or to substances, such as certain monoclonal antibody agents, and other biologic response modifiers. However, third-party payers (or local carriers in the case of Medicare) make the determination for which specific codes are appropriate for billing.

Call Amgen Assist® for support with billing and coding questions: 1-866-AMG-ASST (1-866-264-2778) Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 8:00 pm ET.

<sup>\*</sup>The sample codes are informational and not intended to be directive or a guarantee of reimbursement and include potential codes that would include FDA-approved indications for Prolia®. Other codes may be more appropriate given internal system guidelines, payer requirements, practice patterns, and the services rendered.

<sup>†</sup> Diagnosis code Z79.818 may be used for males receiving androgen deprivation therapy (eg. leuprolide acetate or goserelin acetate) for prostate cancer.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> Code M85.9 may apply for osteopenia.

# Completing the CMS 1500 for Physician Offices - CTIBL



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# Hospital/Institution Billing Information - Osteoporosis

# Prolia® (denosumab) Coding Information

Revenue Code in Box 42:
(Electronic Form: Loop 2400,

• Medicare: 0636 (drugs requiring detailed coding)6.7

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV201)<sup>5</sup>

Other Payers: 0250, general pharmacy; OR 0636, if required by a given payer<sup>6</sup>

# Coding Information in Box 44: (Electronic Form: Loop 2400,

• HCPCS code (J-code): J0897 (subcutaneous injection, denosumab, 1 mg)<sup>2</sup>

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV202-2 [SV202-1 = HC/HP])<sup>5</sup>

NDC number: 55513-0710-01<sup>3</sup>

### Service Units in Box 46:

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV205)<sup>5</sup>

• 60 units (Prolia dose is 60 mg, per label)

# Diagnosis/Condition Coding Information\*

### Revenue Code: Document the appropriate ICD-10-CM code(s) for the patient's condition. Sequencing of codes may vary based on patient's condition and payer's policy. The following ICD-10-CM diagnosis code may be appropriate to describe patients with current osteoporotic fracture treated with Prolia®: **M80.0** (Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture)<sup>4</sup> - To ensure specificity, 3 additional characters should follow M80.0 to describe laterality, anatomic site, and encounter type4 Refer to page 10 for coding details for patients with current osteoporotic fracture. ICD-10-CM Code in Box 67: (Electronic Form: Loop 2300, The following primary diagnosis codes may be appropriate for patients without current osteoporotic $HI01-2 [HI01-1 = BK])^5$ fracture treated with Prolia®: M81.0 (Age-related osteoporosis without current pathological fracture)4 M81.8 (Other osteoporosis without current pathological fracture)4 The following secondary diagnosis code may follow the M81 category to describe patients with a personal history of healed osteoporosis fracture: **Z87.310** Personal history of healed osteoporosis fracture<sup>4</sup> The following secondary diagnosis codes may be appropriate to describe patients for glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis:

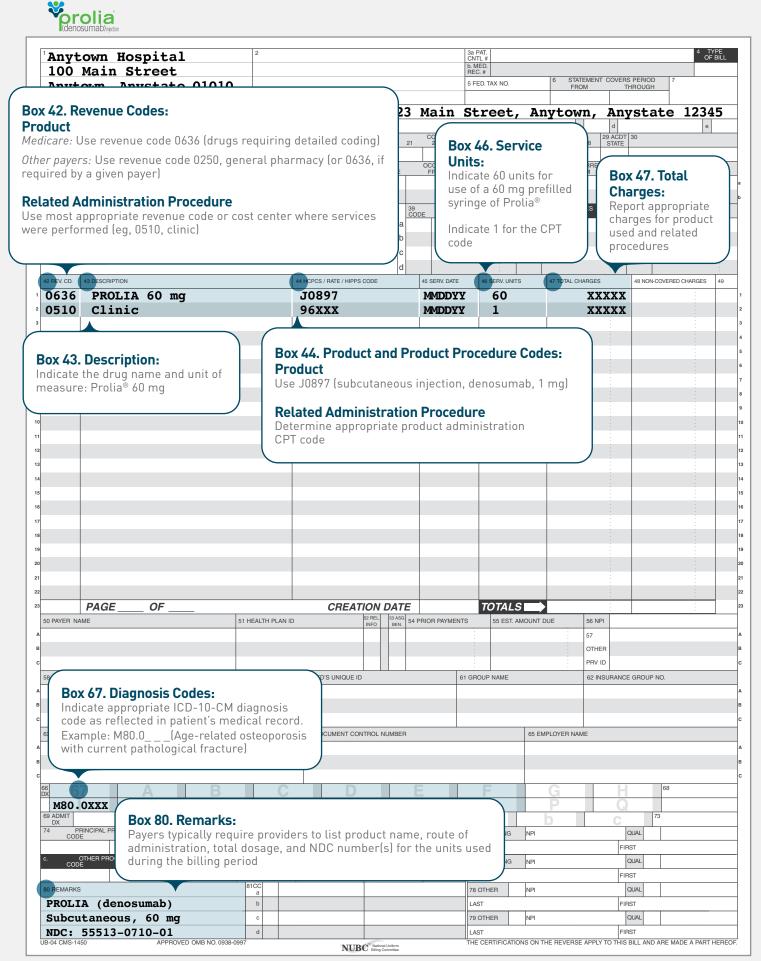
## Administration Coding Information\*

Revenue Code in Box 42: (Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV201) <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate revenue code for the cost center in which the service is performed.
Coding Information in Box 43:	Healthcare providers should consult the payer or Medicare contractor to determine which code is most appropriate for administration of Prolia®  • Determine appropriate product administration CPT code
Electronic Form: Not required by Medicare) <sup>5</sup>	<ul> <li>Relevant evaluation and management (E&amp;M) code. Note when an E&amp;M service is billed in addition to other professional services, the following modifier may be required to distinguish it as a separate service:25 (significant, separately identifiable evaluation and management service by the same physician on the same day of the procedure or other service)</li> </ul>

**Z79.52** (Long-term [current] use of systemic steroids)

- For postmenopausal women and men with osteoporosis who are diagnosed as intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapies, consult the ICD-10-CM codes.
- \* The sample codes are informational and not intended to be directive or a guarantee of reimbursement and include potential codes that would include FDA-approved indications for Prolia®. Other codes may be more appropriate given internal system guidelines, payer requirements, practice patterns, and the services rendered.

# Completing the CMS 1450 for Hospital/Institutions - Osteoporosis





# Hospital/Institution Billing Information – Cancer Treatment-induced Bone Loss (CTIBL)

# Prolia® (denosumab) Coding Information

### Revenue Code in Box 42:

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV201)<sup>5</sup>

# Coding Information in Box 44: (Electronic Form: Loop 2400,

SV202-2 [SV202-1 = HC/HP])<sup>5</sup>

Service Units in Box 46:

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV205)<sup>5</sup>

- Medicare: 0636 (drugs requiring detailed coding)<sup>6,7</sup>
- Other Payers: 0250, general pharmacy; OR 0636, if required by a given payer<sup>6</sup>
- HCPCS code (J-code): J0897 (subcutaneous injection, denosumab, 1 mg)<sup>2</sup>
- NDC number: 55513-0710-013
- 60 units (Prolia dose is 60 mg, per label)

The NDC number covers both injections<sup>3</sup>

## Diagnosis/Condition Coding Information\*

### Revenue Code:

### N/A

Payer coding requirements for men receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer or women receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer will vary, including the order the codes must be reported. Sample codes are suggested below:

Codes for Prolia® use to prevent bone loss associated with treatment for prostate or breast cancer.

### Codes for Cancer Diagnosis:

C61 (Malignant neoplasm of prostate)<sup>4</sup>

Or

# ICD-10-CM Code in Box 67:

(Electronic Form: Loop 2300, HI01-2 [HI01-1 = BK])<sup>5</sup> Provider to determine appropriate site and laterality for breast cancer diagnosis ICD-10 code

### Use of Androgen Deprivation Therapy:

• **Z79.818** (Long-term [current] use or other agents affecting estrogen receptors and estrogen levels]<sup>4,†</sup>

### Use of Aromatase Inhibitor Therapy:

**Z79.811** (Long-term [current] use of aromatase inhibitors)<sup>4</sup>

### Bone codes that may be used (Consult individual payer requirements):

- M85.9 (Disorder of bone density and structure, unspecified)<sup>4,‡</sup>
- M81.0 (Age-related osteoporosis without current pathologic fracture)<sup>4</sup>
- M80.0 \_\_\_ (Age-related osteoporosis with current pathologic fracture)<sup>4</sup>
- M81.8 (Other osteoporosis without pathologic fracture)4

# Administration Coding Information\*

### Revenue Code in Box 42:

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV201)<sup>5</sup>

Appropriate revenue code for the cost center in which the service is performed.

Healthcare providers should consult the payer or Medicare contractor to determine the code most appropriate for administration. It is the provider's responsibility to ensure that codes used are consistent with payer policy and reflect the service performed.

### Coding Information in Box 44:

(Electronic Form: Loop 2400, SV202-2 (SV202-1=HC/HP)<sup>5</sup>

- Determine appropriate product administration CPT code
- Relevant evaluation and management (E&M) code. Note when an E&M service is billed in addition to other professional services, the following modifier may be required to distinguish it as a separate service: -.25 (significant, separately identifiable evaluation and management service by the same physician on the same day of the procedure or other service). Some payers, including Medicare, will not allow a Level 1 office visit to be billed with an injection/infusion code for the same date of service, and only allow for other levels when Modifier 25 is billed

### Considerations:

The Medicare Claims Processing Manual (CPM) and the American Medical Association (AMA) indicate that chemotherapy codes may be appropriate in the treatment of noncancer diagnosis or to substances, such as certain monoclonal antibody agents, and other biologic response modifiers. However, third-party payers (or local carriers in the case of Medicare) make the determination for which specific codes are appropriate for billing.

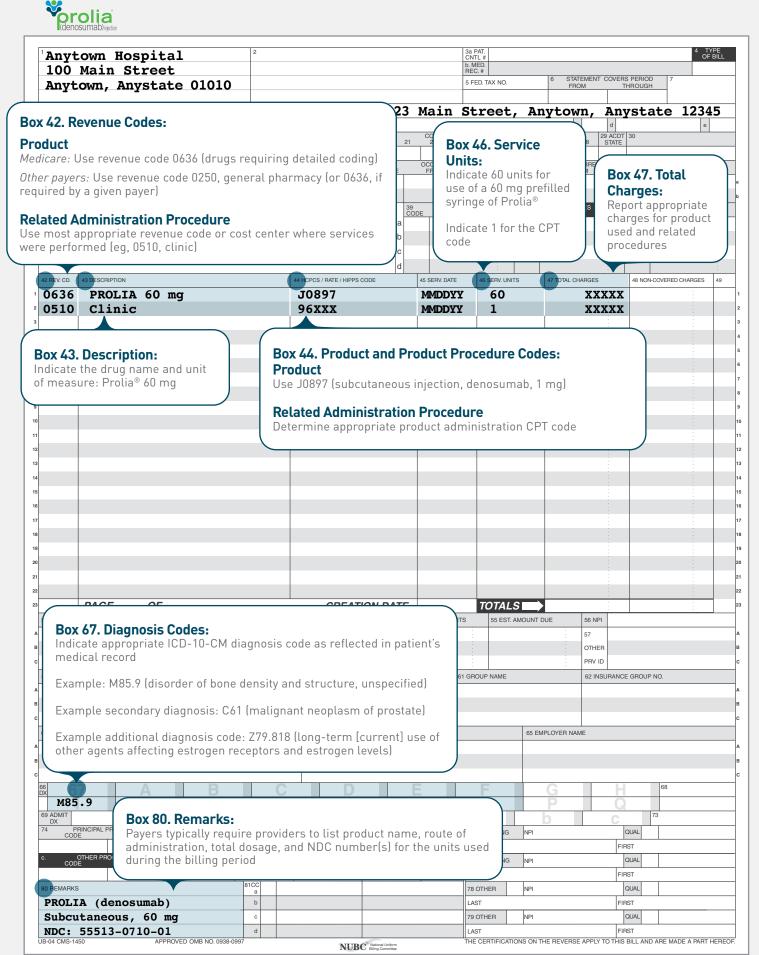
Call Amgen Assist® for support with billing and coding questions: 1-866-AMG-ASST (1-866-264-2778) Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 8:00 pm ET.

<sup>\*</sup> The sample codes are informational and not intended to be directive or a guarantee of reimbursement and include potential codes that would include FDA-approved indications for Prolia®. Other codes may be more appropriate given internal system guidelines, payer requirements, practice patterns, and the services rendered.

<sup>†</sup> Diagnosis code Z79.818 may be used for males receiving androgen deprivation therapy (eg, leuprolide acetate or goserelin acetate) for prostate cancer.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> Code M85.9 may apply for osteopenia.

# Completing the CMS 1450 for Hospitals/Institutions - CTIBL





M80.0\_\_\_



# Examples of ICD-10-CM Codes Relevant for Patients With Current Osteoporotic Fracture Treated With Prolia® (denosumab)<sup>4</sup>

Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture [laterality] [anatomic site] [encounter type]\*

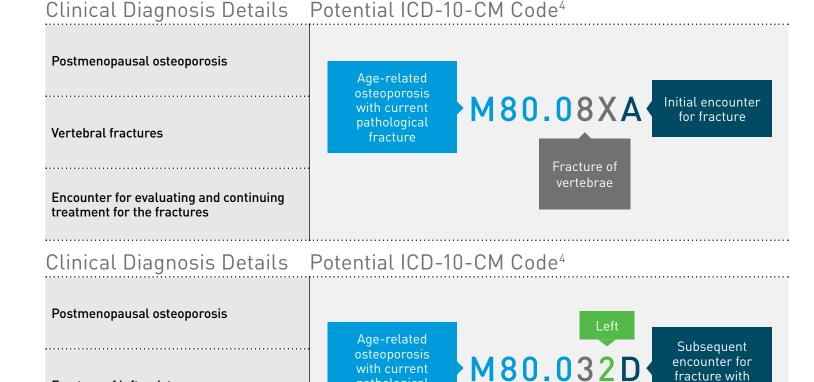
Anatomic Site and Laterality	Initial encounter for fracture	Subsequent encounter for fracture with routine healing	Subsequent encounter for fracture with delayed healing	Subsequent encounter for fracture with nonunion	Subsequent encounter for fracture with malunion	Sequela
UNSPECIFIED SITE	M80.00XA	M80.00XD	M80.00XG	M80.00XK	M80.00XP	M80.00XS
SHOULDER						
Right	M80.011A	M80.011D	M80.011G	M80.011K	M80.011P	M80.011S
Left	M80.012A	M80.012D	M80.012G	M80.012K	M80.012P	M80.012S
Unspecified	M80.019A	M80.019D	M80.019G	M80.019K	M80.019P	M80.019S
HUMERUS		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***************************************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••
Right	M80.021A	M80.021D	M80.021G	M80.021K	M80.021P	M80.021S
Left	M80.022A	M80.022D	M80.022G	M80.022K	M80.022P	M80.022S
Unspecified	M80.029A	M80.029D	M80.029G	M80.029K	M80.029P	M80.029S
FOREARM						
Right	M80.031A	M80.031D	M80.031G	M80.031K	M80.031P	M80.031S
Left	M80.032A	M80.032D	M80.032G	M80.032K	M80.032P	M80.032S
Unspecified	M80.039A	M80.039D	M80.039G	M80.039K	M80.039P	M80.039S
HAND		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•
Right	M80.041A	M80.041D	M80.041G	M80.041K	M80.041P	M80.041S
Left	M80.042A	M80.042D	M80.042G	M80.042K	M80.042P	M80.042S
Unspecified	M80.049A	M80.049D	M80.049G	M80.049K	M80.049P	M80.049S
FEMUR <sup>‡</sup>	<b>.</b>	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Right	M80.051A	M80.051D	M80.051G	M80.051K	M80.051P	M80.051S
Left	M80.052A	M80.052D	M80.052G	M80.052K	M80.052P	M80.052S
Unspecified	M80.059A	M80.059D	M80.059G	M80.059K	M80.059P	M80.059S
LOWER LEG		,	<b>,</b>	,	,	,
Right	M80.061A	M80.061D	M80.061G	M80.061K	M80.061P	M80.061S
Left	M80.062A	M80.062D	M80.062G	M80.062K	M80.062P	M80.062S
Unspecified	M80.069A	M80.069D	M80.069G	M80.069K	M80.069P	M80.069S
ANKLE AND FOOT				•••••		
Right	M80.071A	M80.071D	M80.071G	M80.071K	M80.071P	M80.071S
Left	M80.072A	M80.072D	M80.072G	M80.072K	M80.072P	M80.072S
Unspecified	M80.079A	M80.079D	M80.079G	M80.079K	M80.079P	M80.079S
VERTEBRA(E)	M80.08XA	M80.08XD	M80.08XG	M80.08XK	M80.08XP	M80.08XS

See the next page for hypothetical scenarios illustrating specificity of these M80.0\_\_\_\_ICD-10-CM codes. The diagnosis code examples above and the hypothetical scenarios on back of the insert are informational and should not be a substitute for an independent clinical decision. They are not intended to be directive or a guarantee of reimbursement. The responsibility to determine coverage and reimbursement parameters, and appropriate coding for a particular patient, is always the responsibility of the provider or physician. Please contact your payer with any questions.

<sup>\*</sup>According to the ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting, M80.0 codes are for patients who have a current pathologic fracture at the time of an encounter. The codes under M80 identify the site of the fracture. A code from category M80, not a traumatic fracture code, should be used for any patient with known osteoporosis who suffers a fracture, even if the patient had a minor fall or trauma, if that fall or trauma would not usually break a normal, healthy bone.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>According to the ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting, seventh character A is for use as long as the patient is receiving active treatment for the fracture. Assignment of the seventh character is based on whether the patient is undergoing active treatment and not whether the provider is seeing the patient for the first time. Seventh character D is to be used for encounters after the patient has completed active treatment. The other seventh characters, listed under each subcategory in the Tabular List, are to be used for subsequent encounters for treatment of problems associated with healing, such as malunions, nonunions, and sequelae.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Osteoporotic fracture of femur is the approximate synonym of osteoporotic fracture of the hip.4



with current

pathological

fracture

### References:

Fracture of left wrist

been completed)

Follow-up encounter for routine fracture management (after active treatment has

1. Palmetto GBA. ASC 837 v5010 to CMS-1500 Crosswalk. http://www.palmettogba.com/Palmetto/Providers.Nsf/files/CMS1500\_837v5010\_Crosswalk. pdf/\$File/CMS1500\_837v5010\_Crosswalk.pdf. Accessed October 30, 2019. 2. HCPCS.codes. HCPCS J-codes. http://hcpcs.codes/j-codes/J0897/. Accessed October 30, 2019. 3. Prolia® (denosumab) prescribing information, Amgen. 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2021 ICD-10-CM tabular list of diseases and injuries. In: International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM). FY 2021. Full PDF. 5. Palmetto GBA. ASC 837I version 5010A2 Institutional Health Care Claim to the CMS-1450 Claim Form crosswalk. http://www.palmettogba.com/ Palmetto/Providers.Nsf/files/EDI\_837I\_v5010A2\_crosswalk.pdf/\$File/EDI\_837I\_v5010A2\_crosswalk.pdf. Accessed October 30, 2019. 6. Value Healthcare Services. Understanding hospital revenue codes. http://valuehealthcareservices.com/education/understanding-hospital-revenue-codes/. Accessed October 30, 2019. 7. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Publication 100-04: Medicare Claims Processing Manual. Chapter 17: drugs and biologicals. Section 80.9: required modifiers for ESAs administered to non-ESRD patients. http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/ Guidance/Manuals/downloads/clm104c17.pdf. Accessed October 30, 2019. 8. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. ICD-10-CM official guidelines for coding and reporting, FY 2017. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/icd/10cmguidelines\_2017\_final.pdf. Accessed October 30, 2019.



encounter for

fracture with

routine healing

Fracture of forearm

# Considerations for Complete Claim Submission

CORRECT AND COMPLETE PATIENT

**INFORMATION:** 

Ш	- ID number
	- Health insurer name and/or group number
Ш	Provider name  - National provider ID number
	- Contact information
	ILLECT PRODUCT AND BILLING FORMATION:
	Correct HCPCS code and units
	Diagnosis code to the highest level of specificity
	– Primary diagnosis code
	Identify appropriate administration code
	Determine prior authorization criteria (if required)
	Medicaid and commercial payers may require NDC reporting
CO	IPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTATION INSIDERATIONS (INCLUDING TEST ISULTS AND DATE AS APPROPRIATE):
	Original diagnostic T-score and/or FRAX predicted fracture risk
	Previous therapies
	- Reason for discontinuations
	Calcium levels
	Prior osteoporosis-related fracture history
	<ul><li>Location of fracture (please provide ICD-10 number[s])</li></ul>
	Referring physician orders
	Risk factors for fracture
	NFIRM BILLING AND PAYER QUIREMENTS:
	Omit or include punctuation as required in submitted claims
	Follow required time frame for submission after rendering service

### **Important Safety Information**

- ♥ Contraindications: Prolia® is contraindicated in patients with hypocalcemia. Pre-existing hypocalcemia must be corrected prior to initiating Prolia®. Prolia® is contraindicated in women who are pregnant and may cause fetal harm. In women of reproductive potential, pregnancy testing should be performed prior to initiating treatment with Prolia®. Prolia® is contraindicated in patients with a history of systemic hypersensitivity to any component of the product. Reactions have included anaphylaxis, facial swelling and urticaria.
- **♥ Same Active Ingredient:** Prolia® contains the same active ingredient (denosumab) found in XGEVA®. Patients receiving Prolia® should not receive XGEVA®.
- ♥ Hypersensitivity: Clinically significant hypersensitivity including anaphylaxis has been reported with Prolia®. Symptoms have included hypotension, dyspnea, throat tightness, facial and upper airway edema, pruritus, and urticaria. If an anaphylactic or other clinically significant allergic reaction occurs, initiate appropriate therapy and discontinue further use of Prolia®.
- \*\* Hypocalcemia: Hypocalcemia may worsen with the use of Prolia®, especially in patients with severe renal impairment. In patients predisposed to hypocalcemia and disturbances of mineral metabolism, including treatment with other calcium-lowering drugs, clinical monitoring of calcium and mineral levels is highly recommended within 14 days of Prolia® injection. Concomitant use of calcimimetic drugs may worsen hypocalcemia risk and serum calcium should be closely monitored. Adequately supplement all patients with calcium and vitamin D.
- ♥ Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (ONJ): ONJ, which can occur spontaneously, is generally associated with tooth extraction and/or local infection with delayed healing, and has been reported in patients receiving Prolia®. An oral exam should be performed by the prescriber prior to initiation of Prolia®. A dental examination with appropriate preventive dentistry is recommended prior to treatment in patients with risk factors for ONJ such as invasive dental procedures, diagnosis of cancer, concomitant therapies (e.g., chemotherapy, corticosteroids, angiogenesis inhibitors), poor oral hygiene, and co-morbid disorders. Good oral hygiene practices should be maintained during treatment with Prolia®. The risk of ONJ may increase with duration of exposure to Prolia®.

For patients requiring invasive dental procedures, clinical judgment should guide the management plan of each patient. Patients who are suspected of having or who develop ONJ should receive care by a dentist or an oral surgeon. Extensive dental surgery to treat ONJ may exacerbate the condition. Discontinuation of Prolia® should be considered based on individual benefit-risk assessment.

\*Atypical Femoral Fractures: Atypical low-energy, or low trauma fractures of the shaft have been reported in patients receiving Prolia®. Causality has not been established as these fractures also occur in osteoporotic patients who have not been treated with antiresorptive agents.

During Prolia® treatment, patients should be advised to report new or unusual thigh, hip, or groin pain. Any patient who presents with thigh or groin pain should be evaluated to rule out an incomplete femur fracture. Interruption of Prolia® therapy should be considered, pending a risk/benefit assessment, on an individual basis.

Wultiple Vertebral Fractures (MVF) Following Discontinuation of Prolia® Treatment: Following discontinuation of Prolia® treatment, fracture risk increases, including the risk of multiple vertebral fractures. New vertebral fractures occurred as early as 7 months (on average 19 months) after the last dose of Prolia®. Prior vertebral fracture was a predictor of multiple vertebral fractures after Prolia® discontinuation. Evaluate an individual's benefit/risk before initiating treatment with Prolia®. If Prolia® treatment is discontinued, patients should be transitioned to an alternative antiresorptive therapy.

Serious Infections: In a clinical trial [N= 7808] in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis, serious infections leading to hospitalization were reported more frequently in the Prolia® group than in the placebo group. Serious skin infections, as well as infections of the abdomen, urinary tract and ear were more frequent in patients treated with Prolia®.

Endocarditis was also reported more frequently in Prolia®-treated patients. The incidence of opportunistic infections and the overall incidence of infections were similar between the treatment groups. Advise patients to seek prompt medical attention if they develop signs or symptoms of severe infection, including cellulitis.

Patients on concomitant immunosuppressant agents or with impaired immune systems may be at increased risk for serious infections. In patients who develop serious infections while on Prolia®, prescribers should assess the need for continued Prolia® therapy.

- **♥ Dermatologic Adverse Reactions:** In the same clinical trial in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis, epidermal and dermal adverse events such as dermatitis, eczema and rashes occurred at a significantly higher rate with Prolia® compared to placebo. Most of these events were not specific to the injection site. Consider discontinuing Prolia® if severe symptoms develop.
- **W** Musculoskeletal Pain: Severe and occasionally incapacitating bone, joint, and/or muscle pain has been reported in patients taking Prolia®. Consider discontinuing use if severe symptoms develop.
- Suppression of Bone Turnover: In clinical trials in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis, Prolia® resulted in significant suppression of bone remodeling as evidenced by markers of bone turnover and bone histomorphometry. The significance of these findings and the effect of long-term treatment are unknown. Monitor patients for these consequences, including ONJ, atypical fractures, and delayed fracture healing.
- \*\*Adverse Reactions: The most common adverse reactions (>5% and more common than placebo) in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis are back pain, pain in extremity, musculoskeletal pain, hypercholesterolemia, and cystitis. The most common adverse reactions (> 5% and more common than placebo) in men with osteoporosis are back pain, arthralgia, and nasopharyngitis. Pancreatitis has been reported with Prolia®.

In women with postmenopausal osteoporosis, the overall incidence of new malignancies was 4.3% in the placebo group and 4.8% in the Prolia® group. In men with osteoporosis, new malignancies were reported in no patients in the placebo group and 4 (3.3%) patients in the Prolia® group. A causal relationship to drug exposure has not been established.

The most common adverse reactions (> 3% and more common than active-control group) in patients with glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis are back pain, hypertension, bronchitis, and headache.

The most common (per patient incidence > 10%) adverse reactions reported with Prolia® in patients with bone loss receiving ADT for prostate cancer or adjuvant AI therapy for breast cancer are arthralgia and back pain. Pain in extremity and musculoskeletal pain have also been reported in clinical trials. Additionally, in Prolia®-treated men with nonmetastatic prostate cancer receiving ADT, a greater incidence of cataracts was observed.

Denosumab is a human monoclonal antibody. As with all therapeutic proteins, there is potential for immunogenicity.

Please see Prolia® full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including Medication Guide.



ICD-10-CM CODE EXAMPLES

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