## Immunoglobulin Therapy (Medical Policy II-51) Pre-authorization (PA) Request Form



Please review the medical policy review criteria on <u>providers.bluecrossmn.com</u> criteria prior to submission.

Effective May 1, 2019, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota and Blue Plus (Blue Cross) providers are required to use the Availity® Provider Portal to submit preservice prior authorization requests. **Faxes and phone calls for these requests will no longer be accepted by Blue Cross.** Please complete the clinical sections on this form and attach it to your request at **Availity.com** to ensure a timely review.

Providers outside of Minnesota without electronic access can fax this form, along with clinical records to support the request, to (651) 662-2810.

ion	□ Request for Urgent Review: By checking this box, I certify that applying the standard review time may seriously jeopardize the life or health of the member or the member's ability to regain maximum function per Federal definition of "Urgent".		
Patient Information	Member ID:	Group number:	
	Member name:	Date of birth:/	
	Member address:		
	Member phone:		
		Phone:	
tion	Servicing provider name:		
Servicing Provider Information	Servicing provider ID/NPI number:		
	Servicing provider address:		
	City/state/ZIP:		
	Servicing provider phone:	Servicing provider fax	
	Inpatient/outpatient facility name:	Facility ID:	
	Ordering provider name:		
	Ordering provider ID/NPI number:		
	Ordering provider address:		
Ordering Provider Information	City/state/ZIP:		
	Ordering provider phone:	Ordering provider fax:	

	all corresponding questions.	·				
	<ul> <li>Please attach all relevant clinical documentation that supports information including laboratory results with serum immunoglobulin levels and the age-for the laboratory performing the tests when applicable.</li> <li>If applicable, please, also attach supporting documentation for drug intolerator hypersensitivity.</li> </ul>	-adjusted reference ranges				
	(Lymphopl					
	☐ Acute Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (Guillain-Barre Syndron	me)				
	☐ Neonatal Alloimmune Thrombocytopenia (NAIT)/ Fetal and Neonatal Alloim (FNAIT)					
	<ul> <li>☐ Autoimmune Mucocutaneous Blistering Disease:</li> <li>☐ Bullous Pemphigoid</li> <li>☐ Bullous Systemic Lupus Erythematosus</li> <li>☐ Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita</li> <li>☐ Pemphigus</li> </ul>					
	Does the patient have severe, progressive disease?	☐ Yes ☐ No				
	Has the patient tried any conventional agents to treat the diagnosis? (check all that a	apply) □ Yes □ No				
is a	☐ Azathioprine ☐ Corticosteroids ☐ Cyclophosphamide ☐	Other:				
n ha	☐ Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP)					
_	□ <b>Dermatomyositis:</b> Has the patient tried any conventional agents to treat the diagnosis? (check all that a □ Prednisone □ Immunosuppressant □ Other:	apply) □ Yes □ No				
	☐ Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn (Erythroblastosis Fetalis)					
	☐ HIV-Associated Thrombocytopenia					
	☐ Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)					
	<ul> <li>☐ Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Related Toxicity</li> <li>☐ Does the patient have one of the following toxicities related to immunothera</li> <li>☐ Severe or life-threatening bullous dermatitis when used as an adjunct to ritus</li> <li>☐ Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS);</li> <li>☐ Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN);</li> <li>☐ Severe myasthenia gravis;</li> <li>☐ Transverse myelitis;</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>☐ Myocarditis refractory to 24-48 hours of pulse-dose methylprednisolone to Moderate or severe Guillain-Barre Syndrome or severe peripheral neuro combination with pulse-dose methylprednisolone;</li> </ul>	pathy toxicity used in				
	<ul> <li>Moderate pneumonitis refractory to 48-72 hours of corticosteroids or sevent 48 hours of methylprednisolone therapy;</li> <li>Encephalitis used in combination with pulse-dose methylprednisolone for sevent encephalitis.</li> </ul>	•				
	or if oligoclonal bands are present;  ☐ Moderate or severe steroid-refractory myalgias; ☐ Moderate, severe, or life-threatening steroid-refractory myositis	1.5.5 S. p. og. ooding dyniptomo				
	Is the patient currently receiving therapy with an immune checkpoint inhibitor?	☐ Yes ☐ No				
	☐ Kawasaki Disease (Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome)					
	☐ Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)					

☐ Myasthenia Gravis:					
<del>-</del>					
Does the patient have myasthenic crisis (i.e., acute episo	Does the patient have myasthenic crisis (i.e., acute episode of respiratory muscle weakness)?   ☐ Yes ☐ No				
Does the patient have chronic debilitating disease despite	1				
or complications from or failure of steroids and/or azathio	prine?	☐ Yes ☐ No			
☐ Pediatric acute onset neuropsychiatric syndrome (PANS)/Pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric					
disorders associated with streptococcal infection					
Does the patient have a diagnosis not otherwise explained by another known neurologic					
or medical disorder?	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Is the patient free of strep infections and other treatable in	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Does laboratory testing confirm that patient is not IgA def	☐ Yes ☐ No				
☐ Pediatric Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection with Hypogammaglobulinemia					
☐ Polymyositis:	<u> </u>				
Has the patient tried any conventional agents to treat the	diagnosis? (check all that apply)	☐ Yes ☐ No			
☐ Prednisone ☐ Immunosuppressant	Other:				
☐ Post-Hematopoietic Stem-Cell Transplantation, fo	r Treatment of Related Immunodeficie	ncies			
☐ Post-Organ Transplantation, for Treatment of Anti					
☐ Post-Transfusion Purpura					
☐ Pre-Solid Organ Transplantation, for Treatment of					
Rejection, Including Highly Sensitized Patients an	nd Those Receiving an ABO Incompati	ble Organ			
☐ Primary Humoral Immunodeficiency:					
☐ Ataxia Telangiectasia (Louis-Bar syndrome)	☐ Primary Hypogammagloblulinemia	a			
☐ Common Variable Immune Deficiency (CVID) ☐ IgG Subclass Deficiency					
☐ Congenital Agammaglobulinemia	☐ Severe Combined Immune Deficie	ency (SCID)			
□ DiGeorge's Syndrome	□ \A/: =   = ± A   =   = i = C = = = = = = =				
☐ DiGeorge's Syndrome	☐ Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome				
☐ Hyper-IgE Syndrome	☐ X-linked Agammaglobulinemia				
<ul><li>☐ Hyper-IgE Syndrome</li><li>☐ Hyper-IgM Syndrome</li></ul>	<ul><li>□ X-linked Agammaglobulinemia</li><li>□ X-linked Immunodeficiency</li></ul>				
☐ Hyper-IgE Syndrome	☐ X-linked Agammaglobulinemia				
<ul><li>☐ Hyper-IgE Syndrome</li><li>☐ Hyper-IgM Syndrome</li><li>☐ Nezelof Syndrome</li></ul>	<ul><li>□ X-linked Agammaglobulinemia</li><li>□ X-linked Immunodeficiency</li></ul>	□ Yes □ No			
☐ Hyper-IgE Syndrome ☐ Hyper-IgM Syndrome ☐ Nezelof Syndrome  Does the patient have agammaglobulinemia?	<ul><li>□ X-linked Agammaglobulinemia</li><li>□ X-linked Immunodeficiency</li></ul>	□ Yes □ No □ Yes* □ No			
☐ Hyper-IgE Syndrome ☐ Hyper-IgM Syndrome ☐ Nezelof Syndrome  Does the patient have agammaglobulinemia? If yes, is the total serum IgG level <200 mg/dL?	<ul><li>□ X-linked Agammaglobulinemia</li><li>□ X-linked Immunodeficiency</li><li>□ Other:</li></ul>	□ Yes □ No □ Yes* □ No			
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□ Hyper-IgM Syndrome □ Nezelof Syndrome □ If yes, is the total serum IgG level <200 mg/dL? □ If yes, does the patient have an absonce of B Iym □ Does the patient have hypogammagloblulinemia? □ If yes, does the patient have significant and recurrent pneumonias, frequent episodes of bacterial sinusitis, chronic sinusitis)? □ If yes, is the total serum IgG level <700 mg/dL □ If yes, is the total serum IgG level at least 2 standard age-adjusted mean? □ If yes, are one or more serum IgG subclass levels at I below the normal age-adjusted mean in patients with IgG and IgM? □ If yes, has the patient demonstrated an impaired resp protein antigens? □ If yes, was the response less than a 4-fold rise in	X-linked Agammaglobulinemia X-linked Immunodeficiency Other:  tyrosine kinase (BTK) gene or  hiphocytes?  infections (e.g., recurrent and not just isolated  deviations below the normal least 2 standard deviations normal levels of total serum conse to immunization with an antibody titer?	☐ Yes* ☐ No ☐ Yes* ☐ No ☐ Yes* ☐ No ☐ Yes* ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No			
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	☐ Pure Red Cell Aplasia Due to Parvovirus B19					
	☐ Stiff-Person Syndrome (Moersch-Woltman Syndrome):					
	Has the patient tried any conventional agents to treat the diagnosis? (check all that apply) ☐ Yes ☐ No					
	☐ Baclofen ☐ Benzodiazepines ☐ Other:					
	☐ Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN)					
☐ Toxic Shock Syndrome Due to Staphylococcal or Streptococcal Infection:						
d)	Has the patient tried any conventional agents to treat the diagnosis?	☐ Yes ☐ No				
nue	☐ Warm Antibody Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia					
nŧi	Has the patient tried any conventional agents to treat the diagnosis? (check all that apply)	☐ Yes ☐ No				
၀၁)	☐ Corticosteroids ☐ Splenectomy ☐ Other:					
Initial Request (continued)	☐ Other* (please specify below)					
nb	Chief (piedae apoutly bolow)					
Re						
itia						
<u>n</u>	Has the patient been previously approved for immunoglobulin therapy through Blue Cross					
	and Blue Shield of Minnesota's initial review process?	☐ Yes ☐ No				
	Is the renewal request for the same indication previously approved?	☐ Yes ☐ No				
	Has the patient shown positive clinical response (e.g., reduced number and/or severity of					
	infections, decreased use/elimination of prophylactic antibiotics, functional improvement)					
	while on immunoglobulin therapy?	☐ Yes* ☐ No				
	Please attach all relevant clinical documentation supporting positive clinical response.					
Please attac	ch all relevant clinical documentation that supports information selected in the form.					
Description	/ Additional Information:					
Total Pages						