# Bevacizumab:

## Avastin®; Mvasi®; Zirabev™; Alymsys®; Vegzelma™

**(Intravenous)** ***ONCOLOGY***

**-E-**

Document Number: EOCCO-0450

**Last Review Date: 03/31/2023**

**Date of Origin: 05/01/2019**

**Dates Reviewed: 05/2019, 07/2019, 09/2019, 10/2019, 01/2020, 04/2020, 07/2020, 10/2020, 01/2021, 04/2021, 07/2021, 10/2021, 01/2022, 04/2022, 06/2022, 10/2022, 12/2022, 01/2023, 04/2023**

## I. Length of Authorization [8]

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

- For Adult CNS Cancers (symptom management), coverage will be provided for twelve (12) weeks and may NOT be renewed.
- For MPM in combination with pemetrexed AND either cisplatin or carboplatin, coverage will be provided for up to six (6) cycles and may NOT be renewed

## II. Dosing Limits

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

- 100 mg/4 mL single-dose vial: 3 vials 21 days
- 400 mg/16 mL single-dose vial: 4 vials per 21 days

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

**Oncology indications (J9035/Q5107/Q5118/J9999/Q5126/Q5129):**

- Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma:
  - 60 billable units per 14 days
- NSCLC, Cervical Cancer, HCC, MPM, & MPeM:
  - 170 billable units per 21 days
- All other indications:
  - 120 billable units per 14 days

## III. Initial Approval Criteria [1-5]

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

**Mvasi™** (bevacizumab-awwb) and **Zirabev™** (bevacizumab-bvzr) are the preferred bevacizumab products.

- Patient must have a contraindication, intolerance, or failure of Mvasi™ (bevacizumab-awwb) and Zirabev™ (bevacizumab-bvzr) prior to the consideration of another bevacizumab product.

- Patient is at least 18 years of age, unless otherwise specified; **AND**

**Universal Criteria** [1-5]

- Patient has no recent history of hemoptysis (i.e., the presence of ≥2.5 mL of blood in sputum); **AND**
- Patient must not have had a surgical procedure within the preceding 28 days or have a surgical wound that has not fully healed; **AND**

**Adult Central Nervous System (CNS) Cancers † ‡** [1-6,8,27,28,78e,87e,94e,148e,150e]

- Used as single-agent short-course therapy for symptom management related to radiation necrosis, poorly controlled vasogenic edema, or mass effect; **AND**
    - Patient has a diagnosis of one of the following CNS cancers **‡**:
        - Glioma (WHO Grade 1)
        - Primary CNS Lymphoma
        - Meningiomas
        - Brain or Spine metastases
        - Medulloblastoma
        - Glioblastoma/Gliosarcoma
        - IDH-mutant Astrocytoma (WHO Grade 2-4)
        - IDH-mutant, 1p19q codeleted Oligodendroglioma (WHO Grade 2 or 3)
        - Intracranial or Spinal Ependymoma *(excluding subependymoma)*; **OR**
- Used for recurrent disease; **AND**
    - Patient has a diagnosis of one of the following CNS cancers:
        - Glioblastoma/Gliosarcoma **† ‡**
        - IDH-mutant Astrocytoma (WHO Grade 4); **AND**
        - Used as a single agent; **OR**
        - Used in combination with carmustine, lomustine, or temozolomide; **AND**
            - Patient has failed bevacizumab monotherapy

**Cervical Cancer † ‡** [1-6,30,49]

- Patient has persistent, recurrent, or metastatic disease; **AND**
    - Disease has adenocarcinoma, adenosquamous, or squamous cell carcinoma histology; **AND**
        - Used as first-line therapy in combination with paclitaxel AND either cisplatin, carboplatin, or topotecan; **OR**

- Used as first-line therapy in combination with pembrolizumab, paclitaxel, AND cisplatin or carboplatin; **AND**
  - Tumor expresses PD-L1 (Combined Positive Score [CPS] ≥1) as determined by an FDA-approved or CLIA compliant test❖

**Colorectal Cancer (CRC) † ‡** [1-6,19-24]

- Will not be used as part of adjuvant treatment; **AND**
- Will not be used in combination with an anti-EGFR agent (e.g., panitumumab or cetuximab); **AND**
  - Used in combination with a fluoropyrimidine- (e.g., 5-fluorouracil/5-FU or capecitabine) or irinotecan-based regimen as first-line or subsequent therapy for metastatic, unresectable (or medically inoperable), or advanced disease; **OR**
  - Used in combination with a fluoropyrimidine-irinotecan or fluoropyrimidine-oxaliplatin-based regimen (not used first line) as second-line therapy for metastatic disease that has progressed on a first-line bevacizumab-containing regimen †; **OR**
  - Used in combination with trifluridine and tipiracil as subsequent therapy for advanced or metastatic disease after progression on all available regimens

**Endometrial Carcinoma (Uterine Neoplasms) ‡** [6,37,130e-133e]

- Used in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel for advanced and recurrent disease

**Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) † ‡ Φ** [1-6,16,17,161e]

- Used as first-line therapy in combination with atezolizumab; **AND**
- Patient has Child-Pugh Class A disease; **AND**
- Patient has one of the following:
  - Unresectable or metastatic disease †
  - Liver-confined disease (inoperable by performance status, comorbidity, or with minimal or uncertain extrahepatic disease)
  - Extensive liver tumor burden

**Malignant Peritoneal* Mesothelioma (MPeM) ‡** [6,44,179e,183e]

- Used as subsequent therapy; **AND**
- Used in combination with atezolizumab

**Malignant Pleural** Mesothelioma (MPM) ‡** [6,39,134e]

- Used as first-line therapy; **AND**
  - Used in combination with pemetrexed AND either cisplatin or carboplatin (if cisplatin ineligible) for unresectable disease; **OR**
- Used as subsequent therapy; **AND**
  - Used in combination with pemetrexed AND either cisplatin or carboplatin (if cisplatin ineligible); **AND**

- Immunotherapy was administered as first-line treatment

**Non-Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) † [1-6,12,14,15,25,26,38e-40e,44e,169e]**

- Used for recurrent, advanced, or metastatic disease (excluding locoregional recurrence or symptomatic local disease with no evidence of disseminated disease) or mediastinal lymph node recurrence with prior radiation therapy; **AND**
  - Used as first-line therapy; **AND**
    - Used in combination with erlotinib for EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations; **OR**
    - Used for one of the following:
      - Patients with a performance status (PS) ≤ 1 who have tumors that are negative for actionable molecular biomarkers* and PD-L1 expression < 1%
      - PD-L1 expression positive (PD-L1 ≥ 1%) tumors that are negative for actionable molecular biomarkers*
      - Patients with a PS ≤ 1 who are positive for one of the following molecular biomarkers: EGFR exon 20, KRAS G12C, BRAF V600E, NTRK1/2/3 gene fusion, MET exon 14 skipping, RET rearrangement, or ERBB2 (HER2); **AND**
        - Used in combination with one of the following:
          - Carboplatin and paclitaxel †
          - Atezolizumab, carboplatin and paclitaxel; **OR**
  - Used as subsequent therapy in patients with a PS ≤ 1; **AND**
    - Used for one of the following:
      - EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutation, EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X mutation, ALK rearrangement, or ROS1 rearrangement positive tumors AND patient received prior targeted therapy§ for those aberrations
      - BRAF V600E mutation, NTRK1/2/3 gene fusion, MET exon 14 skipping mutation, or RET rearrangement positive tumors
      - PD-L1 expression positive (PD-L1 ≥ 1%) tumors that are negative for actionable molecular biomarkers* after prior PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor therapy but no prior platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**
    - Used in combination with one of the following:
      - Carboplatin and paclitaxel in patients with contraindications¥ to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors
      - Atezolizumab, carboplatin and paclitaxel *(excluding use in patients who have received prior PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor therapy)*; **OR**

- Used as continuation maintenance therapy in patients who achieved tumor response or stable disease after first-line systemic therapy; **AND**
  - Used as a single agent (*bevacizumab must have been included in patient's first-line regimen*); **OR**
  - Used in combination with atezolizumab following a first-line atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab regimen; **OR**
- Used as continuation of therapy following disease progression on erlotinib with bevacizumab; **AND**
  - Patient has asymptomatic disease, symptomatic brain lesions, or symptomatic systemic limited progression; **AND**
  - Patient has T790M negative disease

| |
|---|
| ** Note: Actionable molecular genomic biomarkers include EGFR, KRAS, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, MET, RET rearrangement, and ERBB2 (HER2). If there is insufficient tissue to allow testing for all of EGFR, KRAS, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, MET, RET, and ERBB2 (HER2) repeat biopsy and/or plasma testing should be done. If these are not feasible, treatment is guided by available results and, if unknown, these patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes.* |
| *¥ Note: Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents, and some oncogenic drivers (i.e., EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, ALK rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.* |

**Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, and Primary Peritoneal Cancer † ‡ Φ** [1-6,13,31-34,100e,107e,113e,117e,163e]

- Patient has epithelial* ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer †; **AND**
  - Patient has persistent or recurrent disease; **AND**
    - Bevacizumab has not been used previously; **AND**
    - Patient is not experiencing an immediate biochemical relapse (i.e., rising CA-125 without radiographic evidence of disease); **AND**
      - Patient has platinum-sensitive disease; **AND**
        - Used as a single agent; **OR**
        - Used in combination with carboplatin AND PEGylated liposomal doxorubicin; **OR**
      - Patient has platinum-resistant disease; **AND**
        - Used as a single agent; **OR**
        - Used in combination with one of the following: oral cyclophosphamide, PEGylated liposomal doxorubicin, paclitaxel, or topotecan †; **OR**

- Used in combination with paclitaxel and carboplatin for rising CA-125 levels or clinical relapse in patients who have received no prior chemotherapy *(mucinous, clear cell, carcinosarcoma, endometrioid, and serous histology only)*; **OR**
- Used as maintenance therapy; **AND**
  - Used for stage II-IV disease following primary therapy including bevacizumab; **AND**
    - Used as a single agent in patients that are BRCA1/2 wild-type or unknown AND homologous recombination (HR) proficient, HR deficient, or status unknown *(grade 2/3 endometrioid and high-grade serous histology only)*; **OR**
    - Used in combination with olaparib; **AND**
      - Patient is BRCA1/2 wild-type or unknown AND HR deficient *(grade 2/3 endometrioid and high-grade serous histology only)*; **OR**
      - Patient has a germline or somatic BRCA1/2 mutation *(grade 2/3 endometrioid, high-grade serous, clear cell, carcinosarcoma histology only)*; **OR**
  - Used as a single agent following recurrence therapy with chemotherapy plus bevacizumab for platinum-sensitive disease; **OR**
  - Used in combination with paclitaxel and carboplatin for stable disease following neoadjuvant therapy as continued treatment *(grade 2/3 endometrioid and high-grade serous histology only)*; **OR**
- Used as neoadjuvant therapy in combination with paclitaxel and carboplatin *(grade 2/3 endometrioid and high-grade serous histology only)*; **AND**
  - Patient is a poor surgical candidate or has a low likelihood of optimal cytoreduction; **OR**
- Used as adjuvant therapy; **AND**
  - Patient has pathologic stage III-IV disease *(mucinous, clear cell, carcinosarcoma, borderline epithelial, grade 2/3 endometrioid, and serous histology only)*; **AND**
  - Used in combination with carboplatin AND paclitaxel or docetaxel

** Epithelial subtypes include serous, endometrioid, carcinosarcoma (malignant mixed Müllerian tumors [MMMTs] of the ovary), clear cell, mucinous, and borderline epithelial tumors (also known as low malignant potential [LMP] tumors).*

**Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) † [1-6,29,62e,65e,71e-75e]**

- Used in combination with interferon alfa for metastatic disease as first-line therapy for clear cell histology †; **OR**
- Patient has relapsed or metastatic disease with non-clear cell histology; **AND**
  - Used in combination with everolimus as first-line therapy ‡; **AND**
    - Patient has papillary or chromophobe RCC OR unclassified RCC with papillary features; **OR**

- Used in combination with erlotinib for advanced papillary disease including hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell carcinoma (HLRCC)-associated RCC ‡

**Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma ‡** [6,18,155e]

- Patient has advanced or metastatic disease; **AND**
- Used in combination with a fluoropyrimidine-based regimen; **AND**
- Used as initial therapy

**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.**

❖ *If confirmed using an immunotherapy assay http://www.fda.gov/companiondiagnostics*

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

**§ Genomic Aberration/Mutational Driver Targeted Therapies** [12]

**(Note: *not all inclusive, refer to guidelines for appropriate use*)**

| Sensitizing *EGFR* mutation-positive tumors | *ALK* rearrangement-positive tumors | *ROS1* rearrangement-positive tumors | *BRAF* V600E-mutation positive tumors | *NTRK1/2/3* gene fusion positive tumors |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| – Afatinib<br>– Erlotinib<br>– Dacomitinib<br>– Gefitinib<br>– Osimertinib<br>– Amivantamab *(exon-20 insertion)*<br>– Mobocertinib *(exon-20 insertion)* | – Alectinib<br>– Brigatinib<br>– Ceritinib<br>– Crizotinib<br>– Lorlatinib | – Ceritinib<br>– Crizotinib<br>– Entrectinib<br>– Lorlatinib | – Dabrafenib ± trametinib<br>– Vemurafenib | – Larotrectinib<br>– Entrectinib |
| PD-L1 tumor expression ≥ 1% | *MET* exon-14 skipping mutations | *RET* rearrangement-positive tumors | *KRAS G12C* mutation positive tumors | *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutation positive tumors |
| – Pembrolizumab<br>– Atezolizumab<br>– Nivolumab + ipilimumab<br>– Cemiplimab<br>– Tremelimumab + durvalumab | – Capmatinib<br>– Crizotinib<br>– Tepotinib | – Selpercatinib<br>– Cabozantinib<br>– Pralsetinib | – Sotorasib<br>– Adagrasib | – Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki<br>– Ado-trastuzumab emtansine |

## IV. Renewal Criteria [1-6,8]

Coverage may be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria such as concomitant therapy requirements (not including prerequisite therapy), performance status, etc. 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: gastrointestinal perforations and fistulae, surgical/wound healing complications, hemorrhage, necrotizing fasciitis, arterial and venous thromboembolic events (ATE & VTE), uncontrolled hypertension, posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES), nephrotic syndrome, proteinuria, severe infusion-related reactions, ovarian failure, congestive heart failure (CHF), etc.; **AND**

**Adult CNS Cancers – symptom management (short-course therapy):**

- Coverage may NOT be renewed

**Adult CNS Cancers – Glioblastoma or Astrocytoma (in combination with carmustine, lomustine, or temozolomide):**

- *Refer to Section III for criteria*

**Colorectal Cancer (after first-line bevacizumab-containing regimen):**

- *Refer to Section III for criteria*

**MPM:**

- *Refer to Section III for criteria*
- Patient has not exceeded a maximum of six (6) cycles when used in combination with pemetrexed AND either cisplatin or carboplatin.

**Non-Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (maintenance therapy OR continuation therapy in combination with erlotinib):**

- *Refer to* Section *III for criteria*

**Ovarian Cancer (maintenance therapy):**

- *Refer to Section III for criteria*

## V. Dosage/Administration [1-4,7,8,13,18,30,36,37,39-48]

| Indication | Dose |
|---|---|
| CRC | Administer 5 to 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks **OR** 7.5 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. |
| Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma | Administer 5 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks **OR** 7.5 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. |
| NSCLC, Cervical Cancer, & HCC | Administer 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. |
| CNS Cancers | –For disease treatment: Administer 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.<br>–For symptom management: Administer 5 to 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks up to 12 weeks duration. |
| RCC | Administer 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. |
| MPM | Administer 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks in combination with pemetrexed AND either cisplatin or carboplatin for up to 6 cycles. |
| MPeM | In combination with atezolizumab:<br>Administer 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. |
| Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, and Primary Peritoneal Cancer | Administer 5 to 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks **OR** 7.5 to 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. |
| All Other Indications | Administer 5 to 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks **OR** 7.5 to 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. |

## VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS Code(s):

- J9035 – Injection, bevacizumab, 10 mg; 1 billable unit = 10 mg
- Q5107 – Injection, bevacizumab-awwb, biosimilar, (mvasi), 10 mg; 1 billable unit = 10 mg
- Q5118 – Injection, bevacizumab-bvzr, biosimilar, (zirabev), 10 mg; 1 billable unit = 10 mg
- J9999 – Not otherwise classified, antineoplastic drugs *(Vegzelma only; discontinue use on 04/01/2023)*
- Q5126 – Injection, bevacizumab-maly, biosimilar, (alymsys), 10 mg; 1 billable unit = 10 mg
- Q5129 – Injection, bevacizumab-adcd, biosimilar, (vegzelma), 10 mg; 1 billable unit = 10 mg *(Effective 04/01/2023)*

NDC(s):

- Avastin single-dose vial, 100 mg/4 mL solution for injection: 50242-0060-xx
- Avastin single-dose vial, 400 mg/16 mL solution for injection: 50242-0061-xx
- Mvasi single-dose vial, 100 mg/4 mL solution for injection: 55513-0206-xx
- Mvasi single-dose vial, 400 mg/16 mL solution for injection: 55513-0207-xx
- Zirabev single-dose vial, 100 mg/4 mL solution for injection: 00069-0315-xx
- Zirabev single-dose vial, 400 mg/16 mL solution for injection: 00069-0342-xx
- Alymsys single-dose vial, 100 mg/4 mL solution for injection: 70121-1754-xx
- Alymsys single-dose vial, 400 mg/16 mL solution for injection: 70121-1755-xx
- Vegzelma single-dose vial, 100 mg/4 mL solution for injection: 32228-0011-xx
- Vegzelma single-dose vial, 400 mg/16 mL solution for injection: 32228-0011-xx

## VII. References (STANDARD)


1. Avastin [package insert]. South San Francisco, CA; Genentech; September 2022. Accessed March 2023.
2. Mvasi [package insert]. Thousand Oaks, CA; Amgen, Inc.; November 2021. Accessed March 2023.
3. Zirabev [package insert]. New York, NY; Pfizer, Inc.; May 2021. Accessed November 2022.
4. Alymsys [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ; Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC; April 2022. Accessed March 2023.
5. Vegzelma [package insert]. Incheon, Republic of Korea; Celltrion, Inc.; September 2022. Accessed March 2023
6. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) bevacizumab. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.
7. Ceresoli GL, Zucali PA, Mencoboni M, et al. Phase II study of pemetrexed and carboplatin plus bevacizumab as first-line therapy in malignant pleural mesothelioma. Br J Cancer. 2013 Aug 6; 109(3): 552–558
8. Delishaj D, Ursino S, Pasqualetti F, et al. Bevacizumab for the Treatment of Radiation-Induced Cerebral Necrosis: A Systematic Review of the Literature. J Clin Med Res. 2017 Apr; 9(4): 273–280.
9. Fahrenbruch R, Kintzel P, Bott AM, et al. Dose Rounding of Biologic and Cytotoxic Anticancer Agents: A Position Statement of the Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association. J Oncol Pract. 2018 Mar;14(3):e130-e136.

10. Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (2019). *Intravenous Cancer Drug Waste Issue Brief*. Retrieved from http://www.hoparx.org/images/hopa/advocacy/Issue-Briefs/Drug_Waste_2019.pdf
11. Bach PB, Conti RM, Muller RJ, et al. Overspending driven by oversized single dose vials of cancer drugs. BMJ. 2016 Feb 29;352:i788.
12. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Version 1.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.
13. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Ovarian Cancer/Fallopian Tube Cancer/Primary Peritoneal Cancer 1.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.
14. Thatcher N, Goldschmidt JH, Thomas M, et al. Efficacy and safety of biosimilar ABP 215 compared with bevacizumab in patients with advanced nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (MAPLE): a randomized, double-blind, phase III study. Clin Cancer Res. 2019;25:2088-2095.
15. Reinmuth N, Bryl M, Bondarenko I, et al. PF-06439535 (a Bevacizumab Biosimilar) Compared with Reference Bevacizumab (Avastin®), Both Plus Paclitaxel and Carboplatin, as First-Line Treatment for Advanced Non-Squamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Randomized, Double-Blind Study. BioDrugs. 2019 Oct;33(5):555-570. doi: 10.1007/s40259-019-00363-4.
16. Cheng AL, Qin S, Ikeda M, et al. LBA3-IMBrave150: Efficacy and safety results from a ph III study evaluating atezolizumab (atezo) + bevacizumab (bev) vs sorafenib (Sor) as first treatment (tx) for patients (pts) with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Ann Oncol. 2019 Nov;30 Suppl 9:ix186-ix187.
17. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Hepatobiliary Cancers 5.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.
18. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma, Version 1.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.

19. Hurwitz H, Fehrenbacher L, Novotny W, et al. Bevacizumab plus irinotecan, fluorouracil, and leucovorin for metastatic colorectal cancer. N Engl J Med. 2004 Jun 3;350(23):2335-42.
20. Giantonio BJ, Catalano PJ, Meropol NJ, et al. Bevacizumab in combination with oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, and leucovorin (FOLFOX4) for previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer: results from the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Study E3200. J Clin Oncol. 2007;25(12):1539-1544.
21. Chen HX, Mooney M, Boron M, et al. Phase II multicenter trial of bevacizumab plus fluorouracil and leucovorin in patients with advanced refractory colorectal cancer: an NCI Treatment Referral Center Trial TRC-0301. J Clin Oncol. 2006;24(21):3354-3360. doi:10.1200/JCO.2005.05.1573.
22. Bennouna J, Sastre J, Arnold D, et al. Continuation of bevacizumab after first progression in metastatic colorectal cancer (ML18147): a randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2013 Jan;14(1):29-37.
23. de Gramont A, Van Cutsem E, Schmoll HJ, et al. Bevacizumab plus oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy as adjuvant treatment for colon cancer (AVANT): a phase 3 randomised controlled trial. Lancet Oncol. 2012;13(12):1225-1233. doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(12)70509-0.
24. Allegra CJ, Yothers G, O'Connell MJ, et al. Phase III trial assessing bevacizumab in stages II and III carcinoma of the colon: results of NSABP protocol C-08. J Clin Oncol. 2011;29(1):11-16. doi:10.1200/JCO.2010.30.0855.
25. Sandler A, Gray R, Perry MC, et al. Paclitaxel-carboplatin alone or with bevacizumab for non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med. 2006 Dec 14;355(24):2542-50.
26. Reck M, von Pawel J, Zatloukal P, et al. Phase III trial of cisplatin plus gemcitabine with either placebo or bevacizumab as first-line therapy for nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer: AVAil. J Clin Oncol. 2009 Mar 10;27(8):1227-34.
27. Wick W, Gorlia T, Bendszus M, et al. Lomustine and Bevacizumab in Progressive Glioblastoma. N Engl J Med 2017; 377:1954-1963.
28. Friedman HS, Prados MD, Wen PY, et al. Bevacizumab alone and in combination with irinotecan in recurrent glioblastoma. J Clin Oncol. 2009 Oct 1;27(28):4733-40.
29. Escudier B, Pluzanska A, Koralewski P, et al. Bevacizumab plus interferon alfa-2a for treatment of metastatic renal cell carcinoma: a randomised, double-blind phase III trial. Lancet. 2007;370(9605):2103-2111. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61904-7.
30. Tewari KS, Sill MW, Penson RT, et al. Bevacizumab for advanced cervical cancer: final overall survival and adverse event analysis of a randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial (Gynecologic Oncology Group 240). Lancet. 2017;390(10103):1654-1663. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(17)31607-0.
31. Burger RA, Brady MF, Bookman MA, et al. Incorporation of bevacizumab in the primary treatment of ovarian cancer. N Engl J Med. 2011 Dec 29;365(26):2473-83.
32. Pujade-Lauraine E, Hilpert F, Weber B, et al. Bevacizumab Combined With Chemotherapy for Platinum-Resistant Recurrent Ovarian Cancer: The AURELIA Open-Label Randomized Phase III Trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2014 32:13, 1302-1308.
33. Aghajanian C, Blank SV, Goff BA, et al. OCEANS: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III trial of chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab in patients with platinum-sensitive

recurrent epithelial ovarian, primary peritoneal, or fallopian tube cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2012;30(17):2039–2045.

34. Coleman RL, Brady MF, Herzog TJ, et al. Bevacizumab and paclitaxel-carboplatin chemotherapy and secondary cytoreduction in recurrent, platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer (NRG Oncology/Gynecologic Oncology Group study GOG-0213): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2017;18(6):779–791.
35. Robert NJ, Diéras V, Glaspy J, et al. RIBBON-1: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III trial of chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab for first-line treatment of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative, locally recurrent or metastatic breast cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2011 Apr 1;29(10):1252-60.
36. Agulnik M, Yarber JL, Okuno SH, et al. An open-label, multicenter, phase II study of bevacizumab for the treatment of angiosarcoma and epithelioid hemangioendotheliomas. Ann Oncol. 2013;24(1):257-263. doi:10.1093/annonc/mds237.
37. Lorusso D, Ferrandina G, Colombo N, et al. Randomized phase II trial of carboplatin-paclitaxel (CP) compared to carboplatin-paclitaxel-bevacizumab (CP-B) in advanced (stage III-IV) or recurrent endometrial cancer: The MITO END-2 trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2015 33:15_suppl, 5502-5502.
38. Miller K, Wang M, Gralow Jet al. Paclitaxel plus bevacizumab versus paclitaxel alone for metastatic breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2007 Dec 27;357(26):2666-76.
39. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma 1.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.
40. Zalcman G, Mazieres J, Margery J, et al; French Cooperative Thoracic Intergroup (IFCT). Bevacizumab for newly diagnosed pleural mesothelioma in the Mesothelioma Avastin Cisplatin Pemetrexed Study (MAPS): a randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2016 Apr 2;387(10026):1405-1414.
41. Park MS, Patel SR, Ludwig JA, et al. Activity of temozolomide and bevacizumab in the treatment of locally advanced, recurrent, and metastatic hemangiopericytoma and malignant solitary fibrous tumor. Cancer. 2011 Nov 1;117(21):4939-47. doi: 10.1002/cncr.26098.
42. Rose PG, Ali S, Moslemi-Kebria M, et al. Paclitaxel, Carboplatin, and Bevacizumab in Advanced and Recurrent Endometrial Carcinoma. Int J Gynecol Cancer. 2017 Mar;27(3):452-458. doi: 10.1097/IGC.0000000000000891.
43. Aghajanian C, Sill MW, Darcy KM, et al. Phase II trial of bevacizumab in recurrent or persistent endometrial cancer: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. J Clin Oncol. 2011 Jun 1;29(16):2259-65. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2010.32.6397.
44. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Malignant Peritoneal Mesothelioma 2.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To

view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.

45. Raghav KPS, Overman MJ, Liu S, et al. A phase II trial of atezolizumab and bevacizumab in patients with relapsed/refractory and unresectable malignant peritoneal mesothelioma. J Clin Oncol 2020;38:9013-9013.
46. Grill J, Massimino M, Bouffet E, et al. Phase II, Open-Label, Randomized, Multicenter Trial (HERBY) of Bevacizumab in Pediatric Patients With Newly Diagnosed High-Grade Glioma. J Clin Oncol 2018 Apr 1;36(10):951-958. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2017.76.0611. Epub 2018 Feb 7.
47. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Colon Cancer Version 3.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.
48. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Rectal Cancer Version 4.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.
49. Frumovitz M, Munsell MF, Burzawa JK, et al. Combination therapy with topotecan, paclitaxel, and bevacizumab improves progression-free survival in recurrent small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of the cervix. Gynecol Oncol. 2017 Jan;144(1):46-50. doi: 10.1016/j.ygyno.2016.10.040. Epub 2016 Nov 4. PMID: 27823771; PMCID: PMC5873577.
50. 
51. National Government Services, Inc. Local Coverage Article for Billing and Coding: Bevacizumab and biosimilars (A52370). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Inc. Updated on 01/06/2023 with effective date 01/01/2024. Accessed March 2023.

## VIII. References (ENHANCED)

1e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Cervical Cancer, Version 1.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.

2e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Kidney Cancer, Version 4.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.

3e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Central Nervous System Cancer, Version 2.2022. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.

4e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Soft Tissue Sarcoma, Version 2.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.

5e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Uterine Neoplasms, Version 1.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.

6e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Vulvar Cancer, Version 1.2023. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2023. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed March 2023.

7e. Hochster HS, Hart LL, Ramanathan RK, et al. Safety and efficacy of oxaliplatin and fluoropyrimidine regimens with or without bevacizumab as first-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer: results of the TREE Study. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Jul 20;26(21):3523-9.

8e. Saltz LB, Clarke S, Díaz-Rubio E, et al. Bevacizumab in combination with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy as first-line therapy in metastatic colorectal cancer: a randomized phase III study. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Apr 20;26(12):2013-9.

9e. Loupakis F, Cremolini C, Masi G, et al. Initial therapy with FOLFOXIRI and bevacizumab for metastatic colorectal cancer. N Engl J Med. 2014 Oct 23;371(17):1609-18.

10e. Cremolini C, Loupakis F, Antoniotti C, et al. FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab versus FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab as first-line treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: updated overall survival and molecular subgroup analyses of the open-label, phase 3 TRIBE study. Lancet Oncol. 2015 Oct;16(13):1306-15.

11e. Cunningham D, Lang I, Marcuello E, et al. Bevacizumab plus capecitabine versus capecitabine alone in elderly patients with previously untreated metastatic colorectal cancer (AVEX): an open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2013 Oct;14(11):1077-1085.

12e. Kabbinavar FF, Schulz J, McCleod M, et al. Addition of bevacizumab to bolus fluorouracil and leucovorin in first-line metastatic colorectal cancer: results of a randomized phase II trial. J Clin Oncol. 2005 Jun 1;23(16):3697-705.
13e. Van Cutsem E, Köhne CH, Hitre E, et al. Cetuximab and Chemotherapy as Initial Treatment for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. N Engl J Med 2009; 360:1408-1417.
14e. Van Cutsem E, Köhne CH, Láng I, et al. Cetuximab plus irinotecan, fluorouracil, and leucovorin as first-line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer: updated analysis of overall survival according to tumor KRAS and BRAF mutation status. J Clin Oncol. 2011 May 20;29(15):2011-9.
15e. Qin S, Li J, Wang L, et al. Efficacy and Tolerability of First-Line Cetuximab Plus Leucovorin, Fluorouracil, and Oxaliplatin (FOLFOX-4) Versus FOLFOX-4 in Patients With RAS Wild-Type Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: The Open-Label, Randomized, Phase III TAILOR Trial [published online ahead of print, 2018 Sep 10]. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36(30):JCO2018783183. doi:10.1200/JCO.2018.78.3183
16e. Douillard JY, Oliner KS, Siena S, et al. Panitumumab-FOLFOX4 treatment and RAS mutations in colorectal cancer. N Engl J Med. 2013 Sep 12;369(11):1023-34.
17e. Douillard JY, Siena S, Cassidy J, et al. Final results from PRIME: randomized phase III study of panitumumab with FOLFOX4 for first-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer. Ann Oncol. 2014 Jul;25(7):1346-55.
18e. Köhne CH, Hofheinz R, Mineur L, et al. First-line panitumumab plus irinotecan/5-fluorouracil/leucovorin treatment in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol. 2012 Jan;138(1):65-72.
19e. Heinemann V, von Weikersthal LF, Decker T, et al. FOLFIRI plus cetuximab versus FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab as first-line treatment for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (FIRE-3): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2014 Sep;15(10):1065-75.
20e. Heinemann V, Modest DP, von Weikersthal LF, et al. Gender and tumor location as predictors for efficacy: Influence on endpoints in first-line treatment with FOLFIRI in combination with cetuximab or bevacizumab in the AIO KRK 0306 (FIRE3) trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2014 32:15_suppl, 3600-3600.
21e. Venook AP, Niedzwiecki D, Lenz HJ, et al. Effect of First-Line Chemotherapy Combined With Cetuximab or Bevacizumab on Overall Survival in Patients With KRAS Wild-Type Advanced or Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA. 2017;317(23):2392–2401. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.7105.
22e. Venook AP, Niedzwiecki D, Innocenti F, et al. Impact of primary (1º) tumor location on overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): Analysis of CALGB/SWOG 80405 (Alliance). J Clin Oncol 34, 2016 (suppl; abstr 3504).
23e. Schwartzberg LS, Rivera F, Karthaus M, et al. PEAK: a randomized, multicenter phase II study of panitumumab plus modified fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin (mFOLFOX6) or bevacizumab plus mFOLFOX6 in patients with previously untreated, unresectable, wild-type KRAS exon 2 metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2014 Jul 20;32(21):2240-7.

24e. Holch JW, Ricard I, Stintzing S, et al. The relevance of primary tumour location in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: A meta-analysis of first-line clinical trials. Eur J Cancer. 2017 Jan;70:87-98.

25e. Hecht JR, Cohn A, Dakhil S, et al. SPIRITT: A Randomized, Multicenter, Phase II Study of Panitumumab with FOLFIRI and Bevacizumab with FOLFIRI as Second-Line Treatment in Patients with Unresectable Wild Type KRAS Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. Clin Colorectal Cancer. 2015 Jun;14(2):72-80.

26e. Van Cutsem E, Peeters M, Siena S, et al. Open-label phase III trial of panitumumab plus best supportive care compared with best supportive care alone in patients with chemotherapy-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2007 May 1;25(13):1658-64.

27e. Amado RG, Wolf M, Peeters M, et al. Wild-type KRAS is required for panitumumab efficacy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Apr 1;26(10):1626-34.

28e. Kim TW, Elme A, Kusic Z, et al. A phase 3 trial evaluating panitumumab plus best supportive care vs best supportive care in chemorefractory wild-type KRAS or RAS metastatic colorectal cancer. Br J Cancer. 2016;115(10):1206–1214. doi:10.1038/bjc.2016.309

29e. Peeters M, Price TJ, Cervantes A, et al. Randomized phase III study of panitumumab with fluorouracil, leucovorin, and irinotecan (FOLFIRI) compared with FOLFIRI alone as second-line treatment in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2010 Nov 1;28(31):4706-13.

30e. Sobrero AF, Maurel J, Fehrenbacher L, et al. EPIC: phase III trial of cetuximab plus irinotecan after fluoropyrimidine and oxaliplatin failure in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2008 May 10;26(14):2311-9.

31e. Price TJ, Peeters M, Kim TW, et al. Panitumumab versus cetuximab in patients with chemotherapy-refractory wild-type KRAS exon 2 metastatic colorectal cancer (ASPECCT): a randomised, multicentre, open-label, non-inferiority phase 3 study. Lancet Oncol. 2014 May;15(6):569-79.

32e. Van Cutsem E, Tabernero J, Lakomy R, et al. Addition of aflibercept to fluorouracil, leucovorin, and irinotecan improves survival in a phase III randomized trial in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer previously treated with an oxaliplatin-based regimen. J Clin Oncol. 2012 Oct 1;30(28):3499-506.

33e. Tabernero J, Van Cutsem E, Lakomý R, et al. Aflibercept versus placebo in combination with fluorouracil, leucovorin and irinotecan in the treatment of previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer: prespecified subgroup analyses from the VELOUR trial. Eur J Cancer. 2014 Jan;50(2):320-31.

34e. Tabernero J, Yoshino T, Cohn AL, et al. Ramucirumab versus placebo in combination with second-line FOLFIRI in patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma that progressed during or after first-line therapy with bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, and a fluoropyrimidine (RAISE): a randomised, double-blind, multicentre, phase 3 study. Lancet Oncol. 2015 May;16(5):499-508.

35e. Le DT, Uram JN, Wang H, et al. PD-1 Blockade in Tumors with Mismatch-Repair Deficiency. N Engl J Med. 2015;372(26):2509–2520. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1500596.

36e. Overman MJ, McDermott R, Leach JL, et al. Nivolumab in patients with metastatic DNA mismatch repair-deficient or microsatellite instability-high colorectal cancer (CheckMate 142): an open-label, multicentre, phase 2 study [published correction appears in Lancet Oncol. 2017 Sep;18(9):e510]. Lancet Oncol. 2017;18(9):1182–1191. doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(17)30422-9.

37e. Hiret S, Borg C, Bertaut A, et al. Bevacizumab or cetuximab plus chemotherapy after progression with bevacizumab plus chemotherapy in patients with wtKRAS metastatic colorectal cancer: A randomized phase II study (Prodige 18 –UNICANCER GI). Journal of Clinical Oncology 2016 34:15_suppl, 3514-3514.

38e. Reck M, Rodríguez-Abreu D, Robinson AG, et al. Pembrolizumab versus Chemotherapy for PD-L1-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2016 Nov 10;375(19):1823-1833.

39e. Socinski MA, Jotte RM, Cappuzzo F, et al. Atezolizumab for First-Line Treatment of Metastatic Nonsquamous NSCLC. N Engl J Med. 2018 Jun 14;378(24):2288-2301.

40e. Gandhi L, Rodríguez-Abreu D, Gadgeel S, et al. Pembrolizumab plus Chemotherapy in Metastatic Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med 2018; 378:2078-2092.

41e. Fossella F, Pereira JR, von Pawel J, et al. Randomized, multinational, phase III study of docetaxel plus platinum combinations versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: the TAX 326 study group. J Clin Oncol. 2003 Aug 15;21(16):3016-24.

42e. Ohe Y, Ohashi Y, Kubota K, et al. Randomized phase III study of cisplatin plus irinotecan versus carboplatin plus paclitaxel, cisplatin plus gemcitabine, and cisplatin plus vinorelbine for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Four-Arm Cooperative Study in Japan. Ann Oncol. 2007 Feb;18(2):317-23

43e. Cardenal F, López-Cabrerizo MP, Antón A, et al. Randomized phase III study of gemcitabine-cisplatin versus etoposide-cisplatin in the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol. 1999 Jan;17(1):12-8.

44e. Patel JD, Socinski MA, Garon EB, et al. PointBreak: a randomized phase III study of pemetrexed plus carboplatin and bevacizumab followed by maintenance pemetrexed and bevacizumab versus paclitaxel plus carboplatin and bevacizumab followed by maintenance bevacizumab in patients with stage IIIB or IV nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2013;31(34):4349–4357. doi:10.1200/JCO.2012.47.9626

45e. Barlesi F, Scherpereel A, Rittmeyer A, et al. Randomized phase III trial of maintenance bevacizumab with or without pemetrexed after first-line induction with bevacizumab, cisplatin, and pemetrexed in advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer: AVAPERL (MO22089). J Clin Oncol. 2013 Aug 20;31(24):3004-11.

46e. Gridelli C, de Castro Carpeno J, Dingemans AC, et al. Safety and Efficacy of Bevacizumab Plus Standard-of-Care Treatment Beyond Disease Progression in Patients With Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: The AvaALL Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Oncol. 2018 Dec 1;4(12):e183486.

47e. Borghaei H, Paz-Ares L, Horn L, et al. Nivolumab versus Docetaxel in Advanced Nonsquamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2015;373(17):1627–1639. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1507643.

48e. Herbst RS, Baas P, Kim DW, et al. Pembrolizumab versus docetaxel for previously treated, PD-L1-positive, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (KEYNOTE-010): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet. 2016 Apr 9;387(10027):1540-50.

49e. Barlesi F, Park K, Ciardiello F, et al. Primary analysis from OAK, a randomized phase III study comparing atezolizumab with docetaxel in 2L/3L NSCLC. Annals of Oncology, Volume 27, Issue suppl_6, 1 October 2016, LBA44_PR.

50e. Garon EB, Ciuleanu TE, Arrieta O, et al. Ramucirumab plus docetaxel versus placebo plus docetaxel for second-line treatment of stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer after disease progression on platinum-based therapy (REVEL): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2014 Aug 23;384(9944):665-73

51e. Moore DH, Blessing JA, McQuellon RP, et al. Phase III study of cisplatin with or without paclitaxel in stage IVB, recurrent, or persistent squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix: a gynecologic oncology group study. J Clin Oncol. 2004 Aug 1;22(15):3113-9.

52e. Kitagawa R, Katsumata N, Shibata T, et al. Paclitaxel Plus Carboplatin Versus Paclitaxel Plus Cisplatin in Metastatic or Recurrent Cervical Cancer: The Open-Label Randomized Phase III Trial JCOG0505. J Clin Oncol. 2015 Jul 1;33(19):2129-35.

53e. Monk BJ, Sill MW, Burger RA, Gray HJ, Buekers TE, Roman LD. Phase II trial of bevacizumab in the treatment of persistent or recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix: a gynecologic oncology group study. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27(7):1069–1074. doi:10.1200/JCO.2008.18.9043.

54e. Chung HC, Schellens JHM, Delord JP, et al. Pembrolizumab treatment of advanced cervical cancer: Updated results from the phase 2 KEYNOTE-158 study. J Clin Oncol 36, 2018 (suppl; abstr 5522).

55e. Miller K, Wang M, Gralow J, et al. Paclitaxel plus Bevacizumab versus Paclitaxel Alone for Metastatic Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med 2007; 357:2666-2676.

56e. Miles DW, Chan A, Dirix LY, et al. Phase III study of bevacizumab plus docetaxel compared with placebo plus docetaxel for the first-line treatment of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative metastatic breast cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2010 Jul 10;28(20):3239-47.

57e. Nabholtz JM, Falkson C, Campos D, et al. Docetaxel and doxorubicin compared with doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide as first-line chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer: results of a randomized, multicenter, phase III trial. J Clin Oncol. 2003 Mar 15;21(6):968-75.

58e. Langley RE, Carmichael J, Jones AL, et al. Phase III trial of epirubicin plus paclitaxel compared with epirubicin plus cyclophosphamide as first-line chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer: United Kingdom National Cancer Research Institute trial AB01. J Clin Oncol. 2005 Nov 20;23(33):8322-30.

59e. Mavroudis D, Papakotoulas P, Ardavanis A, et al. Randomized phase III trial comparing docetaxel plus epirubicin versus docetaxel plus capecitabine as first-line treatment in women with advanced breast cancer. Ann Oncol. 2010 Jan;21(1):48-54.

60e. Albain KS, Nag SM, Calderillo-Ruiz G, et al. Gemcitabine plus Paclitaxel versus Paclitaxel monotherapy in patients with metastatic breast cancer and prior anthracycline treatment. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Aug 20;26(24):3950-7.

61e. Rugo HS, Barry WT, Moreno-Aspitia A, et al. Randomized Phase III Trial of Paclitaxel Once Per Week Compared With Nanoparticle Albumin-Bound Nab-Paclitaxel Once Per Week or Ixabepilone With Bevacizumab As First-Line Chemotherapy for Locally Recurrent or Metastatic Breast Cancer: CALGB 40502/NCCTG N063H (Alliance). J Clin Oncol. 2015;33(21):2361–2369. Lancet. 2007 Dec 22;370(9605):2103-11.

62e. Rini BI, Halabi S, Rosenberg JE, et al. Phase III trial of bevacizumab plus interferon alfa versus interferon alfa monotherapy in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma: final results of CALGB 90206. J Clin Oncol. 2010;28(13):2137–2143.

63e. Sternberg CN, Davis ID, Mardiak J, et al. Pazopanib in locally advanced or metastatic renal cell carcinoma: results of a randomized phase III trial. J Clin Oncol. 2010 Feb 20;28(6):1061-8.

64e. Sternberg CN, Hawkins RE, Wagstaff J, et al. A randomised, double-blind phase III study of pazopanib in patients with advanced and/or metastatic renal cell carcinoma: final overall survival results and safety update. Eur J Cancer. 2013 Apr;49(6):1287-96.

65e. Motzer RJ, Hutson TE, Tomczak P, et al. Sunitinib versus interferon alfa in metastatic renal-cell carcinoma. N Engl J Med. 2007 Jan 11;356(2):115-24.

66e. Motzer RJ, Tannir NM, McDermott DF, et al. Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab versus Sunitinib in Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma. N Engl J Med. 2018;378(14):1277–1290.

67e. Hammers HJ, Plimack ER1, Infante JR, et al. Safety and Efficacy of Nivolumab in Combination With Ipilimumab in Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma: The CheckMate 016 Study. J Clin Oncol. 2017 Dec 1;35(34):3851-3858.

68e. Hudes G, Carducci M, Tomczak P, et al. Temsirolimus, interferon alfa, or both for advanced renal-cell carcinoma. N Engl J Med. 2007 May 31;356(22):2271-81.

69e. Choueiri TK, Halabi S, Sanford BL, et al. Cabozantinib Versus Sunitinib As Initial Targeted Therapy for Patients With Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma of Poor or Intermediate Risk: The Alliance A031203 CABOSUN Trial. J Clin Oncol. 2016;35(6):591–597.

70e. Irshad T, Olencki T, Zynger DL, et al. Bevacizumab in metastatic papillary renal cell carcinoma (PRCC). Journal of Clinical Oncology 2011 29:15_suppl, e15158-e15158.

71e. Voss MH, Molina AM, Chen YB, et al. Phase II Trial and Correlative Genomic Analysis of Everolimus Plus Bevacizumab in Advanced Non-Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma. J Clin Oncol. 2016;34(32):3846–3853.

72e. Lee JL, Ahn JH, Lim HY, et al. Multicenter phase II study of sunitinib in patients with non-clear cell renal cell carcinoma. Ann Oncol. 2012 Aug;23(8):2108-14.

73e. Armstrong AJ, Halabi S, Eisen T, et al. Everolimus versus sunitinib for patients with metastatic non-clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ASPEN): a multicentre, open-label, randomised phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2016 Mar;17(3):378-88.

74e. Srinivasan, R, Gurram S, Al Harthy M,. et al. Results from a phase II study of bevacizumab and erlotinib in subjects with advanced hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell cancer (HLRCC) or sporadic papillary renal cell cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2020;38(15_suppl):5004-5004.

75e. Dutcher JP, de Souza P, McDermott D, et al. Effect of temsirolimus versus interferon-alpha on outcome of patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma of different tumor histologies. Med Oncol. 2009;26(2):202-9.

76e. Norden AD, Young GS, Setayesh K, et al. Bevacizumab for recurrent malignant gliomas: efficacy, toxicity, and patterns of recurrence. Neurology. 2008 Mar 4;70(10):779-87.

77e. Chamberlain MC, Johnston S. Bevacizumab for recurrent alkylator-refractory anaplastic oligodendroglioma. Cancer. 2009 Apr 15;115(8):1734-43

78e. Chamberlain MC, Johnston S. Salvage chemotherapy with bevacizumab for recurrent alkylator-refractory anaplastic astrocytoma. J Neurooncol. 2009 Feb;91(3):359-67.

79e. Taillibert S, Vincent LA, Granger B, et al. Bevacizumab and irinotecan for recurrent oligodendroglial tumors. Neurology. 2009 May 5;72(18):1601-6.

80e. Vredenburgh JJ, Desjardins A, Herndon JE 2nd, et al. Phase II trial of bevacizumab and irinotecan in recurrent malignant glioma. Clin Cancer Res. 2007 Feb 15;13(4):1253-9.

81e. Soffietti R, Rudà R, Trevisan E, et al. Phase II study of bevacizumab and nitrosourea in patients with recurrent malignant glioma: A multicenter Italian study. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2009 27:15S, 2012-2012.

82e. Yung WK, Prados MD, Yaya-Tur R, et al. Multicenter phase II trial of temozolomide in patients with anaplastic astrocytoma or anaplastic oligoastrocytoma at first relapse. Temodal Brain Tumor Group. J Clin Oncol. 1999 Sep;17(9):2762-71.

83e. Prados M, Rodriguez L, Chamberlain M, et al. Treatment of recurrent gliomas with 1,3-bis(2-chloroethyl)-1-nitrosourea and alpha-difluoromethylornithine. Neurosurgery. 1989 Jun;24(6):806-9.

84e. Soffietti R, Rudà R, Bradac GB, Schiffer D. PCV chemotherapy for recurrent oligodendrogliomas and oligoastrocytomas. Neurosurgery. 1998 Nov;43(5):1066-73.

85e. Taal W, Oosterkamp HM, Walenkamp AM, et al. Single-agent bevacizumab or lomustine versus a combination of bevacizumab plus lomustine in patients with recurrent glioblastoma (BELOB trial): a randomised controlled phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2014 Aug;15(9):943-53.

86e. Kreisl TN, Kim L, Moore K, et al. Phase II trial of single-agent bevacizumab followed by bevacizumab plus irinotecan at tumor progression in recurrent glioblastoma. J Clin Oncol. 2008;27(5):740–745.

87e. Vredenburgh JJ, Desjardins A, Herndon JE 2nd, et al. Bevacizumab plus irinotecan in recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. J Clin Oncol. 2007 Oct 20;25(30):4722-9.

88e. Yung WK, Albright RE, Olson J, et al. A phase II study of temozolomide vs. procarbazine in patients with glioblastoma multiforme at first relapse. Br J Cancer. 2000;83(5):588–593.

89e. Weller M, Tabatabai G, Kästner B, et al. MGMT Promoter Methylation Is a Strong Prognostic Biomarker for Benefit from Dose-Intensified Temozolomide Rechallenge in Progressive Glioblastoma: The DIRECTOR Trial. Clin Cancer Res. 2015 May 1;21(9):2057-64

90e. Perry JR, Bélanger K, Mason WP, et al. Phase II trial of continuous dose-intense temozolomide in recurrent malignant glioma: RESCUE study. J Clin Oncol. 2010 Apr 20;28(12):2051-7.

91e. Brandes AA, Tosoni A, Amistà P, et al. How effective is BCNU in recurrent glioblastoma in the modern era? A phase II trial. Neurology. 2004 Oct 12;63(7):1281-4.

92e. Carvalho BF, Fernandes AC, Almeida DS, et al. Second-Line Chemotherapy in Recurrent Glioblastoma: A 2-Cohort Study. Oncol Res Treat. 2015;38(7-8):348-54.

93e. Schmidt F, Fischer J, Herrlinger U, et al. PCV chemotherapy for recurrent glioblastoma. Neurology. 2006 Feb 28;66(4):587-9.

94e. Green RM, Cloughesy TF, Stupp R, et al. Bevacizumab for recurrent ependymoma. Neurology. 2009;73(20):1677–1680.

95e. Brandes AA, Cavallo G, Reni M, et al. A multicenter retrospective study of chemotherapy for recurrent intracranial ependymal tumors in adults by the Gruppo Italiano Cooperativo di Neuro-Oncologia. Cancer. 2005 Jul 1;104(1):143-8.

96e. Kaley T, Nolan C, Carver A, Omuro A. Bevacizumab for acute neurologic deterioration in patients with glioblastoma. CNS Oncol. 2013 Sep;2(5):413-8.

97e. Levin VA, Bidaut L, Hou P, et al. Randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial of bevacizumab therapy for radiation necrosis of the central nervous system [published correction appears in Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2012 Sep 1;84(1):6. Grewal, Jai [added]]. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2011;79(5):1487–1495.

98e. Xu Y, Rong X, Hu W, et al. Bevacizumab Monotherapy Reduces Radiation-induced Brain Necrosis in Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2018 Aug 1;101(5):1087-1095.

99e. Burger RA, Sill MW, Monk BJ, et al. Phase II trial of bevacizumab in persistent or recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer or primary peritoneal cancer: a Gynecologic Oncology Group Study. J Clin Oncol. 2007 Nov 20;25(33):5165-71.

100e. Gordon AN, Tonda M, Sun S, et al. Long-term survival advantage for women treated with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin compared with topotecan in a phase 3 randomized study of recurrent and refractory epithelial ovarian cancer. Gynecol Oncol. 2004 Oct;95(1):1-8.

101e. Aghajanian C, Goff B, Nycum LR, Wang YV, Husain A, Blank SV. Final overall survival and safety analysis of OCEANS, a phase 3 trial of chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab in patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer. Gynecol Oncol. 2015;139(1):10–16.

102e. Pujade-Lauraine E, Wagner U, Aavall-Lundqvist E, et al. Pegylated liposomal Doxorubicin and Carboplatin compared with Paclitaxel and Carboplatin for patients with platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer in late relapse. J Clin Oncol. 2010 Jul 10;28(20):3323-9.

103e. Rose PG, Blessing JA, Ball HG, et al. A phase II study of docetaxel in paclitaxel-resistant ovarian and peritoneal carcinoma: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. Gynecol Oncol. 2003 Feb;88(2):130-5.

104e. Rose PG, Blessing JA, Mayer AR, Homesley HD. Prolonged oral etoposide as second-line therapy for platinum-resistant and platinum-sensitive ovarian carcinoma: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. J Clin Oncol. 1998 Feb;16(2):405-10.

105e. Sehouli J, Stengel D, Harter P, et al. Topotecan Weekly Versus Conventional 5-Day Schedule in Patients With Platinum-Resistant Ovarian Cancer: a randomized multicenter phase II trial of the

North-Eastern German Society of Gynecological Oncology Ovarian Cancer Study Group. J Clin Oncol. 2011 Jan 10;29(2):242-8.

106e. Ferriss JS, Java JJ, Bookman MA, et al. Ascites predicts treatment benefit of bevacizumab in front-line therapy of advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube and peritoneal cancers: an NRG Oncology/GOG study. Gynecol Oncol. 2015;139(1):17–22.

107e. Perren TJ, Swart AM, Pfisterer J, et al. A phase 3 trial of bevacizumab in ovarian cancer. N Engl J Med. 2011 Dec 29;365(26):2484-96.

108e. Oza AM, Cook AD, Pfisterer J, et al. Standard chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab for women with newly diagnosed ovarian cancer (ICON7): overall survival results of a phase 3 randomised trial. Lancet Oncol. 2015;16(8):928–936.

109e. Armstrong DK, Bundy B, Wenzel L, et al. Intraperitoneal cisplatin and paclitaxel in ovarian cancer. N Engl J Med. 2006 Jan 5;354(1):34-43.

110e. Ozols RF, Bundy BN, Greer BE, et al. Phase III trial of carboplatin and paclitaxel compared with cisplatin and paclitaxel in patients with optimally resected stage III ovarian cancer: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. J Clin Oncol. 2003 Sep 1;21(17):3194-200.

111e. Pignata S, Scambia G, Ferrandina G, et al. Carboplatin plus paclitaxel versus carboplatin plus pegylated liposomal doxorubicin as first-line treatment for patients with ovarian cancer: the MITO-2 randomized phase III trial. J Clin Oncol. 2011 Sep 20;29(27):3628-35.

112e. Vasey PA, Jayson GC, Gordon A, et al. Phase III randomized trial of docetaxel-carboplatin versus paclitaxel-carboplatin as first-line chemotherapy for ovarian carcinoma. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2004 Nov 17;96(22):1682-91.

113e. Garcia YG, De Juan A, Mendiola C, et al. Phase II randomized trial of neoadjuvant (NA) chemotherapy (CT) with or without bevacizumab (Bev) in advanced epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) (GEICO 1205/NOVA TRIAL). Journal of Clinical Oncology 2017 35:15_suppl, 5508-5508.

114e. Vergote I, Tropé CG, Amant F, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy or primary surgery in stage IIIC or IV ovarian cancer. N Engl J Med. 2010 Sep 2;363(10):943-53.

115e. Onda T, Satoh T, Saito T, et al. Comparison of treatment invasiveness between upfront debulking surgery versus interval debulking surgery following neoadjuvant chemotherapy for stage III/IV ovarian, tubal, and peritoneal cancers in a phase III randomised trial: Japan Clinical Oncology Group Study JCOG0602. Eur J Cancer. 2016 Sep;64:22-31.

116e. Tao X, Sood AK, Deavers MT, et al. Anti-angiogenesis therapy with bevacizumab for patients with ovarian granulosa cell tumors. Gynecol Oncol. 2009;114(3):431–436.

117e. Brown J, Brady WE, Schink J, et al. Efficacy and safety of bevacizumab in recurrent sex cord-stromal ovarian tumors: results of a phase 2 trial of the Gynecologic Oncology Group. Cancer. 2013;120(3):344–351.

118e. Fishman A, Kudelka AP, Tresukosol D, et al. Leuprolide acetate for treating refractory or persistent ovarian granulosa cell tumor. J Reprod Med. 1996 Jun;41(6):393-6.

119e. Penel N, Bui BN, Bay JO, Cupissol D, et al. Phase II trial of weekly paclitaxel for unresectable angiosarcoma: the ANGIOTAX Study. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Nov 10;26(32):5269-74.

120e. van Hoesel QG, Verweij J, Catimel G, et al. Phase II study with Docetaxel (Taxotere®) in advanced soft tissue sarcomas of the adult. Ann Oncol. 1994 Jul;5(6):539-42.
121e. Maki RG, D'Adamo DR, Keohan ML, et al. Phase II study of sorafenib in patients with metastatic or recurrent sarcomas. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27(19):3133–3140.
122e. George S, Merriam P, Maki RG, et al. Multicenter phase II trial of sunitinib in the treatment of nongastrointestinal stromal tumor sarcomas. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27(19):3154–3160.
123e. Park MS, Patel SR, Ludwig JA, et al. Activity of temozolomide and bevacizumab in the treatment of locally advanced, recurrent, and metastatic hemangiopericytoma and malignant solitary fibrous tumor. Cancer. 2011;117(21):4939–4947.
124e. Stacchiotti S, Negri T, Libertini M, et al. Sunitinib malate in solitary fibrous tumor (SFT). Ann Oncol. 2012 Dec;23(12):3171-9.
125e. Valentin T, Fournier C, Penel N, et al. Sorafenib in patients with progressive malignant solitary fibrous tumors: a subgroup analysis from a phase II study of the French Sarcoma Group (GSF/GETO). Invest New Drugs. 2013 Dec;31(6):1626-7
126e. Ebata T, Shimoi T, Bun S, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Pazopanib for Recurrent or Metastatic Solitary Fibrous Tumor. Oncology. 2018;94(6):340-344.
127e. Rose PG, Ali S, Moslemi-Kebria M, Simpkins F. Paclitaxel, Carboplatin, and Bevacizumab in Advanced and Recurrent Endometrial Carcinoma. Int J Gynecol Cancer. 2017 Mar;27(3):452-458.
128e. Miller, D. et al. 1.Late-Breaking Abstract 1: Randomized phase III noninferiority trial of first line chemotherapy for metastatic or recurrent endometrial carcinoma: A Gynecologic Oncology Group study. Gynecologic Oncology, Volume 125, Issue 3, 771.
129e. Fleming GF, Brunetto VL, Cella D, et al. Phase III trial of doxorubicin plus cisplatin with or without paclitaxel plus filgrastim in advanced endometrial carcinoma: a Gynecologic Oncology Group Study. J Clin Oncol. 2004 Jun 1;22(11):2159-66.
130e. Aghajanian C, Sill MW, Darcy KM, et al. Phase II trial of bevacizumab in recurrent or persistent endometrial cancer: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. J Clin Oncol. 2011;29(16):2259–2265.
131e. Lincoln S, Blessing JA, Lee RB, Rocereto TF. Activity of paclitaxel as second-line chemotherapy in endometrial carcinoma: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. Gynecol Oncol. 2003 Mar;88(3):277-81.
132e. Muggia FM, Blessing JA, Sorosky J, Reid GC. Phase II trial of the pegylated liposomal doxorubicin in previously treated metastatic endometrial cancer: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. J Clin Oncol. 2002 May 1;20(9):2360-4.
133e. Oza AM, Elit L, Tsao MS, et al. Phase II study of temsirolimus in women with recurrent or metastatic endometrial cancer: a trial of the NCIC Clinical Trials Group. J Clin Oncol. 2011;29(24):3278–3285.
134e. Zalcman G, Mazieres J, Margery J, et al. Bevacizumab for newly diagnosed pleural mesothelioma in the Mesothelioma Avastin Cisplatin Pemetrexed Study (MAPS): a randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2016 Apr 2;387(10026):1405-1414.

135e. Vogelzang NJ, Rusthoven JJ, Symanowski J, et al. Phase III study of pemetrexed in combination with cisplatin versus cisplatin alone in patients with malignant pleural mesothelioma. J Clin Oncol. 2003 Jul 15;21(14):2636-44.

136e. Castagneto B, Botta M, Aitini E, et al. Phase II study of pemetrexed in combination with carboplatin in patients with malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM). Ann Oncol. 2008 Feb;19(2):370-3.

137e. Uldrick TS, Wyvill KM, Kumar P, et al. Phase II study of bevacizumab in patients with HIV-associated Kaposi's sarcoma receiving antiretroviral therapy. J Clin Oncol. 2012;30(13):1476–1483.

138e. Fortino S, Santoro M, Luliano E, et al. Treatment of Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS) with nab-paclitaxel. Annals of Oncology, Volume 27, Issue suppl_4, 21 September 2016, Page iv124.

139e. Polizzotto MN, Uldrick TS, Wyvill KM, et al. Pomalidomide for Symptomatic Kaposi's Sarcoma in People With and Without HIV Infection: A Phase I/II Study. J Clin Oncol. 2016;34(34):4125–4131.

140e. Northfelt DW, Dezube BJ, Thommes JA, et al. Efficacy of pegylated-liposomal doxorubicin in the treatment of AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma after failure of standard chemotherapy. J Clin Oncol. 1997 Feb;15(2):653-9.

141e. Stebbing J, Wildfire A, Portsmouth S, et al. Paclitaxel for anthracycline-resistant AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma: clinical and angiogenic correlations. Ann Oncol. 2003 Nov;14(11):1660-6.

142e. Evans SR, Krown SE, Testa MA, et al. Phase II evaluation of low-dose oral etoposide for the treatment of relapsed or progressive AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma: an AIDS Clinical Trials Group clinical study. J Clin Oncol. 2002 Aug 1;20(15):3236-41.

143e. Busakhala NW, Waako PJ, Strother MR, et al. Randomized Phase IIA Trial of Gemcitabine Compared With Bleomycin Plus Vincristine for Treatment of Kaposi's Sarcoma in Patients on Combination Antiretroviral Therapy in Western Kenya. J Glob Oncol. 2018;4:1–9.

144e. Koon HB, Krown SE, Lee JY, et al. Phase II trial of imatinib in AIDS-associated Kaposi's sarcoma: AIDS Malignancy Consortium Protocol 042. J Clin Oncol. 2013;32(5):402–408.

145e. Shepherd FA, Beaulieu R, Gelmon K, et al. Prospective randomized trial of two dose levels of interferon alfa with zidovudine for the treatment of Kaposi's sarcoma associated with human immunodeficiency virus infection: a Canadian HIV Clinical Trials Network study. J Clin Oncol. 1998 May;16(5):1736-42.

146e. Little RF, Wyvill KM, Pluda JM, et al. Activity of thalidomide in AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma. J Clin Oncol. 2000 Jul;18(13):2593-602.

147e. Nasti G, Errante D, Talamini R, et al. Vinorelbine is an effective and safe drug for AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma: results of a phase II study. J Clin Oncol. 2000 Apr;18(7):1550-7.

148e. Franceschi E, Lamberti G, Visani M, et al. Temozolomide rechallenge in recurrent glioblastoma: when is it useful? Future Oncol. 2018 May;14(11):1063-1069.

149e. Lou E, Sumrall AL, Turner S, et al. Bevacizumab therapy for adults with recurrent/progressive meningioma: a retrospective series. J Neurooncol. 2012;109(1):63–70.

150e. Nayak L, Iwamoto FM, et al. Atypical and anaplastic meningiomas treated with bevacizumab. J Neurooncol. 2012 Aug;109(1):187-93.

151e. Pfisterer J, Shannon CM, Baumann K, et al. Bevacizumab and platinum-based combinations for recurrent ovarian cancer: a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2020 May;21(5):699-709. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(20)30142-X.

152e. Barber EL, Zsiros E, Lurain JR, Rademaker A, Schink JC, Neubauer NL. The combination of intravenous bevacizumab and metronomic oral cyclophosphamide is an effective regimen for platinum-resistant recurrent ovarian cancer. J Gynecol Oncol. 2013;24(3):258–264.

153e. Garcia AA, Hirte H, Fleming G, et al. Phase II clinical trial of bevacizumab and low-dose metronomic oral cyclophosphamide in recurrent ovarian cancer: a trial of the California, Chicago, and Princess Margaret Hospital phase II consortia. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Jan 1;26(1):76-82.

154e. Takayoshi K, Kusaba H, Uenomachi M, et al. Suggestion of added value by bevacizumab to chemotherapy in patients with unresectable or recurrent small bowel cancer. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol. 2017 Aug;80(2):333-342. doi: 10.1007/s00280-017-3371-0.

155e. Gulhati P, Raghav K, Shroff RT, et al. Bevacizumab combined with capecitabine and oxaliplatin in patients with advanced adenocarcinoma of the small bowel or ampulla of vater: A single-center, open-label, phase 2 study. Cancer. 2017;123(6):1011–1017. doi:10.1002/cncr.30445.

156e. Overman MJ, Varadhachary GR, Kopetz S, et al. Phase II study of capecitabine and oxaliplatin for advanced adenocarcinoma of the small bowel and ampulla of Vater. J Clin Oncol. 2009 Jun 1;27(16):2598-603. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2008.19.7145.

157e. Xiang XJ, Liu YW, Zhang L, et al. A phase II study of modified FOLFOX as first-line chemotherapy in advanced small bowel adenocarcinoma. Anticancer Drugs. 2012 Jun;23(5):561-6. doi: 10.1097/CAD.0b013e328350dd0d.

158e. Horimatsu T, Nakayama N, Moriwaki T, et al. A phase II study of 5-fluorouracil/L-leucovorin/oxaliplatin (mFOLFOX6) in Japanese patients with metastatic or unresectable small bowel adenocarcinoma. Int J Clin Oncol. 2017;22(5):905–912. doi:10.1007/s10147-017-1138-6.

159e. Rini BI, Plimack ER, Stus V, et al. Pembrolizumab plus Axitinib versus Sunitinib for Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma. N Engl J Med. 2019 Mar 21;380(12):1116-1127. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1816714.

160e. Motzer RJ, Penkov K, Haanen J, et al. Avelumab plus Axitinib versus Sunitinib for Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma. N Engl J Med. 2019;380(12):1103–1115. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1816047.

161e. Finn RS, Qin S, Ikeda M, et al. Atezolizumab plus Bevacizumab in Unresectable Hepatocellular Carcinoma. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(20):1894-1905. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1915745.

162e. Saito H, Fukuhara T, Furuya N, et al. Erlotinib plus bevacizumab versus erlotinib alone in patients with EGFR-positive advanced non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (NEJ026): interim analysis of an open-label, randomised, multicentre, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2019 May;20(5):625-635. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30035-X.

163e. Mirza MR, Åvall Lundqvist E, Birrer MJ, et al. Niraparib plus bevacizumab versus niraparib alone for platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer (NSGO-AVANOVA2/ENGOT-ov24): a

randomised, phase 2, superiority trial. Lancet Oncol. 2019 Oct;20(10):1409-1419. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30515-7.

164e. Spigel D et al. IMpower110: Interim OS Analysis of a Phase III Study of Atezolizumab (atezo) vs Platinum-Based Chemotherapy (chemo) as 1L Treatment (tx) in PD-L1–selected NSCLC [ESMO 2019 Abstract LBA78].

165e. Blank CU, Bono P, Larkin JMG, et al. Safety and efficacy of everolimus in patients with non-clear cell renal cell carcinoma refractory to VEGF-targeted therapy: Subgroup analysis of REACT [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2012; 30 (5_suppl):Abstract 402.

166e. Desjardins A, Reardon DA, Coan A, et al. Bevacizumab and daily temozolomide for recurrent glioblastoma. Cancer. 2012 Mar 1;118(5):1302-12. doi: 10.1002/cncr.26381. Epub 2011 Jul 26.

167e. Badruddoja MA, Pazzi M, Sanan A, et al. Phase II study of bi-weekly temozolomide plus bevacizumab for adult patients with recurrent glioblastoma. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol. 2017 Oct;80(4):715-721. doi: 10.1007/s00280-017-3405-7. Epub 2017 Aug 14.

168e. Lombardi G, De Salvo GL, Brandes AA, et al. Regorafenib compared with lomustine in patients with relapsed glioblastoma (REGOMA): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, controlled, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2019 Jan;20(1):110-119. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(18)30675-2.

169e. Sezer A, Kilickap S, Gümüş M, et al. Cemiplimab monotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer with PD-L1 of at least 50%: a multicentre, open-label, global, phase 3, randomised, controlled trial. Lancet. 2021 Feb 13;397(10274):592-604.

170e. Pfeiffer P, Yilmaz M, Möller S, et al. TAS-102 with or without bevacizumab in patients with chemorefractory metastatic colorectal cancer: an investigator-initiated, open-label, randomised, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2020 Mar;21(3):412-420. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30827-7.

171e. van der Graaf WT, Blay JY, Chawla SP, et al. Pazopanib for metastatic soft-tissue sarcoma (PALETTE): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2012 May 19;379(9829):1879-86. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60651-5.

172e. McDermott DF, Lee JL, Ziobro M, et al. Open-Label, Single-Arm, Phase II Study of Pembrolizumab Monotherapy as First-Line Therapy in Patients With Advanced Non-Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma. J Clin Oncol. 2021 Mar 20;39(9):1029-1039. doi: 10.1200/JCO.20.02365.

173e. Koshkin VS, Barata PC, Zhang T, et al. Clinical activity of nivolumab in patients with non-clear cell renal cell carcinoma. J Immunother Cancer. 2018;6(1):9. Published 2018 Jan 29. doi:10.1186/s40425-018-0319-9.

174e. Jung KS, Lee SJ, Park SH, et al. Pazopanib for the Treatment of Non-clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma: A Single-Arm, Open-Label, Multicenter, Phase II Study. Cancer Res Treat. 2018;50(2):488-494. doi:10.4143/crt.2016.584.

175e. Park I, Lee SH, Lee JL. A Multicenter Phase II Trial of Axitinib in Patients With Recurrent or Metastatic Non-clear-cell Renal Cell Carcinoma Who Had Failed Prior Treatment With Temsirolimus. Clin Genitourin Cancer. 2018 Oct;16(5):e997-e1002. doi: 10.1016/j.clgc.2018.05.011.

176e. Cannistra SA, Matulonis UA, Penson RT, et al. Phase II study of bevacizumab in patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer or peritoneal serous cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2007 Nov

20;25(33):5180-6. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2007.12.0782. Erratum in: J Clin Oncol. 2008 Apr 1;26(10):1773.

177e. Colombo N, Dubot C, Lorusso D, et al. Pembrolizumab for Persistent, Recurrent, or Metastatic Cervical Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2021 Sep 18. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2112435.

178e. Baas P, Scherpereel A, Nowak AK, et al. First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab in unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma (CheckMate 743): a multicentre, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2021 Jan 30;397(10272):375-386. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32714-8. Epub 2021 Jan 21. Erratum in: Lancet. 2021 Feb 20;397(10275):670.

179e. Raghav KPS, Overman MJ, Liu S, et al. A phase II trial of atezolizumab and bevacizumab in patients with relapsed/refractory and unresectable malignant peritoneal mesothelioma.. J Clin Oncol 2020;38:9013-9013.

180e. Nakagawa K, Garon EB, Seto T, et al. Ramucirumab plus erlotinib in patients with untreated, EGFR-mutated, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (RELAY): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2019 Dec;20(12):1655-1669. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30634-5. Epub 2019 Oct 4.

181e. Soria JC, Ohe Y, Vansteenkiste J, et al. Osimertinib in Untreated EGFR-Mutated Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2018 Jan 11;378(2):113-125. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1713137.

182e. Pfisterer J, Plante M, Vergote I, et al. Gemcitabine plus carboplatin significantly improves PFS and response rate without worsening quality of life for patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer. J Clin Oncol 2006;24:4699-4707.

183e. Fennell DA, Ewings S, Ottensmeier C, et al. Nivolumab versus placebo in patients with relapsed malignant mesothelioma (CONFIRM): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2021; 22:1530.

184e. Brada M, Stenning S, Gabe R, et al. Temozolomide versus procarbazine, lomustine, and vincristine in recurrent high-grade glioma. J Clin Oncol. 2010 Oct 20;28(30):4601-8.

185e. Grill J, Massimino M, Bouffet E, et al. Phase II, Open-Label, Randomized, Multicenter Trial (HERBY) of Bevacizumab in Pediatric Patients With Newly Diagnosed High-Grade Glioma. J Clin Oncol. 2018 Apr 1;36(10):951-958.

186e. Johnson ML, Cho BC, Luft A, et al; POSEIDON investigators. Durvalumab With or Without Tremelimumab in Combination With Chemotherapy as First-Line Therapy for Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: The Phase III POSEIDON Study. J Clin Oncol. 2022 Nov 3:JCO2200975. doi: 10.1200/JCO.22.00975.

187e. Gogishvili M, Melkadze T, Makharadze T, et al. LBA51 EMPOWER-Lung 3: Cemiplimab in combination with platinum doublet chemotherapy for first-line (1L) treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Annals of Oncology, ISSN: 0923-7534, Vol: 32, SUPPLEMENT 5, S1328, SEPTEMBER 01, 2021. DOI10.1016/j.annonc.2021.08.2130.

188e. Abou-Alfa GK, Lau G, Kudo M, et al. Tremelimumab plus durvalumab in unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma. NEJM Evid 2022;1:EVIDoa2100070.

189e. Magellan Health, Magellan Rx Management. Bevacizumab Clinical Literature Review Analysis. Last updated March 2023. Accessed March 2023.

## Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|---|---|
| C17.0 | Malignant neoplasm duodenum |
| C17.1 | Malignant neoplasm jejunum |
| C17.2 | Malignant neoplasm ileum |
| C17.3 | Meckel's diverticulum, malignant |
| C17.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of small intestines |
| C17.9 | Malignant neoplasm of small intestine, unspecified |
| C18.0 | Malignant neoplasm of cecum |
| C18.2 | Malignant neoplasm of ascending colon |
| C18.3 | Malignant neoplasm of hepatic flexure |
| C18.4 | Malignant neoplasm of transverse colon |
| C18.5 | Malignant neoplasm of splenic flexure |
| C18.6 | Malignant neoplasm of descending colon |
| C18.7 | Malignant neoplasm of sigmoid colon |
| C18.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of large intestines |
| C18.9 | Malignant neoplasm of colon, unspecified |
| C19 | Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction |
| C20 | Malignant neoplasm of rectum |
| C21.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of rectum, anus and anal canal |
| C22.0 | Liver cell carcinoma |
| C22.3 | Angiosarcoma of the liver |
| C22.8 | Malignant neoplasm of liver, primary, unspecified as to type |
| C22.9 | Malignant neoplasm of liver, not specified as primary or secondary |
| C33 | Malignant neoplasm of trachea |
| C34.00 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified main bronchus |
| C34.01 | Malignant neoplasm of right main bronchus |
| 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 |

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|---|---|
| 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 or 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 |
| C45.0 | Mesothelioma of pleura |
| C45.1 | Mesothelioma of peritoneum |
| C48.0 | Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum |
| C48.1 | Malignant neoplasm of specified parts of peritoneum |
| C48.2 | Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum, unspecified |
| C48.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of retroperitoneum and peritoneum |
| C49.0 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of head, face and neck |
| C49.10 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of unspecified upper limb, including shoulder |
| C49.11 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of right upper limb including shoulder |
| C49.12 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of left upper limb, including shoulder |
| C49.20 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of unspecified lower limb, including hip |
| C49.21 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of right lower limb, including hip |
| C49.22 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of left lower limb, including hip |
| C49.3 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of thorax |
| C49.4 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of abdomen |
| C49.5 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of pelvis |
| C49.6 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue of trunk, unspecified |
| C49.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of connective and soft tissue |
| C49.9 | Malignant neoplasm of connective and soft tissue, unspecified |
| C53.0 | Malignant neoplasm of endocervix |
| C53.1 | Malignant neoplasm of exocervix |
| C53.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of cervix uteri |
| C53.9 | Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri, unspecified |
| C54.0 | Malignant neoplasm of isthmus uteri |
| C54.1 | Malignant neoplasm of endometrium |
| C54.2 | Malignant neoplasm of myometrium |

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|---|---|
| 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 |
| C56.1 | Malignant neoplasm of right ovary |
| C56.2 | Malignant neoplasm of left ovary |
| C56.3 | Malignant neoplasm of bilateral ovaries |
| C56.9 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified ovary |
| C57.00 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified fallopian tube |
| C57.01 | Malignant neoplasm of right fallopian tube |
| C57.02 | Malignant neoplasm of left fallopian tube |
| C57.10 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified broad ligament |
| C57.11 | Malignant neoplasm of right broad ligament |
| C57.12 | Malignant neoplasm of left broad ligament |
| C57.20 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified round ligament |
| C57.21 | Malignant neoplasm of right round ligament |
| C57.22 | Malignant neoplasm of left round ligament |
| C57.3 | Malignant neoplasm of parametrium |
| C57.4 | Malignant neoplasm of uterine adnexa, unspecified |
| C57.7 | Malignant neoplasm of other specified female genital organs |
| C57.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of female genital organs |
| C57.9 | Malignant neoplasm of female genital organ, unspecified |
| C64.1 | Malignant neoplasm of right kidney, except renal pelvis |
| C64.2 | Malignant neoplasm of left kidney, except renal pelvis |
| C64.9 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified kidney, except renal pelvis |
| C65.1 | Malignant neoplasm of right renal pelvis |
| C65.2 | Malignant neoplasm of left renal pelvis |
| C65.9 | Malignant neoplasm of unspecified renal pelvis |
| C70.9 | Malignant neoplasm of meninges, unspecified |
| C71.0 | Malignant neoplasm of cerebrum, except lobes and ventricles |
| C71.1 | Malignant neoplasm of frontal lobe |
| C71.2 | Malignant neoplasm of temporal lobe |
| C71.3 | Malignant neoplasm of parietal lobe |
| C71.4 | Malignant neoplasm of occipital lobe |

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|---|---|
| C71.5 | Malignant neoplasm of cerebral ventricle |
| C71.6 | Malignant neoplasm of cerebellum |
| C71.7 | Malignant neoplasm of brain stem |
| C71.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of brain |
| C71.9 | Malignant neoplasm of brain, unspecified |
| C72.0 | Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord |
| C72.9 | Malignant neoplasm of central nervous system, unspecified |
| C78.00 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of unspecified lung |
| C78.01 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of right lung |
| C78.02 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of left lung |
| C78.6 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum |
| C78.7 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile duct |
| C79.31 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of brain |
| C83.30 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma unspecified site |
| C83.39 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C83.80 | Other non-follicular lymphoma unspecified site |
| C83.89 | Other non-follicular lymphoma extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C85.89 | Other specified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| C85.99 | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified, extranodal and solid organ sites |
| D19.1 | Benign neoplasm of mesothelial tissue of peritoneum |
| D43.0 | Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of brain, supratentorial |
| D43.1 | Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of brain, infratentorial |
| D43.2 | Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of brain, unspecified |
| D43.4 | Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of spinal cord |
| D43.9 | Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of central nervous system, unspecified |
| G93.6 | Cerebral edema |
| I67.89 | Other cerebrovascular disease |
| I67.9 | Cerebrovascular disease, unspecified |
| Y84.2 | Radiological procedure and radiotherapy as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure |
| Z85.038 | Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of large intestine |
| Z85.068 | Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of small intestine |
| Z85.09 | Personal history of malignant neoplasm of other digestive organs |
| Z85.118 | Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung |
| Z85.43 | Personal history of malignant neoplasm of ovary |

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|---|---|
| Z85.831 | Personal history of malignant neoplasm of soft tissue |
| Z85.841 | Personal history of malignant neoplasm of brain |

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

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 Determination (NCD), Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs), and Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. They can be found at: https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx. Additional indications may be covered at the discretion of the health plan.

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

| **Jurisdiction(s):** 6, K | **NCD/LCD/LCA Document (s):** A52370 |
|---|---|
| https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/new-search/search-results.aspx?keyword=a52370&areaId=all&docType=NCA%2CCAL%2CNCD%2CMEDCAC%2CTA%2CMCD%2C6%2C3%2C5%2C1%2CF%2CP | |

| 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, LLC |
| M (11) | NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below) | Palmetto GBA, LLC |
| 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 |