Seagen Secure®
Patient Assistance Program

855-4SECURE (855-473-2873)
Monday-Friday, 8 AM-8 PM ET

Sample Codes for Diagnoses, Ordering, and Administration

Diagnosis: ICD-10-CM

Digits 1-4: Diagnosis Code[1]

Malignant Neoplasm

Code	Description
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

Carcinoma In Situ

Code	Description
D06.0	Carcinoma in situ of endocervix
D06.1	Carcinoma in situ of exocervix
D06.7	Carcinoma in situ of other parts of cervix
D06.9	Carcinoma in situ of cervix, unspecified

Abnormal Cytological Findings

Code	Description
R87.6	Abnormal cytological findings in specimens from female genital organs

Digit 5

Subcodes for Abnormal Cytological Findings

Code	Description
1	Abnormal cytological findings in specimens from cervix uteri

Digit 6 (Always bill to the 6th digit)

Subcodes for Abnormal Cytological Findings

Code	Description
0	Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance on cytologic smear of cervix (ASC-US)
1	Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (ASC-H)
2	Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (LGSIL)
3	High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (HGSIL)
4	Cytologic evidence of malignancy on smear of cervix
5	Unsatisfactory cytologic smear of cervix - Inadequate sample of cytologic smear of cervix
6	Satisfactory cervical smear but lacking transformation zone
8	Other abnormal cytological findings on specimens from cervix uteri
9	Unspecified abnormal cytological findings in specimens from cervix uteri

NDC Code[2]

Tivdak® (tisotumab vedotin-tftv) for injection

Dosage	NDC Code
40-mg single dose vial	51144-003-01

Note: Payer requirements regarding use of a 10-digit or 11-digit NDC may vary.

Call or visit **SeagenSecure.com** for resources and information about Benefit and Reimbursement Assistance

HCPCS Code[3]

Code	Code Description
J9273	Injection, tisotumab vedotin-tftv, 1 mg

CPT Codes[4]

5-digit codes that describe procedures and services performed by physicians and other healthcare providers (HCPs)

Code	Code Description
96413	Chemotherapy administration, intravenous infusion technique, up to 1 hour, single or initial substance/drug
96415	Chemotherapy administration, intravenous infusion technique, each additional hour

This document is provided by Seagen as general guidance only. Coverage, coding, and payment may vary by payer, plan, and treatment setting. It is the sole responsibility of the provider to ensure accuracy of coding and documentation on claim forms.

CPT = Current Procedural Terminology; HCPCS = Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System; ICD-10-CM = International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification. NDC = National Drug Code.

Please see Indication and Important Safety Information on pages 2 and 3.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNING for TIVDAK.

Indication

TIVDAK is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer (r/mCC) with disease progression on or after chemotherapy.

Important Safety Information

BOXED WARNING: OCULAR TOXICITY

TIVDAK can cause severe ocular toxicities resulting in changes in vision, including severe vision loss, and corneal ulceration. Conduct an ophthalmic exam, including an assessment of ocular symptoms, visual acuity, and slit lamp exam of the anterior segment of the eye prior to initiation of TIVDAK, prior to every cycle for the first nine cycles, and as clinically indicated. Adhere to the required premedication and eye care before, during, and after infusion. Withhold TIVDAK until improvement and resume, reduce the dose, or permanently discontinue, based on severity.

Warnings and Precautions

Ocular adverse reactions: TIVDAK can cause severe ocular adverse reactions, including conjunctivitis, keratopathy (keratitis, punctate keratitis, and ulcerative keratitis), and dry eye (increased lacrimation, eye pain, eye discharge, pruritus, irritation, and foreign body sensation), that may lead to changes in vision and/or corneal ulceration.

Ocular adverse reactions occurred in 55% of patients with cervical cancer treated with TIVDAK across clinical trials. The most common were conjunctivitis (32%), dry eye (24%), keratopathy (17%), and blepharitis (5%). Grade 3 ocular adverse reactions occurred in 3.3% of patients, including severe ulcerative keratitis in 1.2% of patients. Nine patients (2.1%) experienced ulcerative keratitis (including one with perforation requiring corneal transplantation), six (1.4%) conjunctival ulcer, four (0.9%) corneal erosion, two (0.5%) conjunctival erosion, and two (0.5%) symblepharon.

In innovaTV 301, 8 patients (3.2%) experienced delayed ocular adverse reactions occurring more than 30 days after discontinuation of TIVDAK. These adverse reactions included 3 patients with ulcerative keratitis, and one patient (each) with keratitis, punctate keratitis and corneal erosion, blepharitis and conjunctival hyperemia, conjunctival scar, and conjunctivitis and xerophthalmia.

Refer patients to an eye care provider to conduct an ophthalmic exam prior to initiation of TIVDAK, prior to every cycle for the first nine cycles, and as clinically indicated. The exam should include visual acuity, slit lamp exam of the anterior segment of the eye, and an assessment of normal eye movement and ocular signs or symptoms which include dry or irritated eyes, eye secretions, or blurry vision.

Adhere to the required premedication and eye care before, during, and after infusion to reduce the risk of ocular adverse reactions. Monitor for ocular toxicity and promptly refer patients to an eye care provider for any new or worsening ocular signs and symptoms. Withhold, reduce, or permanently discontinue TIVDAK based on the severity or persistence of the ocular adverse reaction.

Peripheral neuropathy (PN) occurred in 39% of cervical cancer patients treated with TIVDAK across clinical trials; 6% of patients experienced Grade 3 PN. PN adverse reactions included peripheral sensory neuropathy (23%), PN (5%), paresthesia (3.8%), peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy (3.3%), muscular weakness (2.8%), and peripheral motor neuropathy (2.4%). One patient with another tumor type treated with TIVDAK at the recommended dose developed Guillain-Barre syndrome.

Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of neuropathy such as paresthesia, tingling or a burning sensation, neuropathic pain, muscle weakness, or dysesthesia. For new or worsening PN, withhold, then dose reduce, or permanently discontinue TIVDAK based on the severity of PN.

Hemorrhage occurred in 51% of cervical cancer patients treated with TIVDAK across clinical trials. The most common all grade hemorrhage adverse reaction was epistaxis (33%). Grade 3 hemorrhage occurred in 4% of patients.

Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of hemorrhage. For patients experiencing pulmonary or central nervous system hemorrhage, permanently discontinue TIVDAK. For Grade ≥2 hemorrhage in any other location, withhold until bleeding has resolved, blood hemoglobin is stable, there is no bleeding diathesis that could increase the risk of continuing therapy, and there is no anatomical or pathologic condition that can increase the risk of hemorrhage recurrence. After resolution, either resume treatment or permanently discontinue TIVDAK.

Pneumonitis that is severe, life-threatening, or fatal can occur in patients treated with antibody-drug conjugates containing vedotin, including TIVDAK. Among cervical cancer patients treated with TIVDAK across clinical trials, 4 patients (0.9%) experienced pneumonitis, including 1 patient who had a fatal outcome.

Monitor patients for pulmonary symptoms of pneumonitis. Symptoms may include hypoxia, cough, dyspnea or interstitial infiltrates on radiologic exams. Infectious, neoplastic, and other causes for such symptoms should be excluded through appropriate investigations. Withhold TIVDAK for patients who develop persistent or recurrent Grade 2 pneumonitis and consider dose reduction. Permanently discontinue TIVDAK in all patients with Grade 3 or 4 pneumonitis.

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCAR), including events of fatal or life-threatening Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), can occur in patients treated with TIVDAK. SCAR occurred in 1.6% of cervical cancer patients treated with TIVDAK across clinical trials. Grade ≥3 SCAR occurred in 0.5% of patients, including 1 patient who had a fatal outcome.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 3.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNING for TIVDAK.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Monitor patients for signs or symptoms of SCAR, which include target lesions, worsening skin reactions, blistering or peeling of the skin, painful sores in mouth, nose, throat, or genital area, fever or flu-like symptoms, and swollen lymph nodes. If signs or symptoms of SCAR occur, withhold TIVDAK until the etiology of the reaction has been determined. Early consultation with a specialist is recommended to ensure greater diagnostic accuracy and appropriate management. Permanently discontinue TIVDAK for confirmed Grade 3 or 4 SCAR, including SJS.

Embryo-fetal toxicity: TIVDAK can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise patients of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with TIVDAK and for 2 months after the last dose. Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with TIVDAK and for 4 months after the last dose.

Adverse Reactions

Across clinical trials of TIVDAK in 425 patients with r/mCC, the most common (≥25%) adverse reactions, including laboratory abnormalities, were hemoglobin decreased (45%), PN (39%), conjunctival adverse reactions (38%), nausea (37%), fatigue (36%), aspartate aminotransferase increased (33%), epistaxis (33%), alopecia (31%), alanine aminotransferase increased (30%), and hemorrhage (28%).

innovaTV 301 Study: 250 patients with r/mCC with disease progression on or after systemic therapy

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 33% of patients receiving TIVDAK; the most common (≥2%) were urinary tract infection (4.8%), small intestinal obstruction (2.4%), sepsis, abdominal pain, and hemorrhage (each 2%). **Fatal adverse reactions** occurred in 1.6% of patients who received TIVDAK, including acute kidney injury, pneumonia, sepsis, and SJS (each 0.4%).

Adverse reactions leading to permanent discontinuation occurred in 15% of patients receiving TIVDAK; the most common (≥3%) were PN and ocular adverse reactions (each 6%). **Adverse reactions leading to dose interruption** occurred in 39% of patients receiving TIVDAK; the most common (≥3%) were ocular adverse reactions (16%) and PN (6%). **Adverse reactions leading to dose reduction** occurred in 30% of patients receiving TIVDAK; the most common (≥3%) were PN and ocular adverse reactions (each 10%). The ocular adverse reactions included conjunctival disorders (4.8%), keratopathy (4%), and dry eye (0.8%).

innovaTV 204 Study: 101 patients with r/mCC with disease progression on or after chemotherapy

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 43% of patients; the most common (≥3%) were ileus (6%), hemorrhage (5%), pneumonia (4%), PN, sepsis, constipation, and pyrexia (each 3%). **Fatal adverse reactions** occurred in 4% of patients who received TIVDAK, including septic shock, pneumonitis, sudden death, and multisystem organ failure (each 1%).

Adverse reactions leading to permanent discontinuation occurred in 13% of patients receiving TIVDAK; the most common (≥3%) were PN (5%) and corneal adverse reactions (4%). **Adverse reactions leading to dose interruption** occurred in 47% of patients; the most common (≥3%) were PN (8%), conjunctival adverse reactions, and hemorrhage (each 4%). **Adverse reactions leading to dose reduction** occurred in 23% of patients; the most common (≥3%) were conjunctival adverse reactions (9%) and corneal adverse reactions (8%).

Drug Interactions

Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors: Concomitant use with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors may increase unconjugated monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE) exposure, which may increase the risk of TIVDAK adverse reactions. Closely monitor patients for TIVDAK adverse reactions.

Use in Specific Populations

Moderate or severe hepatic impairment: MMAE exposure and adverse reactions are increased. Avoid use.

Lactation: Advise lactating women not to breastfeed during TIVDAK treatment and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNING for TIVDAK.

References: 1. CMS.gov. ICD-10-CM tabular list of diseases and injuries. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; 2019. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/Downloads/2019-CD-10-CM-Tables-and-Index.zip. File name: icd10cm_tabular_2019.pdf. Accessed July 9, 2021. **2.** Tivdak [Prescribing Information]. Bothell, WA: Seagen Inc.; April 2024. **3.** Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. HCPCS codes. https://www.cms.gov/files/zip/april-2022-alpha-numeric-hcpcs-file.zip. Accessed March 9, 2022. **4.** American Medical Association. CPT® 2019 Professional. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association; 2020.

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