

CODING AND BILLING GUIDE FOR THE USE OF ULTOMIRIS

In Adult Patients With Generalized Myasthenia Gravis (gMG) Who Are Anti-Acetylcholine Receptor (AChR) Antibody-Positive

INDICATION & SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION INDICATION

ULTOMIRIS is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are antiacetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody-positive.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING: SERIOUS MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

ULTOMIRIS, a complement inhibitor, increases the risk of serious infections caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)]. Life-threatening and fatal meningococcal infections have occurred in patients treated with complement inhibitors. These infections may become rapidly life-threatening or fatal if not recognized and treated early.

- Complete or update vaccination for meningococcal bacteria (for serogroups A, C, W, Y, and B) at least 2 weeks prior to the first dose of ULTOMIRIS, unless the risks of delaying ULTOMIRIS therapy outweigh the risk of developing a serious infection. Comply with the most current Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations for vaccinations against meningococcal bacteria in patients receiving a complement inhibitor. See *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1) for additional guidance on the management of the risk of serious infections caused by meningococcal bacteria.
- Patients receiving ULTOMIRIS are at increased risk for invasive disease caused by *Neisseria* meningitidis, even if they develop antibodies following vaccination. Monitor patients for early signs and symptoms of serious meningococcal infections and evaluate immediately if infection is suspected.

Because of the risk of serious meningococcal infections, ULTOMIRIS is available only through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called ULTOMIRIS and SOLIRIS REMS [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Purpose of This Guide

Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. has developed the ULTOMIRIS® (ravulizumab-cwvz) Coding and Billing Guide to provide objective and publicly available coding and billing information.

This document is provided for informational purposes only and is not legal advice or official guidance from payers. It is not intended to increase or maximize reimbursement by any payer. Alexion does not warrant, promise, guarantee, or make any statement that the use of this information will result in coverage or payment for ULTOMIRIS or that any payment received will cover providers' costs. Alexion is not responsible for any action providers take in billing for, or appealing, ULTOMIRIS claims.

Hospitals and physicians are responsible for compliance with Medicare and other payer rules and requirements and for the information submitted with all claims and appeals. Before any claims or appeals are submitted, hospitals and physicians should review official payer instructions and requirements, should confirm the accuracy of their coding or billing practices with these payers, and should use independent judgment when selecting codes that most appropriately describe the services or supplies provided to a patient.

Please visit <u>www.ULTOMIRIS.com</u> for additional information, or call 1-888-765-4747 to speak with the Alexion OneSource™ Team.

Coding for ULTOMIRIS® (ravulizumab-cwvz) in Anti-AChR Antibody-Positive gMG

Diagnosis Coding

The following International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) diagnosis codes may be appropriate to describe patients diagnosed with gMG who are anti-AChR antibody-positive:

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code ¹ Code Descriptor					
G70.00 Myasthenia gravis without (acute) exacerbation					
G70.01	Myasthenia gravis with (acute) exacerbation				

Drug Coding

The following drug-specific Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) billing code can be reported on ULTOMIRIS medical claim forms to payers:

HCPCS Code ^{2,a}	Code Descriptor
J1303	Injection, ravulizumab-cwvz, 10 mg

a. Applies to all available ULTOMIRIS vials/National Drug Codes (NDCs).

The following HCPCS modifiers may be required for ULTOMIRIS, as applicable:

Modifier ²	Description	Commercial Requirement	Medicare Requirement	
JZ	Zero drug amount discarded/not administered to any patient	Varies by payer	Υ	
RE	Furnished in full compliance with FDA-mandated risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (REMS)	Υ	Υ	
ТВ	Drug or biological acquired with 340B drug pricing program discount, reported for informational purposes	N	Υ	

FDA, Food and Drug Administration.

Coding for ULTOMIRIS® (ravulizumab-cwvz) in Anti-AChR Antibody-Positive gMG (cont'd)

Some payers, including Medicaid, require drugs like ULTOMIRIS to be billed on medical claims with the product's National Drug Code (NDC) in addition to the HCPCS code. Payers typically require healthcare professionals to use the 11-digit NDC format, compliant with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act³:

11-Digit NDC ⁴ Code Descriptor		Strength			
25682-0025-01	ULTOMIRIS for intravenous use, 1 single-dose vial	300 mg/3 mL			
25682-0028-01	ULTOMIRIS for intravenous use, 1 single-dose vial	1,100 mg/11 mL			

Please note that payers have different guidance for placement of the NDC on medical claims. Typically, the 11-digit NDC is reported without any dashes or other punctuation.

Some payers may also require a unit of measure (UoM) qualifier and quantity. For ULTOMIRIS, the UoM qualifier is mL (milliliter).

Check payer requirements for reporting the NDC and UoM on claims.

Drug Administration Services

The following are possible International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Procedure Coding System (ICD-10-PCS) codes to report the administration of ULTOMIRIS in inpatient settings:

ICD-10-PCS ⁵	Code Descriptor
3E033GR	Introduction of other therapeutic monoclonal antibody into peripheral vein, percutaneous approach
3E043GR	Introduction of other therapeutic monoclonal antibody into central vein, percutaneous approach

The following Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) codes may be appropriate to report administration of ULTOMIRIS in physician offices and hospital outpatient facilities. Individual payer policies should be reviewed for reporting requirements.

CPT Code ⁶	Code Descriptor
96365	Intravenous infusion, for therapy, prophylaxis, or diagnosis (specify substance or drug); initial, up to one hour
+ 96366	Intravenous infusion, for therapy, prophylaxis, or diagnosis (specify substance or drug); each additional hour (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
96413ª	Chemotherapy administration, intravenous infusion technique; up to one hour, single or initial substance/drug
+ 96415ª	Chemotherapy administration, intravenous infusion technique; each additional hour (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

a. Billing highly complex administration codes (96413 and 96415) requires medical record documentation of the complexity involved beyond what is required for therapeutic infusions (96365 and 96366).⁷

Coding for Meningococcal Vaccination

Diagnosis Coding

For an encounter strictly for the vaccination, the diagnosis code for vaccination is assigned along with the diagnosis code for gMG and any other conditions the patient may have.

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code ¹	Code Descriptor
Z23	Encounter for immunization

Vaccine Coding

Coverage of meningococcal vaccines may vary by payer. Prescribers should consult respective payer billing guidelines.

CPT Code ⁶	Code Descriptor
90619	Meningococcal conjugate vaccine, serogroups A, C, W, Y, quadrivalent, tetanus toxoid carrier (MenACWY-TT), for intramuscular use
90620	Meningococcal recombinant protein and outer membrane vesicle vaccine, serogroup B (MenB-4C), 2-dose schedule, for intramuscular use
90621	Meningococcal recombinant lipoprotein vaccine, serogroup B (MenB-FHbp), 2- or 3-dose schedule, for intramuscular use
90623	Meningococcal pentavalent vaccine, conjugated Men A, C, W, Y-tetanus toxoid carrier, and Men B-FHbp, for intramuscular use
90624	Meningococcal pentavalent vaccine, Men B-4C recombinant proteins and outer membrane vesicle and conjugated Men A, C, W, Y-diphtheria toxoid carrier, for intramuscular use
90733	Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine, serogroups A, C, Y, W-135, quadrivalent (MPSV4), for subcutaneous use
90734	Meningococcal conjugate vaccine, serogroups A, C, W, Y, quadrivalent, diphtheria toxoid carrier (MenACWY-D) or CRM197 carrier (MenACWY-CRM), for intramuscular use
90749	Unlisted vaccine/toxoid

Vaccine Administration Coding

The following CPT codes may be appropriate to report administration of meningococcal vaccines in outpatient settings.

CPT Code ⁶	Code Descriptor
90471	Immunization administration (includes percutaneous, intradermal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injections); 1 vaccine (single or combination vaccine/toxoid)
+ 90472	Immunization administration (includes percutaneous, intradermal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injections); each additional vaccine (single or combination vaccine/toxoid) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

Claim Forms

Sample CMS-1500 (or the electronic equivalent 837P): Physician Office

For an example of a completed CMS-1500 form, go to page 7.

guidance.

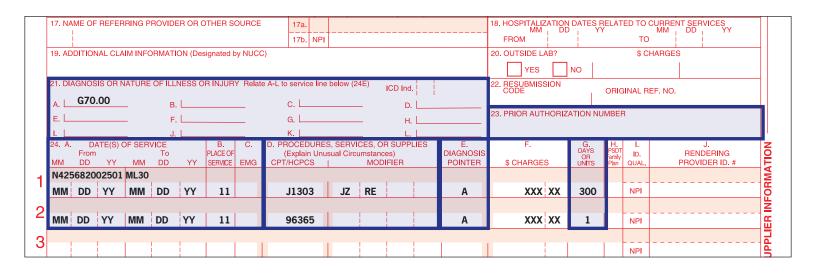
Item 21 Diagnosis: Enter the appropriate diagnosis code, eg, Item 23 Prior - ICD-10-CM **G70.00** for myasthenia gravis without (acute) exacerbation Authorization: Enter the ICD-10-CM **G70.01** for myasthenia gravis with (acute) exacerbation prior authorization number as obtained prior to Note: Other diagnosis codes may apply. services rendered. RELATED TO CURRENT SERVICES YY MM DD YY 17. NAME OF REFERRING PROVIDER OR OTHER SOURCE 18. HOSPITALIZATION DATE 17b. NPI 19. ADDITIONAL CLAIM INFORMATION (Designated by NUCC) 20. OUTSIDE LAB? \$ CHARGES YES NO 21. DIAGNOSIS OR NATURE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY Relate A-L to service line below (24E) 2. RESUBMISSION ICD Ind. ORIGINAL REF. NO. 23. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION NUMBER E. DIAGNOSIS RENDERING PLACE OF INFORMATION (Explain Unusual Circumstances CPT/HCPCS MM DD SERVICE EMG POINTER \$ CHARGES PROVIDER ID. # NPI PPLIER NPI Item 24A Date(s) of Item 24D Procedures/Services/ Item 24E Diagnosis Item 24G Units: Enter the Service: The "N4" **Supplies:** Enter the appropriate CPT/ Pointer: Enter the appropriate number of units qualifier is required before HCPCS codes and modifiers, eg, of service, eg, ULTOMIRIS® letter (A-J) that the NDC; do not include corresponds to the (ravulizumab-cwvz) 300 mg - Drug: J1303 for ULTOMIRIS® dashes. Some payers diagnosis in Item 21. is reported with "30" units. (ravulizumab-cwvz) per 10 mg may also require a UoM Applicable modifiers: for each NDC, eg, • **JZ** Zero drug amount discarded/ - N425682002501 not administered to any patient ML3 • **RE** Furnished in full compliance with Note: Check payer FDA-mandated risk evaluation and requirements and format mitigation strategy (REMS) for reporting the NDC and - Administration: **96365** for IV infusion UoM. Note: Some payers may provide specific

Sample CMS-1500 (or the electronic equivalent 837P): Physician Office

Example claim form for an ULTOMIRIS® (ravulizumab-cwvz) IV infusion:

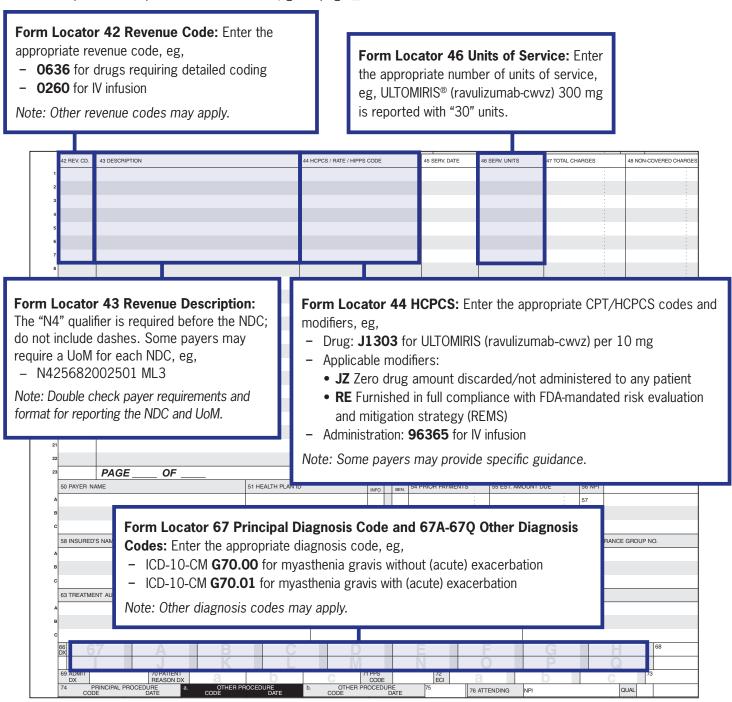
To achieve an ULTOMIRIS loading dose of 3,000 mg for a patient weighing \geq 100 kg, the following vial combination was used:

• 10 single-dose 300 mg/3 mL vials (NDC 25682-0025-01)



Sample CMS-1450 (UB-04) (or the electronic equivalent 837I): Hospital Outpatient Clinic or Facility

For an example of a completed CMS-1450 form, go to page 9.



Sample CMS-1450 (UB-04) (or the electronic equivalent 837I): Hospital Outpatient Clinic or Facility

Example claim form for an ULTOMIRIS® (ravulizumab-cwvz) IV infusion:

To achieve an ULTOMIRIS loading dose of 3,000 mg for a patient weighing \geq 100 kg, the following vial combination was used:

• 10 single-dose 300 mg/3 mL vials (NDC 25682-0025-01)

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Alexion Access Navigator is a dedicated resource website for US Healthcare Professionals and their offices that contains downloadable access and reimbursement materials for ULTOMIRIS® (ravulizumab-cwvz).

Online: https://alexionaccessnavigator.com

OneSource™ Offers Patient Support

Contact OneSource™:

Phone: 1-888-765-4747

Online: https://alexiononesource.com

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• Initiation in patients with unresolved serious *Neisseria* meningitidis infection.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Serious Meningococcal Infections

ULTOMIRIS, a complement inhibitor, increases a patient's susceptibility to serious, life-threatening, or fatal infections caused by meningococcal bacteria (septicemia and/or meningitis) in any serogroup, including non-groupable strains. Life-threatening and fatal meningococcal infections have occurred in both vaccinated and unvaccinated patients treated with complement inhibitors.

Revaccinate patients in accordance with ACIP recommendations considering the duration of ULTOMIRIS therapy. Note that ACIP recommends an administration schedule in patients receiving complement inhibitors that differs from the administration schedule in the vaccine prescribing information. If urgent ULTOMIRIS therapy is indicated in a patient who is not up to date with meningococcal vaccines according to ACIP recommendations, provide antibacterial drug prophylaxis and administer meningococcal vaccines as soon as possible. Various durations and regimens of antibacterial drug prophylaxis have been considered, but the optimal durations and drug regimens for prophylaxis and their efficacy have not been studied in unvaccinated or vaccinated patients receiving complement inhibitors, including ULTOMIRIS. The benefits and risks of treatment with ULTOMIRIS, as well as those associated with antibacterial drug prophylaxis in unvaccinated or vaccinated patients, must be considered against the known risks for serious infections caused by Neisseria meningitidis.

Vaccination does not eliminate the risk of serious meningococcal infections, despite development of antibodies following vaccination.

Closely monitor patients for early signs and symptoms of meningococcal infection and evaluate patients immediately if infection is suspected. Inform patients of these signs and symptoms and instruct patients to seek immediate medical care if they occur. Promptly treat known infections. Meningococcal infection may become rapidly life-threatening or

fatal if not recognized and treated early. Consider interruption of ULTOMIRIS in patients who are undergoing treatment for serious meningococcal infection depending on the risks of interrupting treatment in the disease being treated.

ULTOMIRIS and SOLIRIS REMS

Due to the risk of serious meningococcal infections, ULTOMIRIS is available only through a restricted program called ULTOMIRIS and SOLIRIS REMS.

Prescribers must enroll in the REMS, counsel patients about the risk of serious meningococcal infection, provide patients with the REMS educational materials, assess patient vaccination status for meningococcal vaccines (against serogroups A, C, W, Y, and B) and vaccinate if needed according to current ACIP recommendations two weeks prior to the first dose of ULTOMIRIS. Antibacterial drug prophylaxis must be prescribed if treatment must be started urgently, and the patient is not up to date with both meningococcal vaccines according to current ACIP recommendations at least two weeks prior to the first dose of ULTOMIRIS. Patients must receive counseling about the need to receive meningococcal vaccines and to take antibiotics as directed, signs and symptoms of meningococcal infection, and be instructed to carry the Patient Safety Card at all times during and for 8 months following ULTOMIRIS treatment.

Further information is available at www.ultSolREMS.com or 1-888-765-4747.

Other Infections

Serious infections with *Neisseria* species (other than *Neisseria* meningitidis), including disseminated gonococcal infections, have been reported.

ULTOMIRIS blocks terminal complement activation; therefore, patients may have increased susceptibility to infections, especially with encapsulated bacteria, such as infections caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* but also *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and to a lesser extent, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Patients receiving ULTOMIRIS are at increased risk for infections due to these organisms, even if they develop antibodies following vaccination.

Thromboembolic Event Management

The effect of withdrawal of anticoagulant therapy during treatment with ULTOMIRIS has not been established. Treatment should not alter anticoagulant management.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (cont'd)

Infusion-Related Reactions

Administration of ULTOMIRIS may result in systemic infusion-related reactions, including anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity reactions. In clinical trials, infusion-related reactions occurred in approximately 1 to 7% of patients, including lower back pain, abdominal pain, muscle spasms, drop or elevation in blood pressure, rigors, limb discomfort, drug hypersensitivity (allergic reaction), and dysgeusia (bad taste). These reactions did not require discontinuation of ULTOMIRIS. If signs of cardiovascular instability or respiratory compromise occur, interrupt ULTOMIRIS and institute appropriate supportive measures.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions in adult patients with gMG (incidence $\geq 10\%$) were diarrhea and upper respiratory tract infection. Serious adverse reactions were reported in 20 (23%) of patients treated with ULTOMIRIS and in 14 (16%) patients receiving placebo. The most frequent serious adverse reactions were infections reported in at least 8 (9%) patients treated with ULTOMIRIS and in 4 (4%) patients treated with placebo. Of these infections, one fatal case of COVID-19 pneumonia was identified in a patient treated with ULTOMIRIS and one case of infection led to discontinuation of ULTOMIRIS.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Plasma Exchange, Plasmapheresis, and Intravenous Immunoglobulins Concomitant use of ULTOMIRIS with plasma exchange (PE), plasmapheresis (PP), or intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) treatment can reduce serum ravulizumab concentrations and requires a supplemental dose of ULTOMIRIS.

Neonatal Fc Receptor Blockers

Concomitant use of ULTOMIRIS with neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) blockers (e.g., efgartigimod) may lower systemic exposures and reduce effectiveness of ULTOMIRIS. Closely monitor for reduced effectiveness of ULTOMIRIS.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy Exposure Registry

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to ULTOMIRIS during pregnancy. Healthcare providers and patients may call 1-833-793-0563 or go to www.UltomirisPregnancyStudy.com to enroll in or to obtain information about the registry.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at 1-844-259-6783 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing
Information for ULTOMIRIS, including Boxed
WARNING regarding serious and life-threatening or fatal meningococcal infections.

References: 1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. 2025 ICD-10-CM. Accessed March 10, 2025. https://www.cms.gov/medicare/coding-billing/icd-10-codes# 2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. April 2025 alpha-numeric HCPCS file. Accessed March 10, 2025. https://www.cms.gov/medicare/coding-billing/healthcare-common-procedure-system/quarterly-update 3. Food and Drug Administration. Future format of the National Drug Code; public hearing; request for comments. Fed Regist. 2018;83(152):38666-38669. Accessed March 10, 2025. https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/08/07/2018-16807/tuture-format-of-the-national-drug-code-public-hearing-requestfor-comments 4. ULTOMIRIS. Prescribing Information. Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 5. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. 2025 ICD-10-PCS conversion table. Accessed March 10, 2025. https://www.cms.gov/medicare/coding-billing/icd-10-codes 6. American Medical Association. 7. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Medicare claims processing manual. Chapter 12 - physicians/nonphysician practitioners. Accessed March 10, 2025. https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c12.pdf

