Cancer Care Quality Program

Treatment Pathways

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 2020
LAST REVIEWED JULY 28, 2020
Colorectal Cancer Pathways

- Modify the clinical scenario: ‘Metastatic Disease | MSI-H or dMMR | Second Line of Therapy (2nd Line)’ to ‘Metastatic Disease | MSI-H or dMMR | First or Second Lines of Therapy (1st or 2nd Line)’

NHL: Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)/ Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL) Pathways

- Acalabrutinib monotherapy added to the following clinical scenarios:
  - First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | With 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present
  - First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Without 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present
  - Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | With 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present
  - Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | Without 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present

- Idelalisib and rituximab termed in the following clinical scenarios:
  - Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | With 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present
  - Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | Without 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present

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Effective October 1, 2020
Cancer Care Quality Program

The goal of the Cancer Care Quality Program is to help provide access to quality and affordable cancer care. A key component of the Cancer Care Quality Program is Cancer Treatment Pathways (“Pathways”).

The Pathways are developed using a rigorous process of evidence-based medicine. Pathways differ from clinical practice guidelines in that the objective of a Pathway is to identify a subset of regimens supported by clinical evidence and practice guidelines with the goal of further reducing unwarranted variation in care and cost. Pathways are selected based on: clinical benefit (efficacy), safety/side effects (especially those leading to hospitalizations & impacting quality of life), strength of national guideline recommendations, and cost of regimens. The Pathways developed for this Program are intended to support quality cancer care.

Selecting a Pathway depends upon a number of factors – the type of cancer, the stage of disease, and the biomarkers or specific genetic profile of the cancer. Within each cancer type, separate Pathways are usually available for early stage and advanced cancer, sub-types of cancer (e.g. HER2 positive) and different lines of therapy.

Pathways are not available for every medical condition but are intended to be applicable for 80%-90% of individuals with the most common types of cancer. Selecting the best cancer treatment depends upon a number of factors – the type of cancer, the stage, the biomarkers or specific genetic profile of the cancer, and unique aspects of each individual’s medical condition. Given the complexity of cancer and all of the unique individual circumstances, it would not be possible to have a Pathway for every specific situation. The treating oncologist will determine if, in his/her medical opinion, a Pathway treatment regimen is the best option for a patient or whether, given his or her unique circumstances, another treatment regimen will be a better treatment for him or her.

It is important to note that we will review requested services in accordance with our medical policies and clinical guidelines. When a request is received from a provider that requires medical necessity review, whether it is a Pathway or non-pathway regimen it may be authorized if it is determined to be medically necessary pursuant to our medical policies and clinical guidelines.

Feedback to enhance the Cancer Care Quality Program, Pathways, and/or questions can be emailed to cancer.quality@anthem.com. Requests for the evidence summaries reviewed to develop individual Pathways can also be sent to the same email address.
Bladder Cancer (Urothelial) Pathways

**Neoadjuvant Therapy | Clinical Stage II, III, or IV Without Evidence of Metastases (cT2, cT3, cT4a, cT4b, M0)**

- **CMV**: cisplatin, methotrexate, and vinblastine 3 cycles \(^4,5\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar) and cisplatin 4 cycles \(^2\)

**Adjuvant Therapy | Stage 0 (Ta, Tis) or Stage I | After TURBT* or Following Resection of Recurrent or Persistent Disease**

- **BCG**: bacillus calmette-guerin, intravesical \(^{20-24}\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar), intravesical (low-grade histology only) \(^{49}\)

**Metastatic Disease | First Line of Therapy (1st Line)**

- Gemcitabine (Gemzar) and cisplatin \(^{4,17,18}\)

**Metastatic Disease | Second Line of Therapy (2nd Line)**

- Gemcitabine (Gemzar) \(^9\)
- Paclitaxel \(^{14}\)
- Pembrolizumab (Keytruda) \(^{37}\)

\* TURBT: Transurethral resection of bladder tumor

† In the setting of recurrent/metastatic disease, a substitution of carboplatin for cisplatin will be considered a pathway option

‡ Administered at a dose of 200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks per the FDA label OR 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) every 3 weeks, as clinically appropriate

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Effective October 1, 2020
BLADDER CANCER (UROTHELIAL) REFERENCES

NCCN Practice Guidelines: Bladder Cancer Version 5. 2020


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Effective October 1, 2020
49. Powles T, O’Donnell PH, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Durvalumab in Locally Advanced or Metastatic Urothelial Carcinoma: Updated Results From a Phase 1/2 Open-label Study. JAMA Oncol. 2017 Sep 14;3(9):e172411.PMID:28817753

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Effective October 1, 2020
Breast Cancer Pathways: Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant

**Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant Therapy | HER2 Negative**

- **ddAC → weekly T**: dose dense doxorubicin (Adriamycin) and cyclophosphamide followed by weekly paclitaxel
- **TC**: docetaxel (Taxotere) and cyclophosphamide

**Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant Therapy | HER2 Positive**

- **AC → TH**: doxorubicin (Adriamycin) and cyclophosphamide followed by paclitaxel and trastuzumab
- **TCH**: docetaxel (Taxotere), carboplatin, and trastuzumab

**Neoadjuvant Therapy | HER2 Positive | Hormone Receptor (ER/PR) Negative**

- **TCH+P**: docetaxel (Taxotere), carboplatin, trastuzumab, and pertuzumab (Perjeta)

**Adjuvant Therapy | HER2 Positive**

- **TH**: paclitaxel and trastuzumab *(Pathway for stage I, HER2 positive breast cancer only)*

**Adjuvant Therapy | HER2 Negative | Hormone Receptor (ER/PR) Negative | Residual Disease following Neoadjuvant Therapy**

- **Capecitabine**

**Adjuvant Therapy | HER2 Positive | Residual Disease following Neoadjuvant Therapy**

- **Ado-trastuzumab emtansine (Kadcyla)**

*Administration of trastuzumab is limited to 1 year (maximum 18 cycles)*

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BREAST CANCER ADJUVANT AND NEOADJUVANT REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Breast Cancer V3.2020


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18. Martin M, Villar A, Sole-Calvo A, et al. Doxorubicin in combination with fluorouracil and cyclophosphamide (i.v. FAC regimen, day 1, 21) versus methotrexate in combination with fluorouracil and cyclophosphamide (i.v. CMF regimen, day 1, 21) as adjuvant chemotherapy for operable breast cancer: a study by the GEICAM group. Ann Oncol. 2003;14(6):833-42. PMID: 12796319

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Effective October 1, 2020
Breast Cancer Pathways: Advanced/Metastatic Disease

**Advanced/Metastatic Disease | HER2 Negative | First and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (1st Line+)**

- Capecitabine (Xeloda)\(^{4,24-26,28,60,65}\)
- Doxorubicin (Adriamycin)\(^{4,5,9,65}\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar)\(^{14,60}\)
- Paclitaxel\(^{18-20,65}\)
- Vinorelbine (Navelbine)\(^{15-17,65}\)

**Advanced/Metastatic Disease | HER2 Positive | First Line of Therapy (1st Line)**

- Capecitabine (Xeloda) and trastuzumab\(^{40-43}\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar) and trastuzumab\(^{44,45}\)
- Paclitaxel and trastuzumab\(^{35,36}\)
- Pertuzumab (Perjeta), trastuzumab, and docetaxel (Taxotere)\(^{32,33,35}\)
- Pertuzumab (Perjeta), trastuzumab, and paclitaxel\(^{34}\)
- Vinorelbine (Navelbine) and trastuzumab\(^{46,47}\)

**Advanced/Metastatic Disease | HER2 Positive | Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+)**

- Ado-trastuzumab emtansine (Kadcyla)\(^{39,61,62}\)
- Capecitabine (Xeloda) and lapatinib (Tykerb)\(^{51,52}\)
- Capecitabine (Xeloda) and trastuzumab\(^{40-43}\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar) and trastuzumab\(^{44,45}\)
- Paclitaxel and trastuzumab\(^{35,36}\)
- Pertuzumab (Perjeta), trastuzumab, and docetaxel (Taxotere)\(^{32,33,35,82}\)
- Pertuzumab (Perjeta), trastuzumab, and paclitaxel\(^{34}\)
- Trastuzumab and lapatinib (Tykerb)\(^{49,50}\)
- Trastuzumab monotherapy\(^{37,48}\)
- Tucatinib (Tukysa), trastuzumab, and capecitabine (Xeloda)\(^{134}\)
- Vinorelbine (Navelbine) and trastuzumab\(^{46,47}\)

* Limited to the third and subsequent line setting

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NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Breast Cancer V3.2020

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Effective October 3, 2020

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Effective October 1, 2020


Breast Cancer Pathways: Endocrine Therapy for Advanced/Metastatic Disease

**Advanced/Metastatic Disease | Hormone Receptor Positive | First Line of Therapy (1st Line)**

- Anastrozole (Arimidex)*2,10
- Anastrozole (Arimidex) and palbociclib (Ibrance)*11,25,27
- Anastrozole (Arimidex) and ribociclib (Kisqali)*12,29
- Fulvestrant (Faslodex)* high dose2,3,6,8,13-16
- Fulvestrant (Faslodex) and palbociclib (Ibrance)*17,18
- Letrozole (Femara)*19-24
- Letrozole (Femara) and palbociclib (Ibrance)*25-27
- Letrozole (Femara) and ribociclib (Kisqali)*12,28,29
- Tamoxifen†16,20,30,31

**Advanced/Metastatic Disease | Hormone Receptor Positive | Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+)**

- Anastrozole (Arimidex)*2,10
- Exemestane (Aromasin)*13,39,41,59
- Fulvestrant (Faslodex)* high dose2,3,6,8,13-16
- Fulvestrant (Faslodex) and palbociclib (Ibrance)*‡47-49
- Fulvestrant (Faslodex) and ribociclib (Kisqali)*‡17,18
- Letrozole (Femara)*19-24
- Tamoxifen†16,20,30,31

**Advanced/Metastatic Disease | Hormone Receptor Positive | HER2 Positive | First and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (1st Line+)**

- Anastrozole (Arimidex) and trastuzumab*5,7
- Letrozole (Femara) and trastuzumab*5,7

**Advanced/Metastatic Disease | Hormone Receptor Positive | HER2 Negative | PIK3CA Mutated | Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+)**

- Fulvestrant (Faslodex) and alpelisib (PIQRAY)*§32

* With ovarian suppression for premenopausal individuals. Ovarian suppression utilizes LHRH agonists given as monthly injections. 3-month depot dosing does not reliably suppress estrogen levels.

† Tamoxifen is considered pathway for premenopausal individuals with or without ovarian suppression

‡ Palbociclib and ribociclib regimens are not considered pathway when continued in the second line setting if the patient has received an available CDK4/6 inhibitor regimen in the first line setting

§ After progression on prior therapy with a CDK 4/6 inhibitor

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Effective October 1, 2020
BREAST CANCER ENDOCRINE THERAPY FOR ADVANCED/METASTATIC DISEASE REFERENCES

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# Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML) Pathways

## First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Low Risk Disease

- **Imatinib (Gleevec)**\(^2\)-\(^{14}\)

## First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Intermediate or High Risk Disease\(^*\)

- **Dasatinib (Sprycel)**\(^5\)-\(^{7,15-17}\)
- **Imatinib (Gleevec)**\(^2\)-\(^{14}\)
- **Nilotinib (Tasigna)**\(^4,8,9,18\)-\(^{20}\)

## Second Line of Therapy (2nd Line) | Following Treatment Failure, Suboptimal Response\(^\dagger\), or Intolerance to 1st Line

- **Bosutinib (Bosulif)**\(^14,22,23\)
- **Dasatinib (Sprycel)**\(^7,24-28\)
- **Nilotinib (Tasigna)**\(^19,20,29-32\)
- **Ponatinib (Iclusig)**\(^33,34\)

## Third Line of Therapy (3rd Line)

- **Ponatinib (Iclusig)**\(^33,34\)

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\(\dagger\) Defined as lack of complete hematologic response or BCR-ABL1 transcripts > 10% (IS) or lack of partial cytogenetic response on bone marrow cytogenetics.

\(\ddagger\) Pathway option for second line therapy only after failure, suboptimal response, or intolerance of a second generation TKI has been used in the first line setting, or T315I mutation has been identified.

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CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA (CML) REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia V3.2020


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Colorectal Cancer Pathways

**Adjuvant Therapy**

- Capecitabine (Xeloda)*52,69
- **CAPOX**: capecitabine (Xeloda) and oxaliplatin (limited to 3 months duration)*94
- **FOLFOX**: fluorouracil (5-FU), leucovorin, and oxaliplatin7,8,50,51,60,69
- **FULV**: fluorouracil (5FU) and leucovorin*1,4,7,49,52,69

**Metastatic Disease | RAS Wild Type (WT) or Mutant (MT)‡ | First or Second Lines of Therapy (1st or 2nd Line)**

- Capecitabine (Xeloda)27
- **FOLFIRI**: fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, and irinotecan (Camptosar)18,23,30,32,34
- **FOLFIRI + bevacizumab**: fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, and irinotecan (Camptosar) with bevacizumab21,23,31,36,44,45,58
- **FOLFOX**: fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, and oxaliplatin24,26,28,30,34
- **FOLFOX + bevacizumab**: fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, oxaliplatin, with bevacizumab25,26,28,33,44,45,70
- **FOLFOXIRI + bevacizumab**: fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan (Camptosar) with bevacizumab25,26,28,33,44,45,70
- **FULV**: fluorouracil (5FU) and leucovorin22,27,35
- **FULV + bevacizumab**: fluorouracil (5FU) and leucovorin with bevacizumab22,35

**Metastatic Disease | RAS Wild Type (WT) | First or Second Lines of Therapy (1st or 2nd Line)**

- **FOLFIRI + panitumumab**: fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, and irinotecan (Camptosar) with panitumumab (Vectibix)§11,62
- **FOLFOX + panitumumab**: fluorouracil (5-FU), leucovorin, and oxaliplatin with panitumumab (Vectibix)§12,53,59
- Irinotecan (Camptosar) and panitumumab (Vectibix)§47

**Metastatic Disease | MSI-H or dMMR | Second Line of Therapy (2nd Line)**

**Metastatic Disease | MSI-H or dMMR | First or Second Lines of Therapy (1st or 2nd Line) – Updated Effective 10/1/2020**

- Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)||91,123

* These adjuvant pathways do not apply to patients with MSI-H (microsatellite instability-high) disease
† Limited to low-risk (T1-3, N1), stage III colon cancer only
‡ Exon 2 KRAS, non-exon 2 KRAS, and NRAS mutations; testing recommended for all patients with metastatic disease
§ Limit to one line of therapy
|| Administered at a dose of 200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks per the FDA label OR 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) every 3 weeks, as clinically appropriate
¶ Bevacizumab administered at a dose of 5mg/kg

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Effective consideration on pathway unless otherwise specified by health plan formularies, medical policies, or preferred product rules.

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Effective October 1, 2020


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## Gastric, Esophageal, and Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer (Adenocarcinoma) Pathways

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<td>Fluorouracil (5FU) and cisplatin with concurrent radiation therapy (RT)</td>
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<td><strong>FLOT:</strong> Fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, oxaliplatin, and docetaxel (Taxotere)</td>
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<td><strong>FLO/FOLFOX:</strong> fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, and oxaliplatin</td>
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<td><strong>FLP:</strong> fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, and cisplatin</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Recurrent/Metastatic or Locally Advanced/Inoperable Disease</td>
<td>HER2 Positive</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Limited to esophageal and gastroesophageal junction cancers only
† Limited to gastric tumors only

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Effective October 1, 2020
GASTRIC, ESOPHAGEAL, AND GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION (ADENOCARCINOMA) CANCERS REFERENCES


References


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Effective October 1, 2020
Head and Neck Cancer Pathways

**Non-Nasopharyngeal (Squamous Cell Carcinoma) | Candidate for Local Therapy (M0) | Primary Systemic Therapy or Post-Operative Systemic Therapy**

- High dose cisplatin* with concurrent RT^3,10,37

**Non-Nasopharyngeal (Squamous Cell Carcinoma) | Metastatic and Recurrent Disease | First Line of Therapy (1st line)**

- Carboplatin, fluorouracil (5FU), and cetuximab (Erbitux)^14
- Cisplatin, fluorouracil (5FU), and cetuximab (Erbitux)^14
- Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)† (Patients with CPS > 20%)
- Pembrolizumab (Keytruda), cisplatin‡, and fluorouracil (5FU)^61 (Patients with CPS > 1%)

**Non-Nasopharyngeal (Squamous Cell Carcinoma) | Metastatic and Recurrent Disease | Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd line+)**

- Nivolumab (Opdivo)^35 (Patients with CPS > 1%)
- Paclitaxel^23

**Nasopharynx | Candidate for Local Therapy (M0) | Primary Systemic Therapy**

- High dose cisplatin* with concurrent RT^13,37
- Cisplatin and gemcitabine (Gemzar) followed by concurrent cisplatin/RT^45

**Nasopharynx | Metastatic and Recurrent Disease | First and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (1st Line+)**

- Carboplatin^21
- Cisplatin^20,22
- Cisplatin† and gemcitabine (Gemzar)^29,39
- Cisplatin† and paclitaxel^18,22,29
- Fluorouracil (5FU)^22
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar)^31
- Methotrexate^24,26
- Paclitaxel^23

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* Cisplatin dosed at 100 mg/m^2 every three weeks over the course of radiotherapy. There are several different appropriate cisplatin schedules that may be used.
† Administered at a dose of 200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks per the FDA label
‡ Substitution of carboplatin for cisplatin, and vice-versa, is acceptable for metastatic disease

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Effective October 1, 2020
HEALTH AND NECK CANCER REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Head and Neck Cancers V3.2019


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For the full list of references, please refer to the original document or the available PDF.

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Effective October 1, 2020
Hodgkin Lymphoma Pathways

**Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma | Early Stage (Stage I-IIA, Favorable and Unfavorable Risk)**

**ABVD:** doxorubicin (Adriamycin), bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine (DTIC) ± ISRT*1-5,30,35,36

**Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma | Advanced Stage (Stage IIB, III, and IV)**

**ABVD:** doxorubicin (Adriamycin), bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine (DTIC) ± ISRT*7,10,32

* ISRT – Involved site radiation therapy

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Effective October 1, 2020
HODGKIN LYMPHOMA REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Hodgkin Lymphoma V2.2019


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# Kidney Cancer (Renal Cell Carcinoma) Pathways

### Metastatic Disease | First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Clear Cell Carcinoma

- Nivolumab (Opdivo) and ipilimumab (Yervoy)<sup>3</sup>
- Pembrolizumab (Keytruda) and axitinib (Inlyta)<sup>2</sup>

### Metastatic Disease | Second or Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | Clear Cell Carcinoma

- Nivolumab (Opdivo)<sup>1,47,50</sup>

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KIDNEY CANCER (RENAL CELL CARCINOMA) REFERENCES

NCCN Practice Guideline: Kidney Cancer V.2.2020


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Effective October 1, 2020
# Lung Cancer: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Pathways

**Neoadjuvant/Preoperative/Induction Therapy or Adjuvant/Definitive Therapy**

- Cisplatin and etoposide with concurrent XRT<sup>88,89</sup>
- Paclitaxel and carboplatin with concurrent XRT<sup>93</sup>

**Adjuvant Therapy**

- Carboplatin and paclitaxel<sup>52</sup>
- Cisplatin and gemcitabine (Gemzar)<sup>128</sup>
- Cisplatin and vinorelbine (Navelbine)<sup>54,129,130</sup>

**Metastatic Disease | Squamous | ALK/EGFR Negative (ROS Negative or Unknown) | TPS > 50% | First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | ECOG PS: 0-2**

| Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)<sup>*</sup><sup>125</sup> |

**Metastatic Disease | Squamous | TPS < 50% | First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | ECOG PS: 0-2**

| Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)<sup>*</sup>, carboplatin, and paclitaxel<sup>126</sup> |

**Metastatic Disease | Nonsquamous | ALK/EGFR Negative (ROS1 Negative or Unknown) | TPS > 50% | First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | ECOG PS: 0-2**

| Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)<sup>*</sup><sup>102,125</sup> |

**Metastatic Disease | Nonsquamous | ALK/EGFR Negative (ROS1 Negative or Unknown) | TPS < 50% | First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | ECOG PS: 0-2**

| Carboplatin†<sup>7</sup>, pemetrexed (Alimta), and pembrolizumab (Keytruda)<sup>*</sup><sup>124</sup> |

**Metastatic Disease | Squamous or Nonsquamous | Immunotherapy-Ineligible | First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | ECOG PS: 0-2**

| Carboplatin† and paclitaxel<sup>7,16,54</sup> |

| Carboplatin, paclitaxel, and bevacizumab<sup>13,14,31</sup> (**NON-SQUAMOUS ONLY**) |

| Cisplatin† and gemcitabine (Gemzar)<sup>8,11,13,22-25</sup> |

| Cisplatin† and pemetrexed (Alimta)<sup>17,18</sup> (**NON-SQUAMOUS ONLY**) |

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* Administered at a dose of 200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks per the FDA label OR 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) every 3 weeks, as clinically appropriate

† In the setting of recurrent/metastatic NSCLC, a substitution of cisplatin for carboplatin (or vice-versa) will be considered a pathway option.

‡ Eligible only if immunotherapy alone was administered as first line treatment. Ineligible if chemotherapy was used in the first line setting.

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Effective October 1, 2020
Lung Cancer: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Pathways (continued)

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<th>Maintenance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)* and pemetrexed (Alimta)^[^213] *(if previously treated with carboplatin†, pemetrexed, and pembrolizumab)</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atezolizumab (Tecentriq)^[^104] *(if no prior checkpoint inhibitors)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nivolumab (Opdivo)^[^59,61,72,78] *(if no prior checkpoint inhibitors)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carboplatin† and paclitaxel[^7-16,54]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carboplatin† and gemcitabine (Gemzar)^‡</td>
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<td>Carboplatin† and pemetrexed (Alimta)^‡</td>
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<tr>
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<th>ALK Positive</th>
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<td>Alectinib (Alecensa)^[^108]</td>
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<th>Metastatic Disease</th>
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<th>Metastatic Disease</th>
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<tr>
<td>Carboplatin† and paclitaxel[^7-16,54]</td>
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<td>Cisplatin† and gemcitabine (Gemzar)^[^8,11,13,22,25]</td>
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<th>Metastatic Disease</th>
<th>EGFR Positive</th>
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<tr>
<td>Erlotinib (Tarceva)^[^42,48,50,51]</td>
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* Administered at a dose of 200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks per the FDA label OR 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) every 3 weeks, as clinically appropriate
† In the setting of recurrent/metastatic NSCLC, a substitution of cisplatin for carboplatin (or vice-versa) will be considered a pathway option.
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Effective October 1, 2020
LUNG CANCER: NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)

REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer V1.2020

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References

14. FDA review documents

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# Lung Cancer: Small Cell Lung Cancer Pathways

**Limited Stage | Primary, Adjuvant, or First Line of Therapy (1st Line)**
- Carboplatin and etoposide ± XRT³
- Cisplatin and etoposide ± XRT¹,²

**Extensive Stage | First Line of Therapy (1st Line)**
- Atezolizumab (Tecentriq), carboplatin, and etoposide³
- Carboplatin and etoposide⁰

**Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | Relapse Greater than Six (6) Months**
- Carboplatin and etoposide⁰

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*Note: Pathways are independent of specific health plan medical policy coverage criteria. Health plan medical policy/clinical guidelines should be consulted to determine whether proposed services will be covered. Biosimilars or alternate formulations (along with the reference products) are considered on pathway unless otherwise specified by health plan formularies, medical policies, or preferred product rules.*

Effective October 1, 2020
LUNG CANCER: SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Small Cell Lung Cancer.V2.2020


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**Melanoma Pathways: Metastatic Melanoma**

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<th>Adjuvant Therapy</th>
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<tr>
<th>Metastatic Disease</th>
<th>First and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Line+)</th>
<th>Any BRAF Status</th>
<th>ECOG PS: 0-2</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nivolumab (Opdivo) and ipilimumab (Yervoy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)*</td>
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<th>Symptomatic Disease</th>
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<td>Encorafenib (Braftovi) and binimetinib (Mektovi)</td>
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<th>Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Line+)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ipilimumab (Yervoy)*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Administered at a dose of 200 mg every 3 weeks OR 400 mg every 6 weeks per the FDA label OR 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) every 3 weeks, as clinically appropriate

† BRAF mutations include V600E and V600K mutations

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Effective October 1, 2020
MELANOMA: METASTATIC MELANOMA REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Melanoma V1.2020

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Effective October 1, 2020
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42 Larkin J, Ye Y, Chuang-Ho Y, et al. Update of progression-free survival (PFS) and correlative biomarker analysis from coBRIM: phase III study of cobimetinib (cobi) plus vemurafenib (vem) in advanced BRAF-mutated melanoma. ASCO Meeting Abstracts. 2015;33:Abstract 9006. Abstract 9006


47 Ascierto PA, McArthur GA, Dréno B, et. al. Cobimetinib combined with vemurafenib in advanced BRAF(V600)-mutant melanoma (coBRIM): updated efficacy results from a randomised, double-blind, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2016 Sep;17(9):1248-60. PMID: 27480103


Effective consideration on pathway unless otherwise specified by health plan formularies, medical policies, or preferred product rules. Consulted to determine whether proposed services will be covered. Pathways are independent of specific health plan medical policy coverage criteria. Health plan medical policy/clinical guidelines should be consulted to determine whether proposed services will be covered. Biosimilars or alternate formulations (along with the reference products) are considered on pathway unless otherwise specified by health plan formularies, medical policies, or preferred product rules.

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Effective October 1, 2020


# Myeloma Pathways: Multiple Myeloma

## Primary/First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Transplant Candidates

**VRD/VDR:** bortezomib (Velcade), lenalidomide (Revlimid), and dexamethasone

**D-VTd:** daratumumab (Darzalex), bortezomib (Velcade), thalidomide, and dexamethasone

## Primary/First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Non-Transplant Candidates

**CyBorD or VDC:** bortezomib (Velcade), cyclophosphamide, and dexamethasone

**DRd:** daratumumab (Darzalex), lenalidomide (Revlimid), and dexamethasone

**R-dex:** lenalidomide (Revlimid) and low-dose dexamethasone

**VRD/VDR:** bortezomib (Velcade), lenalidomide (Revlimid), and dexamethasone

**VD:** bortezomib (Velcade) and dexamethasone

## Maintenance Therapy | Post-Transplant

Lenalidomide (Revlimid)

## Relapsed Disease | Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+)

**CRd or KRd:** carfilzomib (Kyprolis), lenalidomide (Revlimid), and dexamethasone

**DRD:** daratumumab (Darzalex), lenalidomide (Revlimid), and dexamethasone

**DVD:** daratumumab (Darzalex), bortezomib (Velcade), and dexamethasone

**PVd:** pomalidomide (Pomalyst), bortezomib (Velcade), and dexamethasone

## Relapsed Disease | Third and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (3rd Line+)

Daratumumab (Darzalex)

Elotuzumab (Empliciti), lenalidomide (Revlimid), and dexamethasone

Elotuzumab (Empliciti), pomalidomide (Pomalyst), and dexamethasone

* Eligible only if patient has received prior therapy with lenalidomide and proteasome inhibitor

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**Effective October 1, 2020**
MYELOMA: MULTIPLE MYELOMA REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Multiple Myeloma V2.2020


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42. Anderson KC, Jagannath S, Jakubowiak A, et al. Phase II study of lenalidomide (Len), bortezomib (Bz), and dexamethasone (Dex) in patients (pts) with relapsed or relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma (MM). J Clin Oncol. 2008; 26(15S):A8545 Abstract 8545


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Effective October 1, 2020


Richardson PG, Siegel DS, Vij R, et al. Randomized open-label phase 1/2 study of pomalidomide (POM) alone or in combination with low-dose dexamethasone (LoDex) in patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma who have received prior treatment that includes lenalidomide (LEN) and bortezomib (BORT): Phase 2 results. [Abstract 634]. Blood. 2011. Accessed. Abstract 634


Note: Pathways are independent of specific health plan medical policy coverage criteria. Health plan medical policy/clinical guidelines should be consulted to determine whether proposed services will be covered. Biosimilars or alternate formulations (along with the reference products) are considered on pathway unless otherwise specified by health plan formularies, medical policies, or preferred product rules.
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Effective October 1, 2020
NHL: Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL) Pathways

### First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | With 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present

- **Acalabrutinib (Calquence)**\[^{94,95}\] – *Added effected 10/1/2020*
- **Ibrutinib (Imbruvica)**\[^{28,37,41,46,47}\]

### First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Without 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present

- **Acalabrutinib (Calquence)**\[^{94,95}\] – *Added effected 10/1/2020*
- **Ibrutinib (Imbruvica)**\[^{28,37,46,47}\]
- **Venetoclax (Venclexta) and obinutuzumab (Gazyva)**\[^{63}\]

### Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | With 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present

- **Acalabrutinib (Calquence)**\[^{94,95}\] – *Added effected 10/1/2020*
- **Duvelisib (Copiktra)**\[^{80}\]
- **Ibrutinib (Imbruvica)**\[^{28,37,41,46,47}\]
- **Idelalisib (Zydelig)**\[^{43}\]
- **Idelalisib (Zydelig) and rituximab**\[^{38}\] – *termed effective 10/1/2020*
- **Venetoclax (Venclexta) and rituximab**\[^{59}\]

### Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | Without 17p Deletion or TP53 Mutation Present

- **Acalabrutinib (Calquence)**\[^{94,95}\] – *Added effected 10/1/2020*
- **Duvelisib (Copiktra)**\[^{80}\]
- **Ibrutinib (Imbruvica)**\[^{28,37,41,46,47}\]
- **Idelalisib (Zydelig)**\[^{43}\]
- **Idelalisib (Zydelig) and rituximab**\[^{38}\] – *termed effective 10/1/2020*
- **Venetoclax (Venclexta) and rituximab**\[^{59}\]

Primary treatment for CLL should be initiated in accordance with the guidelines established by the Working Group on CLL\[^{58}\].

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Effective October 1, 2020
NHL: CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (CLL) / SMALL LYMPHOCYTIC LYMPHOMA (SLL) REFERENCES

NCCN Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia / Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma V4.2020


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Effective October 1, 2020

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Munir T, Howard DR, McParland L, et al. Results of the randomized phase II B AMIDE trial of FCR with or without mitoxantrone in previously untreated CLL. Leukemia. 2017-e-publication. PMID: 28217660.


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Effective October 1, 2020
# NHL: Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Pathways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Line of Therapy (1st Line)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R-CHOP (21): cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin (Adriamycin), vincristine (Vincasar), prednisone, and rituximab&lt;sup&gt;1,8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Line of Therapy (1st Line)</th>
<th>Contraindication to Anthracycline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R-CEOP: cyclophosphamide, etoposide, vincristine (Vincasar), prednisone, and rituximab&lt;sup&gt;13,15&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+)</th>
<th>Transplant Candidates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R-GDP: gemcitabine (Gemzar), dexamethasone, cisplatin, and rituximab&lt;sup&gt;24-26&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-GDP: gemcitabine (Gemzar), dexamethasone, carboplatin, and rituximab&lt;sup&gt;24-26&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-ICE: ifosfamide (Ifex), carboplatin, etoposide, and rituximab&lt;sup&gt;27,29&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Line of Therapy (2nd Line)</th>
<th>Non-Transplant Candidates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R-GDP: gemcitabine (Gemzar), dexamethasone, cisplatin, and rituximab&lt;sup&gt;24,25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-GDP: gemcitabine (Gemzar), dexamethasone, carboplatin, and rituximab&lt;sup&gt;24,25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-GemOx: gemcitabine (Gemzar), oxaliplatin, and rituximab&lt;sup&gt;36,40,41&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</table>

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Effective October 1, 2020
NHL: DIFFUSE LARGE B CELL LYMPHOMA REFERENCES


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Effective October 1, 2020
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Effective October 1, 2020
NHL: Follicular and Marginal Zone Lymphoma Pathways

Gastric MALT (Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue) Lymphoma | Stage IE or IIE | H. pylori Positive*

Antibiotic therapy† for H. pylori eradication2,3

Splenic Marginal Zone† or Gastric MALT Lymphoma | First Line of Therapy (1st Line)

Rituximab monotherapy4-8

Follicular (Grade I-III) and Other Marginal Zone Lymphomas | First Line of Therapy (1st Line)

BR: Bendamustine (Bendeka, Treanda) and rituximab12-15

R-CHOP(21): Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin (Adriamycin), vincristine (Vincasar), prednisone, and rituximab12,16-19

R-CVP: Cyclophosphamide, vincristine (Vincasar), prednisone, and rituximab18,20

Rituximab monotherapy4-8,21,24

Follicular and Other Marginal Zone Lymphomas | First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Additional options for the elderly or infirm

Chlorambucil (Leukeran)7,28,29

Chlorambucil (Leukeran) and rituximab7,28,29

Cyclophosphamide29-31

Cyclophosphamide and rituximab28-31

Follicular Lymphoma (Grade III) | First Line of Therapy (1st Line)

R-CHOP(21): Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin (Adriamycin), vincristine (Vincasar), prednisone, and rituximab31,34

R-CEOP: Cyclophosphamide, etoposide, vincristine (Vincasar), prednisone, and rituximab12,16-19

* Gastric MALT with translocation 11;18 (t11;18) (q21;q21) predicts a lower response rate to anti-H.pylori treatment. Radiation therapy or other local intervention may be indicated.

† Only generic antibiotics are considered pathway options for H. pylori eradication. Clarithromycin and either amoxicillin OR metronidazole are sample regimens that may be selected to maintain pathway adherence. The actual regimen prescribed should be based on current guidelines, local antibiotic resistance patterns, and the most affordable choices.

‡ Splenectomy is also a recommended option for splenic marginal zone lymphoma (NCCN 2A)

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Effective October 1, 2020
NHL: FOLLICULAR AND MARGINAL ZONE LYMPHOMA REFERENCES


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Effective October 1, 2020


47. Ghiehmeli M, Schmitz SF, Cogliatti SB, et al. Prolonged treatment with rituximab in patients with follicular lymphoma significantly increases event-free survival and response duration compared with the standard weekly x 4 schedule. Blood. 2004;103(12):4416-23. PMID: 14976046


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Effective October 1, 2020
## NHL: Mantle Cell Lymphoma Pathways

### First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | ASCT Candidates

**Alternating R-CHOP/R-DHAP:** cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan), doxorubicin (Adriamycin), vincristine (Vincasar), prednisone, rituximab alternating with dexamethasone, cisplatin, cytarabine (Ara-C), and rituximab<sup>4,5,28,30,31</sup>

**Nordic Regimen:** dose intensified rituximab, cyclophosphamide, vincristine (Vincasar), doxorubicin (Adriamycin), prednisone alternating with rituximab and high dose cytarabine (Ara-C)<sup>3</sup>

### First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | Not an ASCT Candidate

**BR:** bendamustine (Bendeka, Treanda) and rituximab<sup>9,10</sup>

### Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+)

- Acalabrutinib (Calquence)<sup>42</sup>
- **BR:** bendamustine (Bendeka, Treanda) and rituximab
- Bortezomib (Velcade)<sup>17</sup>
- Ibrutinib (Imbruvica)<sup>19,20</sup>
- Lenalidomide (Revlimid)<sup>20-23</sup>

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Effective October 1, 2020
NHL: MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA REFERENCES


References


13. Forstpointner R, Dreyling M, German Low-Grade Lymphoma Study Group, et al. The addition of rituximab to a combination of fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, mitoxantrone (FCM) significantly increases the response rate and prolongs survival as compared with FCM alone in patients with relapsed and refractory follicular and mantle cell lymphomas: results of a prospective randomized study of the German Low-Grade Lymphoma Study Group. Blood. 2004 Nov 15;104(10):3064-3071. PMID: 15284112


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Effective October 1, 2020
# Ovarian Cancer (Epithelial) Pathways

## Adjuvant Therapy | Stage IA/B (Grade 2 or 3) or IC (Grade 1-3)
- Carboplatin and dose dense paclitaxel\(^6\)\(^8\)
- Carboplatin and paclitaxel\(^2\)\(^5\)\(^7\)

## Neoadjuvant, Adjuvant, or Primary Therapy | Stage II, III, IV
- Carboplatin and paclitaxel\(^6\)\(^8\)\(^45\) (Administered weekly or every 3 weeks)
- Intravenous (IV) paclitaxel and Intraperitoneal (IP) cisplatin and IP paclitaxel\(^1\)\(^49\) (Stage III only)

## Recurrent Disease | First and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (1st Line+) | Platinum-Sensitive*
- Carboplatin\(^8\)\(^9\)\(^12\)
- Carboplatin and gemcitabine (Gemzar)\(^12\)\(^13\)
- Carboplatin and paclitaxel\(^8\)\(^9\)\(^15\)
- Carboplatin and weekly paclitaxel

## Recurrent Disease | Maintenance Therapy | Platinum-Sensitive*
- Niraparib (Zejula)\(^34\)
- Olaparib (Lynparza)\(^35\)
- Rucaparib (Rubraca)\(^60\)

## Recurrent Disease | Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+) | Platinum Resistant
- Bevacizumab monotherapy\(^42\)
- Docetaxel (Taxotere)\(^17\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar)\(^18\)\(^20\)
- Liposomal doxorubicin (Doxil or Lipodox)\(^19\)\(^21\)
- Paclitaxel (weekly)\(^22\)\(^23\)
- Paclitaxel and bevacizumab\(^36\)\(^38\)
- Tamoxifen\(^56\)
- Topotecan (Hycamtin)\(^21\)\(^24\)
- Topotecan (Hycamtin) and bevacizumab\(^36\)\(^37\)
- Vinorelbine (Navelbine)\(^34\)\(^35\)

* Platinum sensitive disease is defined as recurrence of greater than 6 months after prior platinum-based therapy

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Effective October 1, 2020
OVARIAN CANCER (EPITHELIAL) REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Ovarian Cancer, Including Fallopian Tube Cancer and Primary Peritoneal Cancer V1.2020

References


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Effective October 1, 2020
38. O'Malley DM, Richardson DL, Rheumate PS, et al. Addition of bevacizumab to weekly paclitaxel significantly improves progression-free survival in heavily pretreated recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer. Gynecol Oncol. 2011 May 1;121(2):269-72. PMID: 21315428
41. Tillmanns TD, Lowe MP, Walker MS, Stepanski EJ, and Schwartzberg LS. Phase II clinical trial of bevacizumab with albumin-bound paclitaxel in patients with recurrent, platinum-resistant primary epithelial ovarian or primary peritoneal carcinoma. Gynecol Oncol. 2013 Feb;128(2):221-8. PMID: 22960352

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Effective October 3, 2020


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Effective October 1, 2020


86. Barber EL, Ziros E, et al. The combination of intravenous bevacizumab and metronomic oral cyclophosphamide is an effective regimen for platinum-resistant recurrent ovarian cancer. J Gynecol Oncol. 2013 Jul;24(3):258-64. PMID:23875076


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Effective October 1, 2020
## Pancreatic Cancer (Adenocarcinoma) Pathways

### Adjuvant Therapy

- Capecitabine (Xeloda) and gemcitabine (Gemzar)\(^2,3\)
- **FULV**: fluorouracil (5FU) and leucovorin\(^4-6\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar)\(^4,5,7,8\)
- **mFOLFIRINOX**: fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, irinotecan (Camptosar), and oxaliplatin\(^9,10\)

### Locally Advanced/Unresectable and Metastatic Disease | First Line of Therapy (1st Line) | ECOG PS: 0-2

- **FOLFIRINOX**: fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, irinotecan (Camptosar), and oxaliplatin\(^22,24\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar)\(^22,25-30\)
- Gemcitabine (Gemzar) and nab-paclitaxel (Abraxane)\(^1,26,31\)

### Locally Advanced/Unresectable and Metastatic Disease | Second Line of Therapy (2nd Line) | ECOG PS: 0-2

- Gemcitabine (Gemzar)\(^22\)

* Modified FOLFIRINOX: Bolus 5-FU not administered

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*Effective October 1, 2020*
PANCREATIC CANCER (ADENOCARCINOMA) REFERENCES

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines: Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma V1.2020


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Effective October 1, 2020


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# Prostate Cancer (Adenocarcinoma) Pathways

## Adjuvant Therapy | Post-Prostatectomy | Lymph Node Positive (LN+)

- Goserelin (Zoladex)\(^{1,2}\)
- Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron)\(^{1,2}\)
- Triptorelin (Trelstar)\(^{1,2}\)

## Intermediate Risk | Primary Treatment with Radiotherapy (RT)

- Goserelin (Zoladex)\(^*3,5\)
- Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron)\(^*3,5\)
- Triptorelin (Trelstar)\(^*3,5\)

## High Risk (T3a or Gleason 8-10), Very High Risk (T3b-T4), and Locally Advanced Prostate Cancer (LN+) | Primary Treatment with Radiotherapy (RT)

- Goserelin (Zoladex)\(^*4\)
- Goserelin (Zoladex)\(^*\) with abiraterone (Zytiga)\(^†‡41\)
- Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron)\(^*4\)
- Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron)\(^*\) with abiraterone (Zytiga)\(^†‡41\)
- Triptorelin (Trelstar)\(^*4\)
- Triptorelin (Trelstar) with abiraterone (Zytiga)\(^*†‡,41\)

## Recurrent and Metastatic Disease | Hormone Sensitive

- Abiraterone (Zytiga)\(^†\) and prednisone with Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT)\(^§39,41\)
- Apalutamide (Erleada) with Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT)\(^§63\)
- Docetaxel (Taxotere) (every 3 weeks) with Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT)\(^§19\)
- Enzalutamide (Xtandi)\(^†\) with Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT)\(^§64\)
- Goserelin (Zoladex)\(^6\)
- Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron)\(^6\)
- Triptorelin (Trelstar)\(^6\)

Bilateral orchiectomy (surgical castration) is an equally effective alternative to medical castration

* May be coadministered with bicalutamide (Casodex) or flutamide (Eulexin) for up to 30-60 days in patients who are at risk of developing symptoms associated with testosterone flare

† For regional, lymph node positive disease ONLY

‡ Should not be used concurrently with Radium 223

§ ADT pathway options, when given as listed above: goserelin (Zoladex), leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron), triptorelin (Trelstar) or history of orchiectomy

|| If not previously used in the first line (1st Line) setting

† The use of androgen-signaling–targeted inhibitor (e.g., abiraterone or enzalutamide) should be limited to one line of therapy

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Effective October 1, 2020
Prostate Cancer (Adenocarcinoma) Pathways (continued)

**Recurrent and Metastatic Disease | Hormone Resistant | First Line of Therapy (1st Line)**

- Abiraterone (Zytiga)¶ and prednisone with continued ADT§,12,25-27
- Docetaxel (Taxotere) (every 3 weeks) with continued ADT§,10,19
- Enzalutamide (Xtandi)¶ with continued ADT§
- Goserein (Zoladex) with bicalutamide (Casodex)§,7
- Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron) with bicalutamide (Casodex)§,7
- Triptorelin (Trelstar) with bicalutamide (Casodex)§,7

**Recurrent and Metastatic Disease | Hormone Resistant | Second and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (2nd Line+)**

- Abiraterone (Zytiga)¶ and prednisone with continued ADT§,12,25-27
- Cabazitaxel (Jevtana) with ADT§11
- Docetaxel (Taxotere) (every 3 weeks) with continued ADT§,10,19
- Docetaxel (Taxotere) rechallenge with ADT†21,22
- Goserein (Zoladex) with bicalutamide (Casodex)§,7
- Leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron) with bicalutamide (Casodex)§,7
- Triptorelin (Trelstar) with bicalutamide (Casodex)§,7
- Continued ADT§ with supportive care ± dexamethasone13,16,24

Bilateral orchiectomy (surgical castration) is an equally effective alternative to medical castration

* May be coadministered with bicalutamide (Casodex) or flutamide (Eulexin) for up to 30-60 days in patients who are at risk of developing symptoms associated with testosterone flare

† For regional, lymph node positive disease ONLY

‡ Should not be used concurrently with Radium 223

§ ADT pathway options, when given as listed above: goserelin (Zoladex), leuprolide (Eligard/Lupron), triptorelin (Trelstar) or history of orchiectomy

|| If not previously used in the first line (1st Line) setting

¶ The use of androgen-signaling–targeted inhibitor (e.g., abiraterone or enzalutamide) should be limited to one line of therapy

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Effective October 1, 2020
PROSTATE CANCER (ADENOCARCINOMA) REFERENCES


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Effective October 1, 2020
# Testicular (Germ Cell Tumors) Cancer Pathways

## Seminoma | Stage IS-IIIA | Primary Therapy
- **BEP**: bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin<sup>5</sup>
- **EP**: etoposide and cisplatin<sup>4</sup>

## Seminoma | Stage IIIB-C | Good and Intermediate Risk | Metastatic Disease
- **BEP**: bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin<sup>5,6</sup>

## Nonseminoma | Stage II-IIIA | Primary Therapy
- **BEP**: bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin<sup>5,6</sup>
- **EP**: etoposide and cisplatin<sup>4</sup>

## Nonseminoma | Stage IIIB-C | Primary Therapy
- **BEP**: bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin<sup>5,6</sup>

## Nonseminoma | Adjuvant Therapy after RPLND†
- **EP**: etoposide and cisplatin<sup>8,9,26</sup>

* BEP is typically given for 3 cycles in good risk seminoma, and 4 cycles in intermediate risk

† RPLND: Retroperitoneal lymph node dissection
TESTICULAR (GERM CELL TUMORS) CANCER REFERENCES


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Uterine (Endometrial) Cancer Pathways

Adjuvant Therapy | Stage III-IV or High Risk Histologies

Carboplatin and paclitaxel

Recurrent/Metastatic | First and Subsequent Lines of Therapy (1st Line+)

Carboplatin and paclitaxel

Cisplatin and doxorubicin (Adriamycin)

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Effective October 1, 2020
UTERINE (ENDOMETRIAL) CANCER REFERENCES


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