UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT MEDICAL POLICY

POLICY: Immune Globulin – Intravenous Utilization Management Medical Policy

- Alyglo™ (immune globulin intravenous solution-stwk – GC Biopharma)
- Asceniv™ (immune globulin intravenous solution-sira – ADMA Biologics)
- Bivigam® (immune globulin intravenous solution – AMDA Biologics)
- Flebogamma® DIF (immune globulin intravenous solution – Grifols)
- Gammagard® Liquid (immune globulin solution – Baxalta [Takeda])
- Gammagard Liquid ERC® (immune globulin solution – Baxalta [Takeda])
- Gammagard® S/D < 1 mcg/mL in 5% solution (immune globulin intravenous solution – Baxalta [Takeda])
- Gammaked™ (immune globulin solution caprylate/chromatography purified – Kedrion)
- Gammaplex® (immune globulin intravenous solution – Bio Products Laboratory/Kedrion)
- Gamunex®-C (immune globulin solution caprylate/chromatography purified – Grifols)
- Octagam® (immune globulin intravenous solution – Octapharma/Pfizer)
- Panzyga® (immune globulin intravenous solution-ifas – Octapharma/Pfizer)
- Privigen® (immune globulin intravenous solution – CSL Behring)
- Qivigy® (immune globulin intravenous solution-kthm – Kedrion)
- Yimmugo® (immune globulin intravenous solution-dira – Biotest (Grifols)

REVIEW DATE: 11/19/2025; selected revision 03/18/2026 and 05/13/2026 and 8/19/2026

OVERVIEW

Immune globulin intravenous (IVIG) products are concentrated human immunoglobulins, primarily immunoglobulin G (IgG).

All of these products (except Octagam 10%) are FDA-approved for replacement therapy in patients with **primary immune deficiencies** due to defects in humoral immunity. The following indications are FDA approved:

- **B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)**, for prevention of bacterial infections in patients with hypogammaglobulinemia and/or recurrent infections.[6,18,21]
- **Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP)**, to improve neuromuscular disability and impairment and for maintenance therapy to prevent relapse.[5,7,9,12,15,67]
- **Dermatomyositis (or polymyositis)**. Octagam 10% is indicated for the treatment of dermatomyositis in adults.[11] Patients with dermatomyositis treated with Octagam were under treatment with corticosteroids and/or maximally two immune-suppressants OR patients had previous failure or intolerance with a corticosteroid and at least one additional immunosuppressive drug.[33]
- **Idiopathic (immune) thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)**, acute and chronic, when a rapid rise in platelet count is needed to prevent and/or control bleeding or to allow a patient with ITP to undergo surgery.[2,6-9,11,12,15,23-25]
- **Kawasaki disease** in pediatric patients for the prevention of coronary artery aneurysm.[6,26] The American Heart Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend initial therapy with 2 g of IVIG per kg as a single intravenous (IV) dose given over 10 to 12 hours.[26] The dose can be repeated if needed.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

- **Multifocal motor neuropathy** in adults as maintenance therapy to improve muscle strength and disability.[5]
- **Primary humoral immune deficiency (PID)**, for replacement therapy, including but not limited to the humoral immune defect in the following conditions: common variable immunodeficiency, X-linked agammaglobulinemia [congenital agammaglobulinemia], Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome, and severe combined immunodeficiencies.[1-3,5-10,12,15,16,25,53,80,84,85] Gammagard Liquid 10%, Gammaked, Gamunex-C, and Gammagard Liquid ERC may be administered via IV or subcutaneous infusion for primary immunodeficiency.[5,7,9,84] IVIG is also indicated for measles prophylaxis in individuals with PID who have been exposed to measles or who are at high risk of measles exposure.[3,7-10,12,13,17,25,45,80,84,85] Inborn errors of immunity includes all congenital disorders that primarily affect immune function, including primary immunodeficiencies.[99]

IVIG is prepared from pooled plasma collected from a large number of human donors.[1-3,5-12,15,16,25] The donors in a typical pool of plasma have a wide range of antibodies against infectious agents. These products have IgG subclasses similar to that found in normal humans. Asceniv contains not only antibodies which satisfy the requirement to treat patients with PID, it also has elevated levels of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) antibodies.[19]

IVIG also is used for many off-label indications. Much of the evidence for clinical effectiveness of IVIG is anecdotal (i.e., case reports, open series, or cohort studies). Some conditions have been studied in controlled trials. Usually, IVIG is indicated only if standard approaches have failed, become intolerable, or are contraindicated.

- **Antibody-mediated rejection (ABMR) in transplantation:** Current strategies for treatment of antibody-mediated rejection include plasmapheresis, IVIG, and T-cell or B-cell-depleting agents.[75] Although there are no controlled trials regarding the most appropriate treatments, the benefits of immune globulin have been well described and has been used as the standard-of-care (along with plasmapheresis) in multiple studies.[18,76] Clinical practice guidelines (2009 Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes) recommends a combination of corticosteroids, plasmapheresis, IVIG, anti-CD20 antibody, and lymphocyte-depleting antibody for antibody-mediated rejection.[76,77] As in desensitization therapy, much of the information for IVIG use is in patients with kidney transplants, but the same principles apply to transplantation of other organs and tissues. Immune globulin has been used in lung transplant patients to treat ABMR[20,44,78] and a scientific statement from the American Heart Association states that primary therapy for ABMR in patients with heart transplants may include IVIG, plasmapheresis, high-dose corticosteroids, and anti-lymphocyte antibodies.[36]
- **Autoimmune mucocutaneous blistering diseases (pemphigus vulgaris, pemphigus foliaceus, bullous pemphigoid, mucous membrane pemphigoid [cicatricial pemphigoid], and epidermolysis bullosa acquisita):** Conventional therapy (a systemic corticosteroid and an immunosuppressive agent) is started at the same time or before IVIG. Many case reports and uncontrolled case series suggest benefit of IVIG in patients with recalcitrant disease or in those with contraindications to conventional therapy.[28-30] International expert recommendations for the management of pemphigus note that first-line treatment includes corticosteroids and anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies. First-line corticosteroid-sparing agents include azathioprine and mycophenolate mofetil, and other corticosteroid-sparing agents including IVIG.[2]
- **Aquaporin-4 Immunoglobulin Antibodies (AQP4-IgG)-positive Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD):** NMOSD is an inflammatory disorder of the central nervous system characterized by severe, immune-mediated demyelination and axonal damage.[32] The range of NMOSD has expanded to include patients with aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody positivity who have single or recurrent attacks of optic neuritis, myelitis, or brainstem syndromes. Antibodies against AQP4 are present in the majority of NMOSD patients.[52] The loss of AQP4 expression leads

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

to loss of nervous system cells and neuron damage. Products recommended for long-term management of the condition include rituximab, azathioprine, mycophenolate, and therapeutic antibodies, such as Soliris® (eculizumab intravenous infusion), Ultomiris® (ravulizumab-cwvz intravenous infusion), Uplizna® (inebilizumab-cdon intravenous infusion), and Enspryng® (satralizumab-mwge subcutaneous injection). IVIG is recommended in children or in case of contraindications to other long-term therapies.[52]

- **Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19)-Associated Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C):** MIS-C is a rare, but serious complication that may begin weeks after being infected with the virus that causes COVID-19. Patients diagnosed with MIS-C should be hospitalized. Treatment generally involves IVIG and steroids, both of which treat the overactive immune response.[94] American College of Rheumatology guidelines in MIS-C (2022) state that in select patients with mild disease or contraindications to glucocorticoids, IVIG alone may be appropriate as first-line treatment for MIS-C.[95]
- **Cytomegalovirus (CMV) pneumonitis or pneumonia in patients with cancer or transplant-related infection:** For CMV pneumonia, therapy generally consists of antivirals (e.g., ganciclovir, foscarnet). The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines on prevention and treatment of cancer-related infections (version 1.2025 – June 20, 2025) lists IVIG as an adjunctive therapy for CMV pneumonitis.[31]
- **Desensitization therapy prior to and immediately after transplantation:** Most of the information on use of IVIG for desensitization is in patients with kidney transplantation but many of the same principles apply to transplantation of other organs and tissues.[34,35] Current protocols include using low-dose IVIG with plasma exchange or high-dose IVIG with or without B-cell depletions with rituximab.[18]
- **Evan's syndrome:** Is a rare autoimmune conditions generally characterized by simultaneous or sequential occurrence of ITP and autoimmune hemolytic anemia.[87] IVIG is not generally administered as chronic or maintenance therapy, it serves as a short-term adjunctive intervention to achieve rapid disease control. Treatment is extrapolated from dosing used for ITP.
- **Guillain Barré syndrome (GBS):** The American Academy of Neurology recommends IVIG in patients who require aid to walk within 2 or 4 weeks from the onset of neuropathic symptoms.[37] The European Academy of Neurology/Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on diagnosis and treatment of GBS (2023) recommends IVIG or plasma exchange in patients for up to 4 weeks after onset of weakness.[38] For patients who are > 4 weeks of onset and are still deteriorating, other diagnoses should be considered. The guidelines additionally note that observational data indicates that a repeated course of IVIG can be effective in case of treatment-related fluctuation.
- **Hematologic neoplasm-associated hypogammaglobulinemia or hypogammaglobulinemia after B-cell targeted therapies (secondary immunodeficiency):** Clinical guidelines for immunoglobulin use by the National Health Service-England note secondary antibody deficiency can be hypogammaglobinemia associated with therapeutic monoclonals targeted at B-cells and plasma cells, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, CLL, multiple myeloma, or other relevant B-cell malignancies.[27] NCCN guidelines regarding management of chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell-related toxicities (version 2.2026 – November 11, 2025) recommends that after anti-CD19 CAR-T cell therapy, IVIG replacement should be considered for patients with serum IgG levels < 400 to 600 mg/dL and serious or recurrent infections.[73] NCCN drug compendia also notes IVIG should be administered during therapy with inotuzumab ozogamicin, blinatumomab, or tisagenlecluecel until B-cell recovery.[86] European guidelines note that IgG replacement in the first 3 months after CAR-T therapy is considered routine for children due to immunological maturity.[81]
- **Hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) to prevent infections:** HCT is defined as transplantation of any blood- or marrow-derived hematopoietic stem cells, regardless of transplant type (i.e., allogeneic or autologous) or cell source (i.e., bone marrow, peripheral blood, or umbilical cord blood). With regard to IVIG, guidelines recommend IVIG for prevention or preemptive

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

treatment of specific infections in HCT recipients.[39] In adult or adolescent HCT recipients (allogeneic or autologous), IVIG is used to prevent infections in those with severe hypogammaglobulinemia (i.e., serum IgG < 400 mg/dL) during the first 100 days after HCT. In pediatric patients, IVIG is indicated in those with an allogeneic HCT if hypogammaglobulinemia is severe during the first 100 days after HCT. For prevention of infections beyond 100 days post-HCT (allogeneic or autologous), IVIG is recommended in recipients with severe hypogammaglobulinemia (i.e., serum IgG < 400 mg/dL). Guidelines from the American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation make recommendations for IVIG dosing in HCT recipients to prevent infectious complications.[39] During the first 100 days after HCT, the dose in adults and adolescents is 0.5 g/kg per week. The IVIG dose should be individualized to maintain trough (pre-dose) serum IgG > 400 to 500 mg/dL. The dose in allogeneic pediatric HCT patients is 0.4 g/kg per month, adjusted to keep IgG > 400 mg/dL. Higher and more frequent dosing may be necessary in patients for prevention of early disease after HCT because the half-life of IVIG is reduced to between 1 to 10 days in this population. Dosing for > 100 days post-HCT is 0.5 g/kg given every 3 to 4 weeks. The dose is not adjusted using serum IgG level in patients with multiple myeloma or malignant macroglobulinemia. NCCN guidelines on HCT (version 3.2025 – September 24, 2025) states there may be subsets of patients where prophylactic immune globulin replacement may be considered, such as recipients of an umbilical cord blood transplant, in patients undergoing transplantation for inherited or acquired disorders associated with B-cell deficiency, and in patients with chronic graft versus host disease with recurrent sinopulmonary infections.[82]

- **Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)- or Hepatitis C-associated thrombocytopenia:** Secondary ITP can occur in patients with HIV infection.[23,24] It can also occur in patients with Hepatitis C. The American Society of Hematology (ASH) guidelines for ITP recommend initial treatment with corticosteroids, IVIG, or Rh0(D) immune globulin for patients with secondary ITP due to HIV. ASH also recommends IVIG for secondary ITP associated with Hepatitis C.[23,24]
- **HIV-infected infants and children to prevent recurrent infections:** IVIG is recommended to prevent serious bacterial infections in HIV-infected children who have hypogammaglobulinemia (IgG < 400 mg/dL).[40] Clinicians providing care for adolescents are advised to use the US Department of Health and Human Services Adult and Adolescent HIV-guideline for the care of post-pubertal adolescents (sexual maturity rating [SMR] four and five) and to use the pediatric guideline for guidance on the care of adolescents at SMR 3 or lower.[40]
- **Immune-Mediated Necrotizing Myopathy:** Muscle weakness is the predominant clinical feature and sometimes severely affects the lower limbs.[56] Pharyngeal muscles may also be affected and dysphagia is common. Serum creatine kinase (CK) is also high. The CK value can widely vary but is often well above 1,000 IU/L.[62] Myositis-specific antibodies are often detected (e.g., anti-HMGCR antibodies, anti-SRP antibodies). Muscle imaging and biopsy can also be useful to confirm the diagnosis. International consensus guidelines recommend IVIG as a second-line agent for anti-HMGCR to avoid long-term disability.[63] For patients with anti-HMGCR monotherapy with IVIG has also been used.[62]
- **Immunotherapy-related toxicities associated with checkpoint inhibitor therapy:** NCCN guidelines for the management of immunotherapy-related toxicities (version 2.2024 – October 25, 2024) recommends IVIG for the management of suspected myocarditis/pericarditis/large vessel vasculitis, severe pneumonitis after 48 hours of methylprednisolone therapy, severe myasthenia gravis, encephalitis, moderate or severe GBS, demyelinating disease, myositis, bullous dermatitis, and Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis.[73] The American Society of Clinical Oncology also has practice guidelines on the management of immune-related adverse events in patients treated with checkpoint inhibitor therapy.[74] These practice guidelines note that corticosteroids may be administered for toxicities and refractory or severe cases may require other immunosuppressive therapies or IVIG.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

- **Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome:** Limited, but moderate- to high-quality evidence from randomized controlled trials have shown that 3,4-diaminopyridine or IVIG was associated with improved muscle strength score and compounded muscle action potential amplitudes. IVIG may be used as an alternative in patients who do not respond or do not tolerate other therapies.[18]
- **Multiple myeloma:** Patients with multiple myeloma are often functionally hypogammaglobulinemic with total immunoglobulin production being elevated, but the repertoire of antibody production restricted.[31] The NCCN guidelines on multiple myeloma (version 3.2026 – November 3, 2025) recommends immune globulin replacement with CAR-T cell and bispecific antibody therapies, based on clinical context.[42] NCCN also notes replacement can be considered for IgG < 400 mg/dL and recurrent life-threatening infections, making sure to consider the portion of IgG that is clonal. NCCN guidelines on CAR-T cell therapy toxicities notes that immune globulin replacement during CAR-T cell therapy in patients with multiple myeloma is not guided by the presence of infections.[73]
- **Multiple sclerosis, acute severe exacerbation or relapses:** Medication options for relapse management include high dose corticosteroids, intramuscular adrenocorticotrophic hormone, plasmapheresis, and IVIG. IVIG is sometimes used to treat relapses that do not respond to corticosteroids.[43] During pregnancy, relapses severe enough to require treatment can be safely managed with a short-term course of corticosteroids after the first trimester. Methylprednisolone is the preferred agent because it is metabolized before crossing the placenta.[43]
- **Myasthenia gravis:** Recommendations from an international consensus guidance statement for management of adult or juvenile myasthenia gravis include the use of IVIG in some patients.[65] An update to these guidelines provides new recommendations for methotrexate, rituximab, and eculizumab intravenous infusion (Soliris®, biosimilars).[98] The international consensus guidance statement for myasthenia gravis[65] recommends an initial dose of 2 g/kg given in divided doses over 2 to 5 days. For maintenance therapy, the recommended dose is 0.4 to 1 g/kg given every 4 weeks; an attempt to decrease frequency can be made over time. If additional treatment is required, the dose should be adjusted based on the response.
- **Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody-Associated Disease (MOGAD):** International MOGAD Panel proposed criteria reports the central nervous system demyelinating features of this condition include optic neuritis (most common feature), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (with or without optic neuritis), transverse myelitis, and other less common presentations.[69] Serological evidence of myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG)-IgG is also seen. MOGAD can present as an acute attack and relapses of attacks; a diagnosis of multiple sclerosis should be excluded. Disease flares in MOGAD are generally treated with high dose corticosteroids.[70] A typical dose used for IVIG is 0.4 g/kg/day for 5 days. Maintenance therapy is generally offered in patients who have had two or more attacked; however, exceptions are noted in cases to prevent further disability.[70] For maintenance infusions, a loading dose of 0.4 g/kg/day for 5 days can be given, followed by treatment every 4 weeks with a dose of 0.4 g/kg to 2 g/kg.
- **Neonatal Isoimmune Hemolytic Disease (Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn), Acute Treatment:** Neonatal isoimmune hemolytic disease occurs when maternal IgG antibodies cross the placenta and destroy fetal red blood cells, leading to fetal/neonatal anemia and hyperbilirubinemia.[88] IVIG (0.5 to 1 g/kg) may be provided when total serum bilirubin (TSB) reaches or exceeds escalation of care threshold. The use of IVIG during escalation of care may reduce hemolysis and stabilize or reduce TSB concentrations, preventing the need for exchange transfusion. IVIG may be considered in patients who have not initially responded to phototherapy when the TSB is rising or it is within 2 to 3 mg/dL of the exchange level.[89]
- **Opsoclonus-Myoclonus-Ataxia Syndrome (OMAS):** OMAS is a rare immune-mediated neurological disorder; it occurs in three main contexts: paraneoplastic (most commonly neuroblastoma in children), post-infectious, and idiopathic. Various regimens have been used

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

including dexamethasone, adrenocorticotropic hormone, and IVIG.[96] IVIG may be given as a dose of 2 g/kg over 2 to 5 days followed by 1 to 2 g/kg every 4 weeks.

- **Passive immunization for measles (post-exposure prophylaxis):** When administered within 6 days of exposure, immune globulin (IG) can prevent or modify measles in patients who are nonimmune.[13] IG therapy is not indicated in persons who have received one dose of measles-containing vaccine at ≥ 12 months, unless the patient is severely immunocompromised. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends the use of IG therapy for post-exposure prophylaxis of measles in the following patients who are at risk for severe disease and complication from measles: infants < 12 months of age, pregnant women without evidence of measles immunity, and severely immunocompromised persons.[13] For infants < 12 months of age, intramuscular IG is used; infants 6 through 11 months of age can receive measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine instead of IG if given within 72 hours of exposure. IVIG is used for pregnant women and severely immunocompromised patients. ACIP recommends 400 mg/kg as an IV infusion.[13] The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Practice Advisory on pregnant patients during a measles outbreak (2024, last updated May 2025) recommends pregnant patients with suspected measles exposure, but without immunity (or those who cannot readily show evidence of immunity), should receive IVIG 400 mg/kg within 6 days of exposure.[4] It additionally states that infants born to pregnant patients with suspected or confirmed measles should be given postexposure prophylaxis with IVIG, as the mother with measles can be infectious for up to days after the rash appears.
- **Parvovirus B19 infection and pure red blood cell aplasia, immunologic subtype:** In immunosuppressed patients lacking neutralizing antibodies, IVIG has been useful for the treatment of persistent B19 infection.[49] The guidelines from the American Society of Transplantation Infectious Diseases Community of Practice state that IVIG is frequently used for the treatment of solid organ transplant recipients with symptomatic parvovirus B19 infection.[66] A Canadian expert panel of hematologists recommend prednisone followed by cyclophosphamide or cyclosporine as first-line therapy for immunologic type pure red blood cell aplasia.[22] The panel considers IVIG a reasonable second-line option for this serious condition. Recent reviews note that 200 to 400 mg/kg/day for 5 to 10 days is considered the recommended treatment course.[79]
- **Post-exposure prophylaxis for varicella OR treatment or post-exposure prophylaxis for tetanus:** Children infected with HIV who lack evidence of immunity to varicella or who have severe immune suppression should receive VariZIG® (human varicella-zoster immune globulin for intramuscular administration)®.[40,41] An alternative to varicella-zoster immune globulin for passive immunization is oral valacyclovir or acyclovir beginning 7 days after exposure, and if this is not available, IVIG administered once within 10 days after exposure.[41] VariZIG is indicated for post-exposure prophylaxis in high risk individuals.[47] The dose is 400 mg/kg given once.[40,41,46] Per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, if tetanus immune globulin is not available, clinicians can use immune globulin at a dose of 200 to 400 mg/kg.[48]
- **Post-Transfusion Purpura, Acute Treatment:** Post-transfusion purpura is a rare but serious transfusion-associated complication. It is characterized by thrombocytopenia developing within 2 weeks of tranfusion.[91] IVIG is considered the treatment of choice for this condition. Recommended doses are 400 to 500 mg/kg/day for 1 to 10 days or 1-2 g/kg/day for 2 to 5 days.
- **Rasmussen Encephalitis:** Rasmussen encephalitis is a rare, progressive autoimmune disorder characterized by unilateral hemispheric inflammation that can lead to epilepsy, progressive hemiparesis, and cognitive decline. IVIG is commonly used as first-line therapy, although no universally standardized treatment exists.[97]
- **Red Blood Cell Alloantibodies During Pregnancy:** The clinical practice guidelines for the management of pregnancy alloimmunized to red blood cell antigens (2025) recommends the use of IVIG in patients with a documented antigen-positive fetus and a history of either fetal anemia or a fetal loss due to HDFN before 24 weeks' gestation age in a previous pregnancy.[90]

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

- **Stiff-Person Syndrome (Moersch-Woltman Syndrome):** Per the European Federation of Neurological Societies, IVIG should be reserved for patients who have no symptomatic relief after the use of diazepam and/or baclofen and have severe disability in carrying out daily activities.[83]
- **Thrombocytopenia, feto-neonatal alloimmune:** Antenatal therapy with IVIG administered to the mother is effective in increasing fetal platelet counts in neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia.[50,51] First-line therapy for newborns with fetal/neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia is antigen-negative compatible platelets; IVIG is adjunctive therapy.
- **Toxic Shock Syndrome, Acute Treatment:** Per the Red Book® (2026), IVIG can be strongly considered for toxic shock syndrome if the patient is moderately to severely ill, although its use is supported by limited data.[93]
- **Warm Type Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia:** First-line therapy for warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia is prednisone or rituximab.[92] Patients with severe hemolysis may not maintain satisfactory hemoglobulin. IVIG and plasma exchange can be a bridging therapy and alternatives such as immunosuppression can also be considered.

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for medical benefit coverage of IVIG products. Approval is recommended for those who meet the **Criteria** and **Dosing** for the listed indications. Extended approvals are allowed if the patient continues to meet the Criteria and Dosing. Requests for doses outside of the established dosing documented in this policy will be considered on a case-by-case basis by a clinician (i.e., Medical Director or Pharmacist). All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. In cases where the approval is authorized in months, 1 month is equal to 30 days. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with IVIG products as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, some approvals require IVIG products to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

If the prescriber is switching between IVIG products and a case has already been approved by a clinician, a new approval may be entered without another clinical review. The new approval should only be extended for the remaining doses and duration which were granted on the original review. The indication (or diagnosis code) and dosing need to be the same as the original review. If the indication or dosing is different, a new clinical review would need to be completed. If the client is using the *Immune Globulin – Intravenous Medical Step Management Policy* in tandem with this Utilization Management policy, the new approval may be entered without another clinical review for a preferred product only.

RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of immune globulin intravenous products is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

FDA-Approved Indications

---

1. Primary Immunodeficiencies. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):

i. Patient meets ONE of the following (a, b, or c):

Note: An exception can be made for the impaired antibody response if, according to the prescriber, the delay caused by pre-vaccination and post-vaccination antibody measurement would be deleterious to the patient's health.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

a) Patient has a diagnosis of congenital agammaglobulinemia, X-linked agammaglobulinemia, other agammaglobulinemia due to the absence of B-cells, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, ataxia telangiectasia, DiGeorge syndrome, severe combined immunodeficiency, Hyper-Immunoglobulin M (IgM) syndromes, an IgG level lower than 250 mg/dL, or a primary immune deficiency which has been confirmed by genetic or molecular testing; OR
Note: Molecular testing is a type of genetic testing.

b) Patient has a diagnosis of common variable immunodeficiency or other immunodeficiencies with significant hypogammaglobulinemia and meets ALL of the following [(1), (2), and (3)]:
(1) Patient's pretreatment IgG level is below the normal range (age-adjusted and according to the normal reference range for the reporting laboratory); AND
(2) Patient has an impaired antibody response (e.g., failure to produce antibodies to specific antigens); AND
(3) Patient has recurrent infections; OR

c) Patient has an IgG subclass deficiency, selective antibody deficiency (SAD), or another confirmed primary immunodeficiency and meets the following criteria [(1) and (2)]:
(1) Patient has an impaired antibody response (e.g., failure to product antibodies to specific antigens); AND
(2) Patient has recurrent infections; AND

ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with one of the following physician specialists: an allergist, immunologist, otolaryngologist (ear nose and throat [ENT] physician), pulmonologist, or infectious diseases physician who treats patients with primary immune deficiencies; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve if the patient has been diagnosed with a primary immunodeficiency and according to the prescriber, is continuing to receive benefit from the product.
Note: Examples of continued benefit with the product includes increased IgG levels or prevention and/or controlling of infections.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):
A) An initial loading dose of 1 g/kg given intravenously one time; OR
B) 0.2 g/kg to 0.8 g/kg given intravenously once every 3 to 4 weeks; OR
C) The dose and interval between doses have been adjusted based on clinical response as determined by the prescriber; OR
D) Patients with primary immune deficiency and exposure to measles (previous exposure or risk of future measles exposure), the minimum dose has been determined by the prescriber.

---

2. B-Cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia for Prevention of Infections. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 4 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
i. Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
a) Patient has an immunoglobulin G (IgG) level < 600 mg/dL (6.0 g/L); OR
b) Patient has a history of recurrent infections; AND
ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist, hematologist, or infectious diseases physician; OR
B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has a positive response to therapy according to the prescriber.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

Note: Examples of a positive response to therapy include maintaining an increased IgG trough level or a decrease in the number of infections.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 0.2 g/kg to 0.8 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks; OR
B) The dose and interval have been adjusted to maintain a trough (pre-dose) IgG level of greater than 500 mg/dL.

---

3. Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) or Polyradiculoneuropathy. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 3 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
i. Electrodiagnostic studies support the diagnosis of CIDP; AND
ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR
B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has a clinically significant improvement in neurologic symptoms, as determined by the prescriber.
Note: Examples of improvement in neurologic symptoms include improvement in disability; nerve conduction study results improved or stabilized; physical examination show improvement in neurological symptoms, strength (e.g., grip strength), and sensation.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) An initial loading dose of 2 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 5 consecutive days; OR
B) A maintenance dose of 1 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 1 to 4 consecutive days given every 3 weeks; OR
C) The dose and interval are adjusted according to clinical response with a maximum dose per treatment course of 2 g/kg.

---

4. Dermatomyositis or Polymyositis. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
i. Prior to starting any therapy for this condition, the patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
a) Patient has or had an elevated creatine kinase (CK) level, according to the prescriber; OR
b) Other measures support the diagnosis, according to the prescriber, including, but not limited to, skin manifestations, myositis autoantibody testing, muscle biopsy results, electromyographic (EMG) findings; AND
ii. Patient has tried a systemic corticosteroid OR a corticosteroid is contraindicated according to the prescriber; AND
iii. Patient has tried a nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agent OR a nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agent is contraindicated according to the prescriber; AND
Note: Examples of nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agents include azathioprine, methotrexate, cyclosporine, cyclophosphamide, and mycophenolate mofetil.
iv. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or a rheumatologist; OR
B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has responded to therapy according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of a response to therapy includes improved muscle strength, improved neuromuscular symptoms, and improved functional ability.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

A) 2 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 5 consecutive days every 4 weeks; OR
B) 2 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 5 consecutive days every 2 to 3 weeks.

---

5. Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A, B, C, D, or E):
Note: The diagnosis of ITP encompasses previous nomenclature, such as idiopathic thrombocytopenia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune thrombocytopenic purpura.

A) Initial Therapy – Adult ≥ 18 Years of Age: Approve for 3 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
  i. Patient meets ONE of the following (a, b, or c):
    a) Patient has tried a systemic corticosteroid (e.g., prednisone); OR
    b) There is an urgent need to increase the platelet count quickly; OR
    c) A systemic corticosteroid is contraindicated according to the prescriber; AND
  ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist; OR

B) Initial Therapy – Patient is < 18 Years of Age. Approve for 3 months if prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist; OR

C) Initial Therapy – To Increase Platelet Count Before Surgical or Dental Procedures. Approve for 1 month if prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist; OR

D) Initial Therapy – Pregnant Patient. Approve for 6 months if prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist; OR

E) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin OR Requires Retreatment with Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient is responding to therapy OR if the patient has previously responded to therapy, according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of responding to therapy include increased platelet counts, absence of significant bleeding, or preventing hemorrhage/ensuring an adequate platelet count in order for delivery in pregnant patients.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Up to 1 g/kg on 2 consecutive days OR up to 0.4 g/kg on 5 consecutive days (up to a total of 2 g per kg per treatment course); OR

B) The dose and interval between doses have been adjusted according to the platelet count and/or to prevent significant bleeding as determined by the prescriber.

---

6. Kawasaki Disease. Approve for 3 months if prescribed by or in consultation with a pediatric cardiologist, a pediatric infectious diseases physician, or a pediatric rheumatologist.

Dosing. Approve up to 2 g/kg given intravenously as a single dose or over multiple consecutive days. The dose may be repeated if needed.

---

7. Multifocal Motor Neuropathy. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
  i. The diagnosis is supported by weakness without sensory abnormalities, upper motor neuron signs, or marked bulbar involvement and meets ONE of the following (a, b, or c):
    a) The diagnosis is supported by nerve conduction studies that demonstrate motor conduction block or probable motor conduction block; OR

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

b) The prescriber has determined the patient has multifocal motor neuropathy without conduction block; OR
c) The diagnosis is supported by a motor nerve biopsy or by a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) neurography; AND
ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has improvement in neurologic symptoms as determined by the prescriber.
Note: Examples of improvement in neurologic symptoms include improvement in disability, grip strength improvement (measured with dynamometer), physical examination show improvement in neurological symptoms and strength.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) Therapy is initiated with 2 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 5 consecutive days; OR
B) ONE of the following maintenance dosing regimens is used (i, ii, or iii):
i. 0.5 g/kg to 2.4 g/kg given intravenously every month; OR
ii. 1 g/kg given intravenously every 2 to 4 weeks; OR
iii. 2 g/kg given intravenously every 1 to 2 months.

Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

---

8. Antibody-Mediated Rejection in Transplantation. Approve for 1 year if prescribed by or in consultation with a physician affiliated with a transplant center.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) Up to 2 g/kg as an intravenous infusion (as a single dose or divided in smaller doses [e.g., 400 mg per kg daily for 5 days]); OR
B) The dosage is based on a transplant center's protocol.

---

9. Autoimmune Mucocutaneous Blistering Diseases (Pemphigus Vulgaris, Pemphigus Foliaceus, Bullous Pemphigoid, Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid [Cicatricial Pemphigoid], and Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
i. Patient meets ONE of the following (a, b, or c):
a) Patient meets BOTH of the following [(1) and (2)]:
(1) Patient has tried a systemic corticosteroid OR a corticosteroid is contraindicated according to the prescriber; AND
(2) Patient has tried a nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agent OR a nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agent is contraindicated according to the prescriber; OR
Note: Examples of nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agents include azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, dapsone, methotrexate, cyclosporine, mycophenolate mofetil, and tacrolimus.
b) Patient has rapid, debilitating, progressive disease that cannot be controlled with a systemic corticosteroid and a nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agent; OR
c) The disease is so serious that there is inadequate time for therapy with a systemic corticosteroid and a nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agent to have a rapid enough effect; AND

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a dermatologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has responded to therapy according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of response to therapy can include healing of previous lesions or fewer new lesions.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):

A) 2 g/kg per cycle given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks. This dose is divided over 2, 3, or 5 consecutive days; OR

B) In patient with aggressive ocular disease, such as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid, 2 g/kg given intravenously may be given every 2 weeks in divided doses over 2, 3, or 5 consecutive days; OR

C) The frequency is gradually being slowly decreased as the lesions resolve and heal.

---

10. Aquaporin-4 Immunoglobulin Antibodies (AQP4-IgG)-Positive Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):

i. Patient has the presence of at least one core clinical feature of NMOSD, according to the prescriber; AND
Note: Examples of core clinical features of NMOSD include optic neuritis, acute myelitis, acute brainstem syndrome.

ii. The diagnosis was confirmed by a positive blood serum test for AQP4-IgG; AND
Note: Detection in cerebral spinal fluid would also satisfy this requirement.

iii. Patient is using the requested medication for attack prevention AND meets ONE of the following (a or b):

a) Patient is < 18 years of age; OR

b) According to the prescriber, the patient has tried or has a contraindication to one other therapy for this condition; AND
Note: Examples of other therapies for this condition include azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil, rituximab, Enspryng (satralizumab subcutaneous injection), Soliris (eculizumab intravenous injection), Ultomiris (ravulizumab intravenous injection), Uplizna (inebilizumab intravenous injection).

iv. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has responded to therapy, according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of a response to therapy includes reduction in relapse rate, reduction in symptoms, slowing in the progression of symptoms.

Dosing. Approve up to 2 g/kg per month administered intravenously (as a single dose or divided in smaller doses [e.g., 400 mg per kg daily for 5 days]).

---

11. Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19)-Associated Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C). Approve for 1 month if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):

A) Patient is < 21 years of age; AND

B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):

i. Positive for current or recent COVID infection by molecular (PCR), antigen (ELISA) laboratory methods or serology results; OR

ii. COVID exposure within 60 days prior to hospitalization; AND

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

C) Patient has ALL of the following symptoms and laboratory findings (i, ii, and iii):
- **i.** Fever (> 100.4°F for ≥ 24 hours, or report of subjective fever lasting ≥ 24 hours); AND
- **ii.** Laboratory evidence of inflammation including, but not limited to, at least ONE of the following: elevated C-reactive protein, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, fibrinogen, procalcitonin, D-dimer, ferritin, lactate dehydrogenase, interleukin-6, or neutrophils, or reduced lymphocytes or albumin levels; AND
- **iii.** Evidence of clinically severe illness that requires hospitalization with multisystem (i.e., > 2 organ involvement (cardiac, renal, respiratory, hematologic, gastrointestinal, dermatologic, or neurological); AND

D) Other causes have been excluded.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) Up to 2 g/kg administered intravenously given one time; OR
B) Up to 1 g/kg administered intravenously per day for 2 doses.

---

12. Cytomegalovirus Pneumonitis or Pneumonia in a Patient with Cancer or Transplant-Related Infection. Approve for 2 months if prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist, hematologist, or an infectious diseases physician.

Dosing. Approve 400 mg/kg given intravenously every other day for 3 to 5 doses.

---

13. Desensitization Therapy Prior to and Immediately after Transplantation. Approve for 1 year if prescribed by or in consultation with a physician affiliated with a transplant center.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) Up to 2 g/kg per month administered intravenously (as a single dose or divided in smaller doses [e.g., 400 mg per kg daily for 5 days]); OR
B) The dosage is based on a transplant center's protocol.

---

14. Evan's syndrome. Approve for 3 months if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Adult ≥ 18 years of age: Patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
- **i.** Patient meets ONE of the following (a, b, or c):
  - **a)** Patient has tried or is currently receiving a systemic corticosteroid; OR
    Note: Examples of systemic corticosteroids include prednisone or prednisolone.
  - **b)** There is an urgent need to increase blood counts quickly (e.g., severe bleeding); OR
  - **c)** A systemic corticosteroid is contraindicated according to the prescriber; AND
- **ii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or hematologist; OR

B) Patient is < 18 Years of Age. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or hematologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) Up to 500 mg/kg/day administered intravenously for 4 days; OR
B) Up to 1 g/kg/day administered intravenously for 2 days.

---

15. Guillain Barré Syndrome. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 1 month (this is to provide one course of therapy) if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
- **i.** Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** The medication is initiated within 2 weeks and no longer than 4 weeks after onset of neuropathic symptoms; OR
    Note: Examples of neuropathic symptoms include weakness, inability to stand or walk without assistance, and respiratory or bulbar weakness.
  - **b)** Patient has had a relapse (treatment-related fluctuation), but had an initial response to IVIG; AND
- **ii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or a specialist with experience in diagnosing and treating patients with Guillain Barré syndrome; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 month (this is to provide one course of therapy).

Dosing. Approve 2 g/kg administered intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 5 days.

---

16. Hematologic Neoplasm-Associated Hypogammaglobulinemia or Hypogammaglobulinemia or treatment after B-cell Targeted Therapies (Secondary Immunodeficiency [SID]). Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
Note: Some examples of B-cell targeted therapy are chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell therapy (e.g., Kymriah [tisagenlecleucel intravenous infusion], Abecma [idecabtagene vicleucel intravenous infusion], Breyanzi [lisocabtagene maraleucel intravenous infusion], Tecartus [brexucabtagene autoleucel intravenous infusion], Yescarta [axicabtagene ciloleucel intravenous infusion]), a rituximab product, Besponsa (inotuzumab ozogamicin intravenous infusion), Blincyto (blinatumomab intravenous infusion).
Note: Refer to B-Cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) for Prevention of Infections and Multiple Myeloma for diagnosis-specific criteria.

A) Initial Therapy. Approve if the patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
- **i.** Patient meets ALL of the following (a, b, and c):
  - **a)** Patient has an immunoglobulin G (IgG) level of < 600 mg/dL (6.0 g/L) [excluding paraprotein]; AND
  - **b)** Patient has recurrent or severe infections or there is a high risk of infection according to the prescriber; AND
  - **c)** The medication is being prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist, hematologist, infectious disease physician, or immunologist; OR
- **ii.** Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
  - **a)** Patient is < 18 years of age; AND
  - **b)** Patient will be starting, has taken, or is currently receiving chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell therapy or other B-Cell targeted therapy; OR
    Note: Examples of CAR-T cell therapy includes: Abecma (idecabtagene vicleucel intravenous infusion), Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel intravenous infusion).
    Note: Examples of other B-Cell targeted therapy includes: Besponsa (inotuzumab ozogamicin intravenous infusion), Blincyto (blinatumomab intravenous infusion).

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve if the patient is having a positive response to therapy according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of a positive response to therapy include maintaining an increased IgG trough level or a decrease in the number of infections.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

A) 0.2 g/kg to 0.8 g/kg given intravenously once every 3 to 4 weeks; OR
B) The dose and interval between doses have been adjusted based on clinical response as determined by the prescriber.

---

17. Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation (HCT) to Prevent Infection. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A, B, or C):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 3 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
- **i.** Patient has had a HCT within the previous year; AND
- **ii.** Patient has an immunoglobulin G (IgG) level < 600 mg/dL (6.0 g/L) OR the patient has multiple myeloma or malignant macroglobulinemia; AND
- **iii.** According to the prescriber, the patient has a significant risk of having frequent and/or severe infections; AND
- **iv.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist, oncologist, or infectious diseases physician; OR

B) Initial Therapy. Approve for 3 months if the patient meets ONE of the following (i, ii, or iii):
- **i.** Patient is a recipient of an umbilical cord blood transplant; OR
- **ii.** Patient is undergoing transplantation for inherited or acquired disorders associated with B-cell deficiency; OR
- **iii.** Patient with chronic graft versus host disease with recurrent sinopulmonary infections; OR

C) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 6 months if the patient is having a positive response to therapy according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of a positive response to therapy include maintaining an increased IgG trough level, controlling the number of infections, or a decrease in the number of infections.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):

A) During the first 100 days after HCT, the patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
- **i.** Adults and adolescents: 0.5 g/kg per week given intravenously and the dose is adjusted to maintain trough (pre-dose) serum IgG greater than 400 mg/dL; OR
- **ii.** Pediatric patient with allogeneic HCT: 0.4 g/kg per month given intravenously and the dose is adjusted to keep IgG greater than 400 mg/dL; OR

B) Greater than 100 days post-HCT, the dose is 0.5 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks, and the dose is adjusted to keep IgG greater than 400 mg/dL; OR
C) 0.2 g/kg to 0.8 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks; OR
D) The dosage is based on a transplant center's protocol.

---

18. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)- or Hepatitis C-Associated Thrombocytopenia. Approve for 1 month if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):

A) Patient is receiving antiviral therapy; AND
B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an infectious diseases specialist, a physician who specializes in the treatment of HIV infection, a gastroenterologist, hepatologist, or a liver transplant physician.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Up to 2 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 5 days; OR
B) Up to 1 g/kg one time given intravenously up to once weekly.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

19. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), to Prevent Infections. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
- **i.** Patient is < 18 years of age; AND
- **ii.** Patient is receiving combination antiretroviral therapy; AND
- **iii.** Patient has ONE of the following (a, b, or c):
  - **a)** Hypogammaglobulinemia (i.e., IgG < 400 mg/dL [4.0 g/L]); OR
  - **b)** Functional antibody deficiency is demonstrated by poor specific antibody titers (that is, the patient does not develop specific antibody responses against protein and polysaccharide antigens); OR
  - **c)** Functional antibody deficiency is demonstrated by the patient having recurrent (two or more per year), serious infections (e.g., bacteremia, meningitis, pneumonia) despite administration of combination antiretroviral therapy and appropriate antimicrobial prophylaxis; AND
- **iv.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an infectious diseases specialist or an immunologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the frequency and/or severity of infections have decreased according to the prescriber.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) The dose is 0.4 g/kg given by intravenous infusion every 2 to 4 weeks; OR

B) The dose and interval are adjusted according to clinical effectiveness.
Note: Examples of adjusting according to clinical effectiveness may include the need to increase the dose or frequency based on frequency or severity of infections, hospitalizations, days of school or work missed, failure to thrive.

---

20. Immune-Mediated Necrotizing Myopathy. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
Note: Also known as necrotizing autoimmune myopathy.

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, iv, and v):
- **i.** Patient has muscle weakness; AND
- **ii.** Patient has or had an elevated creatine kinase (CK) level above 1,000 IU/L; AND
- **iii.** Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** Patient has myositis-associated autoantibodies; OR
    Note: Examples of myositis-associated autoantibodies include anti-SRP autoantibodies, anti-HMGCR autoantibodies.
  - **b)** Patient has an electromyography, muscle magnetic resonance imaging, or muscle biopsy which, according to the prescriber, supports the given diagnosis; AND
- **iv.** Patient meets ONE of the following (a, b, c, or d):
  - **a)** Patient has tried a systemic corticosteroid; OR
  - **b)** Corticosteroids are contraindicated, according to the prescriber; OR
  - **c)** Patient has tried one of rituximab, methotrexate, mycophenolate, or tacrolimus; OR
  - **d)** Patient has anti-HMGCR autoantibodies; AND
- **v.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or rheumatologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has responded to therapy, according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of a response to therapy includes improved muscle strength, improved functional ability, and CK decrease.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

Dosing. Approve up to 2 g/kg per month administered intravenously (as a single dose or divided in smaller doses [e.g., 400 mg per kg daily for 5 days]).

---

21. Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities Associated with Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
Note: Examples of checkpoint inhibitors are Keytruda (pembrolizumab intravenous infusion), Opdivo (nivolumab intravenous infusion), Yervoy (ipilimumab intravenous infusion), Tecentriq (atezolizumab intravenous infusion), Bavencio (avelumab intravenous infusion), Imfinzi (durvalumab intravenous infusion), Libtayo (cemiplimab intravenous infusion), Jemperli (dostarlimab intravenous infusion).

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 1 month if the patient meets ONE of the following (i, ii, or iii):
- **i.** Patient has tried a systemic corticosteroid and has not adequately responded to therapy; OR
  Note: Examples of systemic corticosteroids include prednisone, methylprednisolone.
- **ii.** The medication is being started with a systemic corticosteroid; OR
- **iii.** A corticosteroid is contraindicated per the prescriber; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 6 months if the patient is having a positive response to therapy, as determined by the prescriber, and the prescriber has determined extended therapy is required.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) Up to 0.4 g/kg given intravenously daily for 5 days; OR
B) Up to 2 g/kg given intravenously over 2 to 5 days; OR
C) The dose and interval between doses have been adjusted based on clinical response as determined by the prescriber.

---

22. Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 1 month (to allow for one course of therapy) if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, and iii):
- **i.** Patient is having refractory weakness after symptomatic treatment of LEMS with an amifampridine product (e.g., Firdapse, Ruzurgi), guanidine, or pyridostigmine; AND
- **ii.** Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** Patient has paraneoplastic LEMS; OR
  - **b)** Patient has non-paraneoplastic LEMS AND has tried a systemic corticosteroid (e.g., prednisone) or another nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agent (e.g., azathioprine), or has a contraindication to corticosteroids and/or nonsteroidal immunosuppressive agents, according to the prescriber; AND
- **iii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has a response or continued effectiveness, according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of a response to therapy include improved muscle strength or other clinical response.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) Up to 2 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 5 consecutive days; OR
B) Maintenance therapy every 4 weeks with up to 2 g/kg with the dose being adjusted based on clinical symptoms.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

23. Multiple Myeloma. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):

i. Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):

a) Patient has or is at risk of severe, recurrent infections according to the prescriber; OR

b) Patient will be starting, has taken, or is currently receiving chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell therapy, bispecific antibody therapy, or other B-Cell targeted therapy; AND
Note: Examples of CAR-T cell therapy includes: Abecma (idecabtagene vicleucel intravenous infusion), Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel intravenous infusion).
Note: Examples of bispecific antibody therapy or other B-Cell targeted therapy includes: Elrexfio (elranatamab-bcmm subcutaneous injection), Tecvayli (teclistamab-cqyv subcutaneous injection), Talvey (talquetamab-tgvs subcutaneous injection).

ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist, oncologist, or infectious diseases specialist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year.

Dosing. Approve 0.2 g/kg to 0.8 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks.

---

24. Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Acute Severe Exacerbation or Relapses. Approve for 1 month (this is to provide one course of therapy) if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

A) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):

i. Patient has either not responded to OR has had a significant adverse reaction with systemic corticosteroids (e.g., methylprednisolone sodium succinate injection) OR plasma exchange; OR
Note: A trial of Acthar H.P. gel (repository corticotropin injection; adrenocorticotropic hormone, ACTH) would also count toward meeting this requirement.

ii. A systemic corticosteroid is contraindicated, according to the prescriber; AND

B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):

i. Patient is already on maintenance therapy for MS or will be starting maintenance therapy for MS; OR
Note: Maintenance therapy does NOT include IVIG. Examples of maintenance therapy for MS would include: Avonex (interferon beta-1a subcutaneous injection), Plegridy (peginterferon beta-1a subcutaneous injection), Rebif (interferon beta-1a subcutaneous injection), Betaseron (interferon beta-1b subcutaneous injection)/Extavia (interferon beta-1b subcutaneous injection), Copaxone (glatiramer subcutaneous injection)/Glatopa (glatiramer subcutaneous injection), Gilenya (fingolimod capsule), Lemtrada (alemtuzumab intravenous infusion), Aubagio (teriflunomide tablet), Mavenclad (cladribine tablet), Mayzent (siponimod tablet), Tecfidera (dimethyl fumarate capsule), Vumerity (diroximel fumarate capsule), Zeposia (ozanimod capsule), Tysabri (natalizumab intravenous infusion), Novantrone (mitoxantrone intravenous infusion), Bafiertam (monomethyl fumarate capsule), Kesimpta (ofatumumab subcutaneous injection), Ocrevus (ocrelizumab intravenous infusion), Ponvory (penesimod tablet).

ii. Patient is pregnant or post-partum and the prescriber has determined maintenance therapy is not clinically appropriate; AND

C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of MS.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

A) A single 1 g/kg given intravenously; OR
B) 0.4 g/kg per day IV infusion for 5 consecutive days.

---

25. Myasthenia Gravis. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A, B, C, D, or E):
A) Patient with myasthenic crisis or impending myasthenic crisis: Approve 30 days; OR
B) Initial Therapy for Short-Term (Acute) Use. Approve for 5 days (to allow for one course of therapy) if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
i. Patient meets ONE of the following conditions (a, b, c, or d):
a) Patient has an exacerbation of myasthenia gravis; OR
b) Patient requires stabilization of myasthenia gravis before surgery; OR
c) Patient has been started on a nonsteroidal immunosuppressive drug and is waiting for full effect; OR
Note: Examples of nonsteroidal immunosuppressive drugs include azathioprine, cyclosporine, cyclophosphamide, mycophenolate mofetil, methotrexate, or tacrolimus.
d) Patient is starting therapy with a corticosteroid and IVIG is being given to prevent or minimize exacerbations; AND
ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR
C) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin Short-Term (Acute) Use. Approve for 5 days (to allow for one course of therapy); OR
D) Initial Therapy for Maintenance. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
i. Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):
a) Patient has tried at least ONE of the following medications for myasthenia gravis: a complement inhibitor, a neonatal Fc receptor blocker, or a CD19-directed monoclonal antibody; OR
Note: Examples of complement inhibitors include eculizumab intravenous infusion (Soliris, biosimilars), Ultomiris (ravulizumab-cwvz intravenous infusion), Zilbrysq (zilucoplan subcutaneous injection). Examples of neonatal Fc receptor blockers include Imaavy (nipocalimab-aahu intravenous infusion), Rystiggo (rozanolixizumab-noli subcutaneous infusion), Vyvgart (efgartigimod alfa intravenous infusion), Vyvgart Hytrulo (efgartigimod alfa-fcab and hyaluronidase-qvfc subcutaneous injection). An example of CD19-directed monoclonal antibody is Uplizna (inebilizumab-cdon intravenous infusion).
b) According to the prescriber, complement inhibitors, neonatal Fc receptor blockers, and CD19-directed monoclonal antibodies are NOT clinically appropriate for the patient; AND
ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR
E) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin for Maintenance Therapy. Approve for 1 year if the patient is responding according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of responding to therapy include improvement in weakness (bulbar, limb, or respiratory), improvement with ocular symptoms.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) Crisis or Short-term use: 2 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 5 consecutive days; OR
B) Maintenance therapy: 0.4 g/kg to 1 g/kg given intravenously every 4 weeks; OR
C) The dose and interval between doses have been adjusted based on clinical response as determined by the prescriber.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

26. Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody-Associated Disease (MOGAD). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):

i. Patient has a clinical demyelinating event, according to the prescriber; AND
Note: Examples of a clinical demyelinating event includes, but is not limited to, optic neuritis, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, traverse myelitis.

ii. The diagnosis was confirmed by a positive blood serum test which was positive for myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG)-Immune globulin G (IgG); AND
Note: Detection in cerebral spinal fluid would also satisfy this requirement.

iii. Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):

a) Patient is using the requested medication for the treatment of acute attacks AND meets ONE of the following [(1) or (2)]:

(1) Patient has tried a systemic corticosteroid; OR

(2) Corticosteroids are contraindicated, according to the prescriber; OR

b) Patient is using the requested medication for attack prevention AND meets ONE of the following [(1) or (2)]:

(1) Patient has tried a nonsteroidal immunosuppressant; OR

(2) Nonsteroidal immunosuppressants are contraindicated, according to the prescriber; AND

iv. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has responded to therapy, according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of a response to therapy includes a reduction in relapse rate, slowing of disability, slowing in the progression of symptoms.

Dosing. Approve up to 2 g/kg per month administered intravenously (as a single dose or divided in smaller doses [e.g., 400 mg per kg daily for 5 days]).

---

27. Neonatal Isoimmune Hemolytic Disease (Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn), Acute Treatment. Approve for 1 month if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
Note: Also could see the diagnosis Red Blood Cell Alloantibodies During Pregnancy.

A) Patient's total serum bilirubin is rising despite intensive phototherapy OR is within 3 mg/dL of the exchange transfusion threshold; AND

B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neonatologist, pediatrician, hematologist, or obstetrician.

Dosing. Approve 0.5 g/kg/dose to 1 g/kg/dose administered intravenously; may repeat dose if necessary.

---

28. Opsoclonus-Myoclonus-Ataxia Syndrome. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy: Approve for 6 months if the requested medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an immunologist, oncologist, or neurologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has responded to therapy, according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of response to therapy can include improvement of stance and gait, arm or hand function, opsoclonus, mood or behavior, or speech.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

Dosing. Approve the following dosing regimen: Up to 2 g/kg over 2 to 5 days followed by 1 to 2 g/kg every 4 weeks.

---

29. Passive Immunization for Measles (Post-Exposure Prophylaxis). Approve for 1 day (to allow for a single dose) if the patient meets ONE of the following (A, B, or C):
Note: For patients with primary immune deficiency (PID), see criteria for PID.
A) Patient is pregnant and meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
  i. Patient has been exposed to measles; AND
  ii. Patient cannot readily show they have evidence of immunity against measles (e.g., the patient does not have a history of the disease or age-appropriate vaccination); OR
B) Infants born to pregnant patients with suspected or confirmed measles; OR
C) Patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
  i. Patient is immunocompromised; AND
  ii. Patient has been exposed to measles.

Dosing. Approve the following dosing regimen: 0.4 g/kg intravenously administered one time.

---

30. Parvovirus B19 Infection. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 2 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
  i. Patient has an immunodeficiency condition; AND
  Note: Examples of an immunodeficiency condition include patients with HIV infection, solid organ transplants (e.g., renal, liver), chemotherapy for hematologic malignancy.
  ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an infectious diseases specialist, immunologist, hematologist, or transplant specialist; OR
B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 6 months.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):
A) 2 g/kg given intravenously over a period of 2 to 5 consecutive days; OR
B) 0.4 g/kg to 0.5 g/kg given intravenously daily for 5 days; OR
C) 0.4 g/kg given intravenously once every 4 weeks; OR
D) 0.2 g/kg to 0.4 g/kg given intravenously daily for 5 to 10 days.

---

31. Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for Varicella OR Treatment or Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for Tetanus. Approve for 1 day (to allow for a single dose) if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) For Varicella post-exposure, Varicella immune globulin is not available or cannot be administered; OR
B) For Tetanus treatment or post-exposure, Tetanus Immune globulin is not available.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 0.4 g/kg given intravenously one time; OR
B) 0.2 to 0.4 g/kg given intravenously one time.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

32. Post-Transfusion Purpura, Acute Treatment. Approve for 1 month if the medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist or a transfusion medicine specialist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) Up to 2 g/kg/day administered intravenously over either 2 or 5 days; OR
B) Up to 500 mg/kg/day administered intravenously for 1 to 10 days.

---

33. Pure Red Blood Cell Aplasia (PRCA), Immunologic Subtype. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 1 month if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, and iii):
  i. Patient has tried a systemic corticosteroid (e.g., prednisone); AND
  ii. Patient has tried either cyclophosphamide OR cyclosporine; AND
  iii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an infectious diseases specialist, immunologist, hematologist, or transplant specialist; OR
B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 month if the patient has responded with an increase in hemoglobin and reticulocytosis according to the prescriber.

Dosing. Approve 0.5 g/kg given intravenously for 4 weeks.

---

34. Rasmussen Encephalitis. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Initial Therapy: Approve for 6 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
  i. Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
    a) As determined by the prescriber, clinical features, an electroencephalogram, AND magnetic resonance imaging support the diagnosis of Rasmussen encephalitis, OR
    b) As determined by the prescriber, two of the three features 1) clinical features, 2) magnetic resonance imaging, or 3) histopathology support the diagnosis of Rasmussen encephalitis; AND
  ii. The requested medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR
B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has responded to therapy, according to the prescriber.
  Note: Examples of response to therapy can include improvement or stabilization of seizure frequency or motor deficits.

Dosing. Approve the following dosing regimen: Up to 2 g/kg administered intravenously over 2 to 5 days per treatment cycle.

---

35. Red Blood Cell Alloantibodies During Pregnancy. Approve for the duration of the pregnancy if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
  i. Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
    a) Patient has a clinically significant maternal red blood cell alloantibody (e.g., anti-D, anti-Kell, anti-c, or other clinically significant antigen); AND
    b) Patient meets BOTH of the following (1 and 2):
      (1) Patient has an antigen-positive fetus or a fetus presumed to be antigen-positive: AND
      (2) Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

(a) Patient has a history of a pregnancy or child with fetal anemia requiring intrauterine transfusion; OR
(b) Patient experienced dyrops fetalis or fetal loss due to hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn in a previous pregnancy; AND

ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist or obstetrician; OR

B) Patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
i. Patient has already been started on immune globulin therapy for the condition; AND
ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist or obstetrician.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) Up to 2 g/kg administered intravenously once weekly; OR
B) Up to 2 g/kg per cycle administered intravenously over two consecutive days every 3 weeks

---

36. Stiff-Person Syndrome (Moersch-Woltman Syndrome). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 3 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
i. Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
a) Patient has tried a benzodiazepine (e.g., diazepam) OR baclofen; OR
b) Patient has contraindications to both a benzodiazepine AND baclofen according to the prescriber; AND
ii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; OR
B) Patient is Currently Receiving Immune Globulin. Approve for 1 year if the patient has responded to therapy according to the prescriber.
Note: Examples of response to therapy includes reduced stiffness or frequency of spasms, ability to walk unassisted.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 2 g/kg given intravenously over a period of 2 to 5 consecutive days every month; OR
B) For maintenance therapy, the dose is adjusted to provide the minimum effective dosage of IVIG. Maximum dose is 2 g/kg given intravenously.

---

37. Thrombocytopenia, Feto-neonatal Alloimmune. Approve for 6 months if the pregnant mother or newborn patient is prescribed the medication by or in consultation with a hematologist or an obstetrician.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):
A) For the mother: 1 g/kg given intravenously every week; OR
B) For the mother: 2 g/kg given intravenously every week; OR
C) For the mother: 1 g/kg given intravenously twice weekly; OR
D) For the newborn: 1 g/kg to 2 g/kg given intravenously dosed per the prescriber.

---

38. Toxic Shock Syndrome, Acute Treatment. Approve for 1 month.

Dosing. Approve the following dosing regimen: Up to 1 g/kg on day 1, followed by up to 500 mg/kg once daily on days 2 and 3.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

39. **Warm Type Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia.** Approve for 1 month if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
    - **A)** Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
        - **i.** Patient has tried at least one systemic corticosteroid; OR
          Note: Examples of systemic corticosteroids include prednisone, methylprednisolone.
        - **ii.** Patient has severe or rapidly progressive hemolysis requiring urgent intervention (e.g., symptomatic anemia, significant hemoglobulin decline, or hemodynamic instability); AND
    - **B)** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist, oncologist, rheumatologist, or immunologist.

    Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
    - **A)** Up to 500 mg/kg/day administered intravenously for 4 days; OR
    - **B)** Up to 1 g/kg/day administered intravenously for 2 days.

CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of immune globulin intravenous is not recommended in the following situations:

1. **Adrenoleukodystrophy.** Evidence does not support IVIG use.[18]

2. **Alzheimer's Disease (AD).** In one multicenter, double-blind, Phase III, placebo-controlled trial, 390 patients with mild to moderate AD were randomized to therapy with IVIG 400 mg/kg or 200 mg/kg, or to placebo given every 2 weeks for 18 months.[61] There was no statistically significant difference in the rate of cognitive decline when compared with placebo. Also, there was not a statistically significant change in functional ability when compared to placebo.

3. **Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.** There is insufficient evidence to recommend IVIG.[18]

4. **Asthma.** Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) guidelines for asthma management and prevention do not include recommendations for use of IVIG.[54]

5. **Atopic Dermatitis.** Limited data exist to determine the utility of IVIG in the management of atopic dermatitis.[55]

6. **Autism.** Evidence does not support IVIG use.[18] Well controlled, double-blind trials are needed.

7. **Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy).** There is insufficient evidence to recommend IVIG. In one single center study a single dose of 0.5 g/kg of IVIG produced a decrease in pain intensity by 50% or more compared to placebo in 3 of 12 patients.[57] In a randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial, low-dose immunoglobulin treatment for 6 weeks was not effective in relieving pain in patients with moderate-to-severe complex regional pain syndrome.[58] Well-controlled large-scale trials are needed.

8. **Crohn's Disease.** There is insufficient evidence to recommend IVIG. In one single center case collection report, 19 patients with acute Crohn's disease (Crohn's Disease Activity Index [CDAI] 284.1 ± 149.8) who were resistant to steroids received IVIG daily for 7 to 10 days.[59] Four weeks after completing therapy, 14 patients were in clinical remission (CDAI < 150). Prospective, randomized, placebo-controlled trials are needed to determine if IVIG has a role in the treatment of Crohn's disease.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

9. **Cystic Fibrosis.** There is insufficient evidence to recommend IVIG. In one single-center retrospective case review of 16 children with cystic fibrosis, IVIG was reportedly effective.[60] Well-designed, controlled trials are needed.[18]

10. **Diabetes Mellitus, Immunotherapy.** Evidence does not support IVIG use.[18]

11. **Fibromyalgia Syndrome.** There is insufficient evidence to recommend IVIG. In one open-label single center study, 15 patients with fibromyalgia syndrome and distal demyelinating polyneuropathy received IVIG 400 mg/kg given daily for 5 days.[64] Pain, tenderness, and strength reportedly improved. Double-blind, placebo-controlled trials are needed to determine if IVIG is effective in fibromyalgia syndrome.

12. **In Vitro Fertilization (IVF).** There is insufficient evidence to recommend IVIG administration as part of IVF outcomes.[68]

13. **Polyneuropathy, Organomegaly, Endocrinopathy, Monoclonal Gammopathy, and Skin Changes (POEMS) Syndrome.** Evidence does not support IVIG use.[18]

14. **Recurrent Spontaneous Pregnancy Loss (RSPL) [Including a Patient with Antiphospholipid Antibody-Positive].** The American Society for Reproductive Medicine practice committee states that several trials and meta-analyses concluded that IVIG is ineffective for primary recurrent pregnancy loss and this treatment is not recommended.[72] According to the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology guideline on recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL) [2022], IVIG may improve live birth rates in women with four or more unexplained RPLs.[71] The recommendation is conditional and high-quality evidence is lacking. Data is also limited in antiphospholipid syndrome in pregnancy and further study is needed on the role of IVIG.

15. **Selective Immune Globulin A (IgA) Deficiency as the Sole Immunologic Abnormality.** Evidence does not support use of IVIG.[14,18] Selective IgA deficiency is defined as a serum IgA level less than 0.07 g/L, but normal serum IgG and IgM levels in a patient greater than 4 years of age in whom other causes of hypogammaglobulinemia have been excluded.[14] Selective IgA deficiency may co-exist in some patients with poor specific IgG antibody production, with or without IgG2 subclass deficiency.[14,18] Some of these patients with a concomitant specific antibody defect might benefit from therapy with IVIG.

16. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

REFERENCES

1. Bivigam® 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Boca Raton, FL: ADMA Biologics; April 2025.
2. Murrell D, Pena S, Joly P, et al. Diagnosis and management of pemphigus: Recommendations of an international panel of experts. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2020:82(3):575-585.
3. Flebogamma® 5% DIF intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Los Angeles, CA: Grifols; August 2024.
4. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Practice Advisory. Management of obstetric-gynecologic patients during a measles outbreak. March 2024. Last updated May 15, 2025. Available at: www.acog.com. Accessed on November 10, 2025.
5. Gammagard® Liquid 10% solution [prescribing information]. Cambridge, MA: Takeda; September 2024.
6. Gammagard® S/D IgA < 1 mcg/mL in a 5% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Cambridge, MA: Takeda; February 2025.
7. Gammaked™ 10% solution [prescribing information]. Fort Lee, NJ: Kedrion; January 2020.
8. Gammaplex® 5% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Fort Lee, NJ: Kedrion (Bio Products Laboratory); July 2025.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

9. Gamunex®-C 10% solution [prescribing information]. Research Triangle Park, NJ: Grifols; January 2020.
10. Octagam® 5% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Paramus, NJ: Octapharma; April 2022.
11. Octagam® 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Paramus, NJ: Octapharma; April 2022.
12. Privigen® 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Kankakee, IL: CSL Behring; May 2025.
13. McLean HQ, Fiebelkorn AP, Temte JL, Wallace GS; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevention of measles, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, and mumps, 2013: summary recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). *MMWR Recomm Rep.* 2013;62:1-34.
14. Bonilla FA, Khan DA, Ballas ZK, et al. Practice parameter for the diagnosis and management of primary immunodeficiency. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2015;136(5):1186-205.
15. Panzyga 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. New York; NY: Pfizer; April 2025.
16. Asceniv 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Boca Raton, FL. ADMA Biologics; April 2025.
17. Bonilla FA, Barlan I, Chapel H, et al. International Consensus Document (ICON): Common variable immunodeficiency disorders. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract.* 2016;4(1):38-59.
18. Perez EE, Orange JS, Bonilla F, et al. Update on the use of immunoglobulin in human disease: A review of evidence. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2017;139(3S):S1-S46.
19. Wasserman RL, Lumry W, Harris J, et al. Efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetics of a new 10% liquid intravenous immunoglobulin containing high titer neutralizing antibody to RSV and other respiratory viruses in subjects with primary immunodeficiency disease. *J Clin Immunol.* 2016;36:590-599.
20. Otani S, Davis AK, Cantwell L, et al. Evolving experience of treating antibody-mediated rejection following lung transplantation. *Transpl Immunol.* 2014;31(2):75-80.
21. The NCCN Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 1.2026 – October 10, 2025). © 2025 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on November 10, 2025.
22. Anderson D, Ali K, Blanchette V, et al. Guidelines on the use of intravenous immune globulin for hematologic conditions. *Transfus Med Rev.* 2007;21(2 Suppl 1):s9-56.
23. Neunert C, Terrell DR, Arnold DM, et al. American Society of Hematology 2019 guidelines for immune thrombocytopenia. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
24. Neunert C, Lim W, Crowther M, et al. The American Society of Hematology 2011 evidenced-based practice guideline for immune thrombocytopenia. *Blood.* 2011;117:4190-4207.
25. Gammaplex 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Fort Lee, NJ: Kedrion (Bio Products Laboratory); May 2024.
26. American Academy of Pediatrics. Kawasaki disease. In: Kimberlin DW, Banerjee R, Barnett ED, , eds. Red Book; 2024 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, 33rd Ed. American Academy of Pediatrics; 2024:522-529.
27. UK National Health Service. Commissioning position (2025). NHS England » Clinical commissioning policy for the use of therapeutic immunoglobulin (Ig) England (2025). Accessed on November 10, 2025.
28. Ahmed AR. Use of intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in autoimmune blistering diseases. *Int Immunopharmacol.* 2006;6(4):557-578.
29. Enk A, Hadaschik E, Eming R, et al. European guidelines on the use of high-dose intravenous immunoglobulin in dermatology. *J Dtsch Dermatol Ges.* 2017;15(2):228-241.
30. Gurean HM, Jeph S, Ahmed AR. Intravenous immunoglobulin therapy in autoimmune mucocutaneous blistering diseases: a review of the evidence for its efficacy and safety. *Am J Clin Dermatol.* 2010;11:315-326.
31. The NCCN Prevention and Treatment of Cancer-Related Infections Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 1.2025 – June 20, 2025). © 2025 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on November 10, 2025.
32. Glisson CC. UpToDate® 2025. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD): Clinical features and diagnosis. Available at: www.uptodate.com. Accessed on November 10, 2025.
33. Aggarwal R, Charles-Schoeman C, Schessl J, et al. Prospective, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, phase III study evaluating efficacy and safety of Octagam 10% in patients with dermatomyositis (ProDERM Study). *Medicine* (Baltimore). 2021;100(1):e23677.
34. Marfo K, Lu A, Ling M, Akalin E. Desensitization protocols and their outcome. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol.* 2011;6:922-936.
35. Zachary AA, Leffell MS. Desensitization for solid organ and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. *Immunol Rev.* 2014;258:183-207.
36. Colvin MM, Cook JL, Chang P, et al; American Heart Association Heart Failure and Transplantation Committee of the Council on Clinical Cardiology; American Heart Association Heart Failure and Transplantation Committee of the Council on Cardiopulmonary Critical Care, Perioperative and Resuscitation, et al. Antibody-mediated rejection in cardiac transplantation emerging knowledge in diagnosis and management: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation.* 2015;131:1608-1639.
37. Hughes RA, Wijdicks, EF, Barohn R, et al. Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. Practice parameter: immunotherapy for Guillain-Barre syndrome: report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology.* 2003;61:736-740. Guideline Reaffirmed February 8, 2025.
38. Van Doorn PA, Van den Bergh PYK, Hadden RDM, et al. European Academy of Neurology/Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on diagnosis and treatment of Guillain-Barre syndrome. *Eur J Neurol.* 2023;30(12):3646-3674.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

39. Tomblyn M, Chiller T, Einsele H, et al; Center for International Blood and Marrow Research; National Marrow Donor program; European Blood and Marrow Transplant Group; American Society of Blood and Marrow Transplantation; Canadian Blood and Marrow Transplant Group; Infectious Diseases Society of America; Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America; Association of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Disease Canada; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for preventing infectious complications among hematopoietic cell transplantation recipients: A global perspective. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant.* 2009;1:1143-1238.
40. Panel on Opportunistic Infections in Children with and Exposed to HIV. Guidelines for the prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections in children with and exposed to HIV. Department of Health and Human Services. Last review June 5, 2025. Available at: Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in HIV-Exposed and HIV-Infected Children. Accessed on November 10, 2025.
41. American Academy of Pediatrics. Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection. In: Kimberlin DW, Banerjee R, Barnett ED, eds. Red Book®: 2024 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, 33rd Ed. American Academy of Pediatrics; 2024:489-503.
42. The NCCN Multiple Myeloma Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 3.2026 – November 3, 2025). © 2025 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on November 10, 2025.
43. National Multiple Sclerosis Society. Relapse management. Available at: http://www.nationalmssociety.org/For-Professionals/Clinical-Care/Managing-MS/Relapse-Management. Accessed on November 10, 2025.
44. Hachem RR, Yusen RD, Meyers BF, et al. Anti-human leukocyte antigen antibodies and preemptive antibody-directed therapy after lung transplantation. *J Heart Lung Transplant.* 2010;29:973.
45. Lejeune A, Martin L, Santibanez S, et al. Postexposure prophylaxis with intravenous immunoglobulin G prevents infants from getting measles. *Acta Paediatr.* 2017;1066(1):174-177.
46. American Academy of Pediatrics. Varicella-Zoster Infections. In: Kimberlin DW, Banerjee R, Barnett ED, eds. Red Book®: 2024 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, 33rd Ed. American Academy of Pediatrics; 2024:938-951.
47. VariZIG® for intramuscular injection [prescribing information]. Hoboken, NJ: Kamada; September 2022.
48. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tetanus. Available at: Clinical Care of Tetanus | Tetanus | CDC. Accessed on November 10, 2025.
49. Broliden K, Tolfyenstam T, Norbeck O. Clinical aspects of parvovirus B19 infection. *J Intern Med.* 2006;260:285-304.
50. Symington A, Paes B. Fetal and neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia: harvesting the evidence to develop a clinical approach to management. *Am J Perinatal.* 2011;28:137-144.
51. Townsley DM. Hematologic complications of pregnancy. *Semin Hematol.* 2013;50:222-231.
52. Kumpfel T, Giglhuber K, Aktas O, et al. Update on the diagnosis and treatment of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSD) – revised recommendations of the Neuromyelitis Optica Study Group (NEMOS). Part II: Attack therapy and long-term management. *J Neurol*. 2024;271:141-176.
53. Yimmugo® 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Fort Lee, NJ. Kedrion(Biotest); July 2024.
54. From the Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention, Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) 2025. Available at: https://ginasthma.org/. Accessed on November 11, 2025.
55. Eichenfield LF, Ahluwalia J, Waldman A, et al. Current guidelines for the evaluation and management of atopic dermatitis: A comparison of the Joint Task Force Practice Parameter and American Academy of Dermatology Guidelines. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2017;139(4S):S49-S57.
56. Allenbach Y, Mammen AL, Benveniste O, et al. 224th ENMC International Workshop: Clinico-sero-pathological classification of immune-mediated necrotizing myopathies. Zandvoort, The Nehterlands, 14-16 October 2016. *Neuromuscul Disord.* 2018;28(1):87-99.
57. Goebel A, Baranowski A, Maurer K, et al. Intravenous immunoglobulin treatment of the complex regional pain syndrome: A randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med.* 2010;152:152-158.
58. Goebel A, Bisla J, Carganillo R, et al. Low-dose intravenous immunoglobulin treatment for long-standing complex regional pain syndrome: A randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med.* 2017;167(7):476-483.
59. Chrissafidou A, Malek M, Musch E. Experimental study on the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in patients with steroid-resistant Crohn's disease. *Gastroenterol.* 2007;45:605-608.
60. Balfour-Lynn IM, Mohan U, Bush A, Rosenthal M. Intravenous immunoglobulin for cystic fibrosis lung disease: a case series of 16 children. *Arch Dis Child.* 2004;89:315-319.
61. Relkin NR, Thomas RG, Rissman RA, et al. A phase 3 trial of IV immunoglobulin for Alzheimer disease. *Neurology.* 2017;88(18):1768-1775.
62. Christopher-Stine L. UpToDate® 2025. Clinical manifestations and diagnosis of immune-mediated necrotizing myopathy and Treatment of immune-mediated necrotizing myopathy. Available at: www.uptodate.com. Accessed on Novemer 11, 2025.
63. Tavee J, Brannagan TH, Lenihan MW, et al. Updated consensus statement: Intravenous immunoglobulin in the treatment of neuromuscular disorders report of the AANEM ad hoc committee. *Muscle Nerve.* 2023;68(4):356-374.
64. Caro XJ, Winter EF, Dumas AJ. A subset of fibromyalgia patients have findings suggestive of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy and appear to respond to IVIG. *Rheumatology (Oxford).* 2008;47:208-211.
65. Sanders DB, Wolfe GI, Benatar M, et al. International consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis: Executive summary. *Neurology.* 2016;87(4):419-425.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

66. Eid AJ, Ardura MI, AST Infectious Disease Community of Practice. Human parvovirus B19 in solid organ transplantation: Guidelines from the American Society of Transplantation Infectious Diseases Community of Practice. *Clin Transplant.* 2019 Sep;33(9):e13535.
67. Van den Bergh PY, van Doorn PA, Hadden RD, et al. European Academy of Neurology/Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy: Report of a joint Task Force – Second revision. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2021 Sep;26(3):242-268.
68. Practice Committee of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine. The role of immunotherapy in in vitro fertilization: a guideline. *Fertil Steril.* 2018;110:387-400.
69. Banwell B, Bennett JL, Marignier R, et al. Diagnosis of myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody-associated disease: International MOGAD Panel proposed criteria. *Lancet Neurol*. 2023;22:268-282.
70. Sechi E, Cacciaguerra L, Chen JJ, et al. Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody-Associated Disease (MOGAD): A review of clinical and MRI features, diagnosis, and management. *Front Neurol.* 2022;13:885218.
71. Mcheik S, Peramo B, Quenby S, et al. ESHRE guideline: recurrent pregnancy loss: an update in 2022. *Hum Reprod Open*. 2023(1): hoad002. doi: 10.1093/hropen/hoad002.
72. The Practice Committee of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine. Evaluation and treatment of recurrent pregnancy loss: a committee opinion. *Fertil Steril.* 2012;95:1103-1111.
73. The NCCN guidelines on the management of CAR-T cell and lymphocyte engager-related toxicities (version 2.2026 – November 11, 2025). © 2025 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on November 14, 2025.
74. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomasso BD, et al. Management of immune-related adverse events in patients treated with immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy: American Society of Clinical Oncology guideline update. *J Clin Oncol.* 2021;39(36):4073--4126.
75. Garces JC, Biusti S, Giusti S, et al. Antibody-mediated rejection: A review. *Ochsner J.* 2017;17(1):46-55.
76. Wan SS, Yin TD, Wyburn K, et al. The treatment of antibody-mediated rejection in kidney transplantation: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Transplantation.* 2018;102(4):557-568.
77. Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Transplant Work Group. KDIGO clinical practice guideline for the care of kidney transplant recipients. *Am J Transplant.* 2009;9(Suppl 3):S1.
78. Witt CA, Gaut JP, Yusen RD, et al. Acute antibody-mediated rejection after lung transplantation. *J Heart Lung Transplant.* 2013;32:1034.
79. Ma Y, Man J, Niu J, et al. Progress of research on human parovirus B19 infection after renal transplantation. *Tranplant Rev.* 2022;36(4):100730.
80. Alyglo™ 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Teaneck, NJ: GC Biopharma; December 2023.
81. Hayden PJ, Roddie C, Prader P, et al. Management of adults and children receiving CAR T-cell therapy. 2021 best practice recommendations of the European Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation and the Joint Accreditation Committee of ISCT and EBMT and the European Heaemtology Association. *Ann Oncol.* 2022;33:259-75.
82. The NCCN guidelines on Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 3.2025 – September 24, 2025). © 2025 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at : http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on November 10,2025.
83. Elovaar I, Apostolski S, Van Doorn P, et al. EFNS task force on the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in treatment of neurological diseases. *Eur J Neurol.* 2008;15:893-908.
84. Gammagard Liquid ERC 10% intravenous or subcutaneous solution [prescribing information]. Cambridge, MA: Takeda; June 2025.
85. Qivigy 10% intravenous solution [prescribing information]. Fort Lee, NJ: Kedrion; September 2025.
86. NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium. ® 2025 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on November 14, 2025. Search term: Immune globulin.
87. Fattizzo B, Marchetti M, Michel M, et al. Diagnosis and management of Evans syndrome in adults: first consensus recommendations. *Lancet Haematol.* 2024;11(8):e617-e628.
88. Kemper AR, Newman TB, Slaughter JL, et al. Clinical practice guideline revision: management of hyperbilirubinemia in the newborn infant 35 or more weeks of gestation. *Pediatrics.* 2022;150(3):e2022058859.
89. Slaughter JL, Kemper AR, Newman TB. Technical report: diagnosis and management of hyperbilirubinemia in the newborn infant 35 or more weeks of gestation. *Pediatrics.* 2022;150(3):e2022058865.
90. Moise Jr., KJ, Markham KB, Spinella PC, et al. A clinical practice guideline for the management of pregnancy alloimmunized to red blood cell antigens. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2025;8(11):e2544649.
91. Hawkins J, Aster RH, Curtis BR. Post-transfusion purpura: current perspectives. *J Blood Med.* 2019;10:405-415.
92. Jager U, Barcellini W, Broome CM, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of autoimmune hemolytic anemia in adults: recommendations from the first international consensus meeting. *Blood Rev.* 2020;41:100648.
93. American Academy of Pediatrics. Group A Streptococcal Infections. David W. Kimberlin, et al. Red Book; 2024. Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, 33rd Ed. 2024;785-798.
94. Centers for Disease Control. Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome. For Health Care Providers. February 19, 2026. Available at: Case Definitions and Reporting | MIS | CDC. Accessed on March 16, 2026.

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

95. Henderson LA, Canna SW, Friedman KG, et al. American College of Rheumatology clinical guidance for multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children associated with SARS-CoV-2 and hyperinflammation in pediatric COVID-19: version 3. *Arthritis Rheumatol.* 2022;74(4):e1-e20.
96. Rossor T, Yeh EA, Khakoo Y, et al. Diagnosis and management of opsoclonus-myoclonus-ataxia syndrome in children: an international perspective. *Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm.* 2022;9(3):e1153.
97. Stredny CM, Steriage C, Papadopoulou MT, et al. Current practices in the diagnosis and treatment of Rasmussen syndrome: results of an international survey. *Seizure.* 2024;122:153-164.
98. Narayanaswami P, Sanders DB, Wolfe G, et al. International Consensus Guidance for Management of Myasthenia Gravis: 2020 Update. *Neurology.* 2021;96(3):114-122.
99. Orange JS, Chinen J, Horner CC, et al. 2025 Inborn errors of immunity practice parameter: Guidance from the Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters, the American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI), the American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (ACAAI) and the Clinical Immunology Society (CIS). *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol.* 2026;136(4):426-493.e1.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	**Cytomegalovirus Pneumonitis or Pneumonia in a Patient with Cancer or Transplant-Related Infection:** Added the wording pneumonitis; the diagnosis wording was previously Cytomegalovirus Pneumonia in a Patient with Cancer or Transplant-Related Infection. **Multiple Myeloma:** The following option for approval was added in initial therapy as an alternative to infection status 1) Patient will be starting, has taken, or is currently receiving chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell therapy OR bispecific antibody therapy. Note: Examples of CAR-T cell therapy includes: Abecma (idecabtagene vicleucel intravenous infusion), Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel intravenous infusion). Note: Examples of bispecific antibody therapy includes: Elrexfio (elranatamab-bcmm subcutaneous injection), Tecvayli (teclistamab-cqyv subcutaneous injection), Talvey (talquetamab-tgvs subcutaneous injection). **Parvovirus B19 Infection:** 0.2 g/kg to 0.4 g/kg given intravenously daily for 5 to 10 days was added as an alternative dosing regimen. **Anemia, Aplastic** was removed from Conditions Not Recommended for Approval.	10/25/2023
Selected Revision	**Alyglo was added to the policy** with the same criteria as all other immune globulin products. **Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropahy (CIDP) or Polyradiculoneuropahy**: Updated dosing from an initial loading dose of 2 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 2 to 4 days consecutive days to 2 to 5 days consecutive days. Updated dosing from a maintenance dose of 1 g/kg given intravenously over one day or divided into two doses of 0.5 g/kg given on 2 consecutive days to a maintenance dose of 1 g/kg given intravenously in divided doses over 1 to 4 consecutive days.	02/07/2024
Selected Revision	**Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP).** The duration of approval for initial therapy for adults and pediatric patients was changed from 1 year to 3 months. Criterion for patients requiring retreatment with immune globulin was added to the continuation criteria. Continuation criterion was also updated from "Patient has responded to therapy" to patient is responding to therapy OR the patient has previously responded to therapy. **The following was added to the Policy Statement:** If the client is using the IVIG MSM Policy in tandem with this UM policy, the new approval may be entered without another clinical review for a preferred product only.	04/10/2024
Selected Revision	**Yimmugo was added to the policy** with the same criteria as all other immune globulin products.	07/24/2024
Annual Revision	**Primary Immunodeficiencies:** Added a note that molecular testing is a type of genetic testing. **Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) or Polyradiculoneuropathy:** Added grip strength as an example of an improvement at physical examination. **Aquaporin-4 Immunoglobulin Antibody (AQP4-IgG)-Positive Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD); Immune-Mediated Necrotizing Myopathy; Myelin**	11/06/2024

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

	Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody-Associated Disease (MOGAD): These conditions of approval were added to the policy. **Guillain Barre Syndrome:** For criterion 'patient currently receiving immune globulin', the wording "(this is to provide a second course) about 3 weeks after the first course" was removed. **Passive Immunization for Measles (Post-Exposure Prophylaxis):** Patient does not have evidence of immunity to measles (i.e.,) was updated to Patient cannot readily show they have evidence of immunity against measles (e.g.,). **Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for Varicella:** "within 10 days of exposure" was removed. **Chronic Fatigue Syndrome** was removed from Conditions Not Recommended for Approval.	
Annual Revision	**Gammagard Liquid ERC** and **Qivigy** were added to the policy with the same criteria as all other immune globulin products. **B-Cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia for Prevention of Infections**: Updating dosing to an expanded dose of 0.2 g/kg to 0.8 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks. Removing 0.4 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks and 0.3 g/kg to 0.5 g/kg given intravenously once monthly. **Hematologic Neoplasm-Associated Hypogammaglobulinemia or Hypogammaglobulinemia or treatment after B-Cell Targeted Therapies (Secondary Immunodeficiency [SID])**: Added the wording "or treatment" to the indication. The following option for approval was added in initial therapy 1) Patient is < 18 years of age and will be starting, has taken, or is currently receiving chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell therapy OR other B-cell targeted therapy. Note: Examples of CAR-T cell therapy includes: Abecma (idecabtagene vicleucel intravenous infusion), Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel intravenous infusion). Note: Examples of other B-cell targeted therapy includes: Besponsa (inotuzumab ozogamicin intravenous infusion), Blincyto (blinatumomab intravenous infusion). Removed dosing option 0.4 g/kg to 0.6 g/kg given intravenously once a month (this dose is already covered by available dosing regimens). **Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation (HCT) to Prevent Infection**: The following option for approval was added in initial therapy: Patient is a recipient of an umbilical cord blood transplant; or patient is undergoing transplantation for inherited or acquired disorders associated with B-cell deficiency; or patient with chronic graft versus host disease with recurrent sinopulmonary infections. Added an option for a dosing regimen of 0.2 g/kg to 0.8 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks. **Multiple Myeloma**: Added the wording "or other B-Cell targeted therapy" in addition to CAR-T therapy and bispecific antibody therapy. Updated dosing from 0.4 g/kg to 0.5 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks to 0.2 g/kg to 0.8 g/kg given intravenously every 3 to 4 weeks. **Passive Immunization for Measles (Post-Exposure Prophylaxis)**: The following option for approval was added: "Infants born to pregnant patients with suspected or confirmed measles."	11/19/2025
Selected Revision	**Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19)-Associated Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C), Evan's syndrome, Neonatal Isoimmune Hemolytic Disease (Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn), Acute Treatment, Opsoclonus-Myoclonus-Ataxia Syndrome, Post-Transfusion Purpura, Acute Treatment, Rasmussen Encephalitis, Red Blood Cell Alloantibodies During Pregnancy, Toxic Shock Syndrome, Acute Treatment, Warm Type Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia:** These conditions of approval were added to the policy.	03/18/2026
Selected Revision	**Dermatomyositis or Polymyositis**: Added "myositis" wording to autoantibody testing. Added the wording "nonsteroidal" to immunosuppressive agent criteria. **Kawasaki Disease**: Added pediatric rheumatologist as an option for prescriber or consultant prescriber. **Autoimmune Mucocutaneous Blistering Diseases (Pemphigus Vulgaris, Pemphigus Foliaceus, Bullous Pemphigoid, Mucous Membrand Pemphigoid [Cicatricial Pemphigoid], and Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita)**: Added the wording "nonsteroidal" to immunosuppressive agent criteria. **Guillain Barre Syndrome**: Added "this is to provide one course of therapy" to the continuation criterion. Removed the word "Recurrent" from **Human Immunodeficiency Virus, to Prevent Recurrent Infections**. **Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)**: Added the wording "nonsteroidal" to the immunosuppressive agent criteria.	05/13/2026

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.

	Myasthenia Gravis: Added approval criterion for patient with myasthenic crisis or impending myasthenic crisis. Added the wording "nonsteroidal" to the immunosuppressive agent criteria. **Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody-Associated Disease (MOGAD)**: Added the wording "nonsteroidal" to the immunosuppressive agent criteria.	
Selected Revision	**Primary Immunodeficiencies**: Removed 'unspecified hypogammaglobulinemia' from the criteria. For a diagnosis of common variable immunodeficiency or other immunodeficiencies with significant hypogammaglobulinemia, both an impaired antibody response and recurrent infections are required to be met; previously only one was required. For the criterion, patient has an impaired antibody response (i.e., failure to produce antibodies to specific antigens), 'that is' (i.e.) was replaced with 'for example' (e.g.). **Myasthenia Gravis**: The Initial Therapy for Maintenance criteria was updated. The following criteria were removed: patient has refractory myasthenia gravis, patient has tried pyridostigmine, and patient has tried an immunosuppressive therapy with at least one of the following agents: azathioprine, cyclosporine, cyclophosphamide, mycophenolate mofetil, methotrexate, tacrolimus AND has had an inadequate response. The following criteria were added: Patient has tried at least one of the following medications for myasthenia gravis: a complement inhibitor, a neonatal Fc receptor blocker, or a CD19-directed monoclonal antibody OR according to the prescriber, these therapies are not clinically appropriate for the patient. Examples of each class of medication were also added in a note.	8/19/2026

© 2025. All Rights Reserved.
This document is confidential and proprietary. Unauthorized use and distribution are prohibited.