EYLEA® (aflibercept) Injection Billing and Coding Information

Most third-party payers, including Medicare, provide coverage for EYLEA when administered for both neovascular Wet Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) and Macular Edema following CRVO.

Billing and Coding Guidelines for EYLEA

The coding information discussed in this document is provided for informational purposes only, is subject to change, and should not be construed as legal advice. The codes listed below may not apply to all patients or to all health plans; providers should exercise independent clinical judgment when selecting codes and submitting claims to accurately reflect the services and products furnished to a specific patient.

Item	Type	Code	Description
Patient Diagnosis	ICD-9-CM* Codes		**Wet AMD**
		362.52	**Exudative Senile Macular Degeneration**
			Macular Edema following CRVO
		362.83	**Retinal Edema** (primary diagnosis)
		362.35	**Central Retinal Vein Occlusion** (secondary diagnosis)
Administration Procedure	CPT† Codes	67028-LT	**Intravitreal injection of a pharmacologic agent (separate procedure): LT indicates left eye injection**
		67028-RT	**Intravitreal injection of a pharmacologic agent (separate procedure): RT indicates right eye injection**
		67028-50	**Intravitreal injection of a pharmacologic agent (separate procedure): 50 indicates bilateral injection**
Drug Code	HCPCS‡	J0178	**Injection, aflibercept, 1 mg§**
	NDC‖	61755-0005-02	**One single-use, sterile, glass vial designed to deliver 0.05 mL (50 microliters) of 40 mg/mL of EYLEA**

*International Classification of Drugs, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification.
†CPT codes, descriptions, and material only are © 2011 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
‡Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS).
§**With the 1 mg descriptor, it is appropriate to indicate "2" billing units for each 2 mg injection on the claim form.**
‖National Drug Code.

Contraindications: EYLEA® (aflibercept) Injection is contraindicated in patients with ocular or periocular infections, active intraocular inflammation, or known hypersensitivity to aflibercept or to any of the excipients in EYLEA.

EYLEA® (aflibercept) Injection
For Intravitreal Injection

Please see Important Prescribing and Safety Information on reverse side.

Coverage, Coding, and Reimbursement Support Is Available Through EYLEA4U®

EYLEA4U is a program delivering on the Regeneron commitment to providing comprehensive support for patients and providers.

Have a billing or reimbursement question related to EYLEA® (aflibercept) Injection?

Reimbursement Specialists are available Monday–Friday 9 AM–8 PM Eastern Time.
Call 1-855-EYLEA4U (1-855-395-3248), Option 4, or visit www.EYLEA.com.

IMPORTANT PRESCRIBING INFORMATION FOR EYLEA® (aflibercept) INJECTION

- EYLEA® (aflibercept) Injection is indicated for the treatment of patients with neovascular (Wet) Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD). The recommended dose for EYLEA is 2 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks (monthly) for the first 12 weeks (3 months), followed by 2 mg once every 8 weeks (2 months). Although EYLEA may be dosed as frequently as 2 mg every 4 weeks (monthly), additional efficacy was not demonstrated when EYLEA was dosed every 4 weeks compared to every 8 weeks
- EYLEA is indicated for the treatment of patients with Macular Edema following Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO). The recommended dose for EYLEA is 2 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks (monthly)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR EYLEA® (aflibercept) INJECTION

- EYLEA® (aflibercept) Injection is contraindicated in patients with ocular or periocular infections, active intraocular inflammation, or known hypersensitivity to aflibercept or to any of the excipients in EYLEA
- Intravitreal injections, including those with EYLEA, have been associated with endophthalmitis and retinal detachments. Proper aseptic injection technique must always be used when administering EYLEA. Patients should be instructed to report any symptoms suggestive of endophthalmitis or retinal detachment without delay and should be managed appropriately. Intraocular inflammation has been reported with the use of EYLEA
- Acute increases in intraocular pressure have been seen within 60 minutes of intravitreal injection, including with EYLEA. Sustained increases in intraocular pressure have also been reported after repeated intravitreal dosing with VEGF inhibitors. Intraocular pressure and the perfusion of the optic nerve head should be monitored and managed appropriately
- There is a potential risk of arterial thromboembolic events (ATEs) following use of intravitreal VEGF inhibitors, including EYLEA, defined as nonfatal stroke, nonfatal myocardial infarction, or vascular death (including deaths of unknown cause). The incidence of ATEs in the VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 wet AMD studies in patients treated with EYLEA was 1.8% during the first year. The incidence of ATEs in the COPERNICUS and GALILEO CRVO studies was 0% in patients treated with EYLEA compared with 1.4% in patients receiving sham control during the first six months
- The most common adverse reactions (≥5%) reported in patients receiving EYLEA were conjunctival hemorrhage, eye pain, cataract, vitreous detachment, vitreous floaters, and increased intraocular pressure
- Serious adverse reactions related to the injection procedure have occurred in <0.1% of intravitreal injections with EYLEA including endophthalmitis, traumatic cataract, increased intraocular pressure, and vitreous detachment

EYLEA®
(aflibercept) Injection

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Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information.

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