Medical Policy

Healthcare Services Department

Policy Name	Policy Number	Scope
Nivolumab (Opdivo®) and Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®)	MP-RX-FP-66-23	☒ MMM MA ☒ MMM Multihealth

Service Category

☐ Anesthesia
☐ Surgery
☐ Radiology Procedures
☐ Pathology and Laboratory Procedures
☐ Medicine Services and Procedures
☐ Evaluation and Management Services
☐ DME/Prosthetics or Supplies
☒ Part B DRUG

Service Description

This document addresses the use of nivolumab (Opdivo®), a programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1) blocking monoclonal antibody approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of various cancers.

Background Information

This document addresses the use of Opdivo, a programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1) blocking monoclonal antibody. The following are the FDA indications or NCCN compendia uses for Opdivo.

Anal Carcinoma

The NCCN Compendia and Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) in 2018 provided 2A recommendations for the use of Opdivo as a single agent for second-line or subsequent treatment of metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal if neither nivolumab or pembrolizumab was previously received. The recommendation is based on the results of an ongoing single arm phase 2, multi-center trial. Of the 37 enrolled participants, 2 received a complete response and 7 received partial response with overall response rate of 24% (95% CI, 15-33) (Morris 2017).

NCCN states that Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Biliary Tract Cancers

The NCCN CPG provides a 2A recommendation in combination with Yervoy for progression on or after systemic therapy in unresectable/resected gross residual or metastatic disease that is Tumor Mutation Burden-High (TMB-H).

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

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Central Nervous System Cancers

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for the use of Opdivo in combination with Yervoy for central nervous system cancers in the treatment of symptomatic patients with newly diagnosed or recurrent brain metastases secondary to melanoma and stable systemic disease or reasonable systemic treatment options. However, while the evidence for asymptomatic patients was promising, the study results for patients with symptomatic disease showed little to no intracranial response (Long 2017, 2018, Tawbi 2017).

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Cervical Cancer

NCCN also provides 2A recommendation for Opdivo for cervical cancer for second-line or subsequent therapy as a single agent if PD-L1 positive in recurrent or metastatic disease. NCCN 2023 guidelines moved this recommendation from preferred to useful in certain circumstances. The one study to support this use showed an objective response rate of 26.3% (95%CI, 9.1 to 51.2) for cervical cancer. At a median follow-up of 19.2 months, median DOR was not reached in the five responding patients in the cervical cohort (Naumann et al 2019).

NCCN states that Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Colorectal Cancer

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as monotherapy or in combination with ipilimumab for individuals with MSI-H or dMMR metastatic CRC as primary treatment for individuals who have not received any previous chemotherapy.

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

According to the ACS, there will be an estimated 95,520 new cases of colon cancer and 39,910 new cases of rectal cancer diagnosed in 2017. It is expected that 50,620 persons will die from colon and rectal cancer combined in 2017.

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Opdivo, as a single agent, is indicated for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years and older with microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) that has progressed following treatment with a fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and/or irinotecan-based chemotherapy.
Opdivo Qvantig as a single agent is indicated in adult patients with MSI-H or dMMR metastatic CRC that has progressed following treatment with a fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan, as monotherapy or as monotherapy following combination treatment with intravenous nivolumab and ipilimumab.

Opdivo, in combination with ipilimumab, is indicated for the treatment of adults and pediatric patients 12 years and older with MSI-H or dMMR metastatic CRC that has progressed following treatment with a fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan based chemotherapy.

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

The safety and effectiveness of OPDIVO QVANTIG have not been established in pediatric patients.

Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC)

Esophageal cancers can be classified as squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) or adenocarcinoma. Unlike adenocarcinoma, SCC is usually localized near the tracheal bifurcation and associated with poorer prognosis.

Opdivo is indicated for treatment of unresectable advanced, recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma after prior therapy with a fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-based regimen.

FDA has approved both Opdivo (nivolumab) in combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy and Opdivo plus Yervoy (ipilimumab) as a first-line treatment for adult patients with unresectable advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) regardless of PD-L1 status.

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for Opdivo as palliative therapy for patients who are not surgical candidates or have unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease and Karnofsky performance score ≥60% or ECOG performance score ≤2 as preferred first-line therapy in combination with fluorouracil or capecitabine and cisplatin or oxaliplatin for squamous cell carcinoma (if no prior tumor progression while on therapy with a checkpoint inhibitor)

Gastric Cancer, Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer, and Esophageal Adenocarcinoma

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Opdivo is indicated for use in patients with completely resected esophageal or gastroesophageal junction cancer with residual pathologic disease, who have received neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (CRT).

Opdivo is indicated for use in advanced or metastatic gastric cancer, gastroesophageal junction cancer, and esophageal adenocarcinoma in combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy.

NCCN compendia also provides a NCCN 1 recommendation for Opdivo as preferred postoperative therapy for patients who have received preoperative chemoradiation and R0 resection and residual disease (yp T positive and/or N positive).

NCCN compendia also provides a NCCN 1 recommendation for use as primary treatment in those with surgically unresectable locoregional HER2 negative disease in combination with oxaliplatin and fluorouracil or capecitabine.

Opdivo (nivolumab) is recommended as primary treatment for medically fit patients with surgically unresectable locoregional HER2 overexpression negative disease in combination with Oxaliplatin and fluorouracil or capecitabine (PD-L1 CPS≥5).

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia (GTN)

NCCN also provides 2A recommendation for Opdivo for gestational trophoblastic neoplasia as single-agent therapy for multiagent chemotherapy-resistant high-risk, recurrent, or progressive disease. However, there is insufficient published evidence to support the use of Opdivo for such conditions. The use is extrapolated as a PD-L1 class effect due to pembrolizumab data (Ghorani E et.al. 2017).

NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Head and Neck Cancer

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo in combination with cetuximab is recommended in non nasopharyngeal, advanced head and neck cancer for resectable locoregional recurrence or persistent disease without prior radiation therapy. The Chung 2022 trial is an open-label, single-arm, phase 2 study to support this use. The OS was 11.4 months in the group with prior treatment and 20.2 months in the group with no prior treatment.

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NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo for use in cancer of the nasopharynx as first-line systemic therapy or subsequent therapy in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine for T1-4, N0-3, M1 disease. There are currently no studies or references for this use. The recommendation is extrapolated from two studies of two non-FDA approved PD-1 inhibitors.

NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck

Head and neck cancers account for nearly 3 percent (approximately 62,000 cases) of all cancers in the US, and an estimated 13,000 deaths, with nearly 90% form the squamous cell variety.

Opdivo is indicated for the treatment of patients with recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) with disease progression on or after platinum-based therapy.

NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Malignant Pleural and Peritoneal Mesothelioma

Opdivo in combination with ipilimumab is FDA approved for use as first line therapy for unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM), a highly aggressive cancer with poor prognosis and limited treatment options.

NCCN compendia also includes a category 2A recommendation for off-label use of nivolumab as monotherapy or in combination with Yervoy (ipilimumab) in the treatment of malignant pleural and peritoneal mesothelioma (MPM) as subsequent therapy.

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)

HCC is the most common form of liver cancer with about 40,710 new cases of liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer diagnosed in 2017 and nearly 28,920 deaths from the disease annually in the US.

Opdivo is indicated for the treatment of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have been previously treated with sorafenib, or as subsequent therapy (NCCN 2A).

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Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma

Hodgkin lymphoma is a type of malignancy which starts in the lymphocytes. Hodgkin lymphoma most commonly affects people between the ages of 15 and 40 and people older than age 55. In developed countries, classical Hodgkin lymphoma accounts for approximately 95% of all Hodgkin disease (ACS, 2017).

Opdivo is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL) that has relapsed or progressed after:

- autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) and brentuximab vedotin, or
- 3 or more lines of systemic therapy that includes autologous HSCT.

Opdivo Qvantig is not referenced in NCCN guidelines for the treatment of Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma.

<u>Malignant Pleural and Peritoneal Mesothelioma</u>

Opdivo in combination with ipilimumab is FDA approved for use as first line therapy for unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM), a highly aggressive cancer with poor prognosis and limited treatment options.

NCCN compendia also includes a category 2A recommendation for off-label use of nivolumab as monotherapy or in combination with Yervoy (ipilimumab) in the treatment of malignant pleural and peritoneal mesothelioma (MPM) as subsequent therapy.

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

<u>Metastatic Melanoma with Brain Metastases</u>

The NCCN Compendia and Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) for central nervous system cancers offers a category 2A recommendation for nivolumab in combination with Yervoy (ipilimumab) in the treatment of asymptomatic patients with newly diagnosed or recurrent brain metastases secondary to melanoma and stable systemic disease or reasonable systemic treatment options (Long 2017, 2018, Tawbi 2017).

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy.

<u>Adjuvant Treatment of Melanoma</u>

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The FDA has approved nivolumab (Opdivo) for the adjuvant treatment of patients with melanoma with involvement of lymph nodes or metastatic disease who have undergone complete resection.

NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Cutaneous Melanoma

The NCCN Compendia and Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) in cutaneous melanoma offers NCCN recommendations for nivolumab as preferred systemic therapy, option as a single agent for initial treatment of limited resectable in Stage III disease with clinical satellite/in-transit metastases (NCCN1) or local satellite/in-transit recurrence (NCCN 2A)

Unresectable or Metastatic Melanoma

The American Cancer Society (ACS) estimated that approximately 87,110 cases of melanoma (also referred to as malignant melanoma) will be diagnosed in the United States in 2017 (ACS, 2017).

The FDA has approved nivolumab (Opdivo) in combination with ipilimumab (Yervoy) for the treatment of those with unresectable or metastatic melanoma BRAF V600 wild-type.

The FDA has approved nivolumab (Opdivo) as a single agent or in combination with ipilimumab for the treatment of those with unresectable or metastatic melanoma.

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Uveal Melanoma

The NCCN panel recommendation for use of Yervoy (ipilimumab) as a single agent is based on retrospective case series that evaluated nivolumab as a treatment option of uveal melanoma. The recommendation for combination therapy is based on unpublished data from a phase II multicenter, single arm, and open-label study of nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab as first line in adults with metastatic uveal melanoma (NCT02626962).

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Merkel Cell Carcinoma

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NCCN Compendia and CPG includes a category 2A recommendation for off-label use of nivolumab in the treatment of disseminated disease as clinical judgment dictates; the "preliminary data from non-randomized trials in patients with MCC demonstrate that rates of durable response are improved with PD-1/PD-L1 blockage compared with cytotoxic therapy."

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of death from cancer worldwide, with advanced NSCLC representing 85% of these cases. According to the National Cancer Institute (NCI), in 2018 an estimated 222,500 new cases of lung cancer (NSCLC and SCLC) will be diagnosed in the US, and of these approximately 155,870 deaths (70%) will occur.

Opdivo is indicated for the treatment of patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy. Patients with EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations should have disease progression on FDA-approved therapy for these aberrations prior to receiving Opdivo.

Opdivo is also FDA indicated for use in combination with ipilimumab for recurrent, advanced, or metastatic disease as first- line therapy for tumors expressing PD-L1 ≥ 1% that are EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF negative. NCCN provides an additional category 2A recommendation for tumors with PD-L1 < 1%.

Opdivo, in combination with ipilimumab and 2 cycles of platinum-doublet chemotherapy, is FDA indicated for first line treatment of recurrent or metastatic NSCLC for patients without EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations.

Opdivo, in combination with platinum-doublet chemotherapy, is FDA indicated as neoadjuvant treatment of adult patients with
resectable (tumors ≥4 cm or node positive) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

NCCN panel recommends that individuals with NSCLC be tested for actionable molecular markers, such as EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK, MET and RET mutations, before initiating first line therapy to help guide treatment. If there is insufficient tissue to allow testing for all of these markers, repeat biopsy and/or plasma testing should be done. If these are not feasible, treatment is guided by available results and, if unknown, these patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes.

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for the use of Opdivo in combination with Yervoy for NSCLC for recurrent, advanced, or metastatic disease as first-line or subsequent therapy for tumors that are EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK, MET, and RET positive.

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Opdivo Qvantig: adult patients with metastatic NSCLC and progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy. Patients with EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations should have disease progression on FDA-approved therapy for these aberrations prior to receiving OPDIVO QVANTIG.

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Metastatic NSCLC with Brain Metastases

The NCCN Compendia and Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) for central nervous system cancers offers a category 2A recommendation for nivolumab as single agent in individuals with brain metastases secondary to NSCLC who are PD-L1 positive (Gauvain 2019, Rizvi 2015, Goldman 2016).

NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma

According to the NCI, in 2018 approximately 63,990 new cases of RCC will be diagnosed in the US with an estimated 14,400 deaths resulting from the diagnosis. Clear-cell is among the most prevalent type of RCC.

Opdivo as a single agent is indicated for the treatment of patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) who have received prior anti-angiogenic therapy.

NCCN Compendia and CPG for kidney cancer includes a category 2A recommendation for use of nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab as a subsequent therapy for the treatment of advanced clear cell RCC.

Opdivo, in combination with ipilimumab, is indicated for the treatment of patients with intermediate or poor risk, previously untreated advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

Opdivo, in combination with cabozantinib, is indication for the treatment of patients with advanced RCC as first line treatment.

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as monotherapy in advanced or metastatic renal cell carcinoma with non-clear cell component.

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo with Yervoy for “favorable” risk patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma, the NCCN panel notes the data has been conflicting for this population.

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NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as subsequent therapy in combination with cabozantinib for relapse or stage IV disease with clear cell histology. There is a single meeting abstract of a small cohort study (Apolo 2021)

Opdivo Qvanting: Is indicated for adult patients with intermediate or poor risk advanced RCC, as a first-line treatment following combination treatment with intravenous nivolumab and ipilimumab.

Opdivo Qvanting: Is indicated for adult patients with advanced RCC, as a first-line treatment in combination with cabozantinib.

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma (SBA)

Small bowel cancer is relatively rare compared to other cancers of the gastrointestinal tract, accounting for about 3% of cancers in this system. Due to the rarity of SBA, historically, treatment for SBA mimicked those for colorectal cancer. In 2019, NCCN developed the first guidelines in the U.S., and the second in the world, to address small bowel adenocarcinomas.

NCCN Compendia and CPG for SBA includes a category 2A recommendation for use of nivolumab as single agent or in combination with ipilimumab as subsequent therapy for the treatment of advanced or metastatic disease (deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability-high [dMMR/MSI-H] only). Data was extrapolated from studies for colorectal cancer (Overman 2017, 2018).

NCCN Compendia and CPG for SBA includes a category 2A recommendation for use of nivolumab as initial therapy as a single agent or in combination with ipilimumab for advanced or metastatic disease (deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability-high [dMMR/MSI-H] only), if no previous treatment with a checkpoint inhibitor

Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy; however, NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

T-cell Lymphomas

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as single agent for individuals relapsed or refractory T-cell lymphoma following additional therapy with an alternate combination chemotherapy regimen (asparaginase-

based) not previously used, if a clinical trial is not available. The recommendation was based on a case report of 3 patients (Chan 2018). Therefore, at this time, there is insufficient evidence to support its use in this situation.

Opdivo Qvantig is not referenced in NCCN guidelines for T-Cell Lymphoma.

Urothelial Carcinoma

Urothelial carcinoma is the most common type of bladder cancer. The ACS estimates that in 2017 there will be approximately 76,030 new cases of bladder cancer (about 60,490 in men and 18,540 in women) and 16,870 deaths from bladder cancer in the US.

Opdivo is indicated for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC) who:

- has disease progression during or following platinum-containing chemotherapy.
- has disease progression within 12 months of neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment with platinum-containing chemotherapy.

Opdivo is also indicated as adjuvant treatment in those who are at high risk of recurrence after undergoing radical resection of UC.

Opdivo is also FDA indicated in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine, is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma.

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo in upper GU tract tumors as adjuvant therapy for pathologic stage T2-4 or nodal disease (N+) of the renal pelvis or urothelial carcinoma of the ureter may be considered if platinum-based neoadjuvant chemo given and ypT2-ypT4 or ypN+

NCCN Compendia and CPG for Bladder cancer includes a category 2A recommendation for nivolumab in bladder cancer as adjuvant therapy.

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo for urothelial carcinoma of the prostate as primary treatment for tumors with stromal invasion as adjuvant therapy and for primary carcinoma of the urethra as adjuvant treatment considered for pathologic stage T3-4 or N1-2 disease in the bulbar urethra. Both of these recommendations had no references or trial data.

Uterine Sarcoma

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as useful in certain circumstances as a single agent second-line treatment for recurrent, metastatic, or high-risk mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) uterine tumors. The recommendation was based on a single-arm, phase 2 trial that included patients with high-risk mismatch repair

deficient (dMMR), noncolorectal 5 tumors. Of this population, 13 patients had endometrioid endometrial adenocarcinoma and 4 patients with uterine carcinosarcoma (Azad 2020).

NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Vulvar Cancer

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as useful in certain circumstances as single agent for second-line or subsequent treatment of HPV-related advanced, recurrent, or metastatic squamous cell vulvar cancer. This recommendation was based on a small (n=24) phase I/II trial, of which 5 had vaginal/vulvar cancer). The authors concluded that use of Opdivo is this situation is promising and warrants additional investigation (Naumann 2019).

NCCN states for Opdivo monotherapy, Opdivo Qvantig subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV Opdivo. Opdivo Qvantig has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV Opdivo.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name
ALK	Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase
cHL	Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma
CPC	Circulating Plasma Cells
CRC	Colorectal Cancer
cSCC	Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma
dMMR	Mismatch Repair Deficient Cancer
ECOG	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) Performance Status
EGFR	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor
ESCC	Esophageal cell Carcinoma
GEJ	Gastroesophageal Junction
HCC	Hepatocellular Carcinoma
HNSCC	Head and Neck Squamous Cell Cancer
MCC	Merkel Cell Carcinoma
MSI-H	Microsatellite Instability-High Cancer

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NSCLC	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
PD-1	Programmed Death Receptor-1 (PD-1)
PMBCL	Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma
pMMR	Mismatch Repair Proficient Cancer
RCC	Renal Cell Carcinoma
SCCHN	Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck
TMB-H	Tumor Mutational Burden-High Cancer
TNBC	Triple-Negative Breast Cancer
TPS	Tumor Proportion Score

Definitions and Measures

- Adjuvant therapy: Treatment given after the primary treatment to increase the chances of a cure; may include chemotherapy, radiation, hormone or biological therapy.
- Anal cancer: Cancer originating in the tissues of the anus; the anus is the opening of the rectum (last part of the large intestine) to the outside of the body.
- BRAF: The oncogene which directions production of a protein in the regulating MAP kinase/ERKs signaling pathway, which affects cell division, differentiation, and secretion.
- Colon cancer: Cancer originating in the tissues of the colon (the longest part of the large intestine). Most colon cancers are adenocarcinomas that begin in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids.
- Colorectal cancer: Cancer originating in the colon (the longest part of the large intestine) or the rectum (the last several inches of the large intestine before the anus).
- ECOG or Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status: A scale and criteria used by doctors and researchers to assess how an individual's disease is progressing, assess how the disease affects the daily living abilities of the individual, and determine appropriate treatment and prognosis. This scale may also be referred to as the WHO (World Health Organization) or Zubrod score which is based on the following scale:
    - 0 = Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease performance without restriction.
    - 1 = Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory and able to carry out work of a light or sedentary nature, for example, light house work, office work.
    - 2 = Ambulatory and capable of all self-care but unable to carry out any work activities. Up and about more than 50% of waking hours.
    - 3 = Capable of only limited self-care, confined to bed or chair more than 50% of waking hours
    - 4 = Completely disabled. Cannot carry on any self-care. Totally confined to bed or chair.
    - 5 = Dead
- Immune checkpoint inhibitor: A type of drug that blocks certain proteins made by some types of immune system cells, such as T cells, and some cancer cells. When these proteins are blocked, the "brakes" on the immune system are released and T cells are able to kill cancer cells better. Examples of checkpoint proteins

found on T cells or cancer cells include programmed death (PD)-1, PD-ligand 1 (PD-L1), and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte–associated antigen (CTLA)-4/B7-1/B7-2.

- Karnofsky Performance Status: A scale and criteria used by doctors and researchers to assess an individual's prognosis, measure changes in their function and abilities, and determine their ability to tolerate therapies. The lower the score (from 0- 100), the worse the likelihood of survival.
    - 100 = Normal, no complaints
    - 90 = Able to carry on normal activities
    - 80 = Normal activity with effort
    - 70 = Care for self. Unable to carry on normal activity or to do active work
    - 60 = Requires occasional assistance, but able to care for most of his needs
    - 50 = Requires considerable assistance and frequent medical care
    - 40 = Disabled. Requires special care and assistance
    - 30 = Severely disabled. Hospitalization indicated though death nonimminent
    - 20 = Very sick. Hospitalization necessary. Active supportive treatment necessary
    - 10 = Moribund
    - 0 = Dead
- Line of Therapy:
    - First-line therapy: The first or primary treatment for the diagnosis, which may include surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy or a combination of these therapies.
    - Second-line therapy: Treatment given when initial treatment (first-line therapy) is not effective or there is disease progression.
    - Third-line therapy: Treatment given when both initial (first-line therapy) and subsequent treatment (second-line therapy) are not effective or there is disease progression.
- Melanoma: A type of cancer that begins in the melanocytes. Melanoma is also referred to as malignant melanoma and cutaneous melanoma.
- Merkel cell carcinoma: A rare, aggressive skin cancer.
- Metastasis: The spread of cancer from one part of the body to another; a metastatic tumor contains cells that are like those in the original (primary) tumor and have spread.
- Monoclonal antibody: A protein developed in the laboratory that can locate and bind to specific substances in the body and on the surface of cancer cells.
- Mutation: A permanent, transmissible change in genetic material.
- Neoadjuvant therapy: Treatment given as a first step to shrink a tumor before the main treatment, which is usually surgery, is given. Examples of neoadjuvant therapy include chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and hormone therapy. It is a type of induction therapy.
- Non-small cell lung cancer: A group of lung cancers that are named for the kinds of cells found in the cancer and how the cells look under a microscope. The three main types of non-small cell lung cancer are squamous cell carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma.

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- Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL): A group of malignant solid tumors or lymphoid tissues.
- Primary treatment: The first treatment given for a disease. It is often part of a standard set of treatments, such as surgery followed by chemotherapy and radiation. Also called first-line therapy, induction therapy, and primary therapy.
- Programmed death (PD)-1 proteins: PD-1 proteins are found on T-cells and attach to PD ligands (PD-L1) found on normal (and cancer) cells (see immune checkpoint inhibitor above). Normally, this process keeps T-cells from attacking other cells in the body. However, this can also prevent T-cells from attacking cancer cells in the body. Examples of FDA approved anti-PD- 1 agents include Keytruda (pembrolizumab), Opdivo (nivolumab), and Libtayo (cemiplimab).
- Programmed death ligand (PD-L)-1: The ligands found on normal (and cancer) cells to which the PD-1 proteins attach (see immune checkpoint inhibitor above). Cancer cells can have large amounts of PD-L1 on their surface, which helps them to avoid immune attacks. Examples of FDA approved anti-PD-L1 agents include Bavencio (avelumab), Tecentriq (atezolizumab), and Imfinzi (durvalumab).
- Progression free survival (PFS): The length of time during and after treatment that an individual lives but does not get worse (usually measured by the size of a tumor or amount of cancer in the body).
- Progressive Disease (PD): Cancer that is growing, spreading, or getting worse.
- Rectal cancer: Cancer originating in tissues of the rectum (the last several inches of the large intestine closest to the anus). Refractory Disease: Illness or disease that does not respond to treatment.
- Relapse or recurrence: After a period of improvement, during which time a disease (for example, cancer) could not be detected, the return of signs and symptoms of illness or disease. For cancer, it may come back to the same place as the original (primary) tumor or to another place in the body.
- Small bowel adenocarcinoma: Cancer originating in the small intestine (i.e., duodenum, jejunum, and ileum). Unresectable: Unable to be removed with surgery.
- Urothelial carcinoma: A type of bladder cancer which occurs in the urinary tract system.

Important Biomarkers

Indication	Molecular Testing	Cut Point
NSCLC		
In early-stage NSCLC when used as neoadjuvant and adjuvant	EGFR or ALK	No EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R mutations or ALK rearrangements
In Metastatic NSCLC when used as first-line treatment in combination with ipilimumab	PD-L1	% PD-L1 expression ≥1%
	EGFR or ALK	No EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R mutations or ALK rearrangements
In Metastatic NSCLC when used as first-line treatment in combination with ipilimumab and 2 cycles of platinum-doublet chemotherapy	EGFR or ALK	No EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R mutations or ALK rearrangements

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MSI-H/dMMR Cancers		
MSI-H/dMMR Colorectal Cancer	MSI-H* or dMMR*	Presence

* A deficient MMR (dMMR) system results in the persistence of DNA mismatches in microsatellites that may then be incorporated into the genetic code as mutations. A dMMR system can be hereditary or sporadic in nature. Tumors that have a dMMR system can develop MSI, which is the expansion or reduction in the length of repetitive sequences in tumor DNA compared with normal DNA. MSI/MMR can be identified by Immunohistochemistry (IHC, to detect the presence or absence of MMR protein expression; and Next Generation Sequencing (NGS, a gene sequencing technique used to identify genetic mutations or variants).

Approved Indications

See Background section above.

Other Uses

While NCCN in 2018 also provided 2A recommendations for the use of Opdivo as a single agent for second-line or subsequent treatment of metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal if neither nivolumab or pembrolizumab was previously received. The recommendation is based on the results of an ongoing single-arm phase 2, multi-center trial. Of the 37 enrolled participants, 2 received a complete response and 7 received partial response with overall response rate of 24% (95% CI, 15-33) (Morris 2017).

NCCN also provides 2A recommendation for Opdivo for cervical cancer for second-line or subsequent therapy as a single agent if PD-L1 positive in recurrent or metastatic disease. NCCN 2023 guidelines moved this recommendation from preferred to useful in certain circumstances. The one study to support this use showed an objective response rate of 26.3% (95%CI, 9.1 to 51.2) for cervical cancer. At a median follow-up of 19.2 months, median DOR was not reached in the five responding patients in the cervical cohort (Naumann et al 2019).

NCCN also provides 2A recommendation for Opdivo for gestational trophoblastic neoplasia as single-agent therapy for multiagent chemotherapy-resistant high-risk, recurrent, or progressive disease. However, there is insufficient published evidence to support the use of Opdivo for such conditions. The use is extrapolated as a PD-L1 class effect due to pembrolizumab data (Ghorani E et.al. 2017).

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for Opdivo with or without ipilimumab for small bowel adenocarcinoma as initial therapy for advanced or metastatic disease (dMMR/MSI-H only) in patients with prior oxaliplatin exposure in the adjuvant setting. However, there is insufficient published evidence to support the use of Opdivo for such situations.

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for the use of Opdivo in combination with Yervoy for central nervous system cancers in the treatment of symptomatic patients with newly diagnosed or recurrent brain metastases secondary to melanoma and stable systemic disease or reasonable systemic treatment options. However, while

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the evidence for asymptomatic patients was promising, the study results for patients with symptomatic disease showed little to no intracranial response (Long 2017, 2018, Tawbi 2017).

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for the use of Opdivo in combination with Yervoy for NSCLC for recurrent, advanced, or metastatic disease as first-line or subsequent therapy for tumors that are EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK, MET, and RET positive. There is insufficient evidence to support its use in these situations.

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as monotherapy in advanced or metastatic renal cell carcinoma with non-clear cell component. However, there is insufficient evidence to support its use in such situations. Additionally, the NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo with Yervoy for "favorable" risk patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma; however, the panel notes the data has been conflicting for this population.

NCCN also provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as subsequent therapy in combination with cabozantinib for relapse or stage IV disease with clear cell histology. There is a single meeting abstract of a small cohort study (Apolo 2021)

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as monotherapy or in combination with ipilimumab for individuals with MSI-H or dMMR metastatic CRC as primary treatment for individuals who have not received any previous chemotherapy. There is insufficient evidence to support its use in this situation.

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as single agent for individuals relapsed or refractory T-cell lymphoma following additional therapy with an alternate combination chemotherapy regimen (asparaginase-based) not previously used, if a clinical trial is not available. The recommendation was based on a case report of 3 patients (Chan 2018). Therefore, at this time, there is insufficient evidence to support its use in this situation.

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as useful in certain circumstances as a single agent second-line treatment for recurrent, metastatic, or high-risk mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) uterine tumors. The recommendation was based on a single-arm, phase 2 trial that included patients with high-risk mismatch repair deficient (dMMR), noncolorectal tumors. Of this population, 13 patients had endometrioid endometrial adenocarcinoma and 4 patients with uterine carcinosarcoma (Azad 2020). At this time, there is insufficient evidence to support Opdivo's use in this situation.

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo as useful in certain circumstances as single agent for second-line or subsequent treatment of HPV-related advanced, recurrent, or metastatic squamous cell vulvar cancer. This recommendation was based on a small (n=24) phase I/II trial, of which 5 had vaginal/vulvar cancer). The authors concluded that use of Opdivo is this situation is promising and warrants additional investigation (Naumann 2019).

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo for urothelial carcinoma of the prostate as primary treatment for tumors with stromal invasion as adjuvant therapy and for primary carcinoma of the urethra as

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adjuvant treatment considered for pathologic stage T3-4 or N1-2 disease in the bulbar urethra. Both of these recommendations had no references or trial data.

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo for use in cancer of the nasopharynx as first-line systemic therapy or subsequent therapy in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine for T1-4, N0-3, M1 disease. There are currently no studies or references for this use. The recommendation is extrapolated from two studies of two non-FDA approved PD-1 inhibitors.

NCCN provides a 2A recommendation for use of Opdivo in combination with cetuximab is recommended in non-nasopharyngeal, advanced head and neck cancer for resectable locoregional recurrence or persistent disease without prior radiation therapy. The Chung 2022 trial is an open-label, single-arm, phase 2 study to support this use. The OS was 11.4 months in the group with prior treatment and 20.2 months in the group with no prior treatment.

Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply.

HCPCS	Description
J9299	Injection, Nivolumab, 1 mg [Opdivo]
J9999	Injection, Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy [Opdivo Qvantig]

ICD-10	Description
C00.0-C14.8	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx
C15.3-C15.9	Malignant neoplasm of esophagus
C16.0	Malignant neoplasm of stomach
C17.0-C17.9	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine
C18.0-C18.9	Malignant neoplasm of colon
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum
C21.0-C21.8	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal
C22.0-C22.9	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts
C30.0-C33	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity, middle ear, accessory sinuses, larynx, trachea
C34.00-C34.92	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung

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ICD-10	Description
C40.10-C40.82	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs
C41.0-C41.9	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites
C38.4	Malignant neoplasm of pleura
C43.0-C43.9	Malignant melanoma of skin
C4A.0-C4A.9	Merkel cell carcinoma
C44.42	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of scalp and neck
C45.0	Mesothelioma of pleura
C46.0-C46.9	Kaposi's sarcoma
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate [specified as urothelial carcinoma]
C64.1-C65.9	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, renal pelvis
C66.1-C66.9	Malignant neoplasm of ureter [specified as urothelial carcinoma]
C67.0-C67.9	Malignant neoplasm of bladder [specified as urothelial carcinoma]
C68.0	Malignant neoplasm of urethra [specified as urothelial carcinoma]
C69.30-C69.32	Malignant neoplasm of choroid
C69.40-C69.42	Malignant neoplasm of ciliary body
C76.0	Malignant neoplasm of head, face and neck
C78.00-C78.02	Secondary malignant neoplasm of lung
C79.31	Secondary malignant neoplasm of brain
C81.10-C81.99	Hodgkin lymphoma (classical)
C83.30-C83.37	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
D37.8-D37.9	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of other specified digestive organs
Z85.00-Z85.01	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of unspecified digestive organ
Z85.038	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of large intestine
Z85.118	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
Z85.51	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of bladder
Z85.528	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of kidney
Z85.53	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis
Z85.71	Personal history of Hodgkin lymphoma
Z85.820	Personal history of malignant melanoma of skin
Z85.821	Personal history of Merkel cell carcinoma

Medical Necessity Guidelines

When a drug is being reviewed for coverage under a member's medical benefit plan or is otherwise subject to clinical review (including prior authorization), the following criteria will be used to determine whether the drug meets any applicable medical necessity requirements for the intended/prescribed purpose.

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Nivolumab (Opdivo®)

A. Criteria For Initial Approval (*Provider must submit documentation [such as office chart notes, lab results, pathology reports, imaging studies, and any other pertinent clinical information] supporting the patient's diagnosis for the drug and confirming that the patient has met **all** approval criteria.)*

Note: Nivolumab (Opdivo®) and nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) are not used interchangeably for each indication. Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) is not approved for concurrent use with IV ipilimumab (Yervoy®).

NCCN guidelines states for nivolumab (Opdivo®) monotherapy, nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV nivolumab (Opdivo®). Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV nivolumab (Opdivo®).

i. Individual has a diagnosis of Anal carcinoma (NCCN 2A); **AND**
   - A. Individual is using as second-line and subsequent therapy; **AND**
   - B. Individual is using in metastatic disease; **AND**
   - C. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
   - D. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   - E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

ii. Individual is using for the treatment of Bone cancer, including osteosarcoma, Ewing Sarcoma, chondrosarcoma, and chordoma; **AND**
   - A. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab for unresectable or metastatic disease; **AND**
   - B. Individual has failed and progression on prior treatment; **AND**
   - C. Individual has no satisfactory alternative treatment options for tissue tumor mutation burden-high (TMB-H) tumors with 10 or more mutations per megabase; **AND**
   - D. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   - E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

*Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) use is not mentioned in NCCN Bone Cancer Guidelines (version 2.2025).

OR

iii. Individual has a diagnosis of Biliary Tract Cancers (NCCN 2A); **AND**
   - A. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab; **AND**

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B. Individual is using for progression on or after systemic treatment for unresectable or resected gross residual (R2) disease, or metastatic disease that is tumor mutational burden-high (TMB-H); **AND**
C. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

iv. Individual has a diagnosis of Cervical Cancer (NCCN 2A); **AND**
A. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
B. Individual is using for second-line or subsequent therapy; **AND**
C. Individual has CPS ≥ 1 for local/regional recurrence or stage IVB or recurrence with distant metastases; **AND**
D. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

v. Individual has a diagnosis of Colorectal Cancer, including advanced Appendiceal Adenocarcinoma (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**
A. Individual meets one of the following criteria:
1. Individual is using as monotherapy or in combination with ipilimumab in primary treatment for unresectable metachronous metastases (defective mismatch repair/ high microsatellite instability [dMMR/MSIH] only) and previous adjuvant FOLFOX (fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin) or CapeOX (capecitabine and oxaliplatin) within the past 12 months; **OR**
2. Individual is using as monotherapy or in combination with ipilimumab as subsequent therapy for unresectable advanced or metastatic disease (defective mismatch repair/ high microsatellite instability [dMMR/MSIH] only) following previous treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, or irinotecan- based chemotherapy (Label, NCCN 2A);

AND
B. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
C. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

vi. Individual has a diagnosis of unresectable advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) (Label); **AND**
A. Individual is using in one of the following ways:

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1. In combination with ipilmumab (Yervoy); **OR**
2. In combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**

B. Individual is using as first-line treatment; **AND**
C. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-1; **AND**
D. Individual has not received prior treatment with anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1, any antibody or drug specifically targeting T-cell co-stimulation, or checkpoint pathways; **AND**
E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

vii. Individual has a diagnosis of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC) (Label, NCCN 1, 2A); **AND**

A. Individual is using as single agent or in combination with ipilimumab for second line or subsequent therapy; **AND**
B. Individual has confirmation of disease progression on or had intolerance to fluoropyrimidine- and platinum- based chemotherapy; **AND**
C. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2 or Karnofsky performance score of 60-100; **AND**
AND
D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

viii. Individual has a diagnosis of completely resected Esophageal or Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer (Label, NCCN 1); **AND**

A. Individual is using as single agent for residual pathologic disease; **AND**
B. Individual has received neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (CRT); **AND**
C. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
D. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1 agent, or other checkpoint inhibitor;
AND
E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

ix. Individual has a diagnosis of Gastric or Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers and has microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) tumor (NCCN 2A); **AND**

A. One of the following:
1. Individual is using as a single agent for adenocarcinoma as postoperative management following completely resected disease in those who received preoperative therapy with nivolumab + ipilimumab; **OR**

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2. Individual Is using in combination with ipilimumab for primary treatment of adenocarcinoma as neoadjuvant or perioperative immunotherapy; **AND**

B. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

x. Individual has a diagnosis of advanced or metastatic Gastric, Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer, or Esophageal Adenocarcinoma (Label, NCCN 1, 2A); **AND**

A. Individual is using in combination with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**

B. Individual has HER2 negative disease; **AND**

C. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

D. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1 agent, or other checkpoint inhibitor;
AND

E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xi. Individual has a diagnosis of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic Gastric or Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers (NCCN 2A); **AND**

A. Individual has microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) tumor; **AND**

1. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2 or Karnofsky performance score of 60-100; **AND**
2. One of the following: a. In combination with ipilimumab; OR b. In combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-based chemotherapy; **AND**

B. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1 agent, or other checkpoint inhibitor; **AND**

C. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xii. Individual has a diagnosis of multi-agent chemotherapy-resistant gestational trophoblastic neoplasia; **AND**

A. Individual has intermediate or high-risk disease; **AND**

B. Individual is using as single-agent therapy; **AND**

C. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

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xiii. Individual has a diagnosis of advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 2A):
   A. Individual is using in one of the following ways:
      1. Individual is using as a single agent in those classified as Child-Pugh Class B; **OR**
      2. Individua is using in combination with ipilimumab for subsequent therapy; OR
      3. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab for progressive disease and classified as Child-Pugh Class A;

      AND
   B. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   C. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-1 agent; **AND**
   D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xiv. Individual has a diagnosis of Hodgkin Lymphoma and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 2A):
   A. Individual is using for relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma except for those with lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma;
   B. Individual is as a single agent; **OR**
   C. Individual is using in combination with brentuximab vedotin or with ifosfamide, carboplatin, etoposide (ICE);

      AND
   D. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

*****Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) use is not mentioned in NCCN Hodgkin Lymphoma Guidelines (version 2.2025).

OR

xv. Individual has a diagnosis of relapsed/refractory advanced classic Kaposi Sarcoma and the following criteria are met (NCCN 2A):
   A. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab (Yervoy); **AND**
   B. Individual is using as subsequent systemic therapy; **AND**
   C. Individual does not have multicentric Castleman Disease (MCD) or KSHV-associated inflammatory cytokine syndrome (KICS);

OR

xvi. Individual has a diagnosis of unresectable Malignant Pleural or Peritoneal Mesothelioma and using as first line therapy (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**
   A. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab (Yervoy); **AND**
   B. Individual has a ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   C. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xvii. Individual has a diagnosis of Malignant Pleural or Peritoneal Mesothelioma (NCCN 2A); **AND**
- A. Individual is using as a single agent, or in combination with ipilimumab (Yervoy) for subsequent therapy; **AND**
- B. Individual has a ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
- C. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
- D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xviii. Individual has a diagnosis of Melanoma (Cutaneous or Uveal) and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 1):
- A. Individual has unresectable or metastatic melanoma;
  AND
  1. Individual is using as a single agent, or in combination with ipilimumab;
  2. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
  3. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
  4. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

  OR
- B. Individual has resected advanced melanoma (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**
  1. Individual is using as a single agent for up to 12 months of adjuvant therapy; **AND**
  2. Individual has resected stage IIB, Stage IIC, IIIB, IIIC, or stage IV disease; **AND**
  3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
  4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
  5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

  OR
- C. Individual has Melanoma (Cutaneous or Uveal) (Label); **AND**
  1. One of the following:
     - **a.** Individual has melanoma with involvement of lymph nodes; **OR**
     - b. Individual has metastatic melanoma and has undergone complete resection;

     AND
  2. Individual is using as a single agent for adjuvant therapy;

  OR
- D. Individual has metastatic or unresectable melanoma (Cutaneous or Uveal) (NCCN 2A); **AND**
  1. Individual is using as second-line or subsequent systemic therapy; **AND**
  2. Using in combination with ipilimumab for disease progression on single-agent anti-PD-1 therapy; **OR**

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3. Using as a single agent or in combination with ipilimumab if disease control occurred with prior anti-PD-1 immunotherapy as re-induction therapy;

OR

xix. Individual has a diagnosis of metastatic Melanoma with brain metastases and the following criteria are met (NCCN 2A):
   A. Individual has a primary diagnosis of melanoma; **AND**
   B. Using in one of the following way:
      1. Individual has asymptomatic brain metastases (Long 2017, 2018, Tawbi 2017); **OR**
      2. Individual has BRAF non-specific asymptomatic brain metastases;
   C. Individual is using as monotherapy or in combination with ipilimumab; **AND**
   D. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xx. Individual has a diagnosis of Merkel Cell Carcinoma and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 2A):
   A. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
   B. Individual has presence of metastatic or recurrent locoregional MCC determined to be not amenable to definitive surgery or radiation therapy; **AND**
   C. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   D. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant; **OR**
   F. Individual is using as a single agent or in combination with ipilimumab (NCCN 2A); **AND**
   G. Individual has M1 disseminated disease if anti-PD-L1 or anti-PD-1 therapy is contraindicated or disease has progressed on anti-PD-L1 or anti-PD-1 monotherapy; **AND**
   H. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxi. Individual has a diagnosis of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 2A):
   A. Individual has metastatic NSCLC; **AND**
      1. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
      2. Confirmation of disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**
      3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
      4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
      5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease, chronic condition, or interstitial lung disease with a systemic immunosuppressant;

   OR

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B. Individual has recurrent, advanced, or metastatic NSCLC and using as first-line therapy (Label, NCCN 1, 2A);
AND
1. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab; **AND**
2. Individual does not have presence of actionable molecular markers*; **AND**
3. Individual has PD-L1 expression positive (≥1%) tumor; **AND**
4. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
5. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
6. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

C. Individual has recurrent, advanced, or metastatic NSCLC and using as first-line therapy (Label, NCCN 1, 2A);
AND
1. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab *and* 2 (two) cycles of platinum-doublet chemotherapy (i.e., platinum-based chemotherapy with pemetrexed, or carboplatin with paclitaxel); **AND**
2. Individual does not have presence of actionable molecular markers*; **AND**
3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

D. Individual is using for continuation treatment of recurrent, advanced or metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) (NCCN 1, 2A); **AND**
1. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab (Yervoy); **AND**
2. Individual achieved a response or has stable disease following first line therapy of nivolumab + ipilimumab +/- chemotherapy given; **AND**
3. Individual does not have presence of actionable molecular markers*; **AND**
4. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

E. Individual has resectable NSCLC and using as neoadjuvant therapy (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**
1. Individual is using in combination with platinum-doublet chemotherapy (e.g. paclitaxel and carboplatin);
AND
2. Resectable is defined as tumors ≥ 4 cm or node positive; **AND**
3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxii. Individual has a diagnosis of metastatic NSCLC with brain metastases and the following criteria are met (NCCN 2A):

A. Individual has a primary diagnosis of non-small cell lung cancer; **AND**
B. Individual is using as single agent for brain metastases; **AND**
C. Individual has PD-L1 expression positive (≥ 1%) tumors; **AND**
D. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxiii. Individual has a diagnosis of Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**

A. Individual has advanced or metastatic RCC ; **AND**
   1. Individual is using as monotherapy; **AND**
   2. Histological confirmation of RCC with clear-cell component; **AND**
   3. Individual has confirmation of disease progression after one or two prior anti-angiogenic regimens (e.g. axitinib, bevacizumab [or bevacizumab biosimilar], pazopanib, sorafenib, sunitinib, etc.) for treatment of advanced or metastatic disease; **AND**
   4. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   5. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   6. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

B. Individual has intermediate - or poor-risk, advanced RCC; **AND**
   1. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab for four cycles followed by single agent Opdivo (nivolumab), as first-line therapy for previously untreated RCC; **OR**
   2. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab for four cycles followed by single agent Opdivo (nivolumab), as subsequent therapy, if no checkpoint blockade (PD-1, PD-L1, or CTLA-4) antibody treatment has been previously administered (NCCN 2A); **AND**
   3. Histological confirmation of RCC with clear-cell component; **AND**
   4. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   5. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   6. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

C. Individual has relapsed, recurrent, or advanced RCC (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**

1. Individual is using as first-line therapy in combination with cabozantinib tablets; **AND**
2. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
3. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
4. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

D. Individual has relapsed, recurrent, or advanced RCC (NCCN 2A); **AND**
   1. Individual is using as subsequent therapy in combination with cabozantinib; **AND**
   2. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   3. Individual has had prior immune-oncology therapy (e.g. pembrolizumab); **AND**
   4. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

E. Individual has relapse or metastatic non-clear cell RCC (nccRCC) (NCCN 2A); **AND**
   1. Individual is using as systemic therapy as a single agent or in combination with cabozantinib; **AND**
   2. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   3. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxiv. Individual has a diagnosis of Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma (SBA) and meets the following criteria (NCCN 2A):
   A. Individual has advanced or metastatic disease (deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability-high [dMMR/MSI-H] only); **AND**
   B. Individual is using as monotherapy or in combination with ipilimumab; **AND**
   C. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   D. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxv. Individual has a diagnosis of Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphomas (NCCN 2A)
   A. Individual has relapsed/refractory disease; **AND**
   B. Individual is using following treatment with asparaginase-based regimen;
   C. Individual is using as monotherapy; **AND**
   D. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   E. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   F. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

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*Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®): is not mentioned in NCCN guidelines for T-Cell Lymphoma.

OR

xxvi. Individual has a diagnosis of advanced or metastatic Soft Tissue Sarcoma and Aggressive Soft Tissue Neoplasms (NCCN 2A); **AND**

- A. Individual is using in combination with ipilimumab; **OR**
- B. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
- C. Has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
- D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

*Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®): is not mentioned in NCCN guidelines for Soft Tissue Sarcoma.

OR

xxvii. Individual has a diagnosis of Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck (SCCHN) and meet the following criteria:

- A. Individual has recurrent, unresectable, or metastatic SCCHN; **AND**
  1. Individual is using as monotherapy; **AND**
  2. Individual has confirmation of disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**
  3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
  4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
  5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxviii. Individual has a diagnosis of Head and Neck cancers (NCCN 2A); **AND**

- A. Using for one of the following types of cancers:
  1. Individual has recurrent, unresectable, oligometastatic, or metastatic Nasopharyngeal Cancers (NCCN 2A); **AND**
  2. Individual has no surgery or radiotherapy (RT) options; **AND**
  3. Individual is using nivolumab in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine; **AND**
  4. Has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent;

  OR
- B. Individual has squamous recurrent, unresectable, or metastatic non-nasopharyngeal cancer; **AND**
  1. Individual has no surgery or radiotherapy options; **AND**
  2. Individual is using in combination with cetuximab;

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OR

xxix. Individual has Urothelial carcinoma and meet the following criteria:
- A. Individual has locally advanced or metastatic disease; **AND**
  1. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
  2. Individual meets one of the following criteria:
     - a. Confirmation of disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy; **OR**
     - b. Confirmation of disease progression within 12 months of receiving neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment with platinum-containing chemotherapy;

OR

- B. Individual is using as single agent for adjuvant therapy; **AND**
- C. Individual is at high risk of recurrence after having radical resection; **AND**
- D. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
- E. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
- F. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxx. Individual has urothelial carcinoma (Label); **AND**
- A. Individual has unresectable or metastatic disease; **AND**
- B. Individual is using in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine; **AND**
- C. Individual is using as first-line treatment; **AND**
- D. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
- E. Has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
- F. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxxi. Individual has a diagnosis of Central Nervous System Cancers- Pediatric Diffuse High-Grade Gliomas (NCCN 2A); **AND**
- A. Individual is using as single agent for hypermutant tumor; **AND**
- B. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
- C. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxxii. Individual has a diagnosis of recurrent or metastatic Vulvar Cancer (NCCN 2A); **AND**
- A. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
- B. Individual is using as second-line or subsequent therapy; **AND**

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C. Individual has HPV-related tumor; **AND**
D. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant.

***Note:** Actionable molecular markers include EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK, MET, RET, and ERBB2 (HER2) mutations. The NCCN panel recommends testing prior to initiating therapy to help guide appropriate treatment. If there is insufficient tissue to allow testing for all of these markers, repeat biopsy and/or plasma testing should be done. If these are not feasible, treatment is guided by available results and, if unknown, these patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes (NCCN 1, 2A).

Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®)

Note: Nivolumab (Opdivo®) and nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) are not used interchangeably for each indication. Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) is not approved for concurrent use with IV ipilimumab (Yervoy®).

NCCN guidelines states for nivolumab (Opdivo®) monotherapy, nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV nivolumab (Opdivo®). Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®) different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV nivolumab (Opdivo®).

i. Individual has a diagnosis of Anal carcinoma (NCCN 2A); **AND**
   A. Individual is using as second-line and subsequent therapy; **AND**
   B. Individual is using in metastatic disease; **AND**
   C. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
   D. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

ii. Individual has a diagnosis of Biliary Tract Cancers (NCCN 2A); **AND**
   F. Individual is using as a single agent for progression on or after systemic treatment for unresectable or resected gross residual (R2) disease, or metastatic disease that is tumormutational burden-high (TMB-H); **AND**
   G. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

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H. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

iii. Individual has a diagnosis of Cervical Cancer (NCCN 2A); **AND**

I. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**

J. Individual is using for second-line or subsequent therapy; **AND**

K. Individual has CPS ≥ 1 for local/regional recurrence or stage IVB or recurrence with distant metastases; **AND**

L. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

M. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

iv. Individual has a diagnosis of Colorectal Cancer, including advanced Appendiceal Adenocarcinoma (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**

N. Individual meets one of the following criteria:

O. Individual is using as monotherapy as subsequent therapy for unresectable advanced or metastatic disease (defective mismatch repair/ high microsatellite instability [dMMR/MSIH] only) following previous treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, or irinotecan- based chemotherapy or IV nivolumab and ipilimumab treatment. (Label, NCCN 2A);**AND**

P. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

Q. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

R. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

v. Individual has a diagnosis of unresectable advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) (Label); **AND**

S. Individual is using in combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**

T. Individual is using as first-line treatment; **AND**

U. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-1; **AND**

V. Individual has not received prior treatment with anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1, any antibody or drug specifically targeting T-cell co-stimulation, or checkpoint pathways; **AND**

W. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

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vi. Individual has a diagnosis of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC) (Label, NCCN 1, 2A); **AND**

X. Individual is using as single agent **AND**

Y. Individual has confirmation of disease progression on or had intolerance to fluoropyrimidine- and platinum- based chemotherapy; **AND**

Z. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2 or Karnofsky performance score of 60-100; **AND**

AA. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

vii. Individual has a diagnosis of completely resected Esophageal or Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer (Label, NCCN 1); **AND**

A. Individual is using as single agent for residual pathologic disease; **AND**

B. Individual has received neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (CRT); **AND**

C. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

D. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1 agent, or other checkpoint inhibitor; **AND**

E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

viii. Individual has a diagnosis of Gastric or Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers and has microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) tumor (NCCN 2A);**AND**

F. One of the following:

ii. Individual is using as a single agent for adenocarcinoma as postoperative management following completely resected disease in those who received preoperative therapy with nivolumab + ipilimumab; **AND**

iii. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

ix. Individual has a diagnosis of advanced or metastatic Gastric, Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer, or Esophageal Adenocarcinoma (Label, NCCN 1, 2A); **AND**

A. Individual is using in combination with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**

B. Individual has HER2 negative disease; **AND**

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C. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

D. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1 agent, or other checkpoint inhibitor;**AND**

E. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

x. Individual has a diagnosis of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic Gastric or Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers (NCCN 2A); **AND**

F. Individual has microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) tumor; **AND**

G. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2 or Karnofsky performance score of 60-100; **AND**

H. In combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-based chemotherapy; **AND**

I. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1 agent, or other checkpoint inhibitor; **AND**

J. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xi. Individual has a diagnosis of multi-agent chemotherapy-resistant gestational trophoblastic neoplasia; **AND**

K. Individual has intermediate or high-risk disease; **AND**

L. Individual is using as single-agent therapy; **AND**

M. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

N. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xii. Individual has a diagnosis of advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 2A):

O. Individual is using in one of the following ways:

iv. Individual is using as a single agent **OR**

v. Individual has been previously treated with sorafenib and following combination treatment with IV nivolumab and ipilimumab;

AND

A. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

B. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-1 agent; **AND**

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C. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xiii. Individual has a diagnosis of relapsed/refractory advanced classic Kaposi Sarcoma and the following criteria are met (NCCN 2A):

D. Individual is using as subsequent systemic therapy; **AND**

E. Individual does not have multicentric Castleman Disease (MCD) or KSHV-associated inflammatory cytokine syndrome (KICS);

OR

xiv. Individual has a diagnosis of unresectable Malignant Pleural or Peritoneal Mesothelioma and using as first line therapy (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**

F. Individual has a ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

G. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

H. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xv. Individual has a diagnosis of Malignant Pleural or Peritoneal Mesothelioma (NCCN 2A); **AND**

I. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**

J. Individual has a ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

K. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

L. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xvi. Individual has a diagnosis of Melanoma (Cutaneous or Uveal) and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 1):

M. Individual has unresectable or metastatic melanoma;**AND**

N. Individual is using as a single agent;

O. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

P. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

Q. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xvii. Individual has resected advanced melanoma (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**

A. Individual is using as a single agent for up to 12 months of adjuvant therapy; **AND**

i. Individual has resected stage IIB, Stage IIC, IIIB, IIIC, or stage IV disease; **AND**

B. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
C. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
D. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xviii. Individual has Melanoma (Cutaneous or Uveal) (Label); **AND**

i. One of the following:
1. Individual has melanoma with involvement of lymph nodes; **OR**
2. Individual has metastatic melanoma and has undergone complete resection;
AND
ii. Individual is using as a single agent for adjuvant therapy;

OR

xix. Individual has metastatic or unresectable melanoma (Cutaneous or Uveal) (NCCN 2A); **AND**
i. Individual is using as second-line or subsequent systemic therapy; **AND**
OR
ii. Using as a single agent if disease control occurred with prior anti-PD-1 immunotherapy as re-induction therapy;

OR

xx. Individual has a diagnosis of metastatic Melanoma with brain metastases and the following criteria are met (NCCN 2A):
i. Individual has a primary diagnosis of melanoma; **AND**
ii. Using in one of the following way:
1. Individual has asymptomatic brain metastases (Long 2017, 2018, Tawbi 2017); **OR**
2. Individual has BRAF non-specific asymptomatic brain metastases;
iii. Individual is using as monotherapy ; **AND**
iv. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
v. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxi. Individual has a diagnosis of Merkel Cell Carcinoma and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 2A):
i. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
ii. Individual has presence of metastatic or recurrent locoregional MCC determined to be not amenable to definitive surgery or radiation therapy; **AND**
iii. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
iv. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

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v. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant; **OR**

vi. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**

vii. Individual has M1 disseminated disease if anti-PD-L1 or anti-PD-1 therapy is contraindicated or disease has progressed on anti-PD-L1 or anti-PD-1 monotherapy; **AND**

viii. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxii. Individual has a diagnosis of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) and the following criteria are met (Label, NCCN 2A):

i. Individual has metastatic NSCLC; **AND**

1. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**

2. Confirmation of disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**

3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease, chronic condition, or interstitial lung disease with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

ii. Individual has resectable NSCLC and using as neoadjuvant therapy (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**

1. Individual is using in combination with platinum-doublet chemotherapy (e.g. paclitaxel and carboplatin);**AND**

2. Resectable is defined as tumors ≥ 4 cm or node positive; **AND**

3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxiii. Individual has a diagnosis of metastatic NSCLC with brain metastases and the following criteria are met (NCCN 2A):

i. Individual has a primary diagnosis of non-small cell lung cancer; **AND**

ii. Individual is using as single agent for brain metastases; **AND**

iii. Individual has PD-L1 expression positive (≥ 1%) tumors; **AND**

iv. Individual has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

v. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

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OR

xxiv. Individual has a diagnosis of Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**

i. Individual has advanced or metastatic RCC ; **AND**

1. Individual is using as monotherapy; **AND**

2. Histological confirmation of RCC with clear-cell component; **AND**

3. Individual has confirmation of disease progression after one or two prior anti-angiogenic regimens (e.g. axitinib, bevacizumab [or bevacizumab biosimilar], pazopanib, sorafenib, sunitinib, etc.) for treatment of advanced or metastatic disease; **AND**

4. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

5. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

6. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

ii. Individual has intermediate - or poor-risk, advanced RCC; **AND**

1. Individual is using as a single agent for first-line treatment following combination treatment with intravenous nivolumab and ipilimumab; **AND**

2. Histological confirmation of RCC with clear-cell component; **AND**

3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

iii. Individual has relapsed, recurrent, or advanced RCC (Label, NCCN 2A); **AND**

1. Individual is using as first-line therapy in combination with cabozantinib tablets; **AND**

2. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

3. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

4. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

iv. Individual has relapsed, recurrent, or advanced RCC (NCCN 2A); **AND**

1. Individual is using as subsequent therapy in combination with cabozantinib; **AND**
2. Individual has a current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
3. Individual has had prior immune-oncology therapy (e.g. pembrolizumab); **AND**

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4. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

v. Individual has relapse or metastatic non-clear cell RCC (nccRCC) (NCCN 2A); **AND**

1. Individual is using as systemic therapy as a single agent or in combination with cabozantinib; **AND**
2. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
3. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxv. Individual has a diagnosis of Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma (SBA) and meets the following criteria (NCCN 2A):

i. Individual has advanced or metastatic disease (deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability-high [dMMR/MSI-H] only); **AND**

ii. Individual is using as monotherapy; **AND**

iii. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

iv. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

v. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxvi. Individual has a diagnosis of Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck (SCCHN) and meet the following criteria:

i. Individual has recurrent, unresectable, or metastatic SCCHN; **AND**

1. Individual is using as monotherapy; **AND**

2. Individual has confirmation of disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy; **AND**

3. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**

4. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**

5. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxvii. Individual has a diagnosis of Head and Neck cancers (NCCN 2A); **AND**

i. Using for one of the following types of cancers:

1. Individual has recurrent, unresectable, oligometastatic, or metastatic Nasopharyngeal Cancers (NCCN 2A); **AND**

2. Individual has no surgery or radiotherapy (RT) options; **AND**
3. Individual is using nivolumab in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine; **AND**
4. Has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent;

OR

ii. Individual has squamous recurrent, unresectable, or metastatic non-nasopharyngeal cancer; **AND**
   1. Individual has no surgery or radiotherapy options; **AND**
   2. Individual is using in combination with cetuximab;

OR

xxviii. Individual has Urothelial carcinoma and meet the following criteria:
   i. Individual has locally advanced or metastatic disease; **AND**
      1. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
      2. Individual meets one of the following criteria:
         a. Confirmation of disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy; **OR**
         b. Confirmation of disease progression within 12 months of receiving neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment with platinum-containing chemotherapy;

OR

ii. Individual is using as single agent for adjuvant therapy; **AND**
iii. Individual is at high risk of recurrence after having radical resection; **AND**
iv. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
v. Has not received treatment with another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
vi. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

xxix. Individual has urothelial carcinoma (Label); **AND**
   i. Individual has unresectable or metastatic disease; **AND**
   ii. Individual is using in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine; **AND**
   iii. Individual is using as first-line treatment; **AND**
   iv. Current ECOG performance status of 0-2; **AND**
   v. Has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
   vi. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant;

OR

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OR

xxx. Individual has a diagnosis of recurrent or metastatic Vulvar Cancer (NCCN 2A); **AND**

i. Individual is using as a single agent; **AND**
ii. Individual is using as second-line or subsequent therapy; **AND**
iii. Individual has HPV-related tumor; **AND**
iv. Individual has not received another anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 agent; **AND**
v. Individual is not receiving therapy for an autoimmune disease or chronic condition requiring treatment with a systemic immunosuppressant.

OR

***Note:** Actionable molecular markers include EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK, MET, RET, and ERBB2 (HER2) mutations. The NCCN panel recommends testing prior to initiating therapy to help guide appropriate treatment. If there is insufficient tissue to allow testing for all of these markers, repeat biopsy and/or plasma testing should be done. If these are not feasible, treatment is guided by available results and, if unknown, these patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes (NCCN 1, 2A).

xxxi. **Criteria For Continuation of Therapy**

a. MMM considers continuation of nivolumab (Opdivo®) therapy medically necessary in members requesting reauthorization for an indication listed in Section A above (Criteria for Initial Approval) when there is no evidence of unacceptable toxicity or disease progression while on the current regimen, and the recommended duration of therapy has not been exceeded. The following information should be submitted for reauthorization:
   i. A current oncology note documenting the patient's response to treatment showing no progression of disease.
   ii. Current imaging studies and other objective measures, as appropriate, showing no progression of disease when compared with previous results (every six months).
b. Total duration of therapy
   i. Adjuvant treatment of melanoma or urothelial carcinoma: Up to 12 months
   ii. Neoadjuvant treatment of melanoma: Up to 3 cycles
   iii. Gastric Cancer, Esophageal Cancer, and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer
      1. Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma <u>in combination with ipilimumab or chemotherapy</u> for up to 24 months.
      2. Unresectable advanced, recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma <u>as a single agent</u> until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

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3. Adjuvant treatment of resected esophageal or esophagogastric junction cancer as a single agent for up to 12 months.
4. Gastric cancer, esophagogastric junction cancer, and esophageal adenocarcinoma in combination with chemotherapy for up to 24 months.

iv. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), Urothelial Carcinoma if used in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine or malignant pleural mesothelioma in combination with ipilimumab: Up to 24 months total
v. Renal Cell Carcinoma in combination with cabozantinib: Up to 24 months.
vi. All other indications: Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity (unless otherwise specified by the approved label indication)

xxxii. **Authorization Duration**

a. Initial Approval Duration: Up to 6 months
b. Reauthorization Approval Duration: Up to 6 months

xxxiii. **Conditions Not Covered**

Any other use is considered experimental, investigational, or unproven, including the following (this list may not be all inclusive):

Opdivo (nivolumab) may not be approved when the above criteria (Section A: Criteria for Initial Approval) are not met and for all other indications.

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Limits or Restrictions

A. Quantity Limitations

Approvals may be subject to dosing limits in accordance with FDA-approved labeling, accepted compendia, and/or evidence-based practice guidelines. The chart below includes dosing recommendations as per the FDA-approved prescribing information.

Use	Recommended Regimen		Treatment Duration
	Nivolumab (Opdivo®)	**Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®)**	
Unresectable or metastatic melanoma	Adult and pediatric patients weighing 40 kg or greater: 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks. Pediatric patients weighing less than 40 kg: 3 mg/kg every 2 weeks or 6 mg/kg every 4 weeks Adult and pediatric patients weighing 40 kg or greater: 1 mg/kg followed by ipilimumab 3 mg/kg on the same day every 3 weeks for 4 doses, then 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks. Pediatric patients weighing less than 40 kg: 1 mg/kg followed by ipilimumab 3 mg/kg on the same day every 3 weeks for 4 doses, then 3 mg/kg every 2 weeks or 6 mg/kg every 4 weeks.	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks.	As a single agent: Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity When administered with ipilimumab: Administer with ipilimumab for 4 doses, then continue Opdivo until disease progression or unacceptable
Adjuvant treatment of melanoma	Adult and pediatric patients weighing 40 kg or greater: 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks. Pediatric patients weighing less than 40 kg: 3 mg/kg every 2 weeks or 6 mg/kg every 4 weeks	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks	Until disease recurrence or unacceptable toxicity for up to 1 year
Neoadjuvant treatment of resectable (tumors	360 mg with platinum-doublet chemotherapy on the same day every 3 weeks for 3 cycles	900 mg nivolumab and 15,000 units	In combination with platinum-doublet chemotherapy for 3 cycles

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≥4 cm or node positive) non- small cell lung cancer		hyaluronidase* with platinum-doublet chemotherapy on the same day every 3 weeks	
Neoadjuvant and adjuvant treatment of resectable non-small cell lung cancer	Neoadjuvant: 360 mg every 3 weeks* with platinum-doublet chemotherapy on the same day every 3 weeks Adjuvant: 480 mg every 4 weeks*	Neoadjuvant: 900 mg nivolumab and 15,000 units hyaluronidase* with platinum-doublet chemotherapy on the same day every 3 weeks. Adjuvant: 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks.	Neoadjuvant treatment in combination with chemotherapy for up to 4 cycles or until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity, followed by adjuvant treatment with OPDIVO as a single agent after surgery for up to 13 cycles (approximately 1 year) or until disease recurrence or unacceptable toxicity
Metastatic non-small cell lung cancer	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks.	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks.	Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
	360 mg every 3 weeks with ipilimumab 1 mg/kg every 6 weeks.		Until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or up to 2 years.
	360 mg every 3 weeks with ipilimumab 1 mg/kg every 6 weeks and 2 cycles of platinum-doublet chemotherapy.		In combination with ipilimumab until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or up to 2 years. 2 cycles of histology- based platinum-doublet chemotherapy

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Malignant pleural mesothelioma	360 mg every 3 weeks with ipilimumab 1 mg/kg every 6 weeks.	Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy is not approved for concurrent use with IV ipilimumab; however, for nivolumab monotherapy, nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV nivolumab. Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV nivolumab	Until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or up to 2 years.
Advanced renal cell carcinoma	3 mg/kg followed by ipilimumab 1 mg/kg on the same day every 3 weeks for 4 doses, then 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks.	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks	Opdivo: The 3 mg/kg dose should be administered with ipilimumab every 3 weeks for 4 doses. Then, administer Opdivo 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Ipilimumab: 4 doses
	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks administered in combination with cabozantinib 40 mg once daily without food.		Opdivo: Until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or up to 2 years Cabozantinib: Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

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	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks as a single agent		Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
Classical Hodgkin lymphoma	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks	Not used	Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
Recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks	Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
Adjuvant treatment of urothelial carcinoma	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks	Until disease recurrence or unacceptable toxicity for up to 1 year
Locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks	Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
First-line unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma	360 mg every 3 weeks administer in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine on the same day every 3 weeks	900 mg nivolumab and 15,000 units hyaluronidase* every 3 weeks Administer OPDIVO QVANTIG in	Opdivo: In combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine for up to 6 cycles

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		combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine on the same day every 3 weeks.	
First-line unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks	After completing up to 6 cycles of combination therapy, administer as single agent until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or up to 2 years from first dose
Microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) metastatic colorectal cancer	Adult and pediatric patients weighing 40 kg or greater: 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks. Pediatric patients weighing less than 40 kg: 3 mg/kg every 2 weeks. Adult and pediatric patients weighing 40 kg or greater: 3 mg/kg followed by ipilimumab 1 mg/kg on the same day every 3 weeks for 4 doses, then 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks.	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks	Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
Hepatocellular carcinoma	1 mg/kg followed by ipilimumab 3 mg/kg on the same day every 3 weeks for 4 doses, then 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks.	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks.	Opdivo: The 1 mg/kg dose should be administered with ipilimumab every 3 weeks for 4 doses. Then, administer Opdivo 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Ipilimumab: 4 doses
Adjuvant treatment of resected esophageal or gastroesophageal cancer	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks.	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units	Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity for a total treatment duration of 1 year

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		hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks	
Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks in combination with chemotherapy regimen of fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy. 3mg/kg every 2 weeks or 360 mg every 3 weeks with ipilimumab 1 mg/kg every 6 weeks.	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* every 2 weeks or 1,200 mg nivolumab and 20,000 units hyaluronidase* every 4 weeks Administer OPDIVO QVANTIG in combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy.	Opdivo should be administered until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or up to 2 years.
	240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks.		Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.
Gastric cancer, Gastroesophageal junction cancer, and Esophageal adenocarcinoma	360 mg every 3 weeks with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy every 3 weeks. 240 mg every 2 weeks with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy every 2 weeks.	600 mg nivolumab and 10,000 units hyaluronidase* with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy every 2 weeks or 900 mg nivolumab and 15,000 units hyaluronidase* with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy every 3 weeks	Until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or up to 2 years

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    b. Anal Carcinoma V1.2023. Revised January 9, 2023.
    c. B-Cell Lymphomas. V5.2022. Revised July 12, 2022.
    d. Bladder Cancer V3.2022. Revised December 21, 2022.
    e. Bone Cancer. V2.2023. Revised September 28, 2022.
    f. Central Nervous System Cancers V2.2022. Revised September 29, 2022.
    g. Cervical Cancer. V1.2023. Revised January 6, 2023.
    h. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma. V1.2023. Revised August 30, 2022.
    i. Colon Cancer V2.2022. Revised October 27, 2022.
    j. Cutaneous Melanoma. V1.2023. December 22, 2022.
    k. Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers. V5.2022. Revised December 5, 2022.
    l. Gastric Cancer. V2.2022. Revised January 11, 2022.
    m. Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplastic. V1.2023. Revised December 20, 2022.
    n. Head and Neck Cancer V1.2023. Revised December 20, 2022.
    o. Hepatobiliary Cancers V5.2022. Revised January 13, 2023.
    p. Hodgkin Lymphoma V2.2023. Revised November 8, 2022.
    q. Kaposi Sarcoma. V1.2023. Revised December 20, 2022.
    r. Kidney Cancer. V4.2023. Revised January 18, 2023.
    s. Merkel Cell Carcinoma. V2.2022. Revised March 24, 2022.
    t. Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma V1.2023. Revised December 15, 2022.
    u. Malignant Peritoneal Mesothelioma. V1.2023. Revised December 15, 2022.
    v. Cutaneous Melanoma V1.2022. Revised December 3, 2021.

w. Neuroendocrine and Adrenal Tumors. V2.2022. Revised December 21, 2022.
x. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. V1.2023. Revised December 22, 2022.
y. Pediatric Aggressive Mature B-Cell Lymphomas. V3.2022. Revised October 19, 2022.
z. Pediatric Central Nervous System Cancers. V2.2023. Revised October 31, 2022.
aa. Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma. V1.2023. Revised January 12, 2023.
bb. Rectal Cancer V3.2022. Revised October 27, 2022.
cc. Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma V1.2023. Revised January 9, 2023.
dd. Small Cell Lung Cancer. V3.2023. Revised December 21, 2022.
ee. T-Cell Lymphomas. V1.2023. Revised January 5, 2023.
ff. Uterine Neoplasms. V1.2023. Revised December 22, 2022.
gg. Uveal Melanoma V2.2022. Revised April 5, 2022.
hh. Vulvar Cancer (Squamous Cell Carcinoma). V1.2023. Revised December 22, 2022.

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Federal and state laws or requirements, contract language, and Plan utilization management programs or polices may take precedence over the application of this clinical criteria.

Policy Name	Policy Number	Scope
Nivolumab (Opdivo®) and Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy (Opdivo Qvantig®)	MP-RX-FP-66-23	☒ MMM MA ☒ MMM Multihealth

Policy History

Revision Type	Summary of Changes	P&T Approval Date	UM/CMPC Approval Date
Annual Review 3/11/2025	Addition of Opdivo Qvantig indications and approved uses. Disclaimer Opdivo Qvantig is not approved for concurrent use with IV Yervoy. NCCN guidelines have included this new dosage form. Guidelines where Opdvio Qvantig is not mentioned: Bone Cancer, Soft Tissue Sarcoma, T-Cell Lymphoma and Hodgkin Lymphomas. Opdivo Qvantig doses where added, not all doses where available for every use.	3/17/2025	4/2/2025
Annual Review 10/20/2024	ADD NCCN category 2A recommendation for Anal Carcinoma in second-line and subsequent therapy as a single agent for metastatic disease if no prior immunotherapy received. Modify Bone cancer, including osteosarcoma, Ewing Sarcoma, chondrosarcoma, and chordoma to add evaluation to previous use of PD-L1 and use of systemic immunosuppressant. Add NCCN category 2A recommendation for Biliary Tract Cancers in combination with ipilimumab. Update existing NCCN criteria for use in ESCC for second-line/subsequent therapy with combination use of Yervoy and removing criteria language restricting use of prior PD-1, PD-L1 agents or checkpoint inhibitors. Add NCCN category 2A recommendation for Cervical cancer in second-line or subsequent therapy as a single agent if CPS ≥ 1 for local/regional recurrence or stage IVB or recurrence with distant metastases. Update existing NCCN 2A criteria in Gastric or Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers by adding criteria for disease states and use in MSI-H/dMMR tumor as a	2/24/2025	3/6/2025

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	single agent or in combination with ipilimumab. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia in multiagent chemotherapy-resistant Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia that is high or intermediate risk. Update existing NCCN 2A criteria in Hepatocellular carcinoma for use as a single agent vs. in combination with ipilimumab. Update existing NCCN 2A criteria for use in Hodgkin Lymphoma as a single agent or in combination with brentuximab vedotin or ICE. Update existing NCCN 2A criteria for use in classic Kaposi sarcoma for appropriate population usage. Update existing NCCN 2A criteria to include use as a single agent or combination use with ipilimumab for use in BRAF-non-specific asymptomatic brain metastases from melanoma. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in metastatic or unresectable melanoma in combination with ipilimumab if disease progression occurred on prior single-agent anti-PD-1 therapy. Also continue as a single agent or in combination with ipilimumab if disease control occurred with prior anti-PD-1 therapy as re-induction therapy. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in Merkel Cell Carcinoma as a single agent or in combination with ipilimumab in M1 disseminated disease if progression on anti-PD-1 or anti PD-L1 monotherapy or anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 is contraindicated. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in relapse, recurrent, or advanced RCC when used as subsequent therapy in combination with cabozantinib and individual had prior immune-oncology therapy (e.g. pembrolizumab). Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in non-clear cell RCC as a single agent or in combination with cabozantinib. Clarify existing Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma criteria and Ampullary		

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	Adenocarcinoma criteria from NCCN guidelines. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in relapsed/refractory extranodal NK-T cell lymphoma. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in metastatic soft tissue sarcoma as a single agent or in combination with ipilimumab. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in nasopharyngeal and non-nasopharyngeal cancers. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in Pediatric Diffuse High-Grade gliomas as a single agent for use in hypermutant tumors. Add NCCN 2A recommendation for use in recurrent or metastatic vulvar cancer as a single agent in HPV-related tumor. Wording and formatting updates. Add new FDA approval for use in first-line treatment in unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine. Remove NCCN use in Primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma as recommendation changed from 2A to 2B when used in combination with brentuximab vedotin. Coding Reviewed: No changes.		
Select Review 02/15/2024	Update statement for criteria for initial approval: Provider must submit documentation [such as office chart notes, lab results, pathology reports, imaging studies, and any other pertinent clinical information] supporting the patient's diagnosis for the drug and confirming that the patient has met all approval criteria.	3/25/2024	5/9/2024
Policy Inception 10/23/2023	Elevance Health's Medical Policy adoption.	N/A	11/30/2023