

Billing and Coding Guide

KIMMTRAK® (tebentafusp-tebn)

HCPCS J-code:
J9274 - Injection, tebentafusp-tebn, 1 mcg

HCPCS, Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System.

Please see Important Safety Information including **BOXED WARNING for Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)** on page 23 and see [full Prescribing Information](#).

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 **KIMMTRAK**
(tebentafusp-tebn)
Injection for Intravenous Use 100 mcg/0.5 mL

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Introduction

This guide contains coding and billing information to consider related to KIMMTRAK (tebentafusp-tebn). This guide is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended as coverage or coding advice. Individual coding decisions should be based upon the diagnosis and treatment of individual patients. Immunocore cannot provide specific reimbursement rates, and does not guarantee reimbursement. While we have attempted to be current as of the date of this document, the information may not be as current or comprehensive when you view it. You should always verify the appropriate reimbursement information for services or items you provide.

Indication

KIMMTRAK is a bispecific gp100 peptide-HLA-directed CD3 T cell engager indicated for the treatment of HLA-A*02:01-positive adult patients with unresectable or metastatic uveal melanoma.

Dosage and administration

- The recommended dose of KIMMTRAK is 20 mcg on Day 1, 30 mcg on Day 8, 68 mcg on Day 15, and 68 mcg once every week thereafter
- Dilute and administer the first 3 doses by intravenous infusion over 15-20 minutes
- Patients should be monitored during infusion and for at least 16 hours following the first 3 infusions
- If patients tolerated the first 3 infusions well, patients should be monitored for a minimum of 30 minutes after the next infusions
- Injection: 100 mcg/0.5 mL clear, colorless to slightly yellowish solution in a single-dose vial

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Coding quick reference guide

Below is a list of codes that may be relevant when KIMMTRAK is administered in the hospital outpatient or physician office setting. This list is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to serve as billing guidance. It is always the provider's responsibility to select codes based upon actual services rendered and medical judgments made for each patient.

Item	Code	Description	Notes
NDC	80446-401-01 (10 digit)	KIMMTRAK (100 mcg/0.5 mL solution in a single-dose vial)	Required by Medicaid and many commercial plans; check with the payor to determine the proper format for NDC reporting
	80446-0401-01 (11 digit)		
HCPCS	J9274	Injection, tebentafusp-tebn, 1 mcg	Used in all settings where HCPCS codes are accepted
Modifier	JW	Drug amount discarded/ not administered to any patient	Required by Medicare to report unused portion of single-use vial; wastage-reporting policies for other payors may vary
CPT [†]	96413	Chemotherapy administration, intravenous (IV) infusion technique; up to 1 hour, single or initial substance/drug	For IV infusions > 15 minutes
	96409	Chemotherapy administration; IV, push technique, single or initial substance/drug	For IV infusions ≤ 15 minutes
ICD-10-CM diagnosis*	C69.3- C69.4- C78.- C79.-	Malignant neoplasm of choroid Malignant neoplasm of ciliary body Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs Secondary malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	Example codes shown; not an exhaustive list. Actual code(s) reported should reflect highest level of specificity
Revenue	0636 025X	Pharmacy - Drugs Requiring Detailed Coding Pharmacy	0636 required for Medicare hospital outpatient claims; revenue code for other payors may vary

The use of KIMMTRAK in accordance with its FDA-approved label may involve additional services, which will vary depending on the dose and site of care. Please see pages 13-15 for coding information for these additional services.

The HCPCS billing unit for J9274 is **1 mcg**.
The recommended dose of KIMMTRAK is 20 mcg on Day 1, 30 mcg on Day 8, 68 mcg on Day 15, and 68 mcg once every week thereafter.

* ICD-10-CM codes ending in a dash (-) require additional character(s); please see a current ICD-10-CM manual for complete code listings.

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KIMMTRAK reimbursement support services



KIMMTRAKCONNECT®



Call a dedicated nurse case manager directly:
844-775-CARE (2273).



Available Monday-Friday, 9 AM-7 PM (EST)
Additionally, someone is available to help you 24/7.

Visit KIMMTRAKCONNECT.com.

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 **KIMMTRAK**
(tebentafusp-tebn)
Injection for Intravenous Use 100 mcg/0.5 mL

National Drug Code (NDC)

The NDC for KIMMTRAK is listed below:

10-Digit NDC	11-Digit NDC	Packaging
80446-401-01	80446-0401-01	100 mcg/0.5 mL solution in a single-dose vial

NDC reporting for provider-administered drugs is required by Medicaid and many commercial plans.

Under traditional Medicare, NDCs are not required for drugs with a product-specific HCPCS code. Medicare Advantage plans may have different NDC reporting policies from traditional Medicare.

Note: Providers should check with their local payors to determine NDC reporting requirements, including whether the payor requires the 10-digit vs 11-digit NDC.

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Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) code for KIMMTRAK

The following product-specific HCPCS J-code describes KIMMTRAK:

HCPCS	Description
J9274	Injection, tebentafusp-tebn, 1 mcg

The HCPCS billing unit for J9274 is 1 mcg.

For example:

20 mcg of KIMMTRAK = 20 units of J9274

30 mcg of KIMMTRAK = 30 units of J9274


68 mcg of KIMMTRAK = 68 units of J9274

The recommended dose of KIMMTRAK is 20 mcg on Day 1, 30 mcg on Day 8, 68 mcg on Day 15, and 68 mcg once every week thereafter.

HCPCS code J9274 should be used in the hospital outpatient department, physician office, and other settings where HCPCS codes are accepted.

Modifier	Description
TB	Drug or biological acquired with 340B drug pricing program discount, reported for informational purposes

Note: For **Medicare claims**, all 340B covered entities, including hospital-based and non-hospital-based entities, must report the TB modifier with HCPCS code J9274 to indicate that KIMMTRAK was acquired through the 340B Drug Pricing Program (when applicable). This requirement does not apply to non-Medicare payors. For more information, please scan the QR code.



Note: Medicare 340B modifier requirements are subject to change at the direction of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

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Using the JW modifier to bill for discarded drug

Under Medicare's discarded drug policy, hospital outpatient departments and physician offices must use the JW modifier to report the amount of unused drug from a single-use vial that is discarded, and must document the amount of discarded drug in the patient's medical record. Medicare will pay for both the amount of drug that is administered and the amount of drug that is discarded, up to the amount that is indicated on the vial or package label.

Modifier	Description
JW	Drug amount discarded/not administered to any patient

When a portion of a single-use vial is discarded, the amount of discarded drug should be billed as a separate line item with the JW modifier.* The examples provided below illustrate how the JW modifier might be used with HCPCS code J9274 (Injection, tebentafusp-tebn, 1 mcg) based on KIMMTRAK's recommended dosing.

Note: The recommended dose of KIMMTRAK is 20 mcg on Day 1, 30 mcg on Day 8, 68 mcg on Day 15, and 68 mcg once every week thereafter. KIMMTRAK is supplied in a 100 mcg single-dose vial.

EXAMPLE 1: 20 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

HCPCS code	Modifier	HCPCS units (per 1 mcg)
J9274	---	20
J9274	JW	80

Line item 1 (amount administered)

Line item 2 (amount discarded)

EXAMPLE 2: 30 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

HCPCS code	Modifier	HCPCS units (per 1 mcg)
J9274	---	30
J9274	JW	70

Line item 1 (amount administered)

Line item 2 (amount discarded)

EXAMPLE 3: 68 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

HCPCS code	Modifier	HCPCS units (per 1 mcg)
J9274	---	68
J9274	JW	32

Line item 1 (amount administered)

Line item 2 (amount discarded)

The above examples are provided only for informational purposes. Providers should determine the appropriate number of HCPCS units based on the actual amounts administered and discarded for a specific patient.

Note: Wastage-reporting policies for payors other than Medicare may vary. Providers should check with their specific plans about policies related to billing for discarded drug and use of the JW modifier.

* If no portion of a single-use vial is discarded, Medicare requires use of the JZ modifier (Zero drug amount discarded/not administered to any patient). However, such a scenario would not apply when KIMMTRAK is administered according to its recommended dose (20 mcg on Day 1, 30 mcg on Day 8, 68 mcg on Day 15, and 68 mcg once every week thereafter). Providers should scan the QR code to review Medicare's JW and JZ modifier FAQ document.



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Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) coding for drug administration service

The following CPT codes may describe the intravenous (IV) infusion service for the administration of KIMMTRAK:

CPT	Description
96413	Chemotherapy administration, IV infusion technique; up to 1 hour, single or initial substance/drug
96409	Chemotherapy administration; IV, push technique, single or initial substance/drug

According to CPT guidelines, a first-hour IV infusion CPT code (eg, 96413) may be used to report IV infusions lasting at least 16 minutes. If the duration of the IV infusion is 15 minutes or less, then the administration service would need to be reported using an IV push CPT code (eg, 96409).

The appropriate CPT code for the administration of KIMMTRAK will depend on the actual service performed. Providers should consult a current CPT manual and always select the code that accurately describes the administration service, based on the specific patient encounter. In addition, providers should check with their local payors to confirm their policies regarding drug administration coding and required documentation.

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ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes

All hospital and physician office claims must include at least one International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) diagnosis code to describe the patient's condition.

Metastatic uveal melanoma would typically be reported with two ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes: a diagnosis code for the primary cancer and a diagnosis code for the secondary metastatic site. The specific diagnosis codes selected, as well as the sequencing of the codes, will depend on the circumstances of the patient encounter.

Primary uveal melanoma

The following ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes may be relevant when reporting primary uveal melanoma:

ICD-10-CM	Description
C69.30	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified choroid
C69.31	Malignant neoplasm of right choroid
C69.32	Malignant neoplasm of left choroid
C69.40	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified ciliary body
C69.41	Malignant neoplasm of right ciliary body
C69.42	Malignant neoplasm of left ciliary body

Secondary metastatic site

Many secondary metastatic sites can be found in the C78 and C79 series of diagnosis codes. For example, cancer that has spread to the liver is described by C78.7 (Secondary malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile duct). Diagnosis codes from the C78 and C79 series are listed below:

ICD-10-CM*	Description
C78.0-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of lung
C78.1	Secondary malignant neoplasm of mediastinum
C78.2	Secondary malignant neoplasm of pleura
C78.3-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified respiratory organs
C78.4	Secondary malignant neoplasm of small intestine
C78.5	Secondary malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum
C78.6	Secondary malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum
C78.7	Secondary malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile duct

* ICD-10-CM codes ending in a dash (-) require additional character(s); please see a current ICD-10-CM manual for complete code listings.

Continued on next page...

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ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes (continued)

Secondary metastatic site (continued)

ICD-10-CM*	Description
C78.8-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified digestive organs
C79.0-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of kidney and renal pelvis
C79.1-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of bladder and other and unspecified urinary organs
C79.2	Secondary malignant neoplasm of skin
C79.3-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of brain and cerebral meninges
C79.4-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of nervous system
C79.5-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of bone and bone marrow
C79.6-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of ovary
C79.7-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland
C79.8-	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other specified sites
C79.9	Secondary malignant neoplasm of unspecified site

* ICD-10-CM codes ending in a dash (-) require additional character(s); please see a current ICD-10-CM manual for complete code listings.

History of primary uveal melanoma

If the primary cancer has been eradicated, the primary site is no longer under treatment, and there is no evidence of existing cancer at the primary site, a “personal history” diagnosis from the Z85 code series would be used. In this scenario, the personal history code would be sequenced after the code for the secondary metastatic site. The following code may be relevant to prior uveal melanoma:

ICD-10-CM	Description
Z85.840	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of eye

The ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes listed above are provided only as examples of potentially relevant codes; the lists are not exhaustive. Providers should consult a current ICD-10-CM manual and always select the most appropriate diagnosis code(s) with the highest level of specificity to describe a patient’s actual condition. All diagnosis codes should be supported with adequate documentation in the patient’s medical record.

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Revenue codes (for hospital use)

All hospital claim forms must include a revenue code for each charge line item. The following revenue codes are most relevant for provider-administered drugs such as KIMMTRAK:

Code	Description
0636	Pharmacy - Drugs requiring detailed coding
025X	Pharmacy

Revenue code 0636 is required when a drug HCPCS code is billed on Medicare hospital outpatient claims. For payors other than Medicare, the revenue code may vary. Although some private payors and Medicaid plans accept revenue code 0636, others may require a different revenue code, such as 025X.

The revenue code for the drug administration service and other associated services may vary depending on the type of procedure and the cost center in which the procedure is performed.

Note: Revenue codes are not used in the physician office setting.

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Coding for additional services

Coding for observation and evaluation and management (E/M) services

Patients receiving KIMMTRAK should be monitored for at least 16 hours following the first 3 infusions and then as clinically indicated. Medicare requires hospitals and physicians to use different codes when billing for observation and E/M services. Examples of potentially relevant codes are listed below. These codes are provided only for informational purposes and are not intended to serve as billing guidance.

HCPCS observation codes for hospital use

Hospitals use HCPCS G-codes to report observation services on Medicare claims:

HCPCS	Description
G0378	Hospital observation service, per hour
G0379	Direct admission of patient for hospital observation care
G0463	Hospital outpatient clinic visit for assessment and management of a patient

Hospitals should scan the QR code to review the billing instructions for observation services in sections 290.5.2, 290.5.3, and 290.6 of chapter 4 of the Medicare Claims Processing Manual.



CPT E/M codes for physician use

CPT codes for physician E/M services provided to hospital patients in observation care include those listed below:

CPT	Description (abbreviated)*
99238-99239	Hospital inpatient or observation discharge day management
99221-99223	Initial hospital inpatient or observation care, per day, for the evaluation and management of a patient
99231-99233	Subsequent hospital inpatient or observation care, per day, for the evaluation and management of a patient
99234-99236	Hospital inpatient or observation care, for the evaluation and management of a patient including admission and discharge on the same date

* Please see a current CPT manual for complete descriptors for these codes.

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Coding for additional services (continued)

In the office setting, if a physician provides medically necessary E/M services that are separate and distinct from the drug administration procedure, and if the requirements for billing an E/M service are met, then it may be appropriate to report an E/M “office visit” code. CPT codes for office-based E/M services for established patients include the following:

CPT	Description
99212	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and straightforward medical decision making. When using total time on the date of the encounter for code selection, 10 minutes must be met or exceeded.
99213	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and low level of medical decision making. When using total time on the date of the encounter for code selection, 20 minutes must be met or exceeded.
99214	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and moderate level of medical decision making. When using total time on the date of the encounter for code selection, 30 minutes must be met or exceeded.
99215	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and high level of medical decision making. When using total time on the date of the encounter for code selection, 40 minutes must be met or exceeded.

Physicians should consult a current CPT manual to review all available E/M codes and applicable CPT guidelines, and to determine which E/M code (if any) is most appropriate for a specific patient encounter. In addition, physicians should scan the QR code to review the billing instructions for E/M services in section 30.6 of chapter 12 of the Medicare Claims Processing Manual.



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Note: Observation and E/M coding requirements for payors other than Medicare may vary. Hospitals and physicians should check with their local payors for guidance on billing for observation and E/M services.

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 **KIMMTRAK**
(tebentafusp-tebn)
Injection for Intravenous Use 100 mcg/0.5 mL

Coding for additional services (continued)

HCPCS codes for human albumin

The FDA-approved prescribing information for KIMMTRAK includes instructions for adding albumin (human) to the infusion bag. The available HCPCS codes for human albumin are listed below:

CPT	Description
P9041	Infusion of albumin (human), 5%, 50 mL
P9045	Infusion of albumin (human), 5%, 250 mL
P9046	Infusion of albumin (human), 25%, 20 mL
P9047	Infusion of albumin (human), 25%, 50 mL

The HCPCS codes listed above are provided only for informational purposes and are not intended to serve as billing guidance. Providers should check with their local payors to determine whether human albumin is separately billable when used with KIMMTRAK in accordance with the FDA-approved product label.

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Considerations for billing and payment in the hospital inpatient setting

Hospital inpatient reimbursement differs significantly from reimbursement in outpatient settings. Below, we provide a high-level overview of some key considerations related to billing and payment under Medicare's hospital inpatient prospective payment system (IPPS).

Coding

HCPCS and CPT codes are generally not used on hospital inpatient claims; instead, hospitals typically report inpatient charges using only revenue codes. Revenue code O25X (Pharmacy) is often used to bill for charges associated with drugs administered in the inpatient setting.

In addition, hospitals use ICD-10-CM and International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Procedure Coding System (ICD-10-PCS) codes to report diagnoses and procedures, respectively, on inpatient claims.

Payment

Under IPPS, each hospital inpatient case is assigned to a single Medicare Severity Diagnosis-Related Group (MS-DRG) based on the patient's diagnosis(es) and the procedure(s) performed. The MS-DRG provides a fixed, hospital-specific payment that is intended to cover nearly all costs incurred during the hospital inpatient stay. There are more than 700 MS-DRGs; therefore, payment rates for inpatient stays can vary greatly depending on the specifics of a particular case.

Nearly all drugs are considered bundled into the MS-DRG payment amount and are not eligible for separate payment in the inpatient setting.

3-day payment window

In some cases, hospital outpatient services provided prior to an inpatient admission may be subject to a Medicare policy called the "3-day payment window." This policy bundles most outpatient services into a hospital's inpatient MS-DRG payment if the services are provided by the same hospital (or by an entity that is wholly owned or wholly operated by the admitting hospital) on the day of admission or during the 3 calendar days prior to admission (or 1 day prior to admission, for certain hospitals not paid under IPPS). In situations where the 3-day payment window applies, the hospital would need to bill for most services that it provides during the specified pre-admission timeframe (including drugs administered in the outpatient department) as part of the inpatient stay.

Hospitals should scan the QR code for more information on the 3-day payment window, including exceptions to the policy, in section 40.3 of chapter 3 of the Medicare Claims Processing Manual.



Note: The above information is specific to Medicare. Although policies for other payors may vary, bundled reimbursement is a common characteristic across most inpatient payment systems; under these systems, separate payment is usually not available for drugs administered in the inpatient setting. Hospitals should contact their local payors for plan-specific information on inpatient billing and reimbursement.

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Sample UB-04 (CMS-1450) hospital outpatient claim form

Note: This Sample Form is presented for illustrative purposes only; it does not constitute advice or recommendation as to the correct coding choices to be used for each specific patient. Each provider is responsible for completing forms and choosing codes based upon services rendered and medical judgments made for each patient.

Locator 42. Revenue codes

Enter the appropriate revenue code for KIMMTRAK. For Medicare, use revenue code 0636 (Drugs requiring detailed coding). For other payors, the revenue code may vary; although some private payors and Medicaid plans accept revenue code 0636, others may require a different revenue code, such as 025X (Pharmacy).

Enter the appropriate revenue code for the administration service based on the cost center in which the procedure is performed.

	42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS
1	0636		J9274		XX
2	0636		J9274JW		YY

Locator 43. Description

Enter description for each revenue code.

Note: If NDC reporting is required (for example, for Medicaid and some commercial payors), enter the NDC information for KIMMTRAK in Locator 43. Check with the payor to determine the proper format for NDC reporting.

	42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS
1	0636		J9274		XX
2	0636		J9274JW		YY

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Sample UB-04 (CMS-1450) hospital outpatient claim form (continued)

Locator 44. Product and procedure codes

Enter the appropriate HCPCS code for KIMMTRAK:

J9274 - Injection, tebentafusp-tebn, 1 mcg

For Medicare, unused drug should be reported as a separate line item with the HCPCS code and JW modifier. Wastage-reporting requirements for other payors may vary.

Enter the appropriate CPT code(s) for the administration service based on the actual service performed. An IV infusion lasting at least 16 minutes would be reported using a first-hour IV infusion CPT code (eg, 96413 - Chemotherapy administration, IV infusion technique; up to 1 hour, single or initial substance/drug). An IV infusion lasting 15 minutes or less would be reported using an IV push CPT code (eg, 96409 - Chemotherapy administration; IV, push technique, single or initial substance/drug).

	42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS
1	0636		J9274		XX
2	0636		J9274JW		YY

Locator 46. Service units

Report units of service for each HCPCS or CPT code in accordance with the code descriptor. For HCPCS code J9274, 1 service unit = 1 mcg of KIMMTRAK. The service units for the line item with the JW modifier (when applicable) should reflect the unused portion of the 100 mcg single-dose vial. See page 19 for 3 examples based on KIMMTRAK's recommended dosing.

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Sample UB-04 (CMS-1450) hospital outpatient claim form (continued)

Locator 46. Service units (continued)

The below examples are intended to reflect KIMMTRAK's recommended dosing. The examples are provided only for informational purposes. Providers should determine the appropriate number of HCPCS units based on the actual amounts administered and discarded for a specific patient.

The recommended dose of KIMMTRAK is 20 mcg on Day 1, 30 mcg on Day 8, 68 mcg on Day 15, and 68 mcg once every week thereafter. KIMMTRAK is supplied in a 100 mcg single-dose vial.

EXAMPLE 1: 20 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

20 mcg administered, 80 mcg discarded

	42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS
1	0636		J9274		20
2	0636		J9274JW		80

EXAMPLE 2: 30 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

30 mcg administered, 70 mcg discarded

	42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS
1	0636		J9274		30
2	0636		J9274JW		70

EXAMPLE 3: 68 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

68 mcg administered, 32 mcg discarded

	42 REV. CD.	43 DESCRIPTION	44 HCPCS / RATE / HIPPS CODE	45 SERV. DATE	46 SERV. UNITS
1	0636		J9274		68
2	0636		J9274JW		32

Locators 66-67. Diagnosis code(s)

Enter the appropriate ICD-10-CM diagnosis code(s) to describe the patient's condition. See pages 10 and 11 for examples of ICD-10-CM codes that may be relevant when reporting unresectable or metastatic uveal melanoma.

66 DX	67	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q

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Sample CMS-1500 physician office claim form

Note: This Sample Form is presented for illustrative purposes only; it does not constitute advice or recommendation as to the correct coding choices to be used for each specific patient. Each provider is responsible for completing forms and choosing codes based upon services rendered and medical judgments made for each patient.

Item 21. Diagnosis code(s)

Enter the appropriate ICD-10-CM diagnosis code(s) to describe the patient's condition. See pages 10 and 11 for examples of ICD-10-CM codes that may be relevant when reporting unresectable or metastatic uveal melanoma.

21. DIAGNOSIS OR NATURE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY Relate A-L to service line below (24E)			ICD ind.
A. _____	B. _____	C. _____	D. _____
E. _____	F. _____	G. _____	H. _____
I. _____	J. _____	K. _____	L. _____

Item 24A. Date(s) of service

Enter the date of service.

Note: If NDC reporting is required (for example, for Medicaid and some commercial payors), enter the NDC information for KIMMTRAK in the shaded portion of Item 24A above the date of service. Check with the payor to determine the proper format for NDC reporting.

24. A.	DATE(S) OF SERVICE					
	From			To		
	MM	DD	YY	MM	DD	YY
1	06	21	24			
2						

Item 24D. Product and procedure codes

Enter the appropriate HCPCS code for KIMMTRAK:

J9274 - Injection, tebentafusp-tebn, 1 mcg

For Medicare, unused drug should be reported as a separate line item with the HCPCS code and JW modifier. Wastage-reporting requirements for other payors may vary.

Billing and coding instruction is current as of July 2024.

Please see Important Safety Information including **BOXED WARNING for Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)** on page 23 and see [full Prescribing Information](#).



Sample CMS-1500 physician office claim form (continued)

Item 24D. Product and procedure codes (continued)

Enter the appropriate CPT code(s) for the administration service based on the actual service performed. An IV infusion lasting at least 16 minutes would be reported using a first-hour IV infusion CPT code (eg, 96413 - Chemotherapy administration, IV infusion technique; up to 1 hour, single or initial substance/drug). An IV infusion lasting 15 minutes or less would be reported using an IV push CPT code (eg, 96409 - Chemotherapy administration; IV, push technique, single or initial substance/drug).

D. PROCEDURES, SERVICES, OR SUPPLIES (Explain Unusual Circumstances)		E. DIAGNOSIS POINTER	F. \$ CHARGES	G. DAYS OR UNITS
CPT/HCPCS	MODIFIER			
J9274				XX
J9274	JW			YY

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Item 24G. Service units

Report units of service for each HCPCS or CPT code in accordance with the code descriptor. For HCPCS code J9274, 1 service unit = 1 mcg of KIMMTRAK. The service units for the line item with the JW modifier (when applicable) should reflect the unused portion of the 100 mcg single-dose vial. See below and next page for 3 examples based on KIMMTRAK's recommended dosing.

The following examples are intended to reflect KIMMTRAK's recommended dosing. The examples are provided only for informational purposes. Providers should determine the appropriate number of HCPCS units based on the actual amounts administered and discarded for a specific patient.

The recommended dose of KIMMTRAK is 20 mcg on Day 1, 30 mcg on Day 8, 68 mcg on Day 15, and 68 mcg once every week thereafter. KIMMTRAK is supplied in a 100 mcg single-dose vial.

EXAMPLE 1: 20 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

20 mcg administered, 80 mcg discarded

D. PROCEDURES, SERVICES, OR SUPPLIES (Explain Unusual Circumstances)		E. DIAGNOSIS POINTER	F. \$ CHARGES	G. DAYS OR UNITS
CPT/HCPCS	MODIFIER			
J9274				20
J9274	JW			80

Billing and coding instruction is current as of July 2024.

Please see Important Safety Information including **BOXED WARNING for Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)** on page 23 and see [full Prescribing Information](#).



Sample CMS-1500 physician office claim form (continued)

EXAMPLE 2: 30 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

30 mcg administered, 70 mcg discarded

D. PROCEDURES, SERVICES, OR SUPPLIES (Explain Unusual Circumstances)		E. DIAGNOSIS POINTER	F. \$ CHARGES	G. DAYS OR UNITS
CPT/HCPCS	MODIFIER			
J9274				30
J9274	JW			70

EXAMPLE 3: 68 mcg dose of KIMMTRAK

68 mcg administered, 32 mcg discarded

D. PROCEDURES, SERVICES, OR SUPPLIES (Explain Unusual Circumstances)		E. DIAGNOSIS POINTER	F. \$ CHARGES	G. DAYS OR UNITS
CPT/HCPCS	MODIFIER			
J9274				68
J9274	JW			32

Billing and coding instruction is current as of July 2024.

Please see Important Safety Information including **BOXED WARNING for Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)** on page 23 and see [full Prescribing Information](#).



Indication and Important Safety Information Including Boxed Warning

Indication

KIMMTRAK is a bispecific gp100 peptide-HLA-directed CD3 T cell engager indicated for the treatment of HLA-A*02:01-positive adult patients with unresectable or metastatic uveal melanoma.

Important Safety Information Including Boxed Warning

WARNING: CYTOKINE RELEASE SYNDROME

Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS), which may be serious or life-threatening, occurred in patients receiving KIMMTRAK. Monitor for at least 16 hours following first three infusions and then as clinically indicated. Manifestations of CRS may include fever, hypotension, hypoxia, chills, nausea, vomiting, rash, elevated transaminases, fatigue, and headache. CRS occurred in 89% of patients who received KIMMTRAK with 0.8% being grade 3 or 4. Ensure immediate access to medications and resuscitative equipment to manage CRS. Ensure patients are euvolemic prior to initiating the infusions. Closely monitor patients for signs or symptoms of CRS following infusions of KIMMTRAK. Monitor fluid status, vital signs, and oxygenation level and provide appropriate therapy. Withhold or discontinue KIMMTRAK depending on persistence and severity of CRS.

Skin Reactions

Skin reactions, including rash, pruritus, and cutaneous edema occurred in 91% of patients treated with KIMMTRAK. Monitor patients for skin reactions. If skin reactions occur, treat with antihistamine and topical or systemic steroids based on persistence and severity of symptoms. Withhold or permanently discontinue KIMMTRAK depending on the severity of skin reactions.

Elevated Liver Enzymes

Elevations in liver enzymes occurred in 65% of patients treated with KIMMTRAK. Monitor alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and total blood bilirubin prior to the start of and during treatment with KIMMTRAK. Withhold KIMMTRAK according to severity.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

KIMMTRAK may cause fetal harm. Advise pregnant patients of potential risk to the fetus and patients of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with KIMMTRAK and 1 week after the last dose.

The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 30\%$) in patients who received KIMMTRAK were cytokine release syndrome, rash, pyrexia, pruritus, fatigue, nausea, chills, abdominal pain, edema, hypotension, dry skin, headache, and vomiting. The most common ($\geq 50\%$) laboratory abnormalities were decreased lymphocyte count, increased creatinine, increased glucose, increased AST, increased ALT, decreased hemoglobin, and decreased phosphate.

Please see [full Prescribing Information](#), including **BOXED WARNING** for CRS.

Billing and coding instruction is current as of July 2024.

 **KIMMTRAK**
(tebentafusp-tebn)
Injection for Intravenous Use 100 mcg/0.5 mL

Sources

1. Kimmtrak. Package insert. Immunocore Ltd; 2022. 2. NDC: The Drug Listing Act of 1972 requires registered drug establishments to provide the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) with a current list of all drugs manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by it for commercial distribution. (See Section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. § 360]). Drug products are identified and reported using a unique, three-segment number, called the NDC, which serves as a universal product identifier for drugs. FDA publishes the listed NDC numbers and the information submitted as part of the listing information in the NDC Directory which is updated daily. The information submitted as part of the listing process, the NDC number, and the NDC Directory are used in the implementation and enforcement of the Act. 3. HCPCS Level II Coding Process & Criteria: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) published on August 17, 2000 (45 CFR 162.10002) to implement the HIPAA requirement for standardized coding systems established the HCPCS level II codes as the standardized coding system for describing and identifying healthcare equipment and supplies in healthcare transactions that are not identified by the HCPCS level I, CPT codes. The HCPCS level II coding system was selected as the standardized coding system because of its wide acceptance among both public and private insurers. Public and private insurers were required to be in compliance with the August 2000 regulation by October 1, 2002. The HCPCS level II Coding Process/Criteria document describes HCPCS level II coding procedures and coding criteria. 4. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) is a system used by physicians and other healthcare providers to classify and code all diagnoses, symptoms, and procedures recorded in conjunction with hospital care in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control developed and maintains the ICD-10-CM code set. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/coding-billing/icd-10-codes/2024-icd-10-cm> 5. CPT: The AMA developed and maintains the official CPT code set. According to the AMA website (<https://www.ama-assn.org/practice-management/cpt/cpt-overview-and-code-approval>), the CPT is the most widely accepted medical nomenclature used to report medical procedures and services on health insurance claims in the US. CPT is maintained by the CPT Editorial Panel, which meets 3 times a year to discuss issues associated with new and emerging technologies as well as difficulties encountered with procedures and services and their relation to CPT codes. 6. CMS-1500 Form: The Form CMS-1500 is the standard paper claim form to bill Medicare Fee-For-Service (FFS) Contractors when a paper claim is allowed. In addition to billing Medicare, Form CMS-1500 may be suitable for billing various government and some private insurers. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd-10-cm.htm> 7. UB-04 (CMS-1450) Form: The Form CMS-1450, also known as the UB-04, is the standard claim form to bill Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs) when a paper claim is allowed. In addition to billing Medicare, the 837I and Form CMS-1450 may be suitable for billing various government and some private insurers. <https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/Downloads/837I-FormCMS-1450-ICN006926.pdf>

Billing and coding instruction is current as of July 2024.

Please see Important Safety Information including **BOXED WARNING for Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)** on page 23 and see [full Prescribing Information](#).

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