

## COMMERCIAL PAYERS

### BILLING AND CODING FOR AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS (ASC)

VALID UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2020. PERMANENT J-CODE EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 2020.

PRODUCT	UNITS	11-DIGIT NDC
ANJESO® (meloxicam) Injection 30 mg/mL	1	71518-0001-01
HCPCS PRODUCT CODE	NO SPECIFIC HCPCS CODE IS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FOR ANJESO® (meloxicam) INJECTION	
J3490	Unclassified drugs	
PLACE OF SERVICE		
24: Ambulatory surgical center		

**Billing Instructions:** Use HCPCS J3490, injection, meloxicam 30 mg/1 mL and include the 11-digit NDC format when billing commercial payers for ANJESO.

Commercial payers reimburse physicians and facilities based on contracted rates, fee-for-service rates, and/or payer-set fee schedules. Some commercial payers may also require prior authorizations and/or predeterminations for ANJESO.

Please check your facility's specific payer contracts prior to using ANJESO. Providers are recommended to verify their individual contracted rates either by accessing their contracts or by contacting the payer's provider relations representative.

Baudax Reimbursement HUB staff is available to provide detailed patient-specific coding, coverage, and reimbursement information, as well as facilitate the prior authorization/predetermination requirements for your commercially insured beneficiaries who have provided consent.

**CMS-1500 Claim Form**

- Box 19 – Name of product, NDC, and dosage administered
- Box 23 – Prior authorization number (if required)
- Box 24D – HCPCS code (J3490)
- Box 24G – Number of units (1 unit for 1 vial of ANJESO)

**Electronic Billing EDI Requirements (ANSI 837P):**

In Loop 2400, include the HCPCS code J3490, drug name, description, and the unit of measurement in the appropriate fields (ANJESO 30 mg/1 mL).

In Loop 2410, include the N4 modifier and the 11-digit NDC along with the quantity (1) and unit of measurement (mL) in the appropriate fields.

Check with the payer for specific instructions.

ANSI=American National Standards Institute; CMS=Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; EDI=Electronic Data Interchange; HCPCS=Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System; NDC=National Drug Code.

**SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION**

**WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROINTESTINAL EVENTS**

**Cardiovascular Risk**

- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) cause an increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, including myocardial infarction and stroke, which can be fatal. This risk may occur early in treatment and may increase with duration of use.
- ANJESO is contraindicated in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.

**Gastrointestinal Risk**

- NSAIDs cause an increased risk of serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. These events can occur at any time during use and without warning symptoms. Elderly patients and patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or GI bleeding are at greater risk for serious GI events.

**DISCLAIMER:** The details provided in this resource are for general reimbursement information only and are not legal advice nor are they advice about how to code, complete, or submit any particular claim for payment. Information provided is not intended to increase or maximize reimbursement by any payer. The information provided represents Baudax's understanding of current coverage and reimbursement policies as of August 25, 2020. It is a facility's and physician's responsibility to determine appropriate codes, charges, and modifiers, and submit bills for items and services consistent with the patient insurer requirements. Third-party payers may have different policies and coding requirements. Such policies can change over time. Baudax disclaims any responsibility for claims submitted by facilities or physicians. Providers should check and verify current policies and requirements with the payer for any particular patient.

**Please scroll down to see Important Safety Information.**

**Please see full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning, at [www.anjeso.com](http://www.anjeso.com).**

## INDICATION

ANJESO is indicated for use in adults for the management of moderate-to-severe pain, alone or in combination with non-NSAID analgesics.

Limitation of Use: Because of delayed onset of analgesia, ANJESO alone is not recommended for use when rapid onset of analgesia is required.

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

### WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROINTESTINAL EVENTS

#### Cardiovascular Risk

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## CONTRAINDICATIONS

ANJESO is contraindicated in patients with:

- Known hypersensitivity (eg, anaphylactic reactions and serious skin reactions) to meloxicam or any components of the drug product.
- History of asthma, urticaria, or other allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs.
- In the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.
- Moderate to severe renal insufficiency patients who are at risk for renal failure due to volume depletion

## WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

**Hepatotoxicity:** Elevations of ALT or AST have been reported in patients with NSAIDs. In addition, rare, sometimes fatal, cases of severe hepatic injury including fulminant hepatitis, liver necrosis, and hepatic failure have been reported. Inform patients of warning signs and symptoms of hepatotoxicity. Discontinue ANJESO immediately if abnormal liver tests persist or worsen or if clinical signs and symptoms of liver disease develop.

**Hypertension:** NSAIDs including ANJESO can lead to new onset of hypertension or worsening of preexisting hypertension, which may contribute to the increased incidence of cardiovascular (CV) events. Patients taking some antihypertensive medications may have impaired response to these therapies when taking NSAIDs. Monitor blood pressure.

**Heart Failure and Edema:** NSAID use increased the risk of myocardial infarction (MI), hospitalization for heart failure, and death. Avoid use of ANJESO in patients with severe heart failure unless benefits are expected to outweigh risk of worsening heart failure. If ANJESO is used in patients with severe heart failure, monitor patients for signs of worsening heart failure.

**Post MI Patients:** Avoid the use of ANJESO in patients with recent MI unless the benefits are expected to outweigh the risk of recurrent CV thrombotic events. If ANJESO is used in these patients, monitor for signs of cardiac ischemia.

**Renal Toxicity:** Long-term administration of NSAIDs has resulted in renal papillary necrosis, renal insufficiency, acute renal failure, and other renal injury. ANJESO is not recommended in patients with moderate to severe renal insufficiency and is contraindicated in patients with moderate to severe renal insufficiency who are at risk for renal failure due to volume depletion. Correct volume status in dehydrated or hypovolemic patients prior to initiating ANJESO. Monitor renal function in patients with renal or hepatic impairment, heart failure, dehydration, or hypovolemia. Avoid use of ANJESO in patients with advanced renal disease unless benefits are expected to outweigh risk of worsening renal function. If ANJESO is used in patients with advanced renal disease, monitor patients for signs of worsening renal function.

**Anaphylactic Reactions:** Meloxicam has been associated with anaphylactic reactions in patients with and without known hypersensitivity to meloxicam and in patients with aspirin-sensitive asthma. Seek emergency help if an anaphylactic reaction occurs.

**Exacerbation of Asthma Related to Aspirin Sensitivity:** ANJESO is contraindicated in patients with aspirin-sensitive asthma. Monitor patients with preexisting asthma (without aspirin sensitivity).

**Serious Skin Reactions:** NSAIDs, including ANJESO, can cause serious skin reactions, including exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), which can be fatal and can occur without warning. Discontinue ANJESO at first appearance of skin rash or other signs of hypersensitivity.

**Hematologic Toxicity:** Anemia has occurred in NSAID-treated patients. Monitor hemoglobin or hematocrit in patients with any signs or symptoms of anemia. NSAIDs, including ANJESO, may increase the risk of bleeding events. Monitor patients for signs of bleeding.

## DRUG INTERACTIONS

**Drugs That Interfere With Hemostasis (e.g., warfarin, aspirin, SSRIs/SNRIs):** Monitor patients for bleeding who are concomitantly taking ANJESO with drugs that interfere with hemostasis. Concomitant use of ANJESO and analgesic doses of aspirin is not generally recommended.

**Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors, Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARB), or Beta-Blockers:** Concomitant use with ANJESO may diminish the antihypertensive effect of these drugs. Monitor blood pressure.

**ACE Inhibitors and ARBs:** Concomitant use with ANJESO in elderly, volume depleted, or those with renal impairment may result in deterioration of renal function. In such high risk patients, monitor for signs of worsening renal function.

**Diuretics:** NSAIDs can reduce natriuretic effect of furosemide and thiazide diuretics. Monitor patients to ensure diuretic efficacy including antihypertensive effects.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions in controlled clinical trials occurring in  $\geq 2\%$  of patients treated with ANJESO and at a greater frequency than placebo include: constipation, gamma-glutamyl transferase increased, and anemia.

## USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

**Pregnancy:** Use of NSAIDs during the third trimester of pregnancy increases the risk of premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus.

Avoid use of NSAIDs in pregnant women starting at 30 weeks gestation.

**Infertility:** NSAIDs are associated with reversible infertility. Consider withdrawal of ANJESO in women who have trouble conceiving.

**Baudax BIO**

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