

Note: This example letter is provided as a courtesy and not intended to be a directive. Physicians should exercise medical judgment and discretion to appropriately diagnose and characterize the individual patient's medical condition. In addition, HCPs are responsible for ensuring the accuracy and validity of all billing and claims for appropriate reimbursement.

LUMAKRAS™ (sotorasib) Sample Appeals Letter

[Physician Letterhead]

[Insurance Company]
[Address Line 1]
[Address Line 2]

RE: Patient Name: _____
Policy ID: _____
Policy Group: _____
Date of Birth: _____

[Date]

Attn [Medical/Pharmacy Director], [Department]:

Dear [Medical/Pharmacy Director]:

I am writing this letter to appeal the denial of coverage for LUMAKRAS on behalf of my patient, [Patient Name]. LUMAKRAS is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR). Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

On [date of denial], your organization cited [indicate reason for denial] as the reason for denial. However, I strongly believe that treatment with LUMAKRAS is medically necessary based on the FDA-approved indication.

LUMAKRAS is medically necessary for [Patient's Name] as documented by:

- **Clinical Rationale #1:** [TBD]
- **Clinical Rationale #2:** [TBD]

In summary, based on my clinical opinion, LUMAKRAS is medically necessary for [Patient's Name]. This is fully consistent with both the FDA-approved indication and the current standards of care.

Please call my office at [Office Phone Number] if I can provide you with additional information to approve my request.

Sincerely,
[Physician's Name]

[List enclosures as appropriate: Examples of enclosures include excerpt(s) from patient's medical record, relevant treatment guidelines, and product Prescribing Information.]

This page is for your reference only. Content on this page does not need to be sent to the insurance company.

INDICATION

LUMAKRAS™ is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR). Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Hepatotoxicity

- LUMAKRAS™ can cause hepatotoxicity, which may lead to drug-induced liver injury and hepatitis.
- Among 357 patients who received LUMAKRAS™ in CodeBreak 100, hepatotoxicity occurred in 1.7% (all grades) and 1.4% (grade 3). A total of 18% of patients who received LUMAKRAS™ had increased alanine aminotransferase (ALT)/increased aspartate aminotransferase (AST); 6% were grade 3 and 0.6% were grade 4. In addition to dose interruption or reduction, 5% of patients received corticosteroids for the treatment of hepatotoxicity.
- Monitor liver function tests (ALT, AST, and total bilirubin) prior to the start of LUMAKRAS™, every 3 weeks for the first 3 months of treatment, then once a month or as clinically indicated, with more frequent testing in patients who develop transaminase and/or bilirubin elevations.
- Withhold, dose reduce, or permanently discontinue LUMAKRAS™ based on severity of adverse reaction.

Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)/Pneumonitis

- LUMAKRAS™ can cause ILD/pneumonitis that can be fatal. Among 357 patients who received LUMAKRAS™ in CodeBreak 100 ILD/pneumonitis occurred in 0.8% of patients, all cases were grade 3 or 4 at onset, and 1 case was fatal. LUMAKRAS™ was discontinued due to ILD/pneumonitis in 0.6% of patients.
- Monitor patients for new or worsening pulmonary symptoms indicative of ILD/pneumonitis (eg, dyspnea, cough, fever). Immediately withhold LUMAKRAS™ in patients with suspected ILD/pneumonitis and permanently discontinue LUMAKRAS™ if no other potential causes of ILD/pneumonitis are identified.

Most Common Adverse Reactions

- The most common adverse reactions ≥ 20% were diarrhea, musculoskeletal pain, nausea, fatigue, hepatotoxicity, and cough.

Drug Interactions

- Advise patients to inform their healthcare provider of all concomitant medications, including prescription medicines, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, dietary and herbal products.
- Inform patients to avoid proton pump inhibitors and H₂ receptor antagonists while taking LUMAKRAS™.
- If coadministration with an acid-reducing agent cannot be avoided, inform patients to take LUMAKRAS™ 4 hours before or 10 hours after a locally acting antacid.

Please see LUMAKRAS™ full Prescribing Information.



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USA-510-80307 05-21