



**Measuring results with a DXA after 12 monthly doses may be covered by Medicare when medically necessary<sup>2-4</sup>**

- If you are monitoring your patient to assess osteoporosis therapy, this assessment qualifies as a covered bone mass measurement (BMM) under Medicare Part B<sup>3</sup>
- No deductible or coinsurance for your patients when you use **BMM code CPT® 77085** (this aligns with other DXA-related codes)<sup>5</sup>

BMD = bone mineral density; CPT® = current procedural terminology; DXA = dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry.

Codes are provided here for reference purpose only. The responsibility to determine coverage and reimbursement parameters, and appropriate coding for a particular patient and/or procedure, is always the responsibility of the provider or physician.

## INDICATION

EVENTITY® is indicated for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women at high risk for fracture, defined as a history of osteoporotic fracture, or multiple risk factors for fracture; or patients who have failed or are intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapy.

The anabolic effect of EVENTITY® wanes after 12 monthly doses of therapy. Therefore, the duration of EVENTITY® use should be limited to 12 monthly doses. If osteoporosis therapy remains warranted, continued therapy with an antiresorptive agent should be considered.

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL RISK OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, STROKE, AND CARDIOVASCULAR DEATH

**EVENTITY® may increase the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke and cardiovascular death. EVENTITY® should not be initiated in patients who have had a myocardial infarction or stroke within the preceding year. Consider whether the benefits outweigh the risks in patients with other cardiovascular risk factors. Monitor for signs and symptoms of myocardial infarction and stroke and instruct patients to seek prompt medical attention if symptoms occur. If a patient experiences a myocardial infarction or stroke during therapy, EVENTITY® should be discontinued.**

**Please see additional Important Safety Information on the reverse side.**



# See how far they've come on EVENITY<sup>®</sup> with a covered DXA scan<sup>2,3,6</sup>

AACE and NOF clinical guidelines support ongoing monitoring to assess treatment progress<sup>1,7</sup>

AACE = American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists; NOF = National Osteoporosis Foundation.

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In a randomized controlled trial in postmenopausal women, there was a higher rate of major adverse cardiac events (MACE), a composite endpoint of cardiovascular death, nonfatal myocardial infarction and nonfatal stroke, in patients treated with EVENITY<sup>®</sup> compared to those treated with alendronate.

**Contraindications:** EVENITY<sup>®</sup> is contraindicated in patients with hypocalcemia. Pre-existing hypocalcemia must be corrected prior to initiating therapy with EVENITY<sup>®</sup>. EVENITY<sup>®</sup> is contraindicated in patients with a history of systemic hypersensitivity to romosozumab or to any component of the product formulation. Reactions have included angioedema, erythema multiforme, and urticaria.

**Hypersensitivity:** Hypersensitivity reactions, including angioedema, erythema multiforme, dermatitis, rash, and urticaria have occurred in EVENITY<sup>®</sup>-treated patients. If an anaphylactic or other clinically significant allergic reaction occurs, initiate appropriate therapy and discontinue further use of EVENITY<sup>®</sup>.

**Hypocalcemia:** Hypocalcemia has occurred in patients receiving EVENITY<sup>®</sup>. Correct hypocalcemia prior to initiating EVENITY<sup>®</sup>. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of hypocalcemia, particularly in patients with severe renal impairment or receiving dialysis. Adequately supplement patients with calcium and vitamin D while on EVENITY<sup>®</sup>.

**Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (ONJ):** ONJ, which can occur spontaneously, is generally associated with tooth extraction and/or local infection with delayed healing, and has been reported in patients receiving EVENITY<sup>®</sup>. A routine oral exam should be performed by the prescriber prior to initiation of EVENITY<sup>®</sup>. Concomitant administration of drugs associated with ONJ (chemotherapy, bisphosphonates, denosumab, angiogenesis inhibitors, and corticosteroids) may increase the risk of developing ONJ. Other risk factors for ONJ include cancer, radiotherapy, poor oral hygiene, pre-existing dental disease or infection, anemia, and coagulopathy.

For patients requiring invasive dental procedures, clinical judgment should guide the management plan of each patient. Patients who are suspected of having or who develop ONJ should receive care by a dentist or an oral surgeon. In these patients, dental surgery to treat ONJ may exacerbate the condition. Discontinuation of EVENITY<sup>®</sup> should be considered based on benefit-risk assessment.

**Atypical Femoral Fractures:** Atypical low-energy or low trauma fractures of the femoral shaft have been reported in patients receiving EVENITY<sup>®</sup>. Causality has not been established as these fractures also occur in osteoporotic patients who have not been treated.

During EVENITY<sup>®</sup> treatment, patients should be advised to report new or unusual thigh, hip, or groin pain. Any patient who presents with thigh or groin pain should be evaluated to rule out an incomplete femur fracture. Interruption of EVENITY<sup>®</sup> therapy should be considered based on benefit-risk assessment.

**Adverse Reactions:** The most common adverse reactions ( $\geq 5\%$ ) reported with EVENITY<sup>®</sup> were arthralgia and headache. EVENITY<sup>®</sup> is a humanized monoclonal antibody. As with all therapeutic proteins, there is potential for immunogenicity.

**Please click here to see EVENITY<sup>®</sup> full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.**

**References:** **1.** Camacho PM, Petak SM, Binkley N, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists/American College of Endocrinology Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Postmenopausal Osteoporosis—2020 Update. *Endocr Pract.* 2020;26(suppl 1):1-46. **2.** National Osteoporosis Foundation. Bone Density Exam/Testing. <https://www.nof.org/patients/diagnosis-information/bone-density-examtesting/>. Accessed February 4, 2021. **3.** Medicare.gov. Bone mass measurements. <https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/bone-mass-measurements>. Accessed February 4, 2021. **4.** EVENITY<sup>®</sup> (romosozumab-aqqg) prescribing information, Amgen. **5.** Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Radiology services and other diagnostic procedures. In: *Medicare Claims Processing Manual*. CMS publication 100-04. Accessed February 4, 2021. <https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Manuals/Downloads/clm104c13.pdf>. **6.** Blake GM, Fogelman I. The role of DXA bone density scans in the diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis. *Postgrad Med J.* 2007;83:509-517. **7.** National Osteoporosis Foundation. *Clinician's Guide to Prevention and Treatment of Osteoporosis*. Washington, DC: National Osteoporosis Foundation; 2014.



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**EVENITY<sup>®</sup>**  
(romosozumab-aqqg)  
injection 105 mg/1.17 mL