

EXPAREL CODING GUIDE IN OMFS

Many payers will reimburse the use of EXPAREL (**D9613**) when used in certain oral surgeries and procedures

Definition of D9613

- Infiltration of a sustained-release therapeutic drug—single or multiple sites
 - Infiltration of a sustained-release pharmacologic agent for long-acting surgical site pain control. Not for local anesthesia purposes

Below are some examples of commonly used codes. Please contact the individual payer for specific reimbursement information

Dental

D7240	Removal of impacted tooth - completely bony
D7230	Removal of impacted tooth - partially bony
D7220	Removal of impacted tooth - soft tissue
D7241	Removal of impacted tooth - completely bony, with unusual surgical complications
D7251	Coronectomy - intentional partial tooth removal

Medical

21025	Excision of bone (eg, osteomyelitis or bone abscess); mandible if the excision of bone is in conjunction with removal of an impacted third molar
41899	Unlisted procedure, dentoalveolar structures, if the unlisted procedure is removal of an impacted third molar

Coverage amounts

- The maximum allowed amount for EXPAREL is subject to plan design, including co-pay, co-insurance, maximum, and deductible.
- It is recommended that practices contact individual payers prior to surgery to confirm coverage or to address a coverage dispute.

OMFS, oral and maxillofacial surgery.

Please see Indication and Important Safety Information on last page and refer to accompanying full Prescribing Information.

For more information, please visit www.EXPAREL.com or call 1-855-793-9727.

NON-OPIOID
EXPAREL[®]
(bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension)

D9613
OMFS CODING

UNDERSTANDING THE USE OF EXPAREL

D9613
OMFS CODING

What is EXPAREL?

EXPAREL is an FDA-approved, long-lasting, non-opioid analgesic that, as part of a multimodal approach to pain management, provides effective postsurgical pain relief and helps reduce the need for opioids after surgery.¹ EXPAREL works locally at the surgical site and uses DepoFoam® drug delivery technology, which encapsulates bupivacaine in multivesicular liposomes. Following injection, DepoFoam particles gradually release bupivacaine over time as the lipid membranes are absorbed, prolonging the duration of action of bupivacaine.^{2,3} More than 6.5 million patients have received EXPAREL since 2012.⁴

Which oral surgeries are appropriate for EXPAREL?

In December 2015, the FDA confirmed that EXPAREL has a broad indication for infiltration into the surgical site to produce postsurgical analgesia. The indication encompasses use for postsurgical analgesia when administered as local infiltration at the site of oral surgery procedures, including tooth extraction. The indication also includes use as a local anesthetic deposited near a terminal branch of the maxillary or mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve (periapical injection).

How is EXPAREL administered?

EXPAREL should be injected with a 25-gauge or larger-bore needle. It is best administered using a series of injections to effectively cover the surgical area, since it does not diffuse throughout tissues in the same manner as traditional bupivacaine.

How is EXPAREL supplied?

EXPAREL is available in the following single-dose vials:

- 266 mg/20 mL (13.3 mg/mL) single-dose vial, (NDC 65250-266-20) packaged in cartons of 10 (NDC 65250-266-09) and cartons of 4 (NDC 65250-266-04)
- 133 mg/10 mL (13.3 mg/mL) single-dose vial, (NDC 65250-133-10) packaged in cartons of 10 (NDC-65250-133-09) and cartons of 4 (NDC 65250-133-04)

How do I order EXPAREL?

EXPAREL can be ordered directly from Pacira BioSciences, Inc., the manufacturer of EXPAREL, or through authorized distributors. You must have an account with Pacira to make direct orders. To open an account, please visit www.EXPAREL.com/ordering to fill out a Letter of Affiliation form.*

What does my office staff need to know about EXPAREL?

It is important that the office manager, treatment coordinators, surgical staff, and surgeons are fully knowledgeable about how to use EXPAREL. The office should educate OMFS patients and caregivers about the role EXPAREL plays in the practice's commitment to a culture of opioid reduction.[†] Pacira has developed some easy-to-use reference materials for customers and staff members to support patient education. Please contact your EXPAREL representative or go to www.EXPAREL.com/hcp/connectwithus for any materials.

*If you are practicing in the state of Florida, you will also need to fill out and submit the Health Care Clinic Establishment form.

†The clinical benefit of the decrease in opioid consumption was not demonstrated in the pivotal trials.

For reimbursement support or questions, please call 1-855-793-9727, email reimbursement@pacira.com, or visit www.EXPAREL.com/reimbursement.

References: 1. Gorfine SR, Onel E, Patou G, Krivokapic ZV. Bupivacaine extended-release liposome injection for prolonged postsurgical analgesia in patients undergoing hemorrhoidectomy: a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Dis Colon Rectum*. 2011;54(12):1552-1559. 2. Chahar P, Cummings KC III. Liposomal bupivacaine: a review of a new bupivacaine formulation. *J Pain Res*. 2012;5:257-264. 3. Lambert WJ, Los K. DepoFoam® multivesicular liposomes for the sustained release of macromolecules. In: Rathbone MJ, Hadgraft J, Robert MS, Lane ME, eds. *Modified-Release Drug Delivery Technology*. Vol 2. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; 2008:207-214. 4. Data on File. 6165. Parsippany, NJ: Pacira BioSciences, Inc.; May 2020.

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Indication

EXPAREL is indicated for single-dose infiltration in adults to produce postsurgical local analgesia and as an interscalene brachial plexus nerve block to produce postsurgical regional analgesia. Safety and efficacy have not been established in other nerve blocks.

Important Safety Information

EXPAREL is contraindicated in obstetrical paracervical block anesthesia.

Adverse reactions reported with an incidence greater than or equal to 10% following EXPAREL administration via infiltration were nausea, constipation, and vomiting; adverse reactions reported with an incidence greater than or equal to 10% following EXPAREL administration via interscalene brachial plexus nerve block were nausea, pyrexia, and constipation.

If EXPAREL and other non-bupivacaine local anesthetics, including lidocaine, are administered at the same site, there may be an immediate release of bupivacaine from EXPAREL. Therefore, EXPAREL may be administered to the same site 20 minutes after injecting lidocaine.

EXPAREL is not recommended to be used in the following patient population: patients <18 years old and/or pregnant patients.

Because amide-type local anesthetics, such as bupivacaine, are metabolized by the liver, EXPAREL should be used cautiously in patients with hepatic disease.

Warnings and Precautions Specific to EXPAREL

Avoid additional use of local anesthetics within 96 hours following administration of EXPAREL.

EXPAREL is not recommended for the following types or routes of administration: epidural, intrathecal, regional nerve blocks **other than interscalene brachial plexus nerve block**, or intravascular or intra-articular use.

The potential sensory and/or motor loss with EXPAREL is temporary and varies in degree and duration depending on the site of injection and dosage administered and may last for up to 5 days, as seen in clinical trials.

Warnings and Precautions for Bupivacaine-Containing Products

Central Nervous System (CNS) Reactions: There have been reports of adverse neurologic reactions with the use of local anesthetics. These include persistent anesthesia and paresthesia. CNS reactions are characterized by excitation and/or depression.

Cardiovascular System Reactions: Toxic blood concentrations depress cardiac conductivity and excitability which may lead to dysrhythmias, sometimes leading to death.

Allergic Reactions: Allergic-type reactions (eg, anaphylaxis and angioedema) are rare and may occur as a result of hypersensitivity to the local anesthetic or to other formulation ingredients.

Chondrolysis: There have been reports of chondrolysis (mostly in the shoulder joint) following intra-articular infusion of local anesthetics, which is an unapproved use.

Methemoglobinemia: Cases of methemoglobinemia have been reported with local anesthetic use.

Please refer to accompanying full Prescribing Information.

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