



## UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT MEDICAL POLICY

- POLICY:** Oncology (Injectable) – Temozolomide Intravenous Utilization Management Medical Policy
- Temodar® (temozolomide intravenous infusion – Merck, generic)

**REVIEW DATE:** 06/18/2025

---

### OVERVIEW

Temozolomide, an alkylating agent, is indicated in adults for the following uses:<sup>1</sup>

- **Anaplastic astrocytoma,**
  - Newly diagnosed as adjuvant treatment
  - Refractory
- **Glioblastoma,** newly diagnosed, concomitantly used with radiotherapy and then as maintenance therapy.

### Dosing Information

A pharmacokinetic study established bioequivalence between temozolomide 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> administered as a 90 minute intravenous infusion and temozolomide 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> oral administration of the capsule formulation.<sup>1</sup> The dose of temozolomide should be adjusted based on the nadir neutrophil and platelet counts, and the neutrophil and platelet counts prior to initiating the next cycle of therapy. Dosing information for the indications listed in FDA-Approved Indications and Other Uses with Supportive Evidence is supported by the prescribing information and various clinical studies.<sup>1, 3-54</sup>

### Guidelines

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Compendium recommends use of temozolomide for the indications listed in the FDA-Approved Indications and Other Uses with Supportive Evidence sections.<sup>2</sup>

### POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for medical benefit coverage of temozolomide. Approval is recommended for those who meet the **Criteria** and **Dosing** for the listed indications. Extended approvals are allowed if the patient continues to meet the Criteria and Dosing. Requests for doses outside of the established dosing documented in this policy will be considered on a case-by-case basis by a clinician (i.e., Medical Director or Pharmacist). All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with temozolomide as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval requires temozolomide to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

**Automation:** None.

### RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of temozolomide intravenous is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

### FDA-Approved Indications

---

1. **Anaplastic Astrocytoma.** Approve for 1 year if temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> administered intravenously daily for up to 5 days of each 28-day cycle.

- 
2. **Glioblastoma Multiforme.** Approve for 1 year if temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Note: This includes glioblastoma and grade IV astrocytoma.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

- A) Initial (Concomitant) Phase: Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 49 days; OR  
B) Maintenance Phase: Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days of each 28-day cycle.

### Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

---

3. **Bone Cancer.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

- A) Patient has tried one chemotherapy regimen; AND

Note: Examples of a chemotherapy regimen include one or more of the following products: vincristine, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide, etoposide.

- B) Patient has ONE of the following diagnosis (i or ii):

- i. Ewing sarcoma; OR  
ii. Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma; AND

- C) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve up to 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> administered intravenously for up to 5 days of each 21-day cycle.

- 
4. **Brain Metastases from Solid Tumors.** Approve for 1 year if temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):

- A) Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days of each 28-day cycle; OR  
B) Administer up to 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 14 days of each 28-day cycle; OR  
C) Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 42 days of each 56-day cycle.

- 
5. **Ependymoma, Intracranial or Spinal.** Approve for 1 year if temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> administered intravenously daily for up to 5 days of each 28-day cycle.

- 
- 6. Glioma, Other Types.** Approve for 1 year if temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist:

Note: Examples of other types of gliomas include pediatric diffuse high-grade glioma, oligodendroglioma, low-grade glioma, high-grade glioma, circumscribed glioma, and IDH-mutant astrocytoma. For anaplastic astrocytoma and glioblastoma multiforme, refer to the respective criteria under the FDA-approved indications.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):

- A) Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 49 days of each 77-day cycle; OR
- B) Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 21 days of each 28-day cycle; OR
- C) Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 28-day cycle; OR
- D) Administer up to 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 14 days of each 28-day cycle.

- 
- 7. Gliosarcoma.** Approve for 1 year if temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

- A) Initial (Concomitant) Phase: Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 49 days; OR
- B) Maintenance Phase: Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days of each 28-day cycle.

- 
- 8. Medulloblastoma.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):

- A) Patient has recurrent or progressive disease; AND
- B) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve the following dosing regimen: Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 21-day or 28-day cycle.

- 
- 9. Melanoma.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

A) Patient has unresectable or metastatic disease; AND

B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):

i. Patient has tried one systemic regimen; AND

Note: Examples of a systemic regimen include one or more of the following medications: Keytruda (pembrolizumab intravenous infusion), Opdivo (nivolumab intravenous infusion), Yervoy (ipilimumab intravenous infusion), Tafinlar (dabrafenib capsules and tablets for oral suspension), Mekinist (trametinib tablets and oral suspension), Zelboraf (vemurafenib tablets), Cotellic (cobimetinib tablets), Braftovi (encorafenib capsules), Mektovi (binimetinib tablets).

ii. Patient is not a candidate for a systemic regimen.

C) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):

- A) Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 28-day cycle; OR
- B) Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 42 days of each 56-day cycle; OR
- C) Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 21 days of each 28-day cycle.

**Mycosis Fungoides/Sézary Syndrome.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

A) Patient has tried at least one prior therapy; AND

Note: Examples of a prior therapy include topical carmustine, topical corticosteroids, topical imiquimod, topical retinoids, Adcetris (brentuximab vedotin intravenous infusion), gemcitabine.

B) Patient has central nervous system (CNS) involvement; AND

C) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or dermatologist.

**Dosing.** Approve up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> administered intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 28-day cycle.

---

**10. Neuroblastoma.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

A) Patient has high risk disease; AND

B) Patient will be using this medication in combination with chemoimmunotherapy; AND

Note: An example of chemoimmunotherapy is irinotecan, Unituxin (dinutuximab intravenous infusion), Leukine (sargramostim intravenous infusion), and Danyelza (naxitamab-gqgk intravenous infusion).

C) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve up to 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> administered intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 21-day cycle.

---

**11. Neuroendocrine Tumors.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):

A) Patient has ONE of the following diagnosis (i, ii, iii, iv, v, or vi):

i. Carcinoid tumors or neuroendocrine tumor of the gastrointestinal tract, lung, or thymus; OR

ii. Islet cell tumors or pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors; OR

iii. Extrapulmonary poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma; OR

iv. Patient has large or small cell carcinoma; OR

v. Patient has mixed neuroendocrine–non-neuroendocrine neoplasm; OR

vi. Well differentiated grade 3 neuroendocrine tumor; AND

B) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 28-day cycle; OR

B) Administer up to 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 14 days of each 28-day cycle.

---

**12. Pheochromocytoma or Paragangliomas.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):

A) Patient has unresectable or metastatic disease; AND

B) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 28-day cycle; OR

B) Administer up to 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 14 days of each 28-day cycle.

- 13. Primary Central Nervous System Lymphoma.** Approve for 1 year if temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> administered intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 21-day or 28-day cycle.

---

- 14. Small Cell Lung Cancer.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):

A) Patient has tried one systemic regimen; AND

Note: Examples of systemic regimen include one or more of the following products: cisplatin, etoposide, carboplatin, Tecentriq (atezolizumab intravenous infusion), Imfinzi (durvalumab intravenous infusion), irinotecan.

B) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days in each 28-day cycle; OR

B) Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 21 days of each 28-day cycle.

---

- 15. Soft Tissue Sarcoma.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):

A) Patient has advanced or metastatic disease; AND

B) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):

A) Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days of each 21-day or 28-day cycle; OR

B) Administer up to 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 21 days of each 28-day cycle; OR

C) Administer up to 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 42 days of each 63-day cycle; OR

D) Approve up to 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> administered intravenously daily for up to 14 days of each 28-day cycle.

---

- 16. Uterine Sarcoma.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):

A) Patient has tried a chemotherapy regimen; AND

Note: Examples of a chemotherapy regimen include one or more of the following products: doxorubicin, docetaxel, epirubicin, gemcitabine, ifosfamine, dacarbazine, vinorelbine.

B) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):

A) Administer up to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 5 days of each 28-day cycle; OR

B) Administer up to 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 21 days of each 28-day cycle; OR

C) Administer up to 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 42 days of each 63-day cycle.

---

- 17. Uveal Melanoma.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):

A) Patient has unresectable or metastatic disease; AND

B) Temozolomide is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

**Dosing.** Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Administer up to 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 21 days of each 28-day cycle; OR

B) Administer up to 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously daily for up to 14 days of each 28-day cycle.

---

## CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of temozolomide is not recommended in the following situations:

1. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

## REFERENCES

1. Temodar<sup>®</sup> capsules and intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. White Station, NJ: Merck; September 2023.
2. The NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium. © 2025 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: <http://www.nccn.org>. Accessed on June 12, 2025. Search term: temozolomide.
3. Wagner LM, McAllister N, Goldsby RE, et al. Temozolomide and intravenous irinotecan for treatment of advanced Ewing sarcoma. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 2007; 48(2):132-9.
4. Raciborska A, Biliska K, Drabko K, et al. Vincristine, irinotecan, and temozolomide in patients with relapsed and refractory Ewing sarcoma. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 2013; 60(10): 1621-5.
5. Thomas AA, Abrey LE, Terziev R, et al. Multicenter phase II study of temozolomide and myeloablative chemotherapy with autologous stem cell transplant for newly diagnosed anaplastic oligodendroglioma. *Neuro Oncol*. 2017;19:1380-1390.
6. Gwak HS, Yee GT, Park CK, et al. Temozolomide salvage chemotherapy for recurrent anaplastic oligodendroglioma and oligo-astrocytoma. *J Korean Neurosurg Soc*. 2013;489-495.
7. Gan HK, Rosenthal MA, Dowling A, et al. A phase II trial of primary temozolomide in patients with grade III oligodendroglial brain tumors. *Neuro Oncol*. 2010;12:500-507.
8. Vogelbaum MA, Hu C, Peereboom DM, et al. Phase II trial of pre-irradiation and concurrent temozolomide in patients with newly diagnosed anaplastic oligodendrogliomas and mixed anaplastic oligoastrocytomas: Long term results of RTOG BR0131. *J Neurooncol*. 2015;124:413-420.
9. Vogelbaum MA, Berkey B, Peereboom, et al. Phase II trial of preirradiation and concurrent temozolomide in patients with newly diagnosed anaplastic oligodendrogliomas and mixed anaplastic oligoastrocytomas: RTOG BR0131. *Neuro Oncol*. 2009;11:167-175.
10. Kesari S, Schiff D, Drappatz J, et al. Phase II study of protracted daily temozolomide for low-grade gliomas in adults. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2009;15:330-337.
11. Baumert BG, Hegi ME, van den Bent MJ, et al. Temozolomide chemotherapy versus radiotherapy in high-risk low-grade glioma: A randomized phase III Intergroup study by EORTC/NCIC-CTG/TROG/MRC-CTU (EORTC 22033-26033). *Lancet Oncol*. 2016;17:1521-1532.
12. Levin N, Lavon I, Zelikovitch B, et al. Progressive low-grade oligodendrogliomas. Response to temozolomide and correlation between genetic profile and O<sup>6</sup>-methyltransferase protein expression. *Cancer*. 2006;106:1759-1765.
13. Hoang-Xuan K, Capelle L, Kujas M, et al. Temozolomide as initial treatment for adults with low-grade oligodendrogliomas or oligoastrocytomas and correlation with chromosome 1p deletions. *J Clin Oncol*. 2004;22:3133-3138.
14. Pace A, Vidiri A, Galie E, et al. Temozolomide chemotherapy for progressive low-grade glioma: Clinical benefits and radiologic response. *Ann Oncol*. 2003;14:1722-1726.
15. Brada M, Viviers L, Abson C, et al. Phase II study of primary temozolomide chemotherapy in patients with WHO grade II gliomas. *Ann Oncol*. 2003;14:1715-1721.
16. Park MS, Patel SR, Ludwig JA, et al. Activity of temozolomide and bevacizumab in the treatment of locally advanced, recurrent, and metastatic hemangiopericytoma and malignant solitary fibrous tumor. *Cancer*. 2011;117:4939-4947.
17. Palmerini E, Jones RL, Setola E, et al. Irinotecan and temozolomide in recurrent Ewing sarcoma: an analysis in 51 adult and pediatric patients. *Acta Oncol*. 2018;57:958-964.
18. Bagatell R, Norris RE, Ingle AM, et al. Phase I trial of temsirolimus in combination with irinotecan and temozolomide in children, adolescents and young adults with relapsed or refractory solid tumors: A children's Oncology Group study. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 2014;61:833-839.
19. Wagner LM, Perentesis JP, Reid JM, et al. Phase I trial of two schedules of vincristine, oral irinotecan, and temozolomide (VOIT) for children with relapsed or refractory solid tumors: A Children's Oncology Group Phase I Consortium study. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 2010;54:538-545.
20. Jakacki RI, Hamilton M, Gilbertson RJ, et al. Pediatric phase I and pharmacokinetic study of erlotinib followed by the combination of erlotinib and temozolomide: A Children's Oncology Group Phase I Consortium study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008;26:4921-4927.
21. Hammond LA, Eckardt JR, Kuhn JG, et al. A randomized phase I and pharmacological trial of sequences of 1,3-bis(2-chloroethyl)-1-nitrosourea and temozolomide in patients with advanced solid neoplasms. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2004;10:1645-1656.

22. Talbot SM, Keohan ML, Hesdorffer M, et al. A phase II trial of temozolomide in patients with unresectable or metastatic soft tissue sarcoma. *Cancer*. 2003;98:1942-1946.
23. Trent JC, Beach J, Burgess MA, et al. A two-arm phase II study of temozolomide in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors and other soft tissue sarcomas. *Cancer*. 2003;98:2693-2699.
24. Garcia del Muro, X, Lopez-Pousa A, Martin J, et al. A phase II trial of temozolomide as a 6-week, continuous, oral schedule in patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma. *Cancer*. 2005;104:1706-1712.
25. Anderson S, Aghajanian C. Temozolomide in uterine leiomyosarcomas. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2005;98:99-103.
26. Zhu W, Zhou L, Qian JQ, et al. Temozolomide for the treatment of brain metastases: A review of 21 clinical trials. *World J Clin Oncol*. 2014;5:19-27.
27. Ruda R, Bosa C, Magistrello M, et al. Temozolomide as salvage treatment for recurrent intracranial ependymomas of the adult: A retrospective study. *Neuro Oncol*. 2016;18:261-268.
28. Cefalo G, Massimino M, Ruggiero A, et al. Temozolomide is an active agent in children with recurrent medulloblastoma/primitive neuroectodermal tumor: An Italian multi-institutional phase II trial. *Neuro Oncol*. 2014;16:748-753.
29. Grill J, Georger B, Gesner L, et al. Phase II study of irinotecan in combination with temozolomide (TEMIRI) in children with recurrent or refractory medulloblastoma: A joint ITCC and SIOPE brain tumor study. *Neuro Oncol*. 2013;15:1236-1243.
30. Nicholson HS, Kretschmar CS, Krailo M, et al. Phase 2 study of temozolomide in children and adolescents with recurrent central nervous system tumors. A report from the Children's Oncology Group. *Cancer*. 2007;110:1542-1550.
31. Quirt I, Verma S, Petrella T, et al. Temozolomide for the treatment of metastatic melanoma: A systematic review. *Oncologist*. 2007;12:114-1123.
32. Middleton MR, Grob JJ, Aaronson N, et al. Randomized phase III study of temozolomide versus dacarbazine in the treatment of patients with advanced metastatic malignant melanoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2000;18:158-166.
33. Querfeld C, Rosen ST, Guitart J, et al. Multicenter phase II trial of temozolomide in mycosis fungoides/Sézary syndrome: Correlation with O<sup>6</sup>-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase and mismatch repair proteins. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2011;17:5748-5754.
34. Al-Toubah T, Morse B, Strosberg J. Capecitabine and temozolomide in advanced lung neuroendocrine neoplasms. *Oncologist*. 2020;25(1):e48-e52.
35. Papaxoinis G, Kordatou Z, McCallum L, et al. Capecitabine and temozolomide in patients with advanced pulmonary carcinoid tumours. *Neuroendocrinology*. 2020;110(5):413-421.
36. Tani M, Fina M, Alinari L, et al. Phase II trial of temozolomide in patients with pretreated cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. *Haematologica*. 2005;90:1283-1284.
37. Ramirez RA, Beyer DT, Chauhan A, et al. The role of capecitabine/temozolomide in metastatic neuroendocrine tumors. *Oncologist*. 2016;21:671-675.
38. Ekeblad S, Sundin A, Tiensuu Janson E, et al. Temozolomide as monotherapy is effective in treatment of advanced malignant neuroendocrine tumors. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2007;13:2986-2991.
39. Chan JA, Stuart K, Earle CC, et al. Prospective study of bevacizumab plus temozolomide in patients with advanced neuroendocrine tumors. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;30:2963-2968.
40. Kulke MH, Stuart K, Enzinger PC, et al. Phase II study of temozolomide and thalidomide in patients with metastatic neuroendocrine tumors. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006;24:401-406.
41. de Mestier L, Walter T, Evrard C, et al. Temozolomide alone or combined with capecitabine for the treatment of advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor. *Neuroendocrinology*. 2020;110:83-91.
42. Strosberg JR, Fine RL, Choi J, et al. First-line chemotherapy with capecitabine and temozolomide in patients with metastatic pancreatic endocrine carcinomas. *Cancer*. 2011;117:268-275.
43. Chan JA, Blaszkwosky L, Stuart K, et al. A prospective, phase I/II study of everolimus and temozolomide in patients with advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor. *Cancer*. 2013;119:3212-3218.
44. Chauhan A, Farooqui Z, Murray L, et al. Capecitabine and temozolomide in neuroendocrine tumor of unknown primary. *J Oncol*. 2018;2018:3519247.
45. Hadoux J, Favier J, Scoazec JY, et al. SDHB mutations are associated with response to temozolomide in patients with metastatic pheochromocytoma or paraganglioma. *Int J Cancer*. 2014;135:2711-2720.
46. Chen C, Sun P, Cui J, et al. High-dose methotrexate plus temozolomide with or without rituximab in patients with untreated primary central nervous system lymphoma: A retrospective study from China. *Cancer Med*. 2019;8:1359-1367.
47. Nagle SJ, Shah NN, Ganetsky A, et al. Long-term outcomes of rituximab, temozolomide and high-dose methotrexate without consolidation therapy for lymphoma involving the CNS. *Int J Hematol Oncol*. 2018;6:113-121.
48. Glass J, Won M, Schultz CJ, et al. Phase I and II study of induction chemotherapy with methotrexate, rituximab, and temozolomide, followed by whole-brain radiotherapy and postirradiation temozolomide for primary CNS lymphoma: NRG Oncology RTOG 0227. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016;34:1620-1625.
49. Wieduwilt MJ, Valles F, Issa S, et al. Immunochemotherapy with intensive consolidation for primary CNS lymphoma: A pilot study and prognostic assessment by diffusion-weighted MRI. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2012;18:1146-1155.
50. Pietanza MC, Waqar SN, Krug LM, et al. Randomized, double-blind, phase II study of temozolomide in combination with either veliparib or placebo in patients with relapsed-sensitive or refractory small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2018;36:2386-2394.

51. Zauderer MG, Drilon A, Kadota K, et al. Trial of a 5-day dosing regimen of temozolomide in patients with relapsed small cell lung cancers with assessment of methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase. *Lung Cancer*. 2014;86:237-240.
52. Pietanza MC, Kadota K, Huberman K, et al. Phase II trial of temozolomide in patients with relapsed sensitive or refractory small cell lung cancer, with assessment of methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase as a potential biomarker. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2012;18:1138-1145.
53. Bedikian AY, Papadopoulos N, Plager C, et al. Phase II evaluation of temozolomide in metastatic choroidal melanoma. *Melanoma Res*. 2003;13:303-306.
54. Piperno-Neumann S, Diallo A, Etienne-Grimaldi MC, et al. Phase II trial of bevacizumab in combination with temozolomide as first-line treatment in patients with metastatic uveal melanoma. *Oncologist*. 2016;21:281-282f.

## HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	<p>The overview section was updated to include the new labeled indication of “newly diagnosed anaplastic astrocytoma as adjuvant treatment.” The refractory anaplastic astrocytoma was updated to remove the following wording, “in patients who have experienced disease progression on a drug regimen containing nitrosourea (i.e., BiCNU® [carmustine {BCNU} intravenous infusion] or lomustine [CCNU] capsules) and Matulane® (procarbazine capsules).”</p> <p>For all the indications, the duration of approval was updated from 6 months to 1 year.</p> <p><b>Glioma, Other Types:</b> The note was updated to state “examples of glioma” and circumscribed glioma was added.</p> <p><b>Pheochromocytoma or Paragangliomas:</b> The criterion which states “patient has metastatic disease” was updated to state “patient has unresectable or metastatic disease.”</p> <p><b>Primary Cutaneous Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma:</b> This condition for approval and dosing was removed.</p> <p><b>Soft Tissue Sarcoma:</b> The criteria which states “patient has advanced, unresectable, or metastatic disease and one of the following diagnoses: pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma or soft tissue sarcoma with unknown histology” was updated to state “patient has advanced or metastatic disease.”</p> <p><b>Uveal Melanoma:</b> The criterion which states that patient has metastatic disease was updated to state “patient has unresectable or metastatic disease.”</p>	10/11/2023
Annual Revision	<p><b>Glioma, Other Types:</b> IDH-mutant astrocytoma was added to the Note of examples of other types of gliomas.</p> <p><b>Medulloblastoma:</b> The requirement of trial of one chemotherapy regimen was removed and criterion which states that patient has recurrent or progressive disease was added.</p> <p><b>Neuroblastoma:</b> Condition of approval and criteria add to Other Uses With Supportive Evidence.</p> <p><b>Soft Tissue Sarcomas:</b> The requirement that the patient has non-pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma or solitary fibrous tumor was removed.</p>	06/26/2024
Annual Revision	<p><b>Glioma, Other Types:</b> High-grade glioma was added to the Note of examples of other types of glioma.</p> <p><b>Melanoma:</b> The following option for approval was added, “patient is not a candidate for a systemic regimen.</p> <p><b>Mycosis Fungoides/Sézary Syndrome:</b> The requirement of trial of one prior therapy was clarified to state “at least one” prior therapy.</p> <p><b>Neuroblastoma:</b> Danyelza (naxitamab-gqgk intravenous infusion) was added to the Note with examples of chemoimmunotherapy.</p>	06/18/2025