

PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT Marketplace

DRUG NAME	Rituximab (Rituxan, Ruxience, Truxima)
BILLING CODE	See below
BENEFIT TYPE	Medical
SITE OF SERVICE ALLOWED	Home/Office/Outpatient
STATUS	Prior Authorization Required

Rituximab is a monoclonal antibody that targets the CD20 antigen expressed on the surface of pre-B and mature B-lymphocytes. Upon binding to CD20, rituximab mediates B-cell lysis. B cells are believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and associated chronic synovitis. In this setting, B cells may be acting at multiple sites in the autoimmune/inflammatory process.

Rituximab was initially approved by the FDA in 1997 as Rituxan. The FDA subsequently approved Truxima (2018) and Ruxience (2019) as biosimilars to Rituxan.

Rituximab will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) (Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

For **initial** authorization:

- 1. Member is 2 years old or older; AND
- 2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a nephrologist or rheumatologist; AND
- 3. Member has a diagnosis of one of the following:
 - a) Severe GPA or MPA,
 - b) <u>Non-severe</u> GPA or MPA (non-organ threatening, non-life-threatening) refractory to glucocorticoid in combination with methotrexate or mycophenolate mofetil (MMF); AND
- 4. Rituximab will be initiated in combination with glucocorticoids; AND
- 5. For a non-preferred product, intolerance to all preferred products is required (see Appendix).
- Dosage allowed/Quantity limit: Please refer to the Dosing and Administration section of the package insert.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For reauthorization:

1. Chart notes demonstrate clinical improvement of disease signs and symptoms.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Pemphigus Vulgaris (PV)

For **initial** authorization:

- 1. Member is 18 years old or older; AND
- 2. Must be prescribed by or in consultation with a dermatologist; AND
- 3. Member has a documented diagnosis of moderate to severe PV; AND
- 4. Rituxan will be initiated in combination with a corticosteroid taper (unless contraindicated).



 Dosage allowed/Quantity limit: Initial: Two 1000mg doses separated by 2 weeks; Maintenance: 500mg infusion at month 12 and every 6 months thereafter or based on clinical evaluation. Relapse: 1000mg infusion. Subsequent infusions may be administered no sooner than 16 weeks following the previous infusion.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 months.

For reauthorization:

1. Chart notes demonstrate clinical improvement of signs and symptoms (e.g. healed lesions, fewer new lesions, etc.)

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

For initial authorization:

- 1. Member is 18 years old or older; AND
- 2. Medication is being prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist; AND
- 3. Member has a documented diagnosis of moderately- to severely- active RA; AND
- 4. Rituxan is being used in combination with methotrexate, or another non-biologic DMARD if unable to tolerate methotrexate; AND
- Member must have inadequate response or intolerance to one or more tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antagonists (e.g. adalimumab, etanercept, infliximab) for at least 3 months each. Note: TNF antagonists require prior authorization; AND
- 6. For a non-preferred product, intolerance to all preferred products is required (see Appendix).
- 7. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** Two 1000mg doses separated by 2 weeks; subsequent courses repeated no sooner than every 16 weeks (every 24 weeks is typical).

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For reauthorization:

1. Chart notes demonstrate improvement of RA signs and symptoms (e.g. fewer number of painful and swollen joints, achievement of remission, etc.)

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Acquired Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (aTTP)

For initial authorization:

- 1. Member is 18 years old or older; AND
- 2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist; AND
- 3. Member has a presumptive or confirmed diagnosis of aTTP including ALL of the following:
 - a) Lab results showing thrombocytopenia (platelet count less than 150,000);
 - b) Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia (MAHA) confirmed by presence of schistocytes on blood smear;
 - c) Documentation of a PLASMIC score between 5 and 7 (intermediate to high risk);²⁵
 - d) Testing shows an ADAMTS13 activity level less than 10%, OR test has been ordered and results are pending.
- 4. Member's platelet count has not responded after at least 4 days of plasma exchange and glucocorticoid; AND
- 5. Rituxan is being used in addition to plasma exchange and glucocorticoid.
- 6. Dosage allowed/Quantity limit: 375mg/m² once weekly for 4 doses (off label).²⁶



If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 30 days.

For reauthorization:

- 1. Member is experiencing a relapse of symptoms (thrombocytopenia and MAHA); AND
- 2. ADAMTS13 activity is less than 20% (lab report required).

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 30 days.

Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD)

For initial authorization:

- 1. Member is 18 years old or older; AND
- 2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; AND
- 3. Member has a diagnosis of NMOSD and is seropositive for aquaporin-4 (AQP4) IgG antibodies (documentation required).
- 4. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 1g on day 1 and day 15, then 1g every 6 months³² (off label)

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For reauthorization:

1. Chart notes must document disease stabilization, symptom improvement, and/or reduced frequency of relapses.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Generalized Myasthenia Gravis (gMG)

For initial authorization:

- 1. Member is at least 18 years of age; AND
- 2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; AND
- 3. Member meets one of the following:
 - a) Member has a documented diagnosis of gMG that is seropositive for MuSK antibodies AND has tried and failed corticosteroid treatment with or without a non-steroid immunosuppressant
 - b) Member has a documented diagnosis of <u>refractory</u> gMG that is seropositive for AChR antibodies AND has tried and failed ALL of the following: pyridostigmine, corticosteroid, and at least 2 nonsteroid immunosuppressives (e.g., azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil, tacrolimus)
- 4. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** Consult updated clinical literature for recommendations. A variety of regimens have shown efficacy. (Off label use)

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For reauthorization:

1. Chart notes must document clinically meaningful improvement in symptom severity and functioning compared to previous treatment.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Ri nnovations

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL)

These requests must be submitted through <u>NantHealth/Eviti</u> portal. **NOTE**: For a non-preferred product, intolerance to all preferred products is required (see Appendix).

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

These requests must be submitted through <u>NantHealth/Eviti</u> portal. **NOTE**: For a non-preferred product, intolerance to all preferred products is required (see Appendix).

CareSource considers Rituximab not medically necessary for the treatment of conditions that are not listed in this document. For any other indication, please refer to the Off-Label policy.

DATE	ACTION/DESCRIPTION
08/20/2013	Change in diagnosis
07/15/2014	Added diagnosis TTP and additional criteria to CD20+ CLL
07/15/2015	Added MCG 19th edition criteria
10/04/2016	Change in diagnoses to FDA approved uses, updated references with supporting guidelines and literature
06/09/2020	Transferred policy to new template, indicated Eviti carve-outs. Revised criteria for vasculitis diagnoses (GPA, MPA); previously listed as ANCA vasculitis – updated age, specified trial for non-severe, simplified the cyclophosphamide trial language. Revised criteria for Rheumatoid Arthritis – changed from trial of 2 TNF to 1 TNF. Added new diagnosis Pemphigus Vulgaris and its criteria
07/28/2020	Added criteria for aTTP.
10/13/2020	Added criteria for NMOSD. For RA, stated they must use another DMARD if they can't use MTX.
02/09/2022	Transferred to new template. RA: Added new reference. GPA/MPA: Added references and made updates per new guidelines. Added MMF to #3. Removed requirement for trial/failure of cyclophosphamide. PV: Added new references. Removed required trial/failure of steroid and adjuvant immunosuppressant. Added new section for myasthenia gravis (off label).
04/15/2022	Added biosimilars to policy.

- 1. Rituxan [package insert]. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech, Inc.; 2021.
- 2. Ntatsaki E, Carruthers D, Chakravarty K, et al. BSR and BHPR guideline for the management of adults with ANCA-associated vasculitis. Rheumatology April 2014: ket445
- 3. Stone JH, Merkel PA, Spiera R, et al. Rituximab versus cyclophosphamide for ANCAassociated vasculitis. N Engl J Med 2010; 363:221.
- 4. Jones RB, Tervaert JW, Hauser T, et al. Rituximab versus cyclophosphamide in ANCAassociated renal vasculitis. N Engl J Med 2010; 363:211.
- 5. Jones RB, Tervaert JW, Hauser T, et al. Rituximab versus cyclophosphamide in ANCAassociated renal vasculitis: 2-year results of a randomized trial. Ann Rheum Dis 2015; 74(6): 1178-1182.
- Latimer NR, Carroll C, Wong R, et al. Rituximab in combination with corticosteroids for the treatment of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis: a NICE single technology appraisal. Pharmacoeconomics 2014; 32(12): 1171-1183.
- 7. Pagnoux C. Updates in ANCA-associated vasculitis. Eur J Rheumatol 2015
- 8. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges Jr. SL, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthitis. Arthritis Care & Research 2015: 1-25.
- 9. Leandro MJ. Rituximab: Principles of use and adverse effects in rheumatoid arthritis. *UpToDate*. <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/rituximab-principles-of-use-and-adverse-effects-in-rheumatoid-</u>



<u>arthritis?search=rheumatoid%20arthritis%20treatment&topicRef=7966&source=see_link</u>. Updated April 3, 2020. Accessed June 9, 2020.

- 10. Finckh A, Ciurea A, Brulhart L, et al. Which subgroup of patients with rheumatoid arthritis benefits from switching to rituximab versus alternative anti-tumour necrosis factor (TNF) agents after previous failure of an anti-TNF agent? *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2009;69(2):387-393. doi:10.1136/ard.2008.105064
- 11. Solau-Gervais E, Prudhomme C, Philippe P, et al. Efficacy of rituximab in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Influence of serologic status, coprescription of methotrexate and prior TNF-alpha inhibitors exposure. *Joint Bone Spine*. 2012;79(3):281-284. doi:10.1016/j.jbspin.2011.05.002
- 12. Harrold LR, Reed GW, Magner R, et al. Comparative effectiveness and safety of rituximab versus subsequent anti–tumor necrosis factor therapy in patients with rheumatoid arthritis with prior exposure to anti–tumor necrosis factor therapies in the United States Corrona registry. *Arthritis Research & Therapy*. 2015;17(1). doi:10.1186/s13075-015-0776-1
- Chatzidionysiou K, Lie E, Nasonov E, et al. Highest clinical effectiveness of rituximab in autoantibody-positive patients with rheumatoid arthritis and in those for whom no more than one previous TNF antagonist has failed: pooled data from 10 European registries. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2011;70(9):1575-1580. doi:10.1136/ard.2010.148759
- Emery P, Gottenberg JE, Rubbert-Roth A, et al. Rituximab versus an alternative TNF inhibitor in patients with rheumatoid arthritis who failed to respond to a single previous TNF inhibitor: SWITCH-RA, a global, observational, comparative effectiveness study. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2014;74(6):979-984. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-203993
- 15. Hertl M, Eming R. Management of refractory pemphigus vulgaris and pemphigus foliaceus. *UpToDate*. <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/management-of-refractory-pemphigus-vulgaris-and-pemphigus-foliaceus?search=pemphigus%20vulgaris&source=search_result&selectedTitle=3~40&usage_type=default&displ ay_rank=3. Updated March 5, 2020. Accessed June 11, 2020.</u>
- 16. Heelan K, Al-Mohammedi F, Smith MJ, et al. Durable Remission of Pemphigus With a Fixed-Dose Rituximab Protocol. *JAMA Dermatology*. 2014;150(7):703. doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2013.6739
- 17. Murrell DF, Dick S, Ahmed A, et al. Consensus statement on definitions of disease, end points, and therapeutic response for pemphigus. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*. 2008;58(6):1043-1046. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2008.01.012
- 18. Agarwal A, Hall RP, Bañez LL, Cardones AR. Comparison of rituximab and conventional adjuvant therapy for pemphigus vulgaris: A retrospective analysis. *Plos One*. 2018;13(9). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0198074
- Merkel PA, Kaplan AA, Falk RJ. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis and microscopic polyangiitis: Initial immunosuppressive therapy. UpToDate. <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/granulomatosis-with-polyangiitis-and-microscopic-polyangiitis-initial-immunosuppressive-</u> <u>therapy?search=Granulomatosis%20with%20polyangiitis%20and%20Microscopic%20Polyangiitis&source=searc</u> <u>h_result&selectedTitle=2~150&usage_type=default&display_rank=2</u>. Updated January 23, 2019. Accessed June 11, 2020.
- 20. Mcgeoch L, Twilt M, Famorca L, et al. CanVasc Recommendations for the Management of Antineutrophil Cytoplasm Antibody-associated Vasculitides. *The Journal of Rheumatology*. 2015;43(1):97-120. doi:10.3899/jrheum.150376
- 21. Yates M, Watts R, Bajema I, et al. OP0053 Eular/ERA-EDTA Recommendations for The Management of Anca-Associated Vasculitis. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2016;75(Suppl 2). doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2016eular.1168
- Terrier B, Pagnoux C, Perrodeau É, et al. Long-term efficacy of remission-maintenance regimens for ANCAassociated vasculitides. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2018;77(8):1150-1156. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2017-212768
- 23. George JN, Cuker A.Acquired TTP: Initial treatment. *UpToDate*. <u>http://www.uptodate.com</u>. Updated September 30, 2019. Accessed July 15, 2020.
- 24. ISTH Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura. <u>https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.isth.org/resource/resmgr/guidance_and_guidelines/ttp_guideline/isth_ttp_guideline_september.pdf</u>. Accessed 7/15/2020.
- 25. Coppo P, Cuker A, George JN. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura: Toward targeted therapy and precision medicine. *Res Pract Thromb Haemost*. 2018;3(1):26-37. Published 2018 Nov 16. doi:10.1002/rth2.12160
- 26. Scully M, McDonald V, Cavenagh J, et al. A phase 2 study of the safety and efficacy of rituximab with plasma exchange in acute acquired thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. *Blood*. 2011;118(7):1746-1753. doi:10.1182/blood-2011-03-341131
- 27. Sayani FA, Abrams CS. How I treat refractory thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura [published correction appears in Blood. 2017 Oct 5;130(14):1684]. *Blood*. 2015;125(25):3860-3867. doi:10.1182/blood-2014-11-551580



- 28. Lim W, Vesely SK, George JN. The role of rituximab in the management of patients with acquired thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. *Blood*. 2015;125(10):1526-1531. doi:10.1182/blood-2014-10-559211
- 29. Kessler RA, Mealy MA, Levy M. Treatment of Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder: Acute, Preventive, and Symptomatic. *Curr Treat Options Neurol*. 2016;18(1):2. doi:10.1007/s11940-015-0387-9
- Weinshenker B. Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder. NORD (National Organization for Rare Disorders). https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/neuromyelitis-optica/. Published August 25, 2020. Accessed October 2, 2020.
- Mealy MA, Wingerchuk DM, Palace J, Greenberg BM, Levy M. Comparison of relapse and treatment failure rates among patients with neuromyelitis optica: multicenter study of treatment efficacy. *JAMA Neurol*. 2014;71(3):324-330. doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2013.5699
- 32. Ciron J, Audoin B, Bourre B, et al. Recommendations for the use of Rituximab in neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders. *Revue Neurologique*. 2018;174(4):255-264. doi:10.1016/j.neurol.2017.11.005
- Damato V, Evoli A, Iorio R. Efficacy and Safety of Rituximab Therapy in Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *JAMA Neurol.* 2016;73(11):1342-1348. doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2016.1637
- Tahara M, Oeda T, Okada K, et al. Safety and efficacy of rituximab in neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (RIN-1 study): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *The Lancet Neurology*. 2020;19(4):298-306. doi:10.1016/s1474-4422(20)30066-1
- 35. Fraenkel L, Bathon JM, England BR, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. 2021;73(7):1108-1123. doi:10.1002/art.41752
- Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Glomerular Diseases Work Group. KDIGO 2021 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Management of Glomerular Diseases. *Kidney Int*. 2021;100(4S):S1-S276. doi:10.1016/j.kint.2021.05.021
- 37. Chung SA, Langford CA, Maz M, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology/Vasculitis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody-Associated Vasculitis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*. 2021;73(8):1088-1105. doi:10.1002/acr.24634
- 38. Murrell DF, Peña S, Joly P, et al. Diagnosis and management of pemphigus: Recommendations of an international panel of experts. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2020;82(3):575-585.e1. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2018.02.021
- Joly P, Horvath B, Patsatsi A, et al. Updated S2K guidelines on the management of pemphigus vulgaris and foliaceus initiated by the european academy of dermatology and venereology (EADV). J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2020;34(9):1900-1913. doi:10.1111/jdv.16752
- Zhao W, Wang J, Zhu H, Pan M. Comparison of Guidelines for Management of Pemphigus: a Review of Systemic Corticosteroids, Rituximab, and Other Immunosuppressive Therapies. *Clin Rev Allergy Immunol*. 2021;61(3):351-362. doi:10.1007/s12016-021-08882-1
- 41. Narayanaswami P, Sanders DB, Wolfe G, et al. International Consensus Guidance for Management of Myasthenia Gravis: 2020 Update. *Neurology*. 2021;96(3):114-122. doi:10.1212/WNL.000000000011124
- 42. Rodolico C, Bonanno C, Toscano A, Vita G. MuSK-Associated Myasthenia Gravis: Clinical Features and Management. *Front Neurol*. 2020;11:660. Published 2020 Jul 23. doi:10.3389/fneur.2020.00660
- Feng X, Song Z, Wu M, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Immunotherapies in Refractory Myasthenia Gravis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Front Neurol*. 2021;12:725700. Published 2021 Dec 1. doi:10.3389/fneur.2021.725700
- 44. Young C, McGill SC. Rituximab for the Treatment of Myasthenia Gravis: A 2021 Update [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health; 2021 Apr. Available from: <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK571915/</u>
- 45. Sanders DB, Wolfe GI, Benatar M, et al. International consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis: Executive summary. *Neurology*. 2016;87(4):419-425. doi:10.1212/WNL.00000000002790

Preferred Products	Non-Preferred Products
Ruxience - Q5119	Rituxan - J9312
Truxima - Q5115	

APPENDIX