

## PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT

### HAP CareSource™ Marketplace

<b>DRUG NAME</b>	<b>Attruby (acoramidis)</b>
<b>BENEFIT TYPE</b>	Pharmacy
<b>STATUS</b>	Prior Authorization Required

Attruby, approved by the FDA in 2024, is a transthyretin stabilizer indicated for the treatment of the cardiomyopathy of wild-type or variant transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis (ATTR-CM) in adults to reduce cardiovascular death and cardiovascular-related hospitalization. Stabilizing TTR slows the formation of amyloid.

ATTR is a rare disease in which the transport protein transthyretin (TTR) is unstable and misfolds, accumulating as amyloid fibrils in the body. In the cardiomyopathy form of ATTR (ATTR-CM), the amyloid accumulates in the myocardium, resulting in heart failure. The hereditary form of ATTR (hATTR) is caused by a mutation in the TTR gene, whereas wild type ATTR (ATTRwt) is associated with aging.

Attruby (acoramidis) will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

### **Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM)**

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is at least 18 years of age; AND
2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist; AND
3. Member has a documented diagnosis of ATTR-CM confirmed by one of the following (a or b):
  - a) Endomyocardial biopsy showing amyloidosis, with confirmatory TTR amyloid typing (by immunohistochemistry and/or mass spectrometry)
  - b) Both of the following:
    - i) Positive technetium-99m (99mTc) bone scintigraphy scan (Perugini grade 2 or 3 myocardial uptake), and
    - ii) Absence of monoclonal light chains (based on both immunofixation electrophoresis (IFE) of serum and urine, and serum free light chain (sFLC) analysis); AND
4. Member has left ventricular (LV) wall thickness  $\geq 12$  mm (measured by ECHO or CMR); AND
5. Member has a history of heart failure (HF) with at least one of the following:
  - a) At least 1 previous hospitalization for HF
  - b) Signs and symptoms of volume overload or elevated intracardiac pressures
  - c) HF symptoms that resulted in diuretic treatment; AND
6. Member has New York Heart Association (NYHA) Class I-III (not class IV) symptoms due to ATTR-CM; AND
7. Attruby will NOT be used in combination with another TTR stabilizer or a TTR silencer.
8. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 712 mg (2 tablets) orally twice daily.  
QL: 112 tablets per 28 days



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

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes must document a positive clinical response to therapy such as stabilized or improved functional capacity (e.g., distance walked on 6-minute walk test [6MWT]), reduced cardiovascular-related hospitalizations, or improved quality of life score.

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

**HAP CareSource considers Attruby (acoramidis) 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
12/19/2024	New policy for Attruby created.

References:

1. Attruby [prescribing information]. BridgeBio Pharma, Inc.; 2024.
2. Gillmore JD, Judge DP, Cappelli F, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Acoramidis in Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy. *N Engl J Med*. 2024;390(2):132-142. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2305434
3. Heidenreich PA, Bozkurt B, Aguilar D, et al. 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines [published correction appears in J Am Coll Cardiol. 2023 Apr 18;81(15):1551. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2023.03.002]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2022;79(17):e263-e421. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2021.12.012
4. Dorbala S, Ando Y, Bokhari S, et al. ASNC/AHA/ASE/EANM/HFSA/ISA/SCMR/SNMMI expert consensus recommendations for multimodality imaging in cardiac amyloidosis: Part 2 of 2-Diagnostic criteria and appropriate utilization [published correction appears in J Nucl Cardiol. 2021 Aug;28(4):1763-1767. doi: 10.1007/s12350-021-02712-9]. *J Nucl Cardiol*. 2020;27(2):659-673. doi:10.1007/s12350-019-01761-5
5. Dorbala S, Ando Y, Bokhari S, et al. ASNC/AHA/ASE/EANM/HFSA/ISA/SCMR/SNMMI expert consensus recommendations for multimodality imaging in cardiac amyloidosis: Part 1 of 2-evidence base and standardized methods of imaging [published correction appears in J Nucl Cardiol. 2021 Aug;28(4):1761-1762. doi: 10.1007/s12350-021-02711-w]. *J Nucl Cardiol*. 2019;26(6):2065-2123. doi:10.1007/s12350-019-01760-6
6. Brito D, Albrecht FC, de Arenaza DP, et al. World Heart Federation Consensus on Transthyretin Amyloidosis Cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM). *Glob Heart*. 2023;18(1):59. Published 2023 Oct 26. doi:10.5334/gh.1262
7. Wasfy JH, Winn AN, Touchette DR, Nikitin D, Shah KK, Richardson M, Lee W, Kim S, Rind DM. Disease Modifying Therapies for the Treatment of Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy; Final Evidence Report. Institute for Clinical and Economic Review, October 21, 2024. <https://icer.org/assessment/transthyretinamyloid-cardiomyopathy-2024>



Effective date: 07/01/2025

Revised date: 12/19/2024