

PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT **North Carolina Marketplace**

DRUG NAME	Actemra (tocilizumab)
BILLING CODE	For medical - J3262 (1 unit = 1 mg)
	For Rx - must use valid NDC
BENEFIT TYPE	Medical or Pharmacy
SITE OF SERVICE ALLOWED	Home/Office/Outpatient
STATUS	Prior Authorization Required

Actemra is an interleukin-6 (IL-6) receptor antagonist. It is supplied as IV and subQ formulations. IL-6 is a pro-inflammatory cytokine produced by a variety of cell types.

Actemra (tocilizumab) will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA)

For **initial** authorization:

- 1. Member must be 50 years of age or older; AND
- 2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist; AND
- 3. Member has a diagnosis of GCA based on at least one of the following:
 - a) Temporal artery biopsy revealing features of GCA;
 - b) Evidence of large-vessel vasculitis by angiography;
 - c) Imaging (i.e. ultrasound, MRI, CT or PET-CT); AND
- 4. Member demonstrates typical signs and symptoms of active GCA such as elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) or C - reactive protein (CRP), new-onset persistent localized headache, visual symptoms, polymyalgia rheumatica, claudication, weight loss or fever; AND
- 5. Member has developed or has an increased risk of glucocorticoid side effects OR member has relapsed on glucocorticoids; AND
- Actemra will be used in adjunct with a tapering course of glucocorticoids; AND
- 7. Member has tested negative for tuberculosis (TB) within the past 12 months.
- 8. Dosage allowed/Quantity limit: 162 mg subQ once weekly in combination with a tapering course of glucocorticoids. A dose of 162 mg subQ every other week in combination with a tapering course of glucocorticoids may also be considered.

Limit: 4 syringes/autoinjectors per 28 days

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

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes must demonstrate improvement such as absence of flare or relapse, normalization of CRP (<1 mg/dL), or reduced glucocorticoid dose.

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



Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) - systemic (sJIA) and polyarticular (pJIA)

For **initial** authorization:

- 1. Member must be 2 years of age or older with moderate to severe active PJIA or SJIA; AND
- 2. Must have a documented negative TB test (i.e., tuberculosis skin test (PPD), an interferon-release assay (IGRA)) within 12 months prior to starting therapy; AND
- 3. Medication must be prescribed by a rheumatologist; AND
- 4. Member must have an inadequate response to methotrexate or inability to tolerate methotrexate; AND
- 5. Member must have least 6 months of active disease AND at least **one** of the following signs or symptoms:
 - a) Four or fewer joints involved with an inadequate response to glucocorticoid injection <u>and</u> methotrexate or leflunomide and NSAID treatment for at least 12 weeks;
 - b) Five or more joints involved <u>and</u> an inadequate response to methotrexate or leflunomide for at least 12 weeks.
- 6. Member must have a trial and failure of or intolerance to Humira (adalimumab).
- 7. Dosage allowed/Quantity limit: For PJIA intravenously every 4 weeks: body weight < 30 kg 10 mg per kg; body weight ≥ 30 kg 8 mg per kg. For PJIA subcutaneously: body weight < 30 kg 162 mg once every three weeks; body weight ≥ 30 kg 162 mg once every two weeks. For SJIA intravenously every 2 weeks: Body weight < 30 kg 12 mg per kg; body weight ≥ 30 kg 8 mg per kg. For SJIA subcutaneously: body weight < 30 kg 162 mg every two weeks; body weight ≥ 30 kg 162 mg every week.</p>

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

For reauthorization:

- 1. Must have been retested for TB with a negative result within the past 12 months; AND
- 2. Member must be in compliance with all other initial criteria; AND
- 3. Chart notes have been provided that show the member has shown improvement of signs and symptoms of disease.

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 must be 18 years of age or older; AND
- 2. Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist; AND
- 3. Member has a documented diagnosis of moderately to severely active RA; AND
- 4. Member has had a negative tuberculosis test within the past 12 months; AND
- 5. Member must have a trial and failure of, or intolerance to methotrexate for at least 3 months; AND *Note*: If methotrexate is contraindicated, one of the following conventional DMARDs must be trialed instead: leflunomide, sulfasalazine, or hydroxychloroquine.
- 6. Member must have a trial and failure of, or intolerance to, preferred adalimumab product (Humira, Hadlima, adalimumab-adaz, or adalimumab-fkjp).
- 7. Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:
 - <u>Subcutaneously</u>: for body weight < 100 kg: 162 mg every other week, followed by an increase to every week (based on clinical response); for body weight ≥ 100 kg: 162 mg every week. (Limit 4 syringes/autoinjectors per 28 days)
 - <u>Intravenously</u>: the recommended starting dose is 4 mg/kg every 4 weeks, followed by an increase to 8 mg/kg every 4 weeks based on clinical response. Max dose is 800 mg per infusion.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 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, slowed progression of joint damage, etc.).

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

Systemic Sclerosis-Associated Interstitial Lung Disease (SSc-ILD)

For **initial** authorization:

- 1. Member must be 18 years of age or older; AND
- 2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist or rheumatologist; AND
- 3. Member has a diagnosis of active systemic sclerosis; AND
- 4. Presence of interstitial lung disease has been confirmed by high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT); AND
- 5. Documentation of baseline forced vital capacity (FVC), which must be 55% or greater¹⁴; AND
- 6. Member's lung disease has progressed despite at least a 6 month trial of an immunosuppressant (e.g. cyclophosphamide, mycophenolate mofetil) unless contraindicated or intolerable; AND
- 7. Member is a non-smoker or has been educated regarding smoking cessation; AND
- 8. Member has tested negative for tuberculosis (TB) within the past 12 months.
- 9. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 162mg subQ once weekly. (4 syringes/autoinjectors per 28 days)

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

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes must demonstrate a slowed rate of pulmonary function decline, as evidenced by stabilized FVC or repeat HRCT.

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

Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) treatment for CAR-T therapy patients

Any cancer related request must be submitted through NantHealth/Eviti portal.

CareSource considers Actemra (tocilizumab) 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
05/08/2017	New policy for Actemra created. Policy SRx-0042 archived. For diagnosis of JIA: length of active disease added. For diagnosis of RA: list of non-biologic DMARDS added. List of diagnoses considered not medically necessary added.
08/30/2017	New diagnosis of GCA was added. For diagnosis of JIA (PJIA and SJIA) leflunomide was added as a treatment option.
10/13/2017	Option to approve under the pharmacy benefit was added.
02/26/2019	Dosing changed for GCA, PJIA and SJIA. ESR and CRP rates expanded for members on glucocorticoid (prednisone) therapy. Actual or recent myocardial infarction (within the last 3 months) criterion removed from GCA. Exception of temporal artery biopsy or other biopsy related to diagnosing GCA was added in criterion on surgical procedures within 8 weeks. References updated. TB test allowed to be done within 12 months prior to initiation of therapy; chest x-ray option removed.



11/23/2020	Updates for RA section: Removed repeat TB test. Updated references. Changed the trials to require methotrexate as one of the non-biologic DMARD trials; only one trial is needed if member has poor prognostic factors.
03/17/2021	Added criteria for new indication of SSc-ILD. <u>GCA</u> : Updated references. Re-ordered criteria. Removed list of restrictions. Added ultrasound as an option. Combined signs and symptoms into one general criterion addressing key features. Added glucocorticoid rule (per EULAR). Re-wrote renewal criteria and removed repeat TB test. Reduced initial approval to 6 months.
02/17/2022	Transferred to new template. Added section for CRS. RA: Added new reference. Edited the terminology "non-biologic" DMARD to "conventional" DMARD. Changed from requiring 2 csDMARD to just 1.

References:

- 1. Actemra [package insert]. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech, Inc.; 2021.
- 2. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges SL Jr, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis *Arthritis Rheumatol*. 2016;68(1):1-26.
- 3. Smolen JS, Landewé RBM, Bijlsma JWJ, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: 2019 update. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2020;79(6):685-699.
- 4. Ringold S, Weiss PF, Beukelman T, et al. 2013 Update of the 2011 American College of Rheumatology Recommendations for the Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis. Recommendations for the Medical Therapy of Children With Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis and Tuberculosis Screening Among Children Receiving Biologic Medications Vol. 65, No. 10, October 2013, pp 2499–2512.
- 5. Hoffmann-La Roch. An Efficacy and Safety Study of Tocilizumab (RoActemra/Actemra) in Participants With Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA). Available from: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01791153?term=WA28119&rank=2. NLM identifier: NCT01791153. Accessed August 2, 2017.
- 6. Turnier JL, et al. Tocilizumab for treating juvenile idiopathic arthritis. Expert Opin Biol Ther. 2016;16(4):559-66.
- 7. Brunner HI, et al. Efficacy and safety of tocilizumab in patients with polyarticular-course juvenile idiopathic arthritis: results from a phase 3, randomised, double-blind withdrawal trial. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases. 2015;74:1110-1117.
- 8. Yokota S, et al. Tocilizumab in systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis in a real-world clinical setting: results from 1 year of postmarketing surveillance follow-up of 417 patients in Japan. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases. 2016;75:1654-1660.
- 9. Scott LJ, et al. Tocilizumab: A Review in Rheumatoid Arthritis. Drugs. 2017 Nov;77(17):1865-1879.
- 10. Kaneko A. Tocilizumab in rheumatoid arthritis: efficacy, safety and its place in therapy. Ther Adv Chronic Dis. 2013 Jan; 4(1): 15–21.
- 11. Jones G, et al. Five-year Efficacy and Safety of Tocilizumab Monotherapy in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis Who Were Methotrexate- and Biologic-naive or Free of Methotrexate for 6 Months: the AMBITION Study. The Journal of Rheumatology. 2017 Feb;44(2):142-146.
- 12. Khanna D, Lin CJF, Furst DE, et al. Tocilizumab in systemic sclerosis: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial [published correction appears in Lancet Respir Med. 2020 Oct;8(10):e75] [published correction appears in Lancet Respir Med. 2021 Mar;9(3):e29]. Lancet Respir Med. 2020;8(10):963-974. doi:10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30318-0
- 13. Hoffmann-Vold AM, Maher TM, Philpot EE, Ashrafzadeh A, Distler O. Assessment of recent evidence for the management of patients with systemic sclerosis-associated interstitial lung disease: a systematic review. *ERJ Open Res.* 2021;7(1):00235-2020. Published 2021 Feb 22. doi:10.1183/23120541.00235-2020
- 14. Stone JH, Tuckwell K, Dimonaco S, et al. Trial of Tocilizumab in Giant-Cell Arteritis. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377(4):317-328. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1613849
- 15. Mackie SL, Dejaco C, Appenzeller S, et al. British Society for Rheumatology guideline on diagnosis and treatment of giant cell arteritis: executive summary. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. 2020;59(3):487-494. doi:10.1093/rheumatology/kez664
- 16. Hellmich B, Agueda A, Monti S, et al. 2018 Update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of large vessel vasculitis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2020;79(1):19-30. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-215672
- 17. 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

Effective date: 04/01/2022 Revised date: 02/17/2022

