

PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT Georgia Medicaid

| DRUG NAME | Vimizim (elosulfase alfa) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| BILLING CODE | J1322 |
| BENEFIT TYPE | Medical |
| SITE OF SERVICE ALLOWED | Home/Office/Outpatient |
| STATUS | Prior Authorization Required |

Vimizim is an enzyme replacement therapy that was approved by the FDA in 2014 for the treatment of Mucopolysaccharidosis type IVA, also known as MPS IVA or Morquio A syndrome. MPS IVA is a rare, genetic lysosomal storage disease. Pathogenic mutations of the GALNS gene cause the enzyme N-acetylgalactosamine-6-sulfatase (GALNS) to be deficient or absent. Normally this lysosomal enzyme breaks down glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) (previously known as mucopolysaccharides) but when it is reduced in MPS IVA, the GAG substrates keratan sulfate (KS) and chondroitin-6-sulfate (C6S) accumulate throughout the body to cause cellular, tissue, and organ dysfunction, notably skeletal deformities. Vimizim provides an exogenous source of N-acetylgalactosamine-6-sulfatase.

Vimizim (elosulfase alfa) will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

Mucopolysaccharidosis type IVA (MPS IVA; Morquio A syndrome)

For **initial** authorization:

- 1. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a geneticist, metabolic specialist, or pediatrician experienced with managing mucopolysaccharidoses; AND
- 2. Member has a diagnosis of MPS IVA confirmed by at least one of the following:
 - a) Low GALNS enzyme activity AND normal activity of a second sulfatase (to exclude Multiple Sulfatase Deficiency), and/or
 - b) Molecular genetic testing identifies pathogenic GALNS gene mutations; AND
- 3. Documentation of baseline urinary KS (uKS) level.
- 4. Dosage allowed/Quantity limit: 2 mg/kg IV infusion once weekly

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

For reauthorization:

1. Chart notes must show improvement or stabilized signs and symptoms of disease such as improved endurance (e.g., 6-minute walk test) and/or reduced uKS levels.

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

CareSource considers Vimizim (elosulfase alfa) 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.

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| DATE | ACTION/DESCRIPTION |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| 07/20/2021 | New policy for Vimizim created. |

References:

- 1. Vimizim [package insert]. Novato, CA: BioMarin Pharmaceutical, Inc; 2019.
- 2. Akyol MU, Alden TD, Amartino H, et al. Recommendations for the management of MPS IVA: systematic evidence- and consensus-based guidance. Orphanet J Rare Dis. 2019;14(1):137. Published 2019 Jun 13. doi:10.1186/s13023-019-1074-9
- 3. Regier DS, Oetgen M, Tanpaiboon P. Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IVA. 2013 Jul 11 [Updated 2021 Jun 17]. In: Adam MP, Ardinger HH, Pagon RA, et al., editors. GeneReviews® [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2021. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK148668/
- Wood TC, Harvey K, Beck M, et al. Diagnosing mucopolysaccharidosis IVA. J Inherit Metab Dis. 2013;36(2):293-307. doi:10.1007/s10545-013-9587-1
- 5. Jones SA, Bialer M, Parini R, et al. Safety and clinical activity of elosulfase alfa in pediatric patients with Morquio A syndrome (mucopolysaccharidosis IVA) less than 5 y. *Pediatr Res.* 2015;78(6):717-722. doi:10.1038/pr.2015.169
- 6. Cleary M, Davison J, Gould R, et al. Impact of long-term elosulfase alfa treatment on clinical and patient-reported outcomes in patients with mucopolysaccharidosis type IVA: results from a Managed Access Agreement in England. *Orphanet J Rare Dis.* 2021;16(1):38. Published 2021 Jan 21. doi:10.1186/s13023-021-01675-x
- 7. Hendriksz CJ, Burton B, Fleming TR, et al. Efficacy and safety of enzyme replacement therapy with BMN 110 (elosulfase alfa) for Morquio A syndrome (mucopolysaccharidosis IVA): a phase 3 randomised placebo-controlled study. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2014;37(6):979-990. doi:10.1007/s10545-014-9715-6

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