

PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT

Indiana Medicaid

DRUG NAME	Soliris (eculizumab)
BILLING CODE	J1300
BENEFIT TYPE	Medical
SITE OF SERVICE ALLOWED	Office/Outpatient
COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS	Prior Authorization Required (non-preferred product) QUANTITY LIMIT— see Dosage allowed
LIST OF DIAGNOSES CONSIDERED NOT MEDICALLY NECESSARY	Click Here

Soliris (eculizumab) is a **non-preferred** product and will only be considered for coverage under the **medical** benefit when the following criteria are met:

Members must be clinically diagnosed with one of the following disease states and meet their individual criteria as stated.

ATYPICAL HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME (aHUS)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist or nephrologist; AND
2. Member has a diagnosis of aHUS supported by ALL of the following:
 - a) Thrombocytopenia (platelet count < 150 x 10⁹/L),
 - b) Evidence of hemolysis i.e. elevated lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), low haptoglobin count, or presence of fragmented red blood cells or schistocytes on blood smear,
 - c) Evidence of renal impairment (e.g. raised SCr or low eGFR); AND
3. Shiga toxin-producing E. coli related HUS (STEC-HUS) has been ruled out; AND
4. ADAMTS13 activity level is > 5% (to rule out TTP); AND
5. Member has tried and failed or is unable to try Ultomiris; AND
6. Member has received meningococcal vaccine.
7. **Dosage allowed:**
 Pediatrics: See weight-based dosing in package insert.
 Adults: 900mg weekly x 4 weeks, then 1200mg 1 week later, then 1200mg every 2 weeks thereafter.

If member meets all the requirements listed above, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes must demonstrate hematologic normalization as evidenced by increased platelet count or LDH maintained below upper limit of normal; AND
2. Improved or preserved kidney function.

If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

GENERALIZED MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (gMG)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is 18 years of age or older; AND
2. Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; AND
3. Member has a diagnosis of severe, refractory gMG with documentation of positive serologic test for anti-AChR antibodies²⁵; AND
4. Member has tried and failed one of the following (unless contraindicated or intolerable):
 - i) Corticosteroid and at least 2 other immunosuppressive therapies²⁴ (e.g. azathioprine [first line], cyclosporine, mycophenolate mofetil, methotrexate, tacrolimus) over 1 year or more¹⁵ (total); OR
 - ii) At least 1 immunosuppressive therapy and has required plasmapheresis or plasma exchange or intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) at least every 3 months over the past year¹⁵; AND
5. Member has received meningococcal vaccine.
6. **Dosage allowed:** 900 mg IV weekly for the first 4 weeks, followed by 1200 mg for the fifth dose 1 week later, then 1200 mg every 2 weeks thereafter.

If member meets all the requirements listed above, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes must demonstrate improvement in activities of daily living, muscle strength, and/or health-related quality of life; fewer exacerbations or hospitalizations, or reduced use of rescue medication.

If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

NEUROMYELITIS OPTICA SPECTRUM DISORDER (NMOSD)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is 18 years of age 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); AND
4. Member had had 1 or more relapses within the past year; AND
5. Member has tried and failed at least one of the following for 6 months or longer: azathioprine, mycophenolate, rituximab^{19,20,21} (requires prior auth); AND
6. Member has tried and failed Enspryng (requires prior auth) for at least 6 months or has contraindication; AND
7. Member has received meningococcal vaccine.
8. **Dosage allowed:** 900 mg IV weekly for the first 4 weeks, followed by 1200 mg for the fifth dose 1 week later, then 1200 mg every 2 weeks thereafter.

If member meets all the requirements listed above, 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 member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

PAROXYSMAL NOCTURNAL HEMOGLOBINURIA (PNH)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is 18 years of age or older; AND
2. Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist; AND
3. Member has a diagnosis of PNH as confirmed by flow cytometry; AND
4. Member has a lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level >1.5x upper limit of normal (ULN); AND
5. Member has tried and failed or is unable to try Ultomiris; AND
6. Member has received meningococcal vaccine.
7. **Dosage allowed:** 600mg weekly x 4 weeks, then 900mg 1 week later, then 900mg every 2 weeks thereafter.

If member meets all the requirements listed above, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Clinical evidence of positive response to therapy such as increased hemoglobin level, decreased need for transfusions, normalized LDH levels, improved fatigue.

If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

CareSource considers Soliris (eculizumab) not medically necessary for the treatment of diseases that are not listed in this document.

DATE	ACTION/DESCRIPTION
11/14/2017	New policy for Soliris created.
10/26/2019	New diagnosis of Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) added.
10/15/2020	Revised criteria for <u>NMOSD</u> to align with other products. Only require at least 1 relapse in past year. Added trial of a standard therapy. Added trial of Enspryng. Re-worded the criteria for meningitis vaccine. Removed the part about stable immunosuppressive therapy (just assessed for study purpose). Removed restrictions on prior Rituxan, mitoxantrone, IVIG (only applicable to the study design). Changed initial auth duration to 6 months. Edited the renewal criteria to be more appropriate. Also corrected the dose information error. Changed to non-preferred drug status.
02/08/2021	gMG: Updated references. Added specialist requirement. Removed MG-ADL score. Amended prerequisite drugs to more closely match guidelines and literature. Removed clinical trial exclusion criteria. Reduced initial auth duration to 6 months. Revised renewal criteria.
06/02/2021	aHUS: Updated references. Added specialist requirement. Revised diagnostic parameters. Removed list of restrictions from clinical trials. Stated Ultomiris as preferred. Amended dosing information. Revised renewal criteria. PNH: Updated references. Added age limit. Removed nephrology as specialist. Removed transfusion and organ damage requirements. Preference for Ultomiris. Amended dosing information. Reduced initial auth duration from 12 months to 6 months. Revised renewal criteria.

References:

1. Soliris (eculizumab) [prescribing information]. Boston, MA: Alexion Pharmaceuticals Inc; 2020.

2. Hillmen P, Young NS, Schubert J, et. al. The complement inhibitor eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *N Eng J Med*. 2006;355:1233-1243. Doi: 10.1056/NEJMMoa061648.
3. Brodsky RA, Young NS, Antonioli E, et. al. Multicenter phase 3 study of the complement inhibitor eculizumab for the treatment of patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood*. 2008;111:1840-1847. Doi: 10.1182/blood-2007-06-094136.
4. Sahin F, Akay OM, Ayer M, et. al. Pesh PNH diagnosis, follow-up, and treatment guidelines. *Am J Blood Res*. 2016;6(2):19-27. Available at www.ajblood.us/files/ajbr0031541.pdf. Accessed July 17, 2017.
5. Parker C, Omine M, Richards S, et. al. Diagnosis and management of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood*. 2005;106(12):3699-3709. Doi: 10.1182/blood-2005-04-1717.
6. Parker CJ. Update on the diagnosis and management of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2016;2016(1):208-216. doi:10.1182/asheducation-2016.1.208
7. Brodsky RA. Advances in the diagnosis and therapy of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood Rev*. 2008;22(2):65-74. doi:10.1016/j.blre.2007.10.002
8. Devos T, Meers S, Boeckx N, et al. Diagnosis and management of PNH: Review and recommendations from a Belgian expert panel. *Eur J Haematol*. 2018;101(6):737-749. doi:10.1111/ejh.13166
9. Patriquin CJ, Kiss T, Caplan S, et al. How we treat paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: A consensus statement of the Canadian PNH Network and review of the national registry. *Eur J Haematol*. 2019;102(1):36-52. doi:10.1111/ejh.13176
10. Schubert, Jörg, and Jan Menne. "Eculizumab for the treatment of hemolytic paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome and refractory myasthenia gravis." *Expert Opinion on Orphan Drugs* 5.4 (2017): 375-379.
11. Legendre CM, Licht C, Muus P, et. al. Terminal complement inhibitor eculizumab in atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome. *N Eng J Med*. 2013;368:2169-2181. Doi: 10.1056/NEJMMoa1208981.
12. Kaplan BS, Ruebner RL, Spinale JM, Copelovitch L. Current treatment of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. *Intractable Rare Dis Res*. 2014;3(2):34-35. Doi: 10.5582/irdr.2014.01001.
13. Sawai T, Nangaku M, Ashida A, et al. Diagnostic criteria for atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome proposed by the Joint Committee of the Japanese Society of Nephrology and the Japan Pediatric Society. *Pediatr Int*. 2014;56(1):1-5. doi:10.1111/ped.12274
14. Loirat C, Fakhouri F, Ariceta G, et al. An international consensus approach to the management of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome in children. *Pediatr Nephrol*. 2016;31(1):15-39. doi:10.1007/s00467-015-3076-8
15. Pugh D, O'Sullivan ED, Duthie FA, Masson P, Kavanagh D. Interventions for atypical haemolytic uraemic syndrome. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2021;3(3):CD012862. Published 2021 Mar 23. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD012862.pub2
16. ClinicalTrials.gov web site. U.S. National Library of Medicine. Identifier NCT00098280. Eculizumab to Treat Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. March 4, 2008. Available at: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00098280?term=eculizumab&recrs=adef&cond=PAROXYSMAL+NOCTURNAL+HEMOGLOBINURIA&draw=1&rank=9>.
17. ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01892345. A Randomized Controlled Trial of Eculizumab in AQP4 Antibody-positive Participants With NMO (PREVENT Study). Available to: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01892345?term=NCT01892345&draw=1&rank=1>.
18. Howard Jr, James F., et al. "Safety and efficacy of eculizumab in anti-acetylcholine receptor antibody-positive refractory generalised myasthenia gravis (REGAIN): a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre study." *The Lancet Neurology* 16.12 (2017): 976-986.
19. Dhillon, Sohita. "Eculizumab: A Review in Generalized Myasthenia Gravis." *Drugs* 78.3 (2018): 367-376.
20. 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
21. 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.
22. 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
23. Pittock SJ, Berthele A, Fujihara K, et al. Eculizumab in Aquaporin-4-Positive Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;381(7):614-625. doi:10.1056/NEJMMoa1900866
24. Pardo S, Giovannoni G, Hawkes C, Lechner-Scott J, Waubant E, Levy M. Editorial on: Eculizumab in aquaporin-4-positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder. *Mult Scler Relat Disord*. 2019;33:A1-A2. doi:10.1016/j.msard.2019.07.001

25. Frampton JE. Eculizumab: A Review in Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder [published correction appears in *Drugs*. 2020 Apr 21;:] [published correction appears in *Drugs*. 2020 Apr 22;:]. *Drugs*. 2020;80(7):719-727. doi:10.1007/s40265-020-01297-w
26. 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.0000000000002790
27. 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.0000000000011124

Effective date: 01/01/2022

Revised date: 06/02/2021