

PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT

Ohio Medicaid

DRUG NAME	Arcalyst (Riloncept)
BILLING CODE	Must use valid NDC
BENEFIT TYPE	Pharmacy
SITE OF SERVICE ALLOWED	Home
STATUS	Prior Authorization Required

Arcalyst is an interleukin 1 (IL-1) antagonist indicated for Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), Deficiency of IL-1 Receptor Antagonist (DIRA), and recurrent pericarditis.

CAPS refer to rare genetic syndromes generally caused by mutations in the NLRP-3 [Nucleotide-binding domain, leucine rich family (NLR), pyrin domain containing 3] gene (also known as Cold-Induced Auto-inflammatory Syndrome-1 [CIAS1]). Mutations in NLRP-3 result in an overactive inflammasome leading to an excessive release of activated IL-1 β that drives inflammation.

DIRA is an auto-inflammatory, autosomal recessive disorder caused by loss of function mutations in the IL1RN gene, which encodes IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra), resulting in unopposed signaling of the proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 α and IL-1 β through the IL-1 receptor.

Interleukin-1 (IL-1) is a key cytokine that mediates the pathophysiology of many inflammatory processes, and it has also been implicated as a causative factor in pericarditis.

Arcalyst (Riloncept) will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is at least 12 years of age; AND
2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist or other specialist familiar with CAPS; AND
3. Member has a diagnosis of Familial Cold Auto-Inflammatory Syndrome (FCAS) or Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS); AND
4. Member has elevated inflammatory markers (e.g. serum levels of amyloid A, C-reactive protein, erythrocyte sedimentation rate); AND
5. Member displays symptoms of CAPS (e.g. skin rash, musculoskeletal pain, central nervous system manifestations, hearing loss, conjunctivitis, cold/stress-triggered flares); AND
6. Member has had a negative tuberculosis test within the past 12 months.
7. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:**
Adults: loading dose, 320 mg SUBQ (160 mg at 2 different sites); then 160 mg SUBQ once weekly.
Pediatric: (12 to 17 years of age) loading dose, 4.4 mg/kg SUBQ (MAX of 320 mg) as 1 or 2 injections with a MAX volume of 2 mL (if administered as 2 injections, then administer at 2 different sites); then 2.2 mg/kg (MAX 160 mg) SUBQ once weekly.
Quantity limit: 8 vials per 28 days (4 doses). Note: Each vial is 220 mg.

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

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes demonstrate positive clinical response including decreased inflammatory marker values and symptom improvement.

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

Deficiency of IL-1 Receptor Antagonist (DIRA)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist, dermatologist, or geneticist; AND
2. Member has a diagnosis of DIRA confirmed by ALL of the following:
 - a) Genetic testing shows IL1RN mutation,
 - b) Member has baseline symptoms of skin and/or bone inflammation,
 - c) Inflammatory markers (erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR], C-reactive protein [CRP]) are elevated at baseline; AND
3. Member has had a negative tuberculosis test within the past 12 months.
4. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:**
Adults: 320 mg (160 mg at 2 different sites on the same day) subQ once weekly
Pediatric patients weighing 10 kg or more: 4.4 mg/kg subQ once weekly in 1 or 2 injections (if 2 injections, administer at 2 different sites on the same day); MAX dosage, 320 mg
Quantity limit: 8 vials per 28 days (4 doses). Note: Each vial is 220 mg.

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

For **reauthorization**:

1. Must demonstrate sustained positive clinical response to therapy such as inflammatory remission, resolution of skin and/or bone symptoms, normalization of ESR and/or CRP.

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

Recurrent Pericarditis

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is 12 years of age or older; AND
2. Drug is prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist; AND
3. Member has a diagnosis of recurrent pericarditis, presenting with at least the 3rd episode of acute pericarditis; AND
4. Member's C-reactive protein [CRP] level is equal to or greater than 1 mg/dL; AND
5. Member has tried and failed Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) and colchicine (or corticosteroids if both are contraindicated); AND
6. Member has had a negative tuberculosis test within the past 12 months.
7. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:**
Adults: Loading dose, 320 mg SUBQ (160 mg at 2 different sites); then 160 mg SUBQ once weekly
Pediatrics: (12 to 17 years) Loading dose, 4.4 mg/kg SUBQ (MAX of 320 mg) as 1 or 2 injections with a MAX volume of 2 mL (if administered as 2 injections, then administer at 2 different sites); then 2.2 mg/kg (MAX 160 mg) SUBQ once weekly.
Quantity limit: 8 vials per 28 days (4 doses). Note: Each vial is 220 mg.

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

For **reauthorization**:

1. Member has a documented clinical response to treatment such as significantly improved chest pain and normalized inflammatory markers (e.g. CRP).

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

CareSource considers Arcalyst (Riloncept) 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
6/11/21	New policy for Arcalyst created.

References:

1. Arcalyst (Riloncept) [package insert]. London, UK; Kiniksa Pharmaceuticals (UK), Ltd.; Revised 03/2021.
2. Aksentijevich I, Masters SL, Ferguson PJ, et al. An autoinflammatory disease with deficiency of the interleukin-1-receptor antagonist. *N Engl J Med*. 2009;360(23):2426-2437. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa0807865
3. Bonilla FA, Khan DA, Ballas ZK, et al. Practice parameter for the diagnosis and management of primary immunodeficiency. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2015;136(5):1186-205.e2078. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2015.04.049
4. Garg M, de Jesus AA, Chapelle D, et al. Riloncept maintains long-term inflammatory remission in patients with deficiency of the IL-1 receptor antagonist. *JCI Insight*. 2017;2(16):e94838. Published 2017 Aug 17. doi:10.1172/jci.insight.94838
5. Welzel T, Kuemmerle-Deschner JB. Diagnosis and Management of the Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS): What Do We Know Today?. *J Clin Med*. 2021;10(1):128. Published 2021 Jan 1. doi:10.3390/jcm10010128
6. Hoffman HM, Throne ML, Amar NJ, et al. Efficacy and safety of riloncept (interleukin-1 Trap) in patients with cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes: results from two sequential placebo-controlled studies. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2008;58(8):2443-2452. doi:10.1002/art.23687
7. Hoffman HM, Throne ML, Amar NJ, et al. Long-term efficacy and safety profile of riloncept in the treatment of cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes: results of a 72-week open-label extension study. *Clin Ther*. 2012;34(10):2091-2103. doi:10.1016/j.clinthera.2012.09.009
8. Klein AL, Imazio M, Cremer P, et al. Phase 3 Trial of Interleukin-1 Trap Riloncept in Recurrent Pericarditis. *N Engl J Med*. 2021;384(1):31-41. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2027892
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10. Chiabrando JG, Bonaventura A, Vecchié A, et al. Management of Acute and Recurrent Pericarditis: JACC State-of-the-Art Review. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2020;75(1):76-92. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2019.11.021

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