RX.PA.032.MPC Soliris® (Eculizumab)

The purpose of this policy is to define the prior authorization process for Soliris® (eculizumab).

Soliris® (eculizumab) is indicated for the following:

- Treatment of patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) to reduce hemolysis
- Treatment of patients with atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS) to inhibit complement-mediated thrombotic microangiopathy
    - Limitations of use: eculizumab is not indicated for the treatment of patients with Shiga toxin *E. coli* related hemolytic uremic syndrome (STEC-HUS)
- Treatment of adult patients with generalized Myasthenia Gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive
- Treatment of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) in adult patients who are anti-aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody positive

DEFINITIONS

Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS) – a rare autoimmune disorder that results in low red blood cell counts, low platelet counts, and acute renal failure

Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) – a catalytic enzyme that is highly concentrated in red blood cells. Increased serum levels of LDH correlate with increased hemolysis of red blood cells.

Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD)- also known as Devic disease, is a chronic disorder of the brain and spinal cord dominated by inflammation of the optic nerve (optic neuritis) and inflammation of the spinal cord (myelitis).

Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH) – a rare disorder where the immune system attacks red blood cells, resulting in anemia and thrombosis

PROCEDURE

A. <u>Initial Authorization Criteria:</u>

Must meet all of the criteria listed under the respective diagnosis:

1. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)

- Must be prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist, oncologist, immunologist or genetic specialist
- Must have a laboratory confirmed diagnosis of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) as evidenced by having detectable GPI-deficient hematopoietic clones (Type III PNH RBC) via Flow Cytometry. Documentation of

Flow Cytometry pathology report support must indicate presence of PNH-type RBC (red blood cell) and must be submitted.
- Must have an LDH level of 1.5 times the upper limit of the normal range (laboratory result with reference range must be submitted)
- Must provide documentation that a meningococcal vaccine was given at least two (2) weeks prior to the administration of the first dose of Soliris

2. Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS)
- Must be prescribed by or in consultation with a nephrologist, hematologist, oncologist, immunologist or genetic specialist
- Must have a diagnosis of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome
- Must provide documentation that a meningococcal vaccine was given at least two (2) weeks prior to the administration of the first dose of Soliris

3. Generalized Myasthenia Gravis (gMG)
- Must be prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist
- Must have a diagnosis of Myasthenia Gravis
- Must be anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive
- Must provide documentation that a meningococcal vaccine was given at least two (2) weeks prior to the administration of the first dose of Soliris

4. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD)
- Must be prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist
- Must have a diagnosis of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder
- Must be anti-aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody positive
- Must provide documentation that a meningococcal vaccine was given at least two (2) weeks prior to the administration of the first dose of Soliris

B. Must be prescribed at a dose within the manufacturer's dosing guidelines (based on diagnosis, weight, etc) listed in the FDA approved labeling.

C. Soliris will be considered investigational or experimental for any other use and will not be covered.

D. <u>Reauthorization Criteria:</u>

All prior authorization renewals are reviewed on an annual basis to determine the Medical Necessity for continuation of treatment. Authorization may be extended at 1-year intervals based upon chart documentation from the prescriber that the member's condition has improved based upon the prescriber's assessment while on therapy.

<u>Limitations:</u>

Length of Authorization (if above criteria met)	
Initial Authorization	Up to 3 months
Reauthorization	Up to 1 year
Place of Service	When Soliris is administered at any place of service other than 011 and 012, the service will be reviewed for medical necessity. The place of service codes are outlined below.

Place of Service Code(s)	Place of Service Name	Place of Service Description
011	Office	Location, other than a hospital, skilled nursing facility (SNF), military treatment facility, community health center, State or local public health clinic, or intermediate care facility (ICF), where the health professional routinely provides health examinations, diagnosis, and treatment of illness or injury on an ambulatory basis.
012	Home	Location, other than a hospital or other facility, where the patient receives care in a private residence.

If the established criteria are not met, the request is referred to a Medical Director for review, if required for the plan and level of request.

Codes: J Code(s)

Code	Description
J1300	Injection, eculizumab, 10 mg

REFERENCES

1. Soliris [prescribing information]. Cheshire, CT: Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; October 2017.
2. Parker C. Eculizumab for paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. *Lancet* 2009;373:759-67
3. Hillmen P, Young NS, Schubert J, et al. The complement inhibitor eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *N Engl J Med* 2006;355:1233-43.
4. 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.
5. Hill A, Richards J, Hillmen P, et al. Recent developments in the understanding and management of paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. *British Journal of Haematology* 2007; 137:181-192.
6. Kelly RJ, Hill A, Arnold, LM, et al. Long-term treatment with eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: sustained efficacy and improved survival. *Blood* 2011;117:6786-6792.

7. Taylor CM, Machin S, Wigmore SJ, et al. Clinical practice guidelines for the management of atypical haemolytic uraemic syndrome in the United Kingdom. *British Journal of Haematology* 2009;148;37-47
8. Kavanagh D, Goodship T. Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. *Curr Opin Hematol* 2010;17;432-438.

REVIEW HISTORY

DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW / REVISION	DATE APPROVED
Annual review	*02/2022*
Addition of dosing requirements and off-label restrictions	*12/2021*
P&T Review	*11/2020*