

## **RX.PA.007.MPC Prophylactic Hereditary Angioedema Products: Cinryze and Haegarda,**

The purpose of this policy is to define the prior authorization process for C1 Inhibitor [human] products: Cinryze and Haegarda,

- C1 Inhibitor [human] intravenous (Cinryze) is indicated for routine prophylaxis against angioedema attacks in adolescent and adult patients with HAE.
- C1 Inhibitor [human] subcutaneous (Haegarda) is indicated for routine prophylaxis against angioedema attacks in adolescents and adult patients with HAE.

### **DEFINITIONS**

**Hereditary Angioedema (HAE)** – a rare disorder characterized by recurrent attacks of swelling that may involve the peripheral extremities, abdomen, genitalia, face, oropharynx, or larynx due to low levels of endogenous or functional C1 inhibitor.

**Hereditary Angioedema Specialist** – an allergist/immunologist who demonstrates clinical expertise in HAE through research, publication, referrals/consults.

### **PROCEDURE**

#### **A. Initial Authorization Criteria:**

*Must meet all of the criteria listed below:*

- Must be prescribed by or under the direction of an HAE specialist
- Must meet the following age requirements:
  - Cinryze- 6 years and older
  - Haegarda- 6 years and older
- Must be prescribed at a dose within the manufacturer's dosing guidelines (based on diagnosis, weight, etc) listed in the FDA approved labeling
- Must be used as prophylactic therapy for the prevention of HAE attacks
- Must have a diagnosis of HAE confirmed by ALL of the following laboratory values on two separate instances (copy of laboratory reports required, must include reference ranges):
  - Low C4 complement level (mg/dL) **AND**
  - Normal C1q complement component level (mg/dL) **AND**

***Prophylactic Hereditary Angioedema Products***

**POLICY NUMBER: RX.PA.007.MPC**

**REVISION DATE: 02/2023**

**PAGE NUMBER: 2 of 4**

- C1q complement component level is not required for patients under the age of 18 OR patients whose symptoms began before age 18
  - Low C1 esterase inhibitor antigenic level (mg/dL) **OR** Low C1 esterase inhibitor functional level (percent)
- Must be a candidate for HAE prophylaxis therapy, demonstrating at least one of the following (chart documentation of each attack is required):
  - History of frequent HAE attacks defined as two or more HAE attacks per month
  - History of severe HAE attacks defined as one or more abdominal attacks in the past 12 months
  - History of any attack of the respiratory tract which compromised the airway
- Member must not be concomitantly using medications that may exacerbate hereditary angioedema including:
  - Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
  - Estrogen containing medications
- Must have had a trial and failure, intolerance, or contraindication to an attenuated androgen (e.g., danazol, stanozolol, oxandrolone)
- Provider attests that the medication is not being used in combination with other medications indicated for HAE prophylaxis

**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. Cinryze and Haegarda will be considered investigational or experimental for any other use and will not be covered.**

**D. Reauthorization Criteria:**

All prior authorization renewals are reviewed on an annual basis to determine the Medical Necessity for continuation of therapy. Authorization may be extended at one-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.

- MPC Renewal
  - Chart documentation confirming positive response to therapy as evidenced by documented decrease of HAE attacks from baseline
  - Must be prescribed by or under the direction of an HAE specialist
- Non-MPC Renewal
  - Members who have previously been taking Cinryze or Haegarda and are requesting a non-MPC renewal should be considered under criterion A

***Prophylactic Hereditary Angioedema Products***

**POLICY NUMBER: RX.PA.007.MPC**

**REVISION DATE: 02/2023**

**PAGE NUMBER: 3 of 4**

(Initial Authorization Criteria)

- Member has not been receiving medication samples for Cinryze or Haegarda; AND
- Provider has documentation confirming continued positive response to therapy as evidenced by documented decrease of HAE attacks from baseline

**Limitations:**

Length of Authorization (if above criteria met)	
Initial Authorization	Up to 4 months
Reauthorization	Up to 1 year

**HCPSC Codes:**

Code	Description
J0598	Injection, C1 esterase inhibitor (human), Cinryze, 10 units

## Prophylactic Hereditary Angioedema Products

POLICY NUMBER: RX.PA.007.MPC

REVISION DATE: 02/2023

PAGE NUMBER: 4 of 4

## REFERENCES

1. Cinryze [Package Insert]. Exton, PA: ViroPharma, Inc.; October 2008
2. Haegarda [Package Insert]. Kankakee, IL: CSL Behring LLC.; June 2017
3. Gompels MM, Lock RJ, Abinun M et al. C1 inhibitor deficiency: consensus document. *Clinical and Experimental Immunology* 2005; 139:379-394
4. Zuraw BL. Hereditary angioedema. *N Engl J Med* 2008;359:1027-36
5. Epstein TG, Bernstein JA. Current and emerging management options for hereditary angioedema in the US. *Drugs* 2008;68(18):2561-2573
6. Bowen T, Cicardi M, Bork K et al. Hereditary angioedema: a current state-of-the-art review, VII: Canadian Hungarian 2007 international consensus algorithm for the diagnosis, therapy, and management of hereditary angioedema. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2008;100(Suppl 2):S30-S40
7. Farkas H, Varga L, Szeplaki G et al. Management of hereditary angioedema in pediatric patients. *Pediatrics* 2007;120:e713-e722
8. Agostoni A, Aygoren-Pursun E, Binkley KE et al. Hereditary and acquired angioedema: problems and progress – proceedings of the third C1 esterase inhibitor deficiency workshop and beyond. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2004;114(3 suppl):S51-S131
9. Craig T, Reidl M, Dykewicz MS, et al. When is prophylaxis for hereditary angioedema necessary? *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2009;102:366-372
10. “A Study to Evaluate the Clinical Efficacy and Safety of Subcutaneously Administered C1-esterase Inhibitor in the Prevention of Hereditary Angioedema”; <https://clinicaltrials.gov> NCT01912456, June 2017
11. Banerji A, Riedl M, Bernstein J, et al. Lanadelumab for prevention of attacks in hereditary angioedema: results from the phase 3 help study. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2017 Nov; 119(5):S5
12. Riedl MA, Bernstein JA, Craig T, et al. An open-label study to evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy of lanadelumab for prevention of attacks in hereditary angioedema: design of the HELP study extension. *Clin Transl Allergy* 2017 Oct 6; 7:36.
13. Craig T, Pursun EA, Bork K, et al. WAO guideline for the management of hereditary angioedema. *World Allergy Organ J* 2012 Dec; 5(12):182-199.

## REVIEW HISTORY

DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW / REVISION	DATE APPROVED
Annual review	02/2023
Removal of Takhzyro from the policy. Update to approved age range for Haegarda and Cinryze. Update to reauthorization criteria for MPC vs Non-MPC requests	10/2022
Annual review	02/2022
Addition of dosing requirements and off-label restrictions	12/2021
P&T Review	11/2020