

RX.PA.016.MPC Infliximab Products (Remicade[®], Infliximab, Avsola[®], Renflexis[®], Inflectra[®], Zymfentra[™])

The purpose of this policy is to define the prior authorization process for Remicade[®] (infliximab), Infliximab, Avsola[®] (infliximab-axxq), Renflexis[®] (infliximab-abda), Inflectra[®] (infliximab-dyyb), and Zymfentra[™] (infliximab-dyyb).

Site of Service

Medication(s) included in this criteria are subject to review under policy RX.PA.070.MPC: Site of Service – Outpatient Infusion/Injection Services

Remicade[®] (infliximab), Infliximab, Avsola[®] (infliximab-axxq), Renflexis[®] (infliximab-abda) and Inflectra[®] (infliximab-dyyb) are indicated for the following:

- Reducing signs and symptoms, inhibiting the progression of structural damage, and improving physical function in patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis. Remicade[®] (infliximab) is indicated only in combination with methotrexate.
- Reducing signs and symptoms of active arthritis, inhibiting the progression of structural damage, and improving physical function in patients with psoriatic arthritis.
- Reducing signs and symptoms in patients with active ankylosing spondylitis
- Treatment of adult patients with chronic severe (i.e., extensive and/or disabling) plaque psoriasis who are candidates for systemic therapy and when other systemic therapies are medically less appropriate. Remicade[®] (infliximab) should only be administered to patients who are closely monitored and have regular follow-up visits with a physician.
- Reducing signs and symptoms and inducing and maintaining a clinical remission in adult and pediatric patients 6 years of age and older with moderately to severely active Crohn's disease who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy AND for reducing the number of draining enterocutaneous and rectovaginal fistulas and maintaining fistula closure in adult patients with fistulizing Crohn's disease.
- Reducing signs and symptoms, inducing and maintaining clinical remission and mucosal healing, and eliminating corticosteroid use in adult patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy

Zymfentra™ (infliximab-dyyb) is indicated for the following:

- Reducing signs and symptoms and inducing and maintaining clinical remission in adults with moderately to severely active Crohn’s disease who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy AND for reducing the number of draining enterocutaneous and rectovaginal fistulas and maintaining fistula closure in adult patients with fistulizing Crohn’s disease.
- Reducing signs and symptoms, inducing and maintaining clinical remission and mucosal healing, and eliminating corticosteroid use in adult patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy.

PROCEDURE

A. Initial Authorization Criteria:

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

For All Diagnoses:

- Requests for Remicade® (infliximab), Infliximab, Avsola® (infliximab-axxq), Renflexis® (infliximab-abda), Inflectra® (infliximab-dyyb), Zymfentra® (infliximab-dyyb) are subject to the preferred medical medication list.

	Products
Preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renflexis® (infliximab-abda) • Inflectra® (infliximab-dyyb) • Infliximab • Avsola® (infliximab-axxq)
Non-preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remicade® (infliximab) • Zymfentra™ (infliximab-dyyb)

- Requests for non-preferred products must have documented trial and failure or intolerance or contraindication to ALL preferred products
- Must have a negative tuberculosis skin test [such as Tuberculin PPD (purified protein derivative) test] or Interferon-Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) whole-blood test [such as QuantiFERON®-TB Gold In-Tube test (QFT-GIT) or T-SPOT®.TB test (T-Spot)]
- Must currently not be using a tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-blocking agent or other biologic agents in combination with Remicade
- Must have no evidence of infection

1. Rheumatoid Arthritis:

- Must be prescribed by a rheumatologist



- Must be age 18 years or older
- Must have a diagnosis of moderate to severely active rheumatoid arthritis
- Must have an adequate trial (of at least 3 months) of methotrexate with an inadequate response or significant side effects/toxicity or have a contraindication to this therapy
 - Members with significant side effects/toxicity or who have a contraindication to methotrexate must have an adequate trial (of at least 3 months) of leflunomide, hydroxychloroquine, or sulfasalazine with an inadequate response, significant side effect/toxicity, or have a contraindication to these therapies
- Must have adequate trial (of at least 3 months) and failure of Enbrel and Humira

2. Psoriatic Arthritis:

- Must be prescribed by a rheumatologist or dermatologist
- Must be age 18 years or older
- Must have a diagnosis of active psoriatic arthritis
- For peripheral disease and dactylitis:
 - Must have an adequate trial (of at least 4 weeks) with a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) at an anti-inflammatory target dose, with an inadequate response, significant side effects/toxicity, or have a contraindication to these therapies
 - Must have an adequate trial (of at least 3 months) of a conventional systemic therapy (methotrexate, sulfasalazine, or leflunomide) with an inadequate response, significant side effects /toxicity, or have a contraindication to these therapies
- For axial disease and enthesitis:
 - Must have an adequate trial (of at least 4 weeks each) with TWO NSAIDs at anti-inflammatory doses with an inadequate response or significant side effects/toxicity or have a contraindication to this therapy
- For skin or nail psoriatic arthritis:
 - Must have an adequate trial of topical treatments, phototherapy, or photochemotherapy with an inadequate response or significant side effects/toxicity or have a contraindication to these therapies
 - Must have an adequate trial (of at least 3 months) of a conventional systemic therapy (methotrexate, cyclosporine, or acitretin) with an inadequate response or significant side effects/toxicity or have a contraindication to these therapies
- Must have adequate trial (of at least 3 months) and failure of Enbrel and Humira

3. Ankylosing Spondylitis:

- Must be prescribed by a rheumatologist
- Must be age 18 years or older
- Must have a diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis
- Must have an adequate trial (of at least 4 weeks) with TWO NSAIDs at anti-inflammatory dose, with an inadequate response, significant side

- effects/toxicity, or have a contraindication to these therapies
- Must have adequate trial (of at least 3 months) and failure of Enbrel and Humira

4. Plaque Psoriasis:

- Must be prescribed by a dermatologist
- Must be age 18 years or older
- Must have a diagnosis of severe chronic plaque psoriasis
- Must have a minimum body surface area involvement of > 5% (Members with plaque psoriasis of palms, soles, head and neck, or genitalia are not required to have a minimum body surface area involvement)
- Must have an adequate trial of topical treatments, phototherapy, or photochemotherapy with an inadequate response or significant side effects/toxicity or have a contraindication to these therapies
- Must have an adequate trial (of at least 3 months) of a conventional systemic therapy (methotrexate, cyclosporine, or acitretin) with an inadequate response or significant side effects/toxicity or have a contraindication to these therapies
- Must have adequate trial (of at least 3 months) of Enbrel and Humira

5. Crohn's Disease:

- Must be prescribed by a gastroenterologist
- Must be age 6 years or older
- Must have a diagnosis of moderate to severely active Crohn's disease or fistulizing Crohn's disease
- Must have an adequate trial of conventional therapy including corticosteroids **OR** at least 3 months of immunosuppressants (e.g., azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine) with an inadequate response or significant side effects/toxicity or have a contraindication to these therapies
- Must have adequate trial (of at least 3 months) and failure of Humira
- Request for Zymfentra (infliximab-dyyb) only:
 - Coverage for subcutaneous formulations are not preferred.
 - Prescriber must supply clinical documentation to support why the subcutaneous formulation is medically necessary over the preferred IV formulations.

6. Ulcerative Colitis:

- Must be prescribed by a gastroenterologist
- Must be age 6 years or older
- Must have a diagnosis of moderate to severely active ulcerative colitis
- Must have an adequate trial of conventional therapy including corticosteroids, at least 3 months of 5-ASA agents (e.g., sulfasalazine, mesalamine), **OR** at least 3 months of immunosuppressants

- (azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine) with an inadequate response or significant side effects/toxicity or have a contraindication to these therapies
- Must have adequate trial (of at least 3 months) and failure of Humira
 - Request for Zymfentra (infliximab-dyyb) only:
 - Coverage for subcutaneous formulations are not preferred.
 - Prescriber must supply clinical documentation to support why the subcutaneous formulation is medically necessary over the preferred IV formulations.

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

C. Infliximab products will be considered investigational or experimental for any other use and coverage may be provided if it is determined that the use is a medically accepted indication supported by nationally recognized pharmacy compendia (AHFS-DI, DrugDex, Lexi-Drug, etc...) or at least two published peer-reviewed randomized controlled trials for the treatment of the diagnosis(es) for which it is prescribed. Abstracts (including meeting abstracts) are excluded from review consideration. These requests will be reviewed on a case by case basis to determine medical necessity.

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 1-year intervals based upon:

MPC Renewal:

- Chart documentation from the prescriber that the member’s condition has improved based upon the prescriber’s assessment while on therapy.

Renewal from Previous Insurer:

- Members who have received prior approval (from insurer other than MPC), or have been receiving medication samples, should be considered under criterion A (Initial Authorization Criteria)
- Provider has documented positive clinical response to therapy for the member

Limitations:

Length of Authorization (if above criteria met)	
Initial Authorization	Up to 1 year
Reauthorization	Same as initial

Codes:

Code	Description
J1745	Injection, infliximab, excludes biosimilar, 10 mg
Q5103	Injection, infliximab-dyyb, biosimilar, (inflectra), 10 mg
Q5104	Injection, infliximab-abda, biosimilar, (renflexis), 10 mg
Q5121	Injection, infliximab-axxq, biosimilar, (Avsola), 10 mg

REFERENCES

1. Remicade [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Biotech, Inc.; January 2015.
2. Inflectra [package insert]. New York, NY: Pfizer; August 2016.
3. Renflexis [package insert]. Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck & Co. Inc.; February 2021.
4. Avsola [package insert]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen, Inc.; September 2021.
5. Infliximab [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Biotech, Inc.; October 2021.
6. Shin D, Kim Y, Kim YS, Körnicke T, Fuhr R. A Randomized, Phase I Pharmacokinetic Study Comparing SB2 and Infliximab Reference Product (Remicade®) in Healthy Subjects. *BioDrugs*. 2015 Dec;29(6):381-8. doi: 10.1007/s40259-015-0150-5.
7. Choe JY, Prodanovic N, et al. A randomised, double-blind, phase III study comparing SB2, an infliximab biosimilar, to the infliximab reference product Remicade in patients with moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis despite methotrexate therapy. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2017 Jan;76(1):58-64. doi: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2015-207764. Epub 2015 Aug 28.
8. American College of Rheumatology. Guidelines for the Management of Rheumatoid Arthritis 2002 Update. *Arthritis & Rheumatism*. 2002; 46(2) :328-346.
9. Andonopoulos AP, Meimaris N, Daoussis D, et al. Experience with infliximab (anti-TNF alpha monoclonal antibody) as monotherapy for giant cell arteritis. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2003;62:1116.
10. Antoni C, Dechant C, Hanns-Martin Lorenz PD, et al. Open-label study of infliximab treatment for psoriatic arthritis: clinical and magnetic resonance imaging measurements of reduction of inflammation. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2002;47:506-512.
11. Antoni C, Kavanaugh A, Kirkham B, et al. The one year results of the infliximab multinational psoriatic arthritis controlled trial (IMPACT) [abstract]. Presented at: American College of Rheumatology 67th Annual Scientific Meeting; October 23-28, 2003; Orlando, FL.
12. Arthritis foundation. www.arthritis.org. Accessed June 2005.
13. Baldassano R, Braegger CP, Escher JC, et al. Infliximab (REMICADE) therapy in the treatment of pediatric Crohn's disease. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2003;98:833-838.
14. Bartolucci P, Ramanoelina J, Cohen P, et al. Efficacy of the anti-TNF-alpha antibody infliximab against refractory systemic vasculitides: an open pilot study on 10 patients. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. 2002;41:1126-1132.
15. Benitez-Del-Castillo JM, Martinez-De-La-Casa JM, Pato-Cour E, et al. Long-term treatment of refractory posterior uveitis with anti-TNFalpha (infliximab). *Eye*. 2004 Sep 24;

[Epub ahead of print]

16. Billiau AD, Cornillie F, Wouters C. Infliximab for systemic onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis: experience in 3 children [letter]. *J Rheumatol*. 2002;29:1111-1114.
17. Booth A, Harper L, Hammad T, et al. Prospective study of TNFalpha blockade with infliximab in anti- neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated systemic vasculitis. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2004;15:717-721.
18. Booth AD, Jefferson HJ, Ayliffe W, et al. Safety and efficacy of TNF alpha blockade in relapsing vasculitis [letter]. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2002;61:559.
19. Brandt J, Haibel H, Reddig J, et al. Successful short term treatment of severe undifferentiated spondyloarthritis with the anti-tumor necrosis factor-alpha monoclonal antibody infliximab. *J Rheumatol*. 2002;29:118-122.
20. Bran J, Pham T, Sieper J, et. Al. International ASAS consensus statement for the use of tumour necrosis factor agents in patients with ankylosing spondylitis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2003;62:817.
21. Bran J, Davis J, Dougados M, et. Al. First update of the international ASAS consensus statement for the use of anti-TNF agents in patients with ankylosing spondylitis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2006;65:316.
22. Menter A, Gottlieb A, Feldman SR, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. Section 1. Overview of psoriasis and guidelines of care for the treatment of psoriasis with biologics. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2008;58:826-850.
23. Menter A, Korman NJ, Elmets CA, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. Section 3. Guidelines of care for the management and treatment of psoriasis with topical therapies. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2008;1-17.
24. Pariser DM, Bagel J, Gelfand JM, et al; National Psoriasis Foundation clinical consensus on disease severity. *Arch Dermatol*. 2007;143:239-242.
25. Tzu J, Kerdel F. From conventional to cutting edge: the new era of biologics in treatment of psoriasis. *Dermatologic Therapy*. 2008;21:131-141.
26. Menter A, Griffiths CEM. Current and future management of psoriasis. *Lancet*. 2007; 370:272-284.
27. Saag KG, Teng GG, Patkar NM et al. American college of rheumatology 2008 recommendations for the use of nonbiologic and biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 2008;59(6):762-784
28. American Gastroenterological Association Institute Technical Review on Corticosteroids, Immunomodulators, and Infliximab in Inflammatory Bowel Disease. *Gastroenterology* 2006; 130:940- 987.
29. Lichtenstein GR, Hanauer SB et al. American College of Gastroenterology Practice Guidelines on the Management of Crohn's Disease in Adults. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2009; 1-19.
30. Kornbluth A, Sachar DB et al. Ulcerative Colitis Practice Guidelines in Adults (Update): American College of Gastroenterology, Practice Parameters Committee. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2004; 1371- 1385.25. Lamireau T, Cezard JP, Dbadie A, et al. Efficacy and tolerance of infliximab in children and adolescents with Crohn's disease. *Inflammatory Bowel Disease* 2004; 10(6):745-50.
31. Updated Guidelines for Using Interferon Gamma Release Assays to Detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection – United States 2010. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [U.S.]. vol 59, RR-5. 2010 June 25.
32. Interferon-Gamma Release Assays (IGRAs) – Blood Tests for TB Infection. <http://www.cdc.gov/tb/publications/factsheets/testing/IGRA.htm>. Accessed 10/29/2012
33. Van der Heijde D, Sieper J, Maksymowych W, et al. 2010 Update of the international ASAS recommendations for the use of anti-TNF agents in patients with axial spondyloarthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:905-908.
34. Menter A, Gottlieb A, Feldman SR, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: section 2. Psoriatic arthritis: Overview and guidelines of

- care for treatment with an emphasis on the biologics. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2008;58(5):851-864.
35. Menter A, Korman NJ, Elmets CA, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: section 4. Guidelines of care for the management and treatment of psoriasis with traditional systemic agents. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2009b;61(3):451-485.
 36. Menter A, Korman NJ, Elmets CA, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: section 5. Guidelines of care for the treatment of psoriasis with phototherapy and photochemotherapy. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2010;62(1):114-135.
 37. Menter A, Korman NJ, Elmets CA, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: section 6. Guidelines of care for the treatment of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: case-based presentations and evidence-based conclusions. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2011;65(1):137- 174.

REVIEW HISTORY

DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW / REVISION	DATE APPROVED
Selected review Addition of site of service policy requirements <i>Addition of clinical documentation for subcutaneous formulation requests</i>	03/2024
<i>Annual review</i> <i>Addition of renewal criteria for MPC vs renewal from previous insurer</i>	02/2024
<i>Updated approved dosing verbiage to include compendia supported dosing regimens</i>	09/2023
<i>Annual review</i>	02/2023
<i>Update to preferred medication list to include Avsola</i>	08/2022
<i>Update to off-label restrictions</i>	04/2022
<i>Annual review and addition of Infliximab</i>	02/2022
<i>Addition of dosing requirements, off-label restrictions and treatment failure requirement with either Humira and Enbrel</i>	12/2021
<i>Addition of preferred/non-preferred requirements in review criteria</i>	09/2021
<i>Removal of pharmacy benefit requirements in review criteria</i>	04/2021
<i>P&T Review</i>	11/2020