Medical Policy

Title: Multiple Sclerosis Agents

See also: Tysabri (natalizumab) medical policy

Prior Authorization Form:
Prime Therapeutics will review Prior Authorization requests.

For information concerning Prior Authorization Prescription Drugs:
http://www.bcbsks.com/CustomerService/PrescriptionDrugs/prior_authorization.htm#msinterferons

Link to Drug List (Formulary):
http://www.bcbsks.com/CustomerService/PrescriptionDrugs/drug_list.htm

Professional
Original Effective Date: January 1, 2012
Revision Date(s): November 1, 2012;
July 8, 2013; January 1, 2014;
April 1, 2014
Current Effective Date: April 1, 2014

Institutional
Original Effective Date: January 1, 2012
Revision Date(s): November 1, 2012;
July 8, 2013; January 1, 2014;
April 1, 2014
Current Effective Date: April 1, 2014

State and Federal mandates and health plan member contract language, including specific provisions/exclusions, take precedence over Medical Policy and must be considered first in determining eligibility for coverage. To verify a member's benefits, contact Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas Customer Service.

The BCBSKS Medical Policies contained herein are for informational purposes and apply only to members who have health insurance through BCBSKS or who are covered by a self-insured group plan administered by BCBSKS. Medical Policy for FEP members is subject to FEP medical policy which may differ from BCBSKS Medical Policy.

The medical policies do not constitute medical advice or medical care. Treating health care providers are independent contractors and are neither employees nor agents of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas and are solely responsible for diagnosis, treatment and medical advice.

If your patient is covered under a different Blue Cross and Blue Shield plan, please refer to the Medical Policies of that plan.
DESCRIPTION
The intent of the Multiple Sclerosis Agents Prior Authorization (PA) Program is to encourage appropriate selection of patients for therapy according to product labeling and/or clinical guidelines and/or clinical studies, and also to encourage use of 2 preferred multiple sclerosis (MS) agents. The program allows continuation of therapy with a nonpreferred MS agent when there is documentation that the patient is receiving the requested agent. Studies supporting concomitant therapy of any two disease modifying agents in MS have been limited, and because the risk for developing serious adverse effects may be higher with combination therapy, the criteria will allow coverage of only one disease modifying agent (DMA) at a time.

The intent of the Multiple Sclerosis Agents Quantity Limit (QL) program is to encourage appropriate prescribing quantities as recommended by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved product labeling and/or clinical studies and/or guidelines. Requests for larger quantities will be reviewed when patient-specific documentation has been provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Modifying Agents (DMA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preferred Agents</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betaseron® (interferon β-1b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copaxone® (glatiramer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebif® (interferon β-1a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecfidera™ (dimethyl fumarate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FDA Approved Indications and Dosage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available Products</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Dosage and Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aubagio (teriflunomide) tablet</td>
<td>Relapsing forms of MS</td>
<td>7 mg or 14 mg once daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avonex (interferon β-1a) intramuscular injection</td>
<td>RRMS&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>30 mcg intramuscularly once weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betaseron, Extavia (interferon β-1b) subcutaneous injection</td>
<td>RRMS&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Patients should be started at 0.0625 mg subcutaneously every other day, and increased over a six-week period to 0.25 mg every other day. See recommended titration table:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copaxone (glatiramer acetate) subcutaneous injection</td>
<td>RRMS&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>20 mg subcutaneously daily 40 mg three times weekly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Titr</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weeks 1-2 25%</td>
<td>0.0625 mg</td>
<td>0.25 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks 3-4 50%</td>
<td>0.125 mg</td>
<td>0.50 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks 5-6 75%</td>
<td>0.1875 mg</td>
<td>0.75 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 7+ 100%</td>
<td>0.25 mg</td>
<td>1.0 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Available through the Multiple Sclerosis Agents Prior Authorization (PA) Program. <sup>b</sup>Available through the Multiple Sclerosis Agents Quantity Limit (QL) Program.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available Products</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Dosage and Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gilenya</strong>&lt;br&gt;(fingolimod)&lt;br&gt;tablet</td>
<td>RRMS</td>
<td>0.5 mg orally once daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rebif</strong>&lt;br&gt;(interferon β-1a)&lt;br&gt;subcutaneous injection</td>
<td>RRMS</td>
<td>22 mcg or 44 mcg injected subcutaneously three times per week. Patients should be started at 20% of the prescribed dose three times a week and increased over a 4-week period to the targeted dose, either 22 mcg or 44 mcg three times a week. See recommended titration table:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommended Titration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weeks 1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weeks 3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weeks 5+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tecfidera</strong>&lt;br&gt; (dimethyl fumarate)&lt;br&gt;tablet</td>
<td>Relapsing forms of MS</td>
<td><strong>Starting dose:</strong> 120 mg twice daily for 7 days <strong>Maintenance dose:</strong> 240 mg twice daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tysabri</strong>&lt;br&gt;(natalizumab)&lt;br&gt;intravenous infusion</td>
<td>RRMS Moderate to severe CD</td>
<td>300 mg infused intravenously over approximately 1 hr, given at 4-week (28-day) intervals&lt;sup&gt;a, c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RRMS- Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis; CD- Crohn’s disease  
a-in Crohn’s disease, discontinue in patients that have not experienced therapeutic benefit by 12 weeks of induction therapy, and in patients that cannot discontinue chronic concomitant steroids within six months of starting therapy.  
b-approved for patients with first clinical event suggestive of multiple sclerosis  
c-in adult patients with moderately to severely active disease who have had an inadequate response to, or are unable to tolerate, conventional CD therapies and inhibitors of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-a)

**POLICY**

**Prior Authorization Criteria for Approval - Through Preferred Agent**

**Initial Evaluation**  
The requested agent will be approved when ALL of the following are met:  
1. **ONE** of the following:  
   a. The patient is not currently being treated with a disease modifying agent (DMA) **OR**  
   b. The patient is currently being treated with a DMA AND the DMA will be discontinued before starting the requested agent.  
   **AND**
2. ONE of the following:
   a. There is documentation that the patient is currently being treated with the requested agent
      (paid claim within the past 90 days, or patient claim within the past 120 days and physician states the patient is currently taking the requested medication in the past 90 days)
      OR
   b. The prescribing physician states the patient is using the preferred agent AND is at risk if therapy is changed
      OR
   c. ALL of the following:
      1) The patient has an FDA labeled diagnosis for the requested agent
         AND
      2) The patient does not have any FDA labeled contraindications to therapy with the requested agent,
         AND
      3) If the agent is a nonpreferred agent and meets ONE of the following:
         a) The patient’s medication history indicates use of 2 preferred agents for MS
            OR
         b) The patient has a documented intolerance, FDA labeled contraindication, or hypersensitivity to at least 2 preferred agents (i.e. Betaseron, Copaxone, Rebif, or Tecfidera)
            AND
      4) If Gilenya, the request will be approved when the following additional criteria are met:
         The prescribing physician has performed an electrocardiogram within the past 6 months and has confirmed that the patient does not have ANY of the following prior to initiating treatment:
         a) Bradycardia (sitting heart rate <55 bpm)
         b) Congestive heart failure
         c) Sick sinus syndrome
         d) Ischemic cardiac disease
         e) Irregular heart beat
         f) Current neutropenia
         g) Current chronic or acute infection(s)
         AND
   3. ONE of the following:
      a. The prescribed dosage is within the program limit (FDA approved labeled dosage)
         OR
b. The quantity (dose) requested is greater than the maximum dose recommended in FDA approved labeling, and the prescriber has submitted documentation in support of therapy with a higher dose for the intended diagnosis

**Length of Approval:** 12 months

**Renewal Evaluation**
The requested agent will be renewed when ALL of the following are met:
1. The patient has been previously approved for the requested therapy through the PA process.
   AND
2. The patient is NOT currently being treated with an additional disease modifying agent (DMA)
   AND
3. The patient does not have any FDA labeled contraindications to therapy with the requested agent
   AND
4. ONE of the following:
   a. The prescribed dosage is within the program limit (FDA approved labeled dosage)
   OR
   b. The quantity (dose) requested is greater than the maximum dose recommended in FDA approved labeling, and the prescriber has submitted documentation in support of therapy with a higher dose for the intended diagnosis

**Length of approval:** 12 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FDA Labeled Contraindications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brand (generic)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aubagio</strong> (teriflunomide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gilenya</strong> (fingolimod)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Class Ia antiarrhythmics
- Norpace (disopyramide)
- Pronestyl (procainamide)
- quinidine

### Class III antiarrhythmics
- Cordarone, Pacerone (amiodarone)
- Betapace (sotalol)
- Tikosyn (dofetilide)
- Multaq (dronedarilone)
- Convert (ibutilide)

### Quantity Limits for Disease Modifying Agents (DMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand (generic)</th>
<th>Quantity Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aubagio® (teriflunomide)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 mg tablet</td>
<td>1 tablet daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 mg tablet</td>
<td>1 tablet daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avonex® (interferon β-1a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mcg vial</td>
<td>1 vial/week (1 package of 4 vials/28 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mcg/0.5 mL prefilled syringe</td>
<td>1 syringe/week (1 package of 4 syringes/28 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mcg/0.5 mL Autoinjector pen</td>
<td>1 syringe/week (1 package of 4 syringes/28 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betaseron® (interferon β-1b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3 mg vial + syringe with diluent</td>
<td>14 vial/syringe units (1 box)/28 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copaxone® (glatiramer)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 mg/mL syringe</td>
<td>1 syringe/day (1 carton of 30 syringes/30 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copaxone® (glatiramer)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 mg/mL syringe</td>
<td>12 syringes/28 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extavia® (interferon β-1b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3 mg vial + syringe with diluent</td>
<td>15 vial/syringe units (1 box)/30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilenya™ (fingolimod)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mg tablet</td>
<td>1 tablet/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rebif® (interferon β-1a)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 mcg/0.5 mL</td>
<td>3 syringes/week (1 carton 12 syringes/28 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 mcg/0.5 mL</td>
<td>3 syringes/week (1 carton 12 syringes/28 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titration pack:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6 x 8.8 mcg/0.2 mL + 6 x 22 mcg/0.5 mL)</td>
<td>1 kit/28 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tecfidera™ (dimethyl fumerate)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starter kit</td>
<td>1 kit / 180 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 mg capsules</td>
<td>14 capsules / 180 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 mg capsules</td>
<td>2 capsules daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RATIONALE

Injectable Disease Modifying Agents (DMAs) for Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

DMAs for the treatment of MS reduce the number and severity of relapses, reduce the number of new lesions appearing on magnetic resonance imaging, and may reduce long-term progression of MS.\(^8,9\) Guidelines from the United States and Europe recommend treatment for RRMS be initiated with either glatiramer or interferon beta (INF\(\beta\)). The INF\(\beta\) agents are considered appropriate for patients at high risk of developing clinically definite MS, or those who already have RRMS or secondary progressive MS and are experiencing relapses. There is a probable dose or frequency of dosing response curve associated with use of INF\(\beta\) agents. Interferon beta-1a (Avonex, Rebif) has been associated with less neutralizing antibody formation than interferon beta-1b (Betaseron, Extavia). The clinical effects of these neutralizing antibodies are uncertain. Their presence has been associated with a possible decrease in interferon efficacy. The route of administration of the INF\(\beta\) agents does not have apparent effects on efficacy but side effect profiles differ between routes of administration. Because glatiramer works by a different mechanism than interferons, the side effect profile is different from interferons and may make this agent an option for some patients unable to tolerate interferons.\(^9\) Glatiramer is considered an appropriate option for patients with RRMS or those experiencing a first clinical episode with MRI imaging consistent with MS. Natalizumab is recommended for patients with relapsing forms of MS who have had an inadequate response to, or are unable to tolerate other MS therapies.\(^8,9\)

Concurrent use of more than one injectable DMA has been studied in clinical trials. The combinations of INF\(\beta\) with natalizumab and glatiramer with natalizumab have been studied. Although a beneficial effect was seen (such as improved magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) parameters), there may be more adverse reactions associated with combination therapies. The study with a combination of INF\(\beta\) and natalizumab was halted due to reported cases of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML).\(^21\) The adverse effects seen with combination therapies are similar to those reported with the individual agents, but it is unclear if the risk for developing these adverse effects is higher in combination therapy. Some of the clinical effects of glatiramer may occur by entry of regulatory glatiramer-reactive cells into the central nervous system (CNS) across a disrupted blood-brain-barrier (BBB) and effects on CNS resident cells. It is possible that combining glatiramer with therapies that close the BBB like INF\(\beta\) and natalizumab may limit the effectiveness of glatiramer.\(^21\) The benefits of combination therapies and the safety concerns associated with concurrent therapy still need further investigation.

Oral DMAs for MS\(^{10,23}\)

Fingolimod, a sphingosine 1 phosphate (S1P) receptor modulator, is the first oral disease modifying therapy for RRMS. Fingolimod works by trapping lymphocytes (T-cells and B-cells) in the lymph nodes so that they cannot attack the central nervous system. Clinical studies have shown fingolimod to be effective in preventing MS relapses, and fingolimod was superior to Avonex in one comparative study. However, its place in therapy is undetermined. Fingolimod has not been studied in combination with (concurrently with) other DMAs. Higher doses (1.25 mg compared to 0.5 mg) of fingolimod were studied in clinical trials, but there was not a statistical difference in efficacy. More serious adverse events, including increased bradycardia, were reported with 1.25 mg.\(^5\) Dose-related first dose bradycardia and atrioventricular heart block has been reported. Patients should receive their first dose of fingolimod under medical supervision and be monitored for six hours post dose.\(^5\) Ophthalmic exams are recommended to detect
macular edema as a greater incidence of macular edema was seen in the fingolimod-treated group compared to the placebo group in clinical trials. Dose-dependent decrease of pulmonary function (forced expiratory volume within one second [FEV1]) was observed in clinical trials with fingolimod. It is unclear whether pulmonary function changes will continue to worsen over time with uninterrupted fingolimod dosing. Long term safety data is not available for fingolimod as the longest phase 3 trial to date was 2 years in duration. Contraindications to therapy include patients in the last 6 months who have experienced myocardial infarction, unstable angina, stroke, TIA, decompensated heart failure requiring hospitalization or Class III/IV heart failure. Patients with Mobitz Type II second or third degree atrioventricular block (AV) or sick sinus syndrome, unless the patient has a functioning pacemaker, those with a baseline QTc interval ≥ 500 ms and those receiving treatment with Class Ia (e.g. disopyramide, procainamide, quinidine) or Class III (e.g. amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilide) anti-arrhythmic drugs.

A National MS Society consensus statement recommends changing from one disease modifying therapy to another only for medically appropriate reasons (e.g., lack of efficacy, adverse effects, or if better treatments options become available). This consensus statement was written prior to the approval of the oral MS therapies.

The European Medicines Agency review of fingolimod recommends it as second line therapy based on evaluation of quality, safety, and efficacy for patients with high disease activity despite treatment with a beta-interferon or for patients with rapidly evolving severe relapsing remitting MS.

Teriflunomide is a pyrimidine synthesis inhibitor. The exact mechanism for its therapeutic effect in MS is unknown but thought to reduce the number of activated lymphocytes in the CNS. Clinical trial results showed a significant reduction in annualized relapse rates at both doses of teriflunomide compared to placebo. There was not an active comparator in the study but reductions in annual relapse rates were similar (30% to 50%) to the injectable disease modifying agents. Teriflunomide is contraindicated in severe hepatic impairment and pregnancy. There is a boxed warning for hepatotoxicity and teratogenicity. The most common adverse events include increased ALT, alopecia, diarrhea, influenza, nausea and paresthesia.

The therapeutic effects of dimethyl fumarate in MS is unknown but its metabolite has been shown to active the Nuclear factor (erythroid-derived 2)-like 2 (Nrf2) pathway which is involved in the cellular response to oxidative stress. Clinical trial results for Study 1 which was a placebo controlled study, showed a significant reduction in the proportion of relapsing remitting patients with relapses at 2 years. The proportion of patients relapsing were 27% (n=410) versus 46% (n=408) [p=<0.0001] for the dimethyl fumarate and placebo groups respectively, with a relative risk reduction of 49%. The annualized relapse rate was 0.172 for the treated group and 0.364 for placebo [p=<0.0001] with a relative risk reduction of 53%. Study 2 was also a placebo controlled study that included an open label active comparator with a primary endpoint of annualized relapse rate at 2 years. The results of this trial showed a statistically significant reduction in annualized relapse rates compared to placebo. The annualized relapse rate for dimethyl fumarate was 0.224 (n=359) and 0.401 (n=363) for placebo [p=<0.0001], with a relative risk reduction of 44%. The proportion of patients relapsing was similar to those in Study 1. The most common adverse events (≥10% and ≥2% placebo) include flushing, abdominal pain, diarrhea, and nausea.
CODING

The following codes for treatment and procedures applicable to this policy are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

HCPCS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J1595</td>
<td>Injection, glatiramer acetate, 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1826</td>
<td>interferon beta-1a, 30 mcg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1830</td>
<td>Injection interferon beta-1b, 0.25 mg (code may be used for Medicare when drug administered under the direct supervision of a physician, not for use when drug is self-administered)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no specific J codes for the remaining drugs listed in this policy.

REVIZIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03-13-2012</td>
<td>Policy added to the bcbsks.com web site. Policy was effective January 1, 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-01-2012</td>
<td>Revised Title From: &quot;Multiple Sclerosis Interferon Agents Step Therapy Program Summary&quot; To: &quot;Multiple Sclerosis Agents Prior Authorization (Through Preferred) Program Summary&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description section updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Policy section:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Expanded to the current policy language from:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Non-preferred Multiple Sclerosis Agents will be approved when BOTH of the following are met:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. ONE of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. The patient is not currently being treated with a disease modifying agent (DMA) (see description) for multiple sclerosis (MS) OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. The patient is currently being treated with a DMA for MS AND the DMA will be discontinued before starting the requested agent AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. ONE of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. The patient’s medication history indicates use of a preferred multiple sclerosis agent OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. There is documentation that the patient is currently using the requested nonpreferred multiple sclerosis agent OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. The prescribing physician states the patient is using the requested nonpreferred multiple sclerosis agent AND is at risk if therapy is changed OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. The patient has a documented intolerance, FDA labeled contraindication, or hypersensitivity to a preferred multiple sclerosis agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Length of approval: 12 months&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rationale section added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>References updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07-08-2013</td>
<td>Revised title from &quot;Multiple Sclerosis Agents Prior Authorization (Through referred) Program Summary&quot; to &quot;Multiple Sclerosis Agents (also addresses Tysabri's use in Crohn's disease)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Description section:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Description updated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contains Public Information
- Updated the Disease Modifying Agents (DMA) chart to remove the reference to "Target Drugs" in the title and added the drugs Aubagio® (teriflunomide) and Tecfidera (dimethyl fumarate).
- Updated the FDA Approved Indication and Dosage chart including adding the drugs Aubagio® (teriflunomide) and Tecfidera (dimethyl fumarate) to the chart.

**In Policy section:**
- Added "Through Preferred Agents" to the header.
- Under the Initial Evaluation portion, added "ALL of" to read "The requested agent will be approved when ALL of the following are met:"
- Revised 1.a and 1.b to the current language from, "The requested agent will be approved when the following are met:"
  1. ONE of the following:
     a. The patient is not currently being treated with a non additional disease modifying agent (DMA) for (MS) OR
     b. The patient is currently being treated with a non additional DMA for MS AND the DMA will be discontinued before starting the requested agent.
- Added 2.c.2) "The patient does not have any contraindications to therapy with the requested agent AND"
- Revised 2.c.3) and 2.c.3.a) to the current language from,
  3) The requested agent is a nonpreferred agent AND ONE of the following:
     a) The patient's medication history indicates use of a preferred agent for MS OR
- In 2.c.4) relocated the following contraindications for Gilenyto to a chart titled FDA Labeled Contraindications,
  d) Prolonged QT interval ≥ 500 ms
     i) Use of antineoplastic, immunosuppressive, Class Ia (e.g. disopyramide, procainamide, quinidine) or Class III (e.g. amiodarone, dronedarone, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide) antiarrhythmics or immune modulating therapies
     j) Mobitz Type II second or third-degree AV block without a functioning pacemaker
     k) ANY of the following in the last 6 months:
        i. Myocardial infarction
        ii. Unstable angina
        iii. Stroke
        iv. TIA
        v. Decompensated heart failure requiring hospitalization
- Added indications 5.a and 5.b,
  "AND"
  5) If Tysabri, the request will be approved for moderate to severe Crohn's Disease (CD) when ONE of the following additional criteria is met:
     a The patient's medication history includes use of a conventional CD therapy (aminosalicylates, metronidazole, ciprofloxacin, corticosteroids, methotrexate, or immunomodulators such as azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine) OR
     b the patient has a documented intolerance, FDA labeled contraindication, or hypersensitivity, to conventional CD therapy"
- Under the Renewal Evaluation added "ALL of" to read, "The requested agent will
be renewed when ALL of the following are met:

- In item 2 added "for the intended FDA labeled indication" to read, "The patient is NOT currently being treated with an additional disease modifying agent (DMA) for the intended FDA labeled indication."
- Added the following four charts: "FDA Labeled Contraindications", "Class Ia and Class II antiarrhythmics", Contraindicated as Concomitant Therapy", and "Quantity Limits"

Rationale section updated

Added Coding section

- Added HCPCS codes: J1595, J1826, J1830, J2323
- Added the statement: "There are no specific J codes for the remaining drugs listed in this policy."

References updated

01-01-2014 In Title section:

- Revised Title from: "Multiple Sclerosis Agents (also addresses Tysabri's use in Crohn's disease)" to: "Multiple Sclerosis Agents".
- Added the See also policy of "Tysabri (natalizumab)"

In Description section:

- Description section updated
- Updated Disease Modifying Agents (DMA) chart changing Tecfidera (dimethyl fumarate) from a non-preferred to a preferred agent.
- Removed Tysabri (natalizumab) from the chart as it is now addressed in a stand-alone policy.

In Policy section:

- In Item 2 a added look-back information
- In Initial Evaluation
  - In 1 a removed "for the requested indication (MS or CD)" to read, "The patient is not currently being treated with a disease modifying agent (DMA)"
  - In 1 b removed "for the requested indication" to read, "The patient is currently being treated with a DMA AND the DMA will be discontinued before starting the requested agent.
  - In 2 c 2) added "FDA labeled" to read, "The patient does not have any FDA labeled contraindications to therapy with the requested agent"
  - In 2 c 3) a) added "2" and removed "the requested FDA labeled indication (CD)" to read, "The patient’s medication history indicates use of 2 preferred agents for MS"
  - In 2 c 3) b) added "at least 2" to read, "The patient has a documented intolerance, FDA labeled contraindication, or hypersensitivity to at least 2 preferred agents (i.e. Betaseron, Copaxone, Rebif, or Tecfidera)"
  - Removed item 2 c 3) c) "If Gilenya, the patient’s medication history indicates the use of Tysabri"
  - In 2 c 4) added "performed an electrocardiogram within the past 6 months and has" to read, "The prescribing physician has performed an electrocardiogram within the past 6 months and has confirmed that the patient does not have ANY of the following prior to initiating treatment:"
  - Removed indications for Tysabri in 2 c:
  - "5) If Tysabri, the request will be approved for moderate to severe Crohn's Disease (CD) when ONE of the following additional criteria is met:

"
a) The patient’s medication history includes use of a conventional CD therapy (aminsalicylates, metronidazole, ciprofloxacin, corticosteroids, methotrexate, or immunomodulators such as azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine) OR
b) the patient has a documented intolerance, FDA labeled contraindication, or hypersensitivity, to conventional CD therapy"

In Renewal Evaluation
- In 2 removed "for the intended FDA labeled indication" to read, "The patient is NOT currently being treated with an additional disease modifying agent (DMA)"
- Added item 3 "The patient does not have any FDA labeled contraindications to therapy with the requested agent. AND"
- Updated the FDA Labeled Contraindications chart by removing Tysabri
- Removed the Contraindicated as Concomitant Therapy chart for Tysabri
- Updated the Quantity Limits chart

Rationale section updated

In Coding section:
- Removed HCPCS code: J2323

References updated


Administrative Update

In Description section:
- Updated the FDA Approved Indications and Dosage to include an updated dosage for Copaxone (glatiramer acetate) of 40 mg three times weekly.

In the Policy section:
- Removed the Contraindicated as Concomitant Therapy chart.
- In the Quantity Limits chart replaced "Target Drugs" with "Disease Modifying Agents (DMA)"
- Updated the Quantity Limits chart for Copaxone from 1 carton of 30-20 mg/mL syringes/30 days to 12-40 mg/mL syringes/28 days

References updated

REFERENCES


