



Effective Date: 04/01/2015
 Last P&T Approval/Version: 04/27/2022
 Next Review Due By: 04/2023
 Policy Number: C6919-A

Lemtrada (alemtuzumab)

PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Lemtrada (alemtuzumab)

COVERAGE POLICY

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any.

This Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide Molina Healthcare complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines

Documentation Requirements:

Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive

DIAGNOSIS:

relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include relapsing-remitting disease and active secondary progressive disease

REQUIRED MEDICAL INFORMATION:

This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. If a drug within this policy receives an updated FDA label within the last 180 days, medical necessity for the member will be reviewed using the updated FDA label information along with state and federal requirements, benefit being administered and formulary preferencing. Coverage will be determined on a case-by case basis until the criteria can be updated through Molina Healthcare, Inc. clinical governance. Additional information may be required on a case-by-case basis to allow for adequate review

A. REPLAPSING MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS:

1. Documentation of a definitive diagnosis of a relapsing form of multiple sclerosis (i.e., relapsing forms of MS are RRMS, SPMS with relapses, and PRMS)
AND
2. Documentation of ****inadequate response (trial of 3 months) to ONE of the following:**
 (a) ONE Interferon therapy (Avonex, Rebif, Extavia, Betaseron, Plegridy) OR (b) Glatiramer
 OR (c) Aubagio (teriflunomide) OR (d) Tecfidera (dimethyl fumerate)
 AND

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(b) ONE of the following: Tysabri (natalizumab) OR Ocrevus (ocrelizumab) OR Gilenya (fingolimod)

**Inadequate response is defined as meeting at least TWO (2) of the following three criteria during treatment: 1) Clinical relapses (at least two relapses within the past 12 months), 2) CNS lesions progression as measured by MRI, OR 3) Worsening disability (e.g., sustained worsening of EDSS score or neurological exam findings; worsening disability include, but not limited to, decreased mobility, decreased ability to perform activities of daily living due to disease progression, or EDSS > 3.5)

AND

3. Documentation of baseline thyroid function tests, complete blood cell count (CBC) with differential, serum creatinine levels, serum transaminases and total bilirubin, urinalysis with urine cell counts, urine protein to creatinine ratio, and screen for the presence of tuberculosis; skin exam (for melanoma) [APPENDIX]

AND

4. Prescriber agrees to monitor as indicated and submit the following for continuation of therapy: annual human papillomavirus screening and skin exams; tuberculosis screening; signs/symptoms of infection and progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) [APPENDIX]

AND

5. Prescriber attests to (or the clinical reviewer has found that) the member not having any FDA labeled contraindications that haven't been addressed by the prescriber within the documentation submitted for review [Contraindications to LEMTRADA (alemtuzumab) include: Known hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions to alemtuzumab or any of the excipients in LEMTRADA, Infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or Active infection]

CONTINUATION OF THERAPY:

A. REPLAPSING MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (SECOND COURSE OF THERAPY)

1. Documentation of disease response to therapy (stabilization or improvement)

AND

2. Documentation member has not experienced any of the following: Intolerable adverse effects or **drug toxicity, Persistent and uncorrectable problems with adherence to treatment (i.e., member was not compliant in taking the medication as scheduled), Poor response to treatment as evidenced by physical findings and/or clinical symptoms

**Unacceptable toxicity include the following: immune thrombocytopenia, glomerular nephropathies, thyroid disorders, autoimmune conditions, severe infusion reactions, ischemic or hemorrhagic strokes, malignancies, etc.

AND

3. Member has not received a dose of alemtuzumab within the past 12 months

AND

4. Documentation of follow-up labs (e.g., TSH levels, urine protein to creatinine ratio, etc.) and physical examinations (melanoma exam, malignancies, infection, TB etc.) as indicated by labeling [APPENDIX]

DURATION OF APPROVAL:

Initial authorization: 5 doses (given on 5 consecutive days). Continuation of therapy: 3 doses (given on 3 consecutive days) annually 12 months following the initial course

PRESCRIBER REQUIREMENTS:

Prescribed by or in consultation with a board-certified neurologist or specialist in multiple sclerosis. Submit consultation notes if prescribed in consultation.

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AGE RESTRICTIONS:

17 years of age and older

QUANTITY:

Initial authorization: FIVE 12-mg injections. Continuation of therapy: THREE 12-mg injections

PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION:

The recommendation is that infused medications in this policy will be for pharmacy or medical benefit coverage administered in a place of service that is a non-hospital facility-based location as per the Molina Health Care Site of Care program.

Note: Site of Care Utilization Management Policy applies for Lemtrada (alemtuzumab). For information on site of care, see

[Specialty Medication Administration Site of Care Coverage Criteria \(molinamarketplace.com\)](https://www.molinamarketplace.com)

DRUG INFORMATION

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

Intravenous

DRUG CLASS:

Multiple Sclerosis Agents - Monoclonal Antibodies

FDA-APPROVED USES:

Lemtrada (alemtuzumab) is indicated for the treatment of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include relapsing-remitting disease and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.

Because of its safety profile, the use of LEMTRADA should generally be reserved for patients who have had an inadequate response to two or more drugs indicated for the treatment of MS

Limitations of Use: LEMTRADA is not recommended for use in patients with clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) because of its safety profile

COMPENDIAL APPROVED OFF-LABELED USES:

None

APPENDIX

APPENDIX:

Monitoring/Labs:

CBC with differential prior to initiation then monthly until 48 months after last infusion; serum creatinine prior to initiation then monthly until 48 months after last infusion or at any time during therapy if clinically indicated; serum transaminases and total bilirubin prior to initiation then periodically until 48 months after the last infusion or at any time during therapy if clinically indicated; urinalysis with urine cell counts prior to initiation then monthly until 48 months after last infusion (urine dipstick results of $\geq 1+$ protein warrant assessment of urine protein to creatinine ratio); urine protein to creatinine ratio at baseline and then as clinically indicated (evaluate further for nephropathies if urine protein to creatinine ratio

>200 mg/g increase in serum creatinine $>30\%$, or unexplained hematuria); TSH at baseline and every 3 months until 48 months after last infusion or longer or at any time during therapy if clinically indicated. Observe for at least 2 hours after each infusion, longer if clinically indicated. Monitor for signs/symptoms of infection; annual human papillomavirus screening; tuberculosis screening; signs/symptoms of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy; baseline and annual skin exams(for melanoma).

BACKGROUND AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

BACKGROUND:

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a chronic autoimmune disease that degrades the protective myelin sheath that covers nerve cells in the central nervous system, specifically in the areas of the brain, spinal cord, and optic nerves. For most Americans, the risk of developing MS is approximately 0.1% but the risk is increased for individuals with a first-degree relative with MS. MS occurs at least two to three times more commonly in women than in men. Most patients are diagnosed between the ages of 20 to 50 years. Relapsing remitting MS (RRMS) is the most common type of MS affecting approximately 85% of the patients initially diagnosed with MS. Complications of MS include fatigue, loss of coordination, visual problems, cognitive and sexual dysfunction, depression, spasticity, and pain.

Clinically, MS presents with four relatively distinguishable patterns based on the course of disease. Of the four clinical subtypes of MS (primary progressive, progressive relapsing, RRMS and secondary progressive), RRMS is the most common and is characterized by acute relapses followed by partial or full recovery.

1. Relapsing–remitting MS: the most common form, affecting about 85% of MS patients. It is marked by flare-ups (relapses or exacerbations) of symptoms followed by periods of remission when symptoms improve or disappear.
2. Secondary progressive MS: may develop in some patients with relapsing–remitting disease. For many patients, treatment with disease-modifying agents helps delay such progression. The disease course continues to worsen with or without periods of remission or leveling off of symptom severity (plateaus).
3. Primary progressive MS affects approximately 10% of MS patients. Symptoms continue to worsen gradually from the beginning. There are no relapses or remissions, but there may be occasional plateaus. This form of MS is more resistant to the drugs typically used to treat the disease.
4. Progressive-relapsing MS: PRMS affects about 5% of patients. It is characterized by continuous neurologic decline from the time of diagnosis, accompanied by distinct attacks. It is progressive from the start, with intermittent flare-ups of worsening symptoms along the way. There are no periods of remission.

Lemtrada, a CD52-directed cytolytic monoclonal antibody, is indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS). Due to its safety profile, use of Lemtrada should generally be reserved for patients who have had an inadequate response to two or more medications indicated for the treatment of MS. The recommended dose of Lemtrada is 12 mg/day given by intravenous (IV) infusion for two treatment courses. The first treatment course is 12 mg/day IV on 5 consecutive days (60 mg total dose) and the second treatment course is 12 mg/day IV on 3 consecutive days (36 mg total dose) given 12 months after the first treatment course. Infuse Lemtrada over 4 hours and administer the agent in a setting that has equipment and personnel to appropriately manage anaphylaxis or serious infusion reactions. Observe patients for infusion reactions during and for at least 2 hours after each Lemtrada infusion. Patients should complete any needed immunizations at least 6 weeks prior to Lemtrada therapy initiation.

Black Box Warnings:

- Severe and potentially fatal autoimmune conditions (e.g., immune thrombocytopenia [or decreased platelet count], thyroid disorders, glomerular nephropathies [or inflammation of the kidneys]),
- Life-threatening infusion reactions, and
- Increased risk of certain cancers (thyroid cancer, skin cancer, lymphoma).

REMS (Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy): Lemtrada is only available through a restricted distribution program, the Lemtrada REMS to ensure that access to Lemtrada will only be available from certified prescribers, and patients will be enrolled in a REMS program to ensure that ongoing periodic monitoring will be maintained to detect potential problems.

Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

CONTRAINDICATIONS/EXCLUSIONS/DISCONTINUATION:

All other uses of Lemtrada (alemtuzumab) are considered experimental/investigational and therefore, will follow Molina's Off-Label policy. Contraindications/Exclusions to Lemtrada: Hypersensitivity to alemtuzumab or any of its components, HIV infection (due to prolonged reduction of CD4+ lymphocyte counts) or any other uncontrolled active infection, Live virus vaccine: Live viral vaccines should not be administered following a course of Lemtrada. Concurrent therapy with other disease-modifying multiple sclerosis agents, Post-transplant antibody induction therapy, any cancer indication, including, but not limited to B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

None

CODING/BILLING INFORMATION

Note: 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive. 2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement

HCPCS CODE	DESCRIPTION
J0202	Injection, alemtuzumab, 1 mg

AVAILABLE DOSAGE FORMS:

Lemtrada SOLN 12MG/1.2ML

REFERENCES

1. Lemtrada™ injection for intravenous use [prescribing information]. Cambridge, MA: Genzyme Corporation; January 2022.
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3. Coles AJ, Twyman CL, Arnold DL, et al, for the CARE-MS II Investigators. Alemtuzumab for patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis after disease-modifying therapy: a randomized controlled phase 3 study. *Lancet*. 2012;380:1829-1839.
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5. Clinical bulletin. Information for health professionals. Overview of multiple sclerosis. Rosalind Kalb and Nancy Reitman. © 2012 National Multiple Sclerosis Society.
6. A Consensus Paper by the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition. The use of disease-modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis: principles and current evidence. July 2014. Available at: [http://www.nationalmssociety.org/NationalMSSociety/media/MSNationalFiles/Brochures/DM_T_Consensus_MS_Coalition .pdf](http://www.nationalmssociety.org/NationalMSSociety/media/MSNationalFiles/Brochures/DM_T_Consensus_MS_Coalition.pdf)
7. McGraw CA, Lublin FD. Interferon beta and glatiramer acetate therapy. *Neurotherapeutics*.2013;10:2-18.
8. O'Connor PW, Oh J. Disease-modifying agents in multiple sclerosis. *Handb Clin Neurol*.2014;122:465-501
9. Rae-Grant, A, Day GS, Marrie RA, et al. Practice guideline recommendations summary: Disease-modifying therapies for adults with multiple sclerosis. Report of the Guideline

Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

Development, Dissemination, and Implementation Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. Neurology® 2018;90:777-788.

SUMMARY OF REVIEW/REVISIONS	DATE
REVISION- Notable revisions: Duration of Approval Billing/Coding Information	Q2 2022
Q2 2022 Established tracking in new format	Historical changes on file