



Nonprofit corporations and independent licensees  
of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association

Medical benefit drug policies are a source for BCBSM and BCN medical policy information only. These documents are not to be used to determine benefits or reimbursement. Please reference the appropriate certificate or contract for benefit information. This policy may be updated and therefore subject to change.

**Effective Date: 10/03/2024**

**Eculizumab Products**  
**Bkemv™** (eculizumab-aeeb)  
**Epysqli®** (eculizumab-aagh)  
**Soliris®** (eculizumab)

**HCPCS:** Bkemv: Q5139; Epysqli: Q5151; Soliris: J1300

**Policy:**

*Requests must be supported by submission of chart notes and patient specific documentation.*

- A. Coverage of the requested drug is provided when all the following are met:
- a. FDA approved age
  - b. Documented diagnosis of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)
    - i. Flow cytometric confirmation of PNH type III red cells
    - ii. Had at least 1 transfusion in 24 months preceding eculizumabOR
  - iii. Documented history of major adverse thrombotic vascular events from thromboembolism
- OR
- iv. Patient has high disease activity defined as a lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) level  $\geq 1.5$  times the upper limit of normal with one of the following symptoms:
  - 1. Weakness
  - 2. Fatigue
  - 3. Hemoglobinuria
  - 4. Abdominal pain
  - 5. Dyspnea
  - 6. Hemoglobin  $< 10$  g/dL
  - 7. A major vascular event
  - 8. Dysphagia
  - 9. Erectile dysfunction
- v. Trial and failure, contraindication, or intolerance to Empaveli™
- vi. Must not be used in combination with Ultomiris®, Empaveli™, or other medications to treat PNH
- c. For a diagnosis of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS)
  - i. Common causes of typical hemolytic uremic syndrome have been ruled out, including infectious causes of HUS and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)
  - ii. Must present with the following symptoms:
    - 1. Hemoglobin  $< 10$  g/dL

This policy and any information contained herein is the property of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan and its subsidiaries, is strictly confidential, and its use is intended for the P&T committee, its members and BCBSM employees for the purpose of coverage determinations.

2. Platelets < 150,000/mm<sup>3</sup>
  3. Documented evidence of hemolysis, such as, elevated lactate dehydrogenase levels, decreased haptoglobin level, or schistocytosis
  4. Increased serum creatinine OR currently undergoing dialysis
  - iii. Must not be used in combination with Ultomiris or other medications to treat aHUS
  - d. Diagnosis of refractory generalized myasthenia gravis (MG)
    - i. Documented diagnosis of refractory, anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive MG identified by:
      1. Lab record or chart notes identifying the patient is positive for anti-AChR antibodies AND
      2. One of the following confirmatory tests:
        - a) Positive edrophonium test
        - b) History of clinical response to oral cholinesterase inhibitors (for example: pyridostigmine)
        - c) Electrophysiological evidence of abnormal neuromuscular transmission by repetitive nerve stimulation (RNS) or single-fiber electromyography (SFEMG)
    - ii. Patients must NOT have a history of:
      1. Thymectomy within 12 months
      2. Current thymoma
      3. Other neoplasms of the thymus
    - iii. Must have class II – IV disease
    - iv. Previous treatment courses of at least 12 weeks with one of the following standards of care have been ineffective: methotrexate, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, mycophenolate mofetil, or tacrolimus unless all are contraindicated or not tolerated
    - v. Patient is currently receiving, and will continue to receive, a stable standard of care regimen
    - vi. Must not be using with other biologic therapies for myasthenia gravis or immunoglobulin therapy
  - e. Diagnosis of aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD)
    - i. FDA approved age
    - ii. Must not be used in combination with Uplizna™, Enspryng™, or other medications to treat neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD)
    - iii. Adequate trial and failure of an adequate trial of, contraindication, or intolerance to Uplizna, and Enspryng
  - f. Diagnosis of CHAPLE disease
    - i. Confirmed biallelic CD55 loss-of-function mutation
    - ii. Must not be used in combination with Veopoz™ or any other C5 complement inhibitor to treat CHAPLE disease
  - g. Coverage will be provided for biosimilar products for FDA labeled indications of the innovator product when criteria are met
  - h. Trial and failure, contraindication, OR intolerance to the preferred drugs as listed in BCBSM/BCN's utilization management medical drug list
- B. Quantity Limitations, Authorization Period and Renewal Criteria
- a. Quantity Limits: Align with FDA recommended dosing
  - b. Authorization Period: One year at a time
  - c. Renewal Criteria: Clinical documentation must be provided to confirm that current criteria are met and that the medication is providing clinical benefit

\*\*\*Note: Coverage and approval duration may differ for Medicare Part B members based on any applicable criteria outlined in Local Coverage Determinations (LCD) or National Coverage Determinations (NCD) as determined by Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). See the CMS website at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/>. Determination of coverage of Part B drugs is based on medically accepted indications which have supported citations included or approved for inclusion determined by CMS approved compendia.

## Background Information:

- Soliris is a complement inhibitor indicated for the treatment of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) to reduce hemolysis; atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS) to inhibit complement-mediated thrombotic microangiopathy; generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) in adult patients who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive; and neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) in adult patients who are anti-aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody positive. Soliris is not indicated for the treatment of patients with Shiga toxin E. coli related hemolytic uremic syndrome (STEC-HUS).
- Bkemv and Epysqli are biosimilars to Soliris and is indicated for the treatment of PNH to reduce hemolysis and aHUS to inhibit complement-mediated thrombotic microangiopathy. Bkemv is not indicated for the treatment of patients with STEC-HUS.
- Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
  - Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria is a rare acquired hematopoietic stem cell disorder in which red blood cells undergo cell lysis prematurely mediated by the alternative pathway of complement (APC). PNH arises due to a somatic mutation of a the PIGA gene whose protein product is a glycosyl transferase. Glycosyl transferase is part of the biosynthetic pathway that generates glycosyl phosphatidylinositol (GPI) that serves as an anchor for membrane bound proteins on hematopoietic lineage cells. The mutation in PIGA results in a lack of glycosyl transferase activity and near-complete or complete absence of expression of all proteins that are GPI-anchored including the complement inhibitory proteins CD55 and CD59. The deficiency of CD55 and CD59 cause the complement-mediated intravascular hemolysis characteristic of PNH.
  - Phenotypic mosaicism of the peripheral blood is a characteristic feature of PNH and is based on quantitative differences in complement sensitivity. Cell complement sensitivity is divided into 3 types. PNH type I cells are defined by having normal sensitivity to complement-mediated lysis. PNH type II cells are moderately complement sensitive or 2 - 4 times more sensitive than normal. Finally, PNH type III cells are markedly complement sensitive or 15 - 25 times more sensitive than normal. Complement sensitivity varies greatly from patient to patient depending on their unique phenotypic mosaicism. Erythrocyte phenotype is clinically relevant as patients with primarily type II cells have a relatively benign clinical course. In contrast, those who have more type III cells, which are completely deficient in CD55 and CD59, will have a more severe clinical course due to increased complement-mediated hemolysis. As Soliris is a complement inhibitor, it was studied only in patients with greater than 10% PNH type III cells on flow cytometry.
  - For patients with high disease activity, PNH complications increase significantly. High disease activity is defined as an elevated LDH greater than or equal to 1.5 times the upper limit of normal with constitutional symptoms of weakness, fatigue, hemoglobinuria, abdominal pain, dyspnea, hemoglobin less than 10 g/dL, dysphagia, and erectile dysfunction. Patients with an elevated LDH and at least one additional symptoms should begin treatment with Soliris.
  - Thrombotic complications are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in PNH. Acute thrombotic events require anticoagulation with heparin. If there is no contraindication, anticoagulation should continue indefinitely for a patient with PNH who has experienced a thromboembolic complication. Soliris has been

shown to reduce the risk of thromboembolic complications and therefore should be initiated if a patient has experienced a thrombotic vascular event. For patients being treated with Soliris and no history of thromboembolic complications, prophylactic anticoagulation may be unnecessary, although it is recommended that anticoagulation continue for those patients who experienced a thromboembolic event prior to initiating therapy with eculizumab.

- Soliris has been shown to decrease the number of blood transfusions required by patients and stabilize hemoglobin levels. It has been studied in patients receiving as few as 1 blood transfusion in 24 months.
- Eculizumab products have not been studied and there is no data to support use in combination with other medications used to treat PNH such as Ultomiris.
- Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome
  - Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome is an extremely rare disease characterized by hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, and acute kidney failure. Acute presentation may also include neurological findings, including seizures, gastrointestinal symptoms, and cardiovascular involvement, including hypertensive emergency and acute coronary events. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is the most common long-term complication and may result in the need for dialysis. The signs and symptoms of aHUS result from the formation of microthrombi in various small blood vessels of the body. These clots reduce or prevent proper blood flow to various organs especially the kidneys. Multiple factors, including certain genetic, environmental, and immunologic factors, all play a role in its development.
  - The nomenclature and terminology surrounding aHUS can be confusing. Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome is considered a form of thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA). TMA is broken down into two main forms, thrombotic thrombocytopenia purpura (TTP) and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).
    - TTP is group of syndromes in which patients usually present with thrombocytopenia and microangiopathic hemolytic anemia. Despite similarities in clinical features, the underlying mechanisms of aHUS and TTP differ, altering the manner in which patients respond to different therapies. TTP results from mutations in the gene encoding a disintegrin and metalloprotease with thrombospondin type 1 motif 13 or ADAMTS13. Patients who are severely ADAMTS13 deficient, defined as ADAMTS13 activity less than 10%, have a confirmed diagnosis of TTP and may not respond to complement-inhibitor therapy. There are no randomized, controlled trials that show complement inhibitors are safe or effective in the treatment of TTP and therefore, Soliris should not be prescribed.
    - HUS is also broken down into two main forms: aHUS and secondary HUS. Secondary HUS are caused by Shiga toxin E. coli, S. pneumoniae, malignancy, HIV infection, solid organ transplants, hematopoietic stem cell transplants, autoimmune disorders, and the use of certain drugs or medications. HUS caused by infectious bacteria typically presents with diarrhea and responds well to antibiotic therapy. There are no randomized, controlled trials that show complement inhibitors are safe or effective in the treatment of infectious HUS and Soliris should not be initiated in these patients. Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome typically results from complement abnormalities; however, it is a diagnosis of exclusion, meaning the diagnosis is made by excluding other primary thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA) syndromes, such as TTP or infectious HUS.
  - Most patients with aHUS present with the complete triad symptoms: hemoglobin less than 10 g/dL, platelets less than 150,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, and renal insufficiency with increased serum creatinine or the need for dialysis. The presence of schizocytes, undetectable haptoglobin, and high LDH levels confirm the microangiopathic

intravascular origin of hemolysis. Soliris should be initiated in patients with these symptoms and a lack of secondary or infectious causes.

- Eculizumab products have not been studied and there is no data to support use in combination with other medications used to treat aHUS such as Ultomiris.
- Myasthenia gravis
  - Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a rare autoimmune disease resulting from an immunologic attack of AChR, muscle-specific tyrosine kinase (MuSK), and/or other receptors found on the postsynaptic neuromuscular junction. It typically initially presents as asymmetric ptosis and diplopia and is known as ocular, or class I, MG of the eyelids and extraocular muscles. As weakness extends beyond the ocular muscles, the disease progresses into generalized MG with patients experiencing widespread fatigue and muscle weakness most commonly in the head, neck, and extremities. Depending on the severity of muscle weakness, at this point MG is classified as either class II for mild, class III for moderate, and class IV for severe presentation. Those with class V disease require intubation due to profound debilitating muscle weakness and fatigue and difficulty breathing, swallowing, speaking, and walking.
  - Soliris has only been studied and shown to be safe or effective in patients with anti-AChR antibodies. An immunologic assay to detect for the presence of anti-AChR antibodies is the first step towards a diagnosis of MG. Once it is determined a patient has anti-AChR antibodies, at least one other confirmatory test including a positive edrophonium test, history of response to oral cholinesterase inhibitors, repetitive nerve stimulation (RNS), or single-fiber electromyography (SFEMG) should be conducted.
  - The thymus plays an important role in the pathogenesis of MG. Studies have shown that muscle-like myoid cells in the thymic medulla expressing AChR could be driving the antibody mediated response seen in MG. The 2020 international consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis state thymectomy can be considered for patients with generalized MG without thymoma based on Class II evidence from a meta-analysis. Benefit from thymectomy is usually delayed and is often only identified several years post-surgery. Also, patients with thymomas, tumors originating from the epithelial cells of the thymus, may develop MG. Guidelines state the presence of thymoma is always a surgical indication, regardless of the severity of MG, followed by chemotherapy and radiation to treat the tumor as appropriate. Soliris has not been studied in patients who have undergone thymectomy within 12 months, those with thymoma, and those with other tumors of the thymus. There is no safety and efficacy data to support use of Soliris in these patient populations at this time.
  - Standard therapies recommended by the 2020 international consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis include acetylcholinesterase inhibitors, corticosteroids, immunosuppressants, IVIG, and PLEX.
    - Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors are used for temporary symptomatic relief of MG symptoms. Their use is limited as an adjunct therapy to immunotherapy in those with residual or refractory MG or for treatment of ocular and mild generalized disease in those who cannot receive immunosuppressants.
    - Corticosteroids are effective in ocular MG and in patients with general MG with unsatisfactory responses to acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. They produce improvement in up 80% of MG patients often beginning within 2 weeks. However, they are associated with significant dose-dependent adverse events and are typically started with an immunosuppressant and then tapered slowly.

- Azathioprine and mycophenolate mofetil are standard immunosuppressant therapies and act as steroid-sparing agents. Other options include cyclosporine, methotrexate, and tacrolimus. Onset of action is slow and may take up to 9 to 12 months. Guidelines recommend dose adjustments no more frequently than every 3 to 6 months. Once the patient experiences treatment effect, doses should be maintained for six months to two years of therapy and then tapered to the lowest effect dose.
- Cyclophosphamide is typically used after failure of standard therapy in severe MG. It has several serious potential side effects. Since there are effective agents with less toxicity cyclophosphamide is usually reserved for patients refractory to the other immunosuppressive therapies.
- PLEX and IVIG provide short-term symptomatic relief during exacerbations for surgical preparation or in patients with septicemia through downregulating autoantibodies and/or inducing antiidiopathic antibodies. IVIG has been shown to be effective in reducing the time of mechanical ventilation in myasthenic crisis, in management of severe generalized MG, to stabilize MG before surgery, and prior to high-dose corticosteroid therapy to minimize or prevent steroid-induced exacerbations. IVIG may be a maintenance treatment option for patients intolerant to or not responding to an adequate course of non-steroid immunosuppressive therapy. In contrast, the clinical effects of PLEX last only a few weeks unless concomitant immunosuppressants are given. Studies indicate that there is no long-term immunosuppressive effect of PLEX.
- There is good rationale for the use of rituximab in MG as the disease is B-cell mediated and rituximab targets CD20 on the B-cell membrane. A number of case reports and case series support the efficacy of rituximab in patients with refractory MG. In a prospective study of 22 patients with refractory MG treated with rituximab, the mean time to relapse was 17 months. Among 14 patients taking prednisone, the mean daily dose decreased from 25 mg at baseline to 7 mg after treatment with a mean follow-up of 29 months. In an observational study of 72 patients with new-onset or refractory generalized MG, those treated with low-dose rituximab had shorter time to remission, lower use of adjunctive treatments, and fewer adverse events than patients treated with conventional immunosuppressive therapy.
- Soliris should be considered in the treatment of severe, refractory, AChR antibody positive generalized MG. Until further data become available to allow comparisons of cost and efficacy with other treatments guidelines state, Soliris should be considered after trials of other immunotherapies have been unsuccessful in meeting treatment goals.
- Soliris has not been studied and there is no data to support use in combination with other medications used to treat MG, such as, Ultomiris, or that one medication is superior to the other.
- Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder
  - Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSD) are inflammatory disorders of the central nervous system characterized by severe, immune-mediated demyelination and axonal damage mainly of the optic nerves and spinal cord. NMOSD is thought to be primarily mediated by the humoral immune system and the autoantibody aquaporin-4 (AQP4) which is released by B-cells and plasma blasts. Serum anti-AQP4 levels have been shown to correlate with disease activity, decrease after immunosuppressive therapy, and remain low during remissions.
  - Soliris is indicated for the treatment of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder in adult patients who are anti-AQP4 antibody positive.

- Safety and efficacy were established in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of 143 patients with NMOSD who were anti-AQP4 antibody positive. The primary endpoint was the time to the first adjudicated on-trial relapse. The primary endpoint was significantly longer in Soliris-treated patients compared to placebo treated patients (relative risk reduction 94%; hazard ratio 0.058;  $p < 0.0001$ ). Soliris-treated patients also had reduced annualized rates of hospitalizations (0.04 for Soliris vs 0.31 for placebo), or corticosteroid administrations to treat acute relapses (0.07 for Soliris vs 0.42 for placebo), and of plasma exchange treatments (0.02 for Soliris vs 0.19 for placebo).
- Soliris has not been studied and there is no data to support use in combination with other medications used to treat NMOSD, such as Rituxan®, Enspryng, or Uplizna.
- No American treatment guidelines are available for neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders. The European Federation of Neurological Societies published guidelines for the diagnosis and management of neuromyelitis optica in 2010. Long-term treatment options should be initiated as soon as the diagnosis is made to prevent attacks and reduce the risk of permanent disability, but evidence from randomized-controlled trials for any particular medication is lacking. The guidelines recommend azathioprine plus prednisone or rituximab as first-line therapy to prevent attacks. If first-line treatment is ineffective or the patient develops steroid-dependence for clinical remission, alternative immunosuppressive therapies need to be considered. Second-line therapy includes cyclophosphamide, mitoxantrone, methotrexate, IVIG, mycophenolate mofetil, and intermittent plasma exchange. The guidelines have not been updated to include Uplizna, Soliris, or Enspryng.
- While a variety of immunosuppressive therapy are regarded as first-line therapy based on primarily observational or single-arm data, use has fallen out of favor due to lack of efficacy. The most widely prescribed treatments include azathioprine and mycophenolate mofetil. However, if given, they are often prescribed with low doses of corticosteroids to treat the relapse and the steroids are weaned slowly.
- Rituximab targets the CD20 antigen on B-cells and leads to profound B-cell depletion, principally over an antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity mechanism and decreases attack frequency and severity in patients with NMOSD. Most of the investigations revealed that Expanded Disability Status Score (EDSS) improved significantly in all patients with rituximab treatment after treatment with rituximab and relapse rates decreased by up to 88%. No new or enlarged lesions or pathological gadolinium enhancement was observed in serial brain and spinal cord MRIs, except for those observed concomitantly with clinical relapses and the median length of spinal cord lesions was significantly reduced after therapy. Paradoxical relapses may occur shortly after initiation of rituximab therapy so it is important to allow enough time for the rituximab to become effective. Complete suppression of CD19-positive B-lymphocytes takes one month.
- There are multiple options for the long-term treatment of NMOSD. There are no clinical trials comparing the efficacy of one therapy to another. Choice of therapy should be based on patient characteristics, side effect profiles, cost, and availability.
- CHAPLE disease
  - Complement hyperactivation, angiopathic thrombosis, and protein-losing enteropathy (CHAPLE) disease is an ultra-rare, potentially fatal, inherited autoimmune disorder. It is caused by a lack of CD55 protein and the inability to control complement activity. This leads to damaged blood and lymph vessels in the lower GI tract and a loss of protective immune proteins and blood cells. Patients experience abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, malabsorption, edema, delayed growth, recurrent lung infections, and blood clots.

- Diagnosis of CHAPLE disease is made based on a combination of factors. Patients will exhibit a clinical history of protein-losing enteropathy (PLE) symptoms, such as hypoalbuminemia and hypogammaglobulinemia. Genetic testing must be performed to confirm a biallelic CD55 loss-of-function mutation on the CD55 gene. Furthermore, patients with CHAPLE disease will have extensive lymphangiectasia upon histological assessment of intestinal biopsy samples or resections.
- Supportive care had been the mainstay and includes anticoagulation therapy, a low-fat medium-chain triglyceride-supplemented diet, supplementation of iron, fat-soluble vitamins, and minerals, use of immunoglobulin replacement therapy for recurrent infections, and albumin infusions. In recent years, Soliris, a C5 complement inhibitor, has been studied and used for CHAPLE disease. It is now considered the treatment of choice due to the results from a clinical trial of 3 patients with CHAPLE disease showing marked clinical improvement with resolution of gastrointestinal symptoms, overall well-being, growth, quality of life, and increases in albumin and total protein levels. In correlation with the clinical improvements, progress was observed in all laboratory outcome parameters including increases in albumin and total protein levels and up to an 80% reduction in membrane attack complex deposition on leukocytes (p-value < 0.001). The progress persisted over 18 months of treatment without any severe adverse events.
- Soliris has not been studied and there is no data to support use in combination with other medications used to treat CHAPLE disease, such as, Veopoz.

## References:

1. Soliris [prescribing information]. Boston, MA: Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; March 2024.
2. Bkmv [prescribing information]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen, Inc.; May 2024.
3. Epysqli [prescribing information]. Yeonsu-gu, Incheon, Korea: Samsung Bioepis Co., Ltd.; July 2024.
4. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. 2024 May 29. Available at: <https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/paroxysmal-nocturnal-hemoglobinuria/>. Accessed on: May 29, 2024.
5. Parker CJ. Update on the diagnosis and management of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program. 2016 Dec 2; 2016 (1): 208 - 16.
6. Hillmen P, Young NS, Schubert J, et al. The complement inhibitor eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. NEJM. 2006 Sep 21; 355 (12): 1233 - 43.
7. Schubert J, Hillmen P, Roth A, et al. Eculizumab, a terminal complement inhibitor, improves anemia in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. British J Hematology. 2008 Jun; 142 (2): 263 - 72.
8. Brodsky, RA. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Blood. 2014 Oct 30; 124 (18): 2804 - 11.
9. 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 – 7.
10. Sahin F, Akay OM, Ayer M, et al. Pesg PNH diagnosis, follow-up and treatment guidelines. Am J Blood Res. 2016; 6 (2): 19 – 27.
11. Borowitz MJ, Craig FE, DiGiuseppe JA, et al. Guidelines for the diagnosis and monitoring of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria and related disorders by flow cytometry. Cytometry Part B (Clinical Cytometry). 2010; 78B: 211 – 30.
12. Hill A, Hillmen P, Richards SJ, et al. Sustained response and long-term safety of eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Blood. 2005 Oct 1; 106 (7): 2559 - 65.
13. Hill A, Richards SJ, Rother RP, et al. Erythropoietin treatment during complement inhibition with eculizumab in a patient with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Haematologica. 2007 March; 92 (3 Suppl): ECR14.
14. Hill A, Rother RP, Hillmen P. Improvement in the symptoms of smooth muscle dystonia during eculizumab therapy in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Haematologica. 2005 Dec; 90 (12 Suppl): ECR40.
15. Hillmen P, Hall C, Marsh JC, et al. Effect of eculizumab on hemolysis and transfusion requirements in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. NEJM. 2004 Feb 5; 350 (6): 552 - 9.



16. Luzzatto L & Gianfaldoni G. Recent advances in biological and clinical aspects of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *International J Hematology*. 2006; 84: 104 - 12.
17. Hill A, Kelly RJ, & Hillmen P. Thrombosis in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood*. 2013; 121 (25): 4985 - 96.
18. Hillmen P, Muus P, Duhrsen U, et al. Effect of the complement inhibitor eculizumab on thromboembolism in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood*. 2007; 110 (12): 4123 - 28.
19. 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 (25): 6786 - 92.
20. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. 2024 May 29. Available at: <https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/atypical-hemolytic-uremic-syndrome/>. Accessed on May 29, 2024.
21. Kavanagh D & Goodship THJ. Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome, genetic basis, and clinical manifestations. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2011 Dec 10; 2011 (1): 15 – 20.
22. Loirat C & Frémeaux-Bacchi V. Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. *Orphanet Journal Rare Diseases*. 200; 6: 60 – 90.
23. Kaplan BS, Ruebner RL, Spinale JM, et al. Current treatment of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. *Intractable Rare Dis Res*. 2014 May; 3 (2): 34 – 45.
24. Ariceta G, Besbas N, Johnson S, et al. Guideline for the investigation and initial therapy of diarrhea-negative hemolytic uremic syndrome. *Pediatr Nephrol*. 2009; 24: 687 – 96.
25. Cofiell R, Kukreja A, Bedard K, et al. Eculizumab reduces complement activation, inflammation, endothelial damage, thrombosis, and renal injury markers in aHUS. *Blood*. 2015 May 21; 125 (21): 3253 - 62.
26. Tschumi S, Gugger M, Bucher BS, et al. Eculizumab in atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome: long-term clinical course and histological findings. *Pediatr Nephrol*. 2011 Nov; 26 (11): 2085 - 8.
27. Legendre CM, Licht C, Muus P, et al. Terminal complement inhibitor eculizumab in atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome. *NEJM*. 2013 Jun 6; 368 (23): 2169 - 81.
28. Taylor MC, Machin S, Wigmore SJ, et al. Clinical practice guidelines for the management of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome in the united kingdom. *British J of Haematology*. 2009 Oct 11; 148: 37 – 47.
29. Howard JF, Utsugisawa K, Benatar M, et al. Safety and efficacy of eculizumab in antiacetylcholine receptor antibody-positive refractory generalised myasthenia gravis (REGAIN): a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study. *The Lancet Neurology*. 2017 Dec; 16 (12): 976 - 86.
30. Sanders DB, Wolfe GI, Benatar M, et al. International consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis: executive summary. *Neurology*. 2016 Jul 26; 87 (4): 419 - 25.
31. Narayanaswami P, Sanders DB, Wolfe G, et al. International consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis: executive summary. *Neurology*. 2021 Jan 19; 96 (3): 114 – 22.
32. Skeie GO, Apostolski S, Evoli A, et al. Guidelines for treatment of autoimmune neuromuscular transmission disorders. *European J Neurol*. 2010 Jul; 17 (7): 893 - 902.
33. Pasnoor M, Dimachkie MM, Farmakidis C, et al. Diagnosis of myasthenia gravis. *Neurol Clinic*. 2018 May; 36 (2): 261 – 74.
34. Marx A, Pfister F, Schalke B, et al. The different roles of the thymus in the pathogenesis of the various myasthenia gravis subtypes. *Autoimmun Rev*. 2013; 12: 875 - 84.
35. Tandan R, Hehir MK, Waheed W, et al. Rituximab treatment of myasthenia gravis: a systematic review. *Muscle Nerve*. 2017; 56: 185 - 96.
36. Iorio R, Damato V, Alboini PE, et al. Efficacy and safety of rituximab for myasthenia gravis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Neurol*. 2015; 262: 1115 - 9.
37. Lu J, Zhong H, Jing S, et al. Low-dose rituximab every 6 months for the treatment of acetylcholine receptor-positive refractory generalized myasthenia gravis. *Muscle Nerve*. 2020; 61: 311 - 15.
38. Di Stefano V, Lupica A, Rispoli MG, et al. Rituximab in AChR subtype of myasthenia gravis: systematic review. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 2020; 91: 392 - 5.
39. Beecher G, Anderson D, Siddiqi ZA. Rituximab in refractory myasthenia gravis: extended prospective study results. *Muscle Nerve*. 2018; 58: 452 - 5.

40. Brauner S, Eriksson-Dufva A, Hietala MA, et al. Comparison between rituximab treatment for new-onset generalized myasthenia gravis and refractory generalized myasthenia gravis. *JAMA Neurol.* 2020; 77: 974 - 81.
41. Wilson R, Makuch M, Kienzler AK, et al. Condition-dependent generation of aquaporin-4 antibodies from circulating B cells in neuromyelitis optica. *Brain.* April 2018; 141(4): 1063–74.
42. Pittock SJ, Berthele A, Fujihara K, et al. Eculizumab in aquaporin-4 positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder. *NEJM.* 2019 May 3. Doi: 10.1056/NEJMoA1900866.
43. Sellner J, Boggild M, Clanet M, et al. EFNS guidelines on diagnosis and management of neuromyelitis optica. *EJN.* 2010; 17: 1019 – 32.
44. Sherman E and Han MH. Acute and chronic management of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder. *Curr Treat Options Neurol.* 2015; 17(11): 48 – 62.
45. Nikoo Z, Badihian S, Shaygannejad V, et al. Comparison of the efficacy of azathioprine and rituximab in neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder: a randomized clinical trial. *J Neuro.* 2017; 264: 2003 - 9.
46. Damato V, Evoli A, & Iorio R. Efficacy and safety of rituximab therapy in neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Neurol.* 2016; 73: 1342 - 8.
47. Etemadifar M, Salari M, Mirmosayyeb O, et al. Efficacy and safety of rituximab in neuromyelitis optica: review of evidence. *J Res Med Sci.* 2017; 22: 18.
48. IPD Analytics. Enspryng (satralizumab-mwge) New Drug Review. September 2020.
49. Pittock SJ, Berthele A, Fujihara K, et al. Eculizumab in aquaporin-4 positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder. *NEJM.* 2019 Aug 15; 381 (7): 614 - 25.
50. Noris M & Remuzzi G. Overview of complement activation and regulation. *Semin Nephro.* 2013 Nov; 33 (6): 479 – 92.
51. Ozen A, Comrie WA, Ardy RC, et al. CD55 deficiency, early-onset protein-losing enteropathy, and thrombosis. *NEJM.* 2017 July 6; 377: 52 – 61.
52. Kurolap A, Eshach-Adiv O, HersHKovitz T, et al. Loss of CD55 in eculizumab-responsive protein-losing enteropathy. 2017 July 6; 377: 87 – 9.
53. Kurolap A, Eshach-Adiv O, HersHKovitz T, et al. Eculizumab is safe and effective as a long-term treatment for protein-losing enteropathy due to CD55 deficiency. *J Ped Gastro & Nutrition.* 2019 March; 68 (3): 325 – 33.
54. IPD Analytics. Hematology: genetic disorders. 2023. Accessed on August 31, 2023.

Policy History		
#	Date	Change Description
2.9	Effective Date: 05/01/2025	UM medical management system update for MAPPO and BCNA for Epysqli
2.8	Effective Date: 02/03/2025	UM medical management system update for MAPPO and BCNA for Bkerv
2.7	Effective Date: 10/03/2024	Updated to include Epysqli
2.6	Effective Date: 08/08/2024	Updated to include Bkerv and a statement allowing use of Bkerv for all FDA approved indications of the innovator product. The name of the policy was changed from Soliris to the Eculizumab Products Policy  UM medical management system update for BCBS and BCN for Epysqli
2.5	Effective Date: 06/13/2024	UM medical management system update for BCBS and BCN for Bkerv
2.4	Effective Date: 06/06/2024	Updated to include a step on Empaveli for the PNH indication
2.3	Effective Date: 10/12/2023	Updated to include CHAPLE disease
2.2	Effective Date: 04/06/2023	Updated to remove the step through Rituxan for the NMOSD indication

This policy and any information contained herein is the property of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan and its subsidiaries, is strictly confidential, and its use is intended for the P&T committee, its members and BCBSM employees for the purpose of coverage determinations.

2.1	Effective Date: 06/09/2022	Updated to mirror criteria for myasthenia gravis to that of Ultomiris and Vyvgart and to remove prescriber requirements
2.0	Effective Date: 06/10/2021	Update to remove platelet requirement for PNH and the percentage of PNH type III cells required
1.9	Effective Date: 12/03/2020	Updated to add prescriber requirement for use in aHUS and added the requirement to rule out typical causes of hemolytic uremic syndrome. Removed the meningitis vaccine requirement. For the NMOSD indication added a statement to not allow use in combination with other NMOSD drugs, removed the EDSS requirement, and added a step on Rituxan, Uplizna, and Enspryng. Changed all quantity limits to reflect FDA recommended dosing and the renewal authorization period to 1 year at a time.
1.8	Effective Date: 12/05/2019	Updated criteria for aHUS
1.7	Effective Date: 08/15/2019	Updated to add new indication of NMOSD
1.6	Effective Date: 02/14/2019	Updated criteria for PNH
1.5	Effective Date: 05/03/2018	Added new FDA indication of refractory gMG
1.4	Effective Date: 11/09/2017	Addition of refractory gMG information
1.3	Effective Date: 07/05/2017	UM medical management system update for MAPPO and BCNA for Soliris
1.2	Effective Date: 05/04/2017	Annual Review of Medical Policy Medicare disclaimer added
1.1	Effective Date: 08/11/2016	Annual Review of Medical Policy
1.0	Effective Date: 11/08/2012	New Policy

*\* The prescribing information for a drug is subject to change. To ensure you are reading the most current information it is advised that you reference the most updated prescribing information by visiting the drug or manufacturer website or <http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/index.cfm>.*

# Blue Cross Blue Shield/Blue Care Network of Michigan

## Medication Authorization Request Form



This form is to be used by participating physicians to obtain coverage for **drugs covered under the medical benefit**. For commercial members only, please complete this form and submit via fax to 1-877-325-5979. If you have any questions regarding this process, please contact BCBSM Provider Relations and Servicing or the Medical Drug Helpdesk at 1-800-437-3803 for assistance.

Nonprofit corporations and independent licensees of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association

PATIENT INFORMATION	PHYSICIAN INFORMATION
Name	Name
ID Number	Specialty
D.O.B. <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Address
Diagnosis	City /State/Zip
Drug Name	Phone/Fax: P: (       )       - F: (       )       -
Dose and Quantity	NPI
Directions	Contact Person
Date of Service(s)	Contact Person Phone / Ext.

### STEP 1: DISEASE STATE INFORMATION

- Is this request for: ☐ Initiation ☐ Continuation Date patient started therapy: \_\_\_\_\_
- Administered by patient or a medical professional? ☐ patient (self) ☐ health care professional (physician, nurse, etc.)
- Site of administration? ☐ Provider office/Home infusion ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Hospital outpatient facility (go to #4) Reason for Hospital Outpatient administration: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Hospital inpatient facility for Car-T therapy only (for example: Kymriah, Yescarta, or Tecartus) (go to #5)
- Please specify location of administration if hospital outpatient infusion: \_\_\_\_\_
- Please specify location of administration if hospital inpatient infusion: \_\_\_\_\_
- Please provide the NPI number for the place of administration: \_\_\_\_\_
- Initiation AND Continuation of therapy:**
  - What is the patient's diagnosis? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What other medication has the patient received for their condition? Please list \_\_\_\_\_  
    - Please describe the response to previous therapies: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Will the patient be receiving any other treatment for the listed condition while on this medication? Please list: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Please list any labs values important for diagnosing or monitoring this patient's condition: \_\_\_\_\_
- Continuation of therapy:**
  - Has the patient progressed while on this medication? ☐ yes ☐ no
  - How has the patient's condition changed while on this medication?
 

☐ Improved: Please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
 ☐ Stable: please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
 ☐ Worsened; Please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
 ☐ Other; Please describe: \_\_\_\_\_

Chart notes are required for the processing of all requests. Please add any other supporting medical information necessary for our review (required)

**Coverage will not be provided if the prescribing physician's signature and date are not reflected on this document.**

☐ Request for expedited review: I certify that applying the standard review time frame may seriously jeopardize the life or health of the member or the member's ability to regain maximum function

Physician's Name	Physician Signature	Date
<b>Step 2:</b> Checklist	<input type="checkbox"/> Form Completely Filled Out <input type="checkbox"/> Provide chart notes	<input type="checkbox"/> Attach test results
<b>Step 3:</b> Submit	<b>By Fax: BCBSM Specialty Pharmacy Mailbox</b> <b>1-877-325-5979</b>	<b>By Mail: BCBSM Specialty Pharmacy Program</b> <b>P.O. Box 312320, Detroit, MI 48231-2320</b>

**Confidentiality notice:** This transmission contains confidential information belonging to the sender that is legally privileged. This information is intended only for use of the individual or entity named above. The authorized recipient of this information is prohibited from disclosing this information to any other party. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution or action taken in reliance on the contents of this document is strictly prohibited. If you have received this in error, please notify the sender to arrange for the return of this document.

7/26/2018, 9/18/2018; 1/31/2020; 3/17/2020; 8/9/2021