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RETIRED

Effective date: 11/01/2018

Medication Use Policy

Yondelis® (trabectedin)

FDA approval: 10/23/2015

HPCS: J9352

Benefit: Medical

Policy/Criteria:

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

- A. Coverage of the requested drug is provided when all the below criteria are met:
 - a. Prescriber by an oncologist
 - b. Diagnosis of unresectable or metastatic liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma
 - c. Trial and failure of anthracycline-containing regimen
- B. Quantity Limitations, Authorization Period and Renewal Criteria
 - a. Quantity Limit: 1.5 mg/m² every 3 weeks
 - b. Initial Authorization Period: 6 months
 - c. Renewal Criteria:
 - 1. Treatment continued until unacceptable toxicity or disease progression occurs
 - 2. Renewal Authorization Period: 1 year
- C. Yondelis is considered investigational when used for all other conditions, including but not limited to:
 - a. Ovarian cancer
 - b. Endometrial cancer
 - c. Prostate cancer
 - d. Breast cancer
 - e. Mesothelioma
 - f. Meningioma

***Note: Coverage 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

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(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.

Therapeutic considerations:

A. FDA approved indication / Diagnosis:

For the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma who received a prior anthracycline-containing regimen.

**Please refer to most recent prescribing information.*

B. Background Information

- a. Yondelis is an alkylating drug that binds guanine residues in the minor groove of DNA, forming adducts and resulting in a bending of the DNA helix towards the major groove. Adduct formation triggers a cascade of events that can affect the subsequent activity of DNA binding proteins, including some transcription factors, and DNA repair pathways, resulting in perturbation of the cell cycle and eventual cell death.
- b. Specific soft tissue sarcomas (STS) is a disease in which cancer cells form in the soft tissues of the body, including the muscles, tendons, fat, blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerves and tissues around joints. Liposarcoma and leiomyosarcoma are specific types of STS that occur in fat cells (liposarcoma) or smooth muscle cells (leiomyosarcoma). STS can form almost anywhere in the body, but is most common in the head, neck, arms, legs, trunk and abdomen. In 2014, an estimated 12,000 cases of STS were diagnosed in the United States.
- c. Surgery is the primary treatment for most patients with STS, often augmented with chemotherapy or radiation. For advanced, metastatic, or unresectable tumors, chemotherapy with single agents (dacarbazine, doxorubicin, epirubicin, or ifosfamide) or anthracycline-based combination regimens have been widely used. Choice of therapy is based on the subtype of STS.
- d. Pazopanib (Votrient®), a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, is another branded medication approved for use in advanced STS, but is not for use in lipogenic sarcomas, such as LPS.
- e. Guidelines: The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines have been updated to include recommendations regarding Yondelis as a single agent for soft tissue sarcoma subtypes with non-specific histologies and rhabdomyosarcoma. Yondelis is recommended only for palliative therapy. Therapies may include surgical resection, radiation therapy, and for patients with advanced, unresectable, or metastatic disease, chemotherapy with single agents (dacarbazine, doxorubicin, epirubicin, or ifosfamide) or anthracycline-based combination regimens (doxorubicin or epirubicin with ifosfamide and/or dacarbazine). Other chemotherapeutic agents such as gemcitabine, docetaxel, vinorelbine, Doxil® (doxorubicin liposome injection), and temozolomide have also been studied in clinical trials.

C. Efficacy:

**Please refer to most recent prescribing information.*

D. Medication Safety Considerations

Boxed Warning: No

**Please refer to most recent prescribing information.*

E. Dosing and administration

- a. Dosing:
 - i. 5 mg/m² body surface area as a 24-hour intravenous infusion, every 3 weeks through a central venous line

**Please refer to most recent prescribing information.*

F. How supplied

- a. 1 mg sterile lyophilized powder in a single-dose vial

References:

1. Yondelis[®] injection, for intravenous use [prescribing information]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Products, LP; May 2017.
2. The Liddy Shriver Sarcoma Initiative. What is Liposarcoma? Available at: <http://sarcomahelp.org/liposarcoma.html>. Accessed: January 2016.
3. University of Rochester Medical Center. Liposarcoma. Available at: <http://www.urmc.rochester.edu/encyclopedia/content.aspx?ContentTypeID=134&ContentID=221>. Accessed: January 2016.
4. Demetri GD, von Mehren M, Jones RL, et al. Efficacy and safety of trabectedin or dacarbazine for metastatic liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma after failure of conventional chemotherapy: results of a phase III randomized multicenter clinical trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015 Sep 14. [Epub ahead of print].
5. Demetri GD, Chawla SP, von Mehren M, et al. Efficacy and safety of trabectedin in patients with advanced or metastatic liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma after failure of prior anthracyclines and ifosfamide: results of a randomized phase II study of two different schedules. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27:4188-4196.
6. PR Newswire. Janssen submits new drug application for Yondelis[®] (trabectedin) to U.S. FDA for the treatment of patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma. November 24, 2014. Available at: <http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/janssen-submits-new-drug-application-for-yondelis-trabectedin-to-us-fda-for-the-treatment-of-patients-with-advanced-soft-tissue-sarcoma-300000530.html>. Accessed on January 22, 2016.
7. The NCCN Soft Tissue Sarcoma Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (Version 1.2015). 2015 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. Available at: <http://www.nccn.org>. Accessed on January 07, 2016.
8. Blay, JY, Leahy, MG, Nguyen, BB, et al. Randomised phase III trial of trabectedin versus doxorubicin-based chemotherapy as first-line therapy in translocation-related sarcomas. *Eur J Cancer*. 2014 Apr;50(6):1137-47. PMID: 24512981

Policy History Benefit: Medical HCPCS: J3490/3590		
#	Date	Change Description
1.0	Effective Date: 05/05/2016	New policy
1.1	Effective Date: 05/04/2017	Annual Review of policy
1.2	Effective Date: 05/03/2018	Annual Review of Medical Policy
1.3	Effective Date: 11/01/2018	Retirement of policy – drug to be added to the Medical Drug Oncology Class policy

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** 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>*