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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: 12/12/2024

Oxlumo® (lumasiran)

HCPCS: J0224

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. Diagnosis of primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) confirmed by genetic testing of the AGXT mutation
 - b. Patient is not on peritoneal dialysis (PD)
 - c. Patient does not have a history of kidney or liver transplant
 - d. Trial and failure to at least 3 months, contraindication, OR intolerance to a course of high-dose vitamin B-6 therapy.
 - e. Will not be used in combination with Rivfloza
 - f. 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:

- Primary hyperoxaluria (PH) is an ultra-rare genetic disease characterized by recurrent kidney and bladder stones. There are three types of PH that differ in their severity and underlying genetic mutation: PH1, PH2, and PH3. PH1 is the most common form of PH, accounting for around 80% of total cases and affecting approximately 3,000 to 5,000 patients in the US. PH1 patients have a mutation of the AGXT gene, which results in decreased or absent hepatic enzyme alanine-glyoxylate aminotransferase (AGT). AGT converts glyoxylate to glycine, causing an increase in glyoxylate and oxalate. The excess production of oxalate by the liver results in the deposition of calcium oxalate crystals in the kidneys and urinary tract and can lead to the formation of painful and recurrent kidney stones, nephrocalcinosis, progression to kidney failure, and systemic organ dysfunction. PH1 can be suspected in patients with increased urinary oxalate excretion, indicated by levels $>1 \text{ mmol}/1.73 \text{ m}^2$ per day. Genetic testing for a mutation in the AGXT gene confirms the PH1 diagnosis.
- Prior to the approval of Oxlumo, high-dose vitamin B-6 (pyridoxine), a cofactor for the AGT enzyme, was the only treatment proven to target the underlying pathophysiology of PH1. In 30-50% of PH1 patients, vitamin B-6 reduces oxalate levels and prevents accumulation in the kidneys. Responsiveness to vitamin B-6 is defined as a $>30\%$ decrease in urinary oxalate excretion after a minimum trial period of 3-6 months at the maximum tolerated dose. Experts recommend a starting dose of 5 mg/kg/day, with a maximum daily dose of 20 mg/kg. 56% of patients in the clinical trials for Oxlumo received concomitant vitamin B-6. Sensory neurotoxicity is a rare, dose-limiting side effect of vitamin B-6.
- Hyperhydration is a common supportive measure for management of PH1. Increasing fluid intake to 3 L/m² body surface area (BSA) per day can create higher urinary output, which decreases tubular fluid oxalate concentration and intratubular deposition, thereby preventing oxalate accumulation in the kidney. Experts recommend this approach of increasing fluid intake to help manage PH1. Pediatric patients may require a gastrostomy tube to meet the high daily fluid requirement.
- Oxlumo is the first FDA-approved medication indicated for the treatment of PH1 to lower urinary and plasma oxalate levels in pediatric and adult patients. Oxlumo is an RNA interference therapy that reduces levels of the glycolate oxidase (GO) enzyme by targeting mRNA in the hepatocytes. Decreased GO enzyme levels reduce the amount of available glyoxylate, which is the substrate for oxalate production. The GO enzyme is upstream from the deficient AGT enzyme that causes PH1; therefore, the mechanism of action of Oxlumo is independent of the underlying AGXT gene mutation.
- The approval of Oxlumo was based on three studies in patients with PH1: a randomized control trial in pediatric patients ages 6 years and older with PH1 (ILLUMINATE-A), a single-arm clinical trial in pediatric patients less than 6 years of age with PH1 (ILLUMINATE-B), and a single-arm clinical trial in pediatric and adult patients with PH1 with advanced chronic kidney disease, including those on hemodialysis (ILLUMINATE-C). Of note, the ILLUMINATE-A and ILLUMINATE-B trials excluded patients with systemic oxalosis, eGFR $<30\text{-}45 \text{ mL}/\text{min}$, undergoing dialysis, or a history of kidney and liver transplants. ILLUMINATE-C did not exclude patients with eGFR $<30 \text{ mL}/\text{min}$ or those undergoing hemodialysis, and trial results support the efficacy of Oxlumo in PH1 patients with advanced renal disease. Of note, patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis and those with history of kidney or liver transplants were excluded from ILLUMINATE-C.
 - The first trial, ILLUMINATE-A, was a placebo-controlled, double blind randomized controlled trial including patients 6 to 61 years old. 26 patients received Oxlumo and 13 received placebo. The primary endpoint was percent reduction from baseline in 24-hour urinary oxalate excretion (corrected for BSA) in months 3 to 6 of the trial. The least squares mean percent change was -65% (95% CI: $-71, -59$) in the Oxlumo group and -12% (95% CI: $-20, -4$) in the placebo group. By 6 months, 52% of patients receiving Oxlumo achieved normal 24-hour urinary oxalate, compared to 0% of patients receiving placebo.

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- The second trial, ILLUMINATE-B, was a single-arm study. 16 patients younger than six years of age received Oxlumo. Using another measure of oxalate in the urine, the study showed, on average, a 71% (95% CI: 65, 77) decrease in urinary oxalate by the sixth month of the study.
- The third trial, ILLUMINATE-C, was a single-arm study that assessed the efficacy of Oxlumo in patients with PH1 with advanced renal disease (eGFR <30mL/min or those receiving hemodialysis). 21 patients aged 0 months and older (range: 0-59 years) received Oxlumo. Using the measure of oxalate in the plasma, the study showed on average a 33% (95% CI: -15, 82) and 42% (95% CI: 34, 51) reduction in plasma oxalate at month 6 compared to baseline, respectively, for patients not receiving hemodialysis at enrollment (Cohort A, N=6) and for patients receiving hemodialysis at enrollment (Cohort B, N=15). Additionally, at 6 months, no patients demonstrated worsening of nephrocalcinosis grade, 2 patients demonstrated no change in nephrocalcinosis grade, and 5 patients demonstrated improvement in nephrocalcinosis grade compared to baseline.
- Rivfloza™ is the 2nd FDA approved medication for the treatment of PH1. Rivfloza is a small interfering ribonucleic acid (siRNA) that inhibits the production of the hepatic lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) enzyme – an enzyme that is involved in the conversion of glyoxylate to oxalate. Rivfloza is approved to lower urinary oxalate levels in children 9 years of age and older and adults with PH1 and relatively preserved kidney function, e.g., eGFR ≥ 30 ml/min/1.73 m². In addition, Rivfloza is approved for both self-administration and healthcare provider administration.
- Clinical trials showed that Oxlumo and Rivfloza can effectively treat the underlying pathophysiology of oxalate overproduction. Data to show that Oxlumo or Rivfloza delays or precludes the need for liver and/or kidney transplantation is forthcoming and will impact these therapies prospective value.
 - Systemic oxalosis is defined as the spread of oxalate to organs outside of the kidneys, such as the joints, skin, bones, and heart. This can lead to organ dysfunction and death. The ILLUMINATE-C trial established the efficacy of Oxlumo in patients with advanced PH1, including those with systemic oxalosis and those undergoing hemodialysis. One registry study found that around 40% of patients present with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) at the time of PH1 diagnosis, representing a significant proportion of the PH1 patient population.
 - In patients with PH1, aggressive hemodialysis is indicated once plasma oxalate levels exceed 30 mmol/L to prevent systemic oxalosis. Patients with PH1 and advanced renal disease carry a higher risk for systemic oxalosis, as renal excretion of oxalate is greatly reduced as eGFR declines, leading to an increase in plasma oxalate levels. Peritoneal dialysis alone does not achieve sufficient oxalate clearance; however, peritoneal dialysis in combination with hemodialysis may be necessary for those who do not respond to hemodialysis alone. Patients receiving peritoneal dialysis either alone or in combination with hemodialysis were excluded from ILLUMINATE-C.
 - Dialysis is often used as a bridge to future liver and/or kidney transplantation in patients with PH1. Patients with a history of liver and/or kidney transplantation were excluded from all Oxlumo and Rivfloza trials, as removal of the patient's native liver is considered curative by removing the source of oxalate overproduction. Subsequent kidney transplantation or simultaneous liver-kidney transplantation may be required for those with ESRD. The role of transplantation in the setting of PH1 may change in the future with the introduction of small-interfering RNA therapies such as Oxlumo. However, additional long-term data is needed to understand whether Oxlumo can delay or eliminate the need for liver and/or kidney transplantation in patients with PH1.
- No studies have been done using Oxlumo and Rivfloza in combination. Patients were excluded from the Rivfloza PHYOX2 clinical trial if they had use of an RNAi drug within the last 6 months.

References:

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Policy History												
#	Date	Change Description										
1.8	Effective Date: 12/12/2024	Annual review completed, no changes to criteria										
1.7	Effective Date: 12/14/2023	Updated to remove prescriber requirements and add criteria to not allow for use of Oxlumio in combination with Rivfloza										
1.6	Effective Date: 06/08/2023	Hyperhydration criterion removed for patients based on ILLUMINATE-C study results										
1.5	Effective Date: 12/01/2022	Criteria updated to reflect Oxlumio's expanded indication to lower plasma oxalate levels in patients with advanced renal disease: Removed criteria requiring eGFR >30 Revised criteria to exclude only those receiving peritoneal dialysis based on exclusion criteria in ILLUMINATE-C Removed criteria requiring no clinical evidence of systemic oxalosis										
1.4	Effective Date: 02/10/2022	Annual review of criteria was performed, no changes were made										
1.3	Effective Date: 6/22/2021	UM medical management system update for MAPPO and BCNA <table border="1" data-bbox="483 745 1365 955"> <thead> <tr> <th>Line of Business</th> <th>PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCBS</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCN</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAPPO</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCNA</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)	BCBS	Yes	BCN	Yes	MAPPO	Yes	BCNA	Yes
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1.2	Effective Date: 03/01/2021	UM medical management system update for BCBSM <table border="1" data-bbox="483 1035 1365 1245"> <thead> <tr> <th>Line of Business</th> <th>PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCBS</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCN</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAPPO</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCNA</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)	BCBS	Yes	BCN	Yes	MAPPO	No	BCNA	No
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1.1	Effective Date: 02/05/2021	UM medical management system update for BCN <table border="1" data-bbox="483 1325 1365 1535"> <thead> <tr> <th>Line of Business</th> <th>PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCBS</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCN</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAPPO</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCNA</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)	BCBS	No	BCN	Yes	MAPPO	No	BCNA	No
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MAPPO	No											
BCNA	No											
1.0	Effective Date: 02/04/2021	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>.

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Blue Cross Blue Shield/Blue Care Network of Michigan Medication Authorization Request Form

**Oxlumo™ (lumasiran)
HCPCS CODE: J0224**



This form is to be used by participating physicians to obtain coverage for Oxlumo™. 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.

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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 <input type="checkbox"/> Oxlumo®		Phone/Fax: P: () - F: () -	
Dose and Quantity Weight (kg)		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:** _____
- Site of administration? Provider office/Home infusion Other: _____
 Hospital outpatient facility (go to #3) **Reason for Hospital Outpatient administration:** _____
- Please specify location of administration if hospital outpatient infusion: _____
- Please provide the NPI number for the place of administration: _____
- Initiation AND Continuation of therapy:**
 - What is the patient's diagnosis?
 Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1
 Other, list diagnosis: _____
 - How has the patient been diagnosed with primary hyperoxaluria type 1? **(Please attach any tests confirming diagnosis)**
 Genetic testing of the AGXT mutation
 Other: _____
 - What is the patient's urinary oxalate level before treatment? _____ Date: _____
 - What is the patient's plasma oxalate level before treatment? _____ Date: _____
 - Is the patient currently on peritoneal dialysis (PD)? Yes No
 - Does the patient have a history of kidney transplant? Yes No
 - Does the patient have a history of liver transplant? Yes No
 - Has the patient attempted to increase fluid intake to 3 L/m² BSA per day? Yes No
 - Has the patient experienced treatment failure to at least a 3-month trial with high-dose vitamin B-6 therapy?
 Yes, Please specify the dose: _____ No
- Continuation of therapy: Oxlumo start date:** _____
 - Has the patient had a reduction in urinary or plasma oxalate levels compared to baseline?
 Yes No Comment _____
 - What is the patient's urinary oxalate level after treatment? _____ Date: _____
 - What is the patient's plasma oxalate level after treatment? _____ Date: _____
- Please add any other supporting medical information necessary for our review**

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
Step 2: Checklist	<input type="checkbox"/> Form Completely Filled Out <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Chart Notes	<input type="checkbox"/> List of medications patient tried and failed <input type="checkbox"/> Attach Diagnostic Tests and Labs
Step 3: Submit	By Fax: BCBSM Specialty Pharmacy Mailbox 1-877-325-5979	By Mail: BCBSM Specialty Pharmacy Program P.O. Box 312320, Detroit, MI 48231-2320

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