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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.

P&T Date: 04/10/2025

Lamzede® (velmanase alfa-tycv)

HCPCS: J0217

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 indication
 - b. FDA approved age
 - c. Prescribed by or in consultation with a geneticist or metabolic specialist
 - d. Confirmation of diagnosis by biochemical assay showing decreased alpha-mannosidase activity in white blood cells or skin fibroblasts less than 10% of normal AND genotyping revealing two pathogenic mutations of the MAN2B1 gene
 - e. Must not have a history of hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT)
 - 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:

- Alpha-mannosidosis is an ultra-rare genetic lysosomal storage disorder that begins in childhood and progresses
 through adulthood. It is caused by a mutation on the MAN2B1 gene resulting in a deficiency of alpha-mannosidase
 and the body not being able to breakdown α-mannosyl rich N-linked oligosaccharides. The prevalence is estimated
 to be 1 in every 500,000 people in the general population.
- The symptoms, progression and severity of alpha-mannosidosis vary widely from one person to another, including between siblings who share the same mutation. Alpha-mannosidosis represents a spectrum or continuum of disease and is highly individualized. The disorder is generally broken down into three separate subtypes: mild (type 1), moderate (type 2), and severe (type 3).
 - The mild form may not be evident until the teen years and progresses slowly. Symptoms typically include muscle weakness and skeletal abnormalities are usually not present. A person with type 1 may have normal cognitive and physical development, however, even this later-onset form may be accompanied by mild to moderate intellectual disability. In some cases, the clinical progression of the disease appears to slow down or stop as the affected individual grows beyond school age.
 - In the moderate form of the disorder, signs of skeletal abnormalities and muscle weakness may appear before ten years of age and progress slowly. Type 2 also may be characterized by distinctive facial features including widely spaced or unevenly developed teeth, macroglossia, prominent forehead, flattened nasal bridge, and prognathism. Abnormalities affecting the eyes may include strabismus, opacity of the cornea, and farsightedness. Ataxia may develop by the age of 20-30.
 - The severe form begins within the first year of life. In most cases, infants appear normal at birth, but the condition grows progressively worse. Type 3 alpha-mannosidosis is characterized by rapid progression of intellectual disability, hydrocephalus, progressive ataxia, hepatosplenomegaly, skeletal abnormalities, and coarse facial features.
- The 2019 diagnostic algorithm for the recognition of alpha-mannosidosis in pediatric and adult patients states analysis of oligosaccharides in urine can be considered as an initial screening procedure. An abnormal result in the measurement of the biomarker is to be considered suggestive of the disease but not sufficient for a definite diagnosis. The determination of enzymatic activity is considered the first choice for screening. Alpha-mannosidosis is confirmed when patients have a biochemical assay showing decreased alpha-mannosidase activity in white blood cells or skin fibroblasts less than 10% of normal and genotyping revealing two pathogenic mutations of the MAN2B1 gene.
- Lamzede is an enzyme replacement therapy for the treatment of non-central nervous system manifestations of alphamannosidosis in adult and pediatric patients. Prior to Lamzede's approval, therapy was supportive and focused on preventing emerging complications, such as, hydrocephalus, otitis media, hearing loss, dental caries, joint symptoms, and kyphoscoliosis. There are studies regarding the use of HSCT in patients with outcomes reported as variable with mixed reports on the neurocognitive impact of the therapy. In 2004, results were published for four patients, aged 3 to 23 years, who had undergone HSCT, suggesting that intellectual function in these patients stabilized with improvement in adaptive skills and verbal memory function. Transplant-related complications are more frequent and severe in older patients, which means HSCT is more of an option in the first years of life making early identification of affected patients critical. Lamzede has not been studied in patients who have undergone a HSCT.

References:

- 1. Lamzede [prescribing information]. Cary, NC: Chiesi USA, Inc.; February 2023.
- Lund AM, Borgwardt L, Cattane F, et al. Comprehensive long-term efficacy and safety of recombinant human alphamannosidase (velmanase alfa) treatment in patients with alpha-mannosidosis. J Inherit Metab Dis. 2018 Nov; 41 (6): 1225 33.
- 3. National Organization of Rare Diseases. Alpha-mannosidosis. 2018. Available at: https://rarediseases.org/rarediseases/alpha-mannosidosis/. Accessed on February 20, 2023.
- 4. Guffon N, Tylki-Szymanska A, Borgwardt L, et al. Recognition of alpha-mannosidosis in pediatric and adult patients: presentation of a diagnostic algorithm from an international working group. Mole Gen & Metab. 2019; 126: 470 4.
- 5. Chiesi. Discover alpha mannosidosis. 2022. Available at: https://www.alphamannosidosis.com/en/for-healthcare-professionals/disease-information/disease-progression/. Accessed on February 20, 2023.
- 6. Grewal SS, Shapiro EG, Krivit W, et al. Effective treatment of alpha-mannosidosis by allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. J Pediatr. 2004; 144: 569 73.

	History				
#	Date	Change Description			
1.5	Effective Date: 04/10/2025	Annual review of criteria was performed, no changes were made			
1.4	Effective Date: 04/11/2024	Annual review of criteria was performed, no changes were made			
1.3	Effective Date: 05/01/2023	UM medical management system upda	te for MAPPO and BCNA		
	00/01/2020	Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)		
		BCBS	Yes		
		BCN	Yes		
		MAPPO	Yes		
		BCNA	Yes		
1.2	Effective Date: 04/06/2023	New policy UM medical management system update for BCBS and BCN			
1.1	Effective Date: 03/09/2023				
1.1	Effective Date:	UM medical management system upda Line of Business	PA Required in Medical		
1.1	Effective Date:				
1.1	Effective Date:	Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)		
1.1	Effective Date:	Line of Business BCBS	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No) Yes		
1.1	Effective Date:	BCBS BCN	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No) Yes Yes		
1.1	Effective Date:	BCBS BCN MAPPO	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No) Yes Yes No		
	Effective Date: 03/09/2023 Effective Date:	BCBS BCN MAPPO BCNA	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No) Yes Yes No		
	Effective Date: 03/09/2023 Effective Date:	BCBS BCN MAPPO BCNA Preliminary drug review	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No) Yes Yes No No PA Required in Medical		
	Effective Date: 03/09/2023 Effective Date:	BCBS BCN MAPPO BCNA Preliminary drug review Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No) Yes Yes No No PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)		
	Effective Date: 03/09/2023 Effective Date:	BCBS BCN MAPPO BCNA Preliminary drug review Line of Business BCBS	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No) Yes Yes No No PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No) No		

^{*} 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 Lamzede® (velmanase alfa-tycv) HCPCS CODE: J0217



This form is to be used by participating physicians to obtain coverage for Lamzede. For <u>commercial members only</u>, 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 1-804-437-3803 for assistance.

PATIENT INFORMATION	PHYSICIAN INFORMATION			
Name	Name			
ID Number	Specialty			
D.O.B.	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.			
TEP 1: DISEASE STATE INFORMATION				
1. Is this request for: Initiation Continuation of therapy Date patients started therapy:				
 Please provide the NPI number for the place of administration:				
4. Initiation AND Continuation of therapy:				
a. What is the patient's diagnosis?				
Non-central nervous system manifestations of alpha-mani				
Other – please specify diagnosis:				
 b. How was the patient diagnosed with alpha-mannosidosis? (Please attach any tests confirming diagnosis) Decreased alpha mannosidase activity in white blood cells Skin fibroblasts less than 10% of normal Genotyping that revealed two pathogenic mutations of MAN2B1 gene Other: 				
c. Does the patient have a history of hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT)? Yes No Comment				
5. Continuation of therapy - Please include rationale for continuation of therapy				
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	☐ Form Completely Filled Out ☐ Attached necessary chart notes	☐ Important laboratory results			
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			