

**Clinical Policy: Pegcetacoplan (Empaveli)** 

Reference Number: CP.PHAR.524

Effective Date: 05.14.21 Last Review Date: 02.22

Line of Business: Commercial, HIM, Medicaid

Coding Implications
Revision Log

See <u>Important Reminder</u> at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

## **Description**

Pegcetacoplan (Empaveli<sup>™</sup>) is a C3/C3b complement inhibitor.

## FDA Approved Indication(s)

Empaveli is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH).

#### Policy/Criteria

Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.

It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation<sup>®</sup> that Empaveli is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

## I. Initial Approval Criteria

## A. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (must meet all):

- 1. Diagnosis of PNH;
- 2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist;
- 3. Age  $\geq$  18 years;
- 4. Flow cytometry shows detectable glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-deficient hematopoietic clones or ≥ 10% PNH cells;
- 5. Documentation of hemoglobin < 10.5 g/dL;
- 6. Empaveli is not prescribed concurrently with another FDA-approved product for PNH (e.g., Soliris<sup>®</sup>, Ultomiris<sup>®</sup>), unless the member is in a 4-week period of crosstitration between Soliris and Empaveli;
  - \*Provider must submit attestation of the presence or absence of concomitant Soliris therapy
- 7. Dose does not exceed 2,160 mg per week or 1,080 mg every 3 days (total 10 doses per month) with documentation of a lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level greater than 2 times the upper limit of normal (ULN).

Approval duration: 6 weeks (if within cross-titration period with Soliris), or 6 months

#### **B.** Other diagnoses/indications

1. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.



## **II. Continued Therapy**

## A. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (must meet all):

- 1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
- 2. Member is responding positively to therapy as evidenced by, including but not limited to, improvement in any of the following parameters (a f):
  - a. Improved measures of intravascular hemolysis (e.g., normalization of lactate dehydrogenase);
  - b. Reduced need for red blood cell transfusions;
  - c. Increased or stabilization of hemoglobin levels;
  - d. Less fatigue;
  - e. Improved health-related quality of life;
  - f. Fewer thrombotic events;
- 3. Empaveli is not prescribed concurrently with another FDA-approved product for PNH (e.g., Soliris, Ultomiris);
- 4. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed 2,160 mg per week or 1,080 mg every 3 days (total 10 doses per month) with documentation of an LDH level greater than 2 times the ULN.

## **Approval duration: 6 months**

#### **B.** Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2):

- 1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit and documentation supports positive response to therapy.
  - Approval duration: Duration of request or 6 months (whichever is less); or
- 2. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

#### III. Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized:

**A.** Non-FDA approved indications, which are not addressed in this policy, unless there is sufficient documentation of efficacy and safety according to the off label use policies – CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid, or evidence of coverage documents.

#### IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key FDA: Food and Drug Administration GPI: glycosylphosphatidylinositol LDH: lactate dehydrogenase

PNH: paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria REMS: Risk Evaluation and Mitigation

Strategy

ULN: upper limit of normal

Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives Not applicable



Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings

- Contraindication(s): hypersensitivity to pegcetacoplan or any of the excipients; patients who are not currently vaccinated against certain encapsulated bacteria unless the risks of delaying Empaveli treatment outweigh the risks of developing a serious bacterial infection with an encapsulated organism; patients with unresolved serious infection caused by encapsulated bacteria
- Boxed warning(s): serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria; Empaveli is available only through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)

V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	<b>Maximum Dose</b>
PNH	1,080 mg by SC infusion twice weekly via a commercially available pump	1,080 mg/dose
	For patients switching from Soliris, initiate Empaveli while continuing Soliris at its current dose. After 4 weeks, discontinue Soliris before continuing on monotherapy with Empaveli.	
	For patients switching from Ultomiris, initiate Empaveli no more than 4 weeks after the last dose of Ultomiris.	
	For LDH levels > 2x ULN, adjust the dosing regimen to 1,080 mg every three days.	

#### VI. Product Availability

Single-dose vial injection: 1,080 mg/20 mL

#### VII. References

- 1. Empaveli Prescribing Information. Waltham, MA: Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; May 2021. Available at: <a href="https://pi.apellis.com/files/PI">https://pi.apellis.com/files/PI</a> Empaveli.pdf. Accessed November 9, 2021.
- 2. Wong R, Pullon H, Deschatelets P, et al. Inhibition of C3 with APL-2 results in normalization of markers of intravascular and extravascular hemolysis in subjects with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). Poster presented at: American Society of Hematology (ASH). 2018. Available at: <a href="https://apellis.com/presentations/2018%20-%20ASH%20poster%20PNH.pdf">https://apellis.com/presentations/2018%20-%20ASH%20poster%20PNH.pdf</a>.
- 3. Hillmen P, Szer J, Weitz IC, et al. Pegcetacoplan versus eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. NEJM March 2021;384:1028-37.
- 4. Bhak RY, Mody-Patel N, Baver SB, et al. Comparative effectiveness of pegcetacoplan versus ravulizumab in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria previously treated with eculizumab: a matching-adjusted indirect comparison. Abstract 2581. Presented at the 62<sup>nd</sup> American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting and Exposition, Dec 2-11, 2020.
- 5. Parker C, Omine M, Richards S, et al. Diagnosis and management of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Blood 2005; 106(12):3699-3709. doi:10.1182/blood-2005-04-1717.



## **Coding Implications**

Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

HCPCS	Description
Codes	
J3490, C9399	Injection, pegcetacoplan

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals		P&T
		Approval Date
Policy created pre-emptively		02.21
Drug is now FDA-approved – criteria updated per FDA labeling:		08.21
modified restriction against concomitant use of Empaveli with Soliris		
by making an exception for the initial 4-week cross-titration phase;		
references reviewed and updated.		
1Q 2022 annual review: increased the maximum recommended dose	11.16.21	02.22
to accommodate patients who experience increased LDH levels, per		
dosing recommendations in the Empaveli PI; removed the		
requirement for initial approval for at least one RBC transfusion in		
the last 12 months since 25% of the patients in the PEGASUS trial		
had zero past transfusions and data from the trial did not show a		
difference in Empaveli effect for those patients; references reviewed		
and updated.		

#### **Important Reminder**

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. "Health Plan" means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan's affiliates, as applicable.

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This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

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#### Note:

**For Medicaid members**, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

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