Clinical Policy: Certolizumab (Cimzia)

Reference Number: PA.CP.PHAR.247
Effective Date: 01/18
Last Review Date: 04/19 Revision Log

Coding Implications

Description
Certolizumab (Cimzia®) is a tumor necrosis factor (TNF) blocker.

FDA Approved Indication(s)
Cimzia is indicated for:

- Reducing signs and symptoms of Crohn's disease (CD) and maintaining clinical response in adult patients with moderately to severely active disease who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy
- Treatment of adults with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
- Treatment of adult patients with active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)
- Treatment of adults with active ankylosing spondylitis (AS)
- Treatment of adults with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis (PsO) who are candidates for systemic therapy or phototherapy

Policy/Criteria
Provider must submit documentation (which may include office chart notes and lab results) supporting that member has met all approval criteria

It is the policy of Pennsylvania Health and Wellness® that Cimzia is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. Crohn's Disease (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of CD;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a gastroenterologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Member meets one if the following (a or b):
   a. Failure of a ≥ 3 consecutive month trial of at least ONE immunomodulator (e.g., azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine [6-MP], methotrexate [MTX]) at up to maximally indicated doses, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
   b. Medical justification supports inability to use immunomodulators (*see Appendix D*);
5. Failure of a ≥ 3 consecutive month trial of adalimumab *(Humira® is preferred)* unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced, or patient is currently receiving Cimzia;
   **Prior authorization is required for adalimumab*
6. Dose does not exceed 400 mg subcutaneously at weeks 0, 2, and 4, followed by maintenance dose of 400 mg every 4 weeks.

Approval duration: 6 months

B. Rheumatoid Arthritis (must meet all)**:**
1. Diagnosis of RA;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Failure of MTX for ≥ 3 consecutive months at up to maximally indicated doses, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effect are experienced;
   b. If intolerance or contraindication to MTX (*see Appendix D*), failure of a ≥ 3 consecutive month trial of at least ONE conventional disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug [DMARD] (e.g., sulfasalazine, leflunomide, hydroxychloroquine) at up to maximally indicated doses, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effect are experienced;
5. Failure of etanercept *(Enbrel is preferred)* and adalimumab *(Humira is preferred),* each used for ≥ 3 consecutive months, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced, or patient is currently receiving Cimzia;
   **Prior authorization is required for etanercept and adalimumab*
6. Dose does not exceed 400 mg subcutaneously at weeks 0, 2, and 4, followed by maintenance dose of 400 mg every 4 weeks.

Approval duration: 6 months

C. Psoriatic Arthritis (must meet all)**:**
1. Diagnosis of active PsA
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a dermatologist or rheumatologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Failure of etanercept *(Enbrel is preferred)* and adalimumab *(Humira is preferred),* each used for ≥ 3 consecutive months, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced, or patient is currently receiving Cimzia;
   **Prior authorization is required for etanercept and adalimumab*
5. Dose does not exceed 400 mg subcutaneously at weeks 0, 2, and 4, followed by maintenance dose of 400 mg every 4 weeks.

Approval duration: 6 months

D. Ankylosing Spondylitis (must meet all)**:**
1. Diagnosis of AS;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Failure of at least TWO non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) at up to maximally indicated doses, each trialed for ≥ 4 weeks unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effect are experienced;
5. Failure of etanercept *(Enbrel is preferred)* and adalimumab *(Humira is preferred),* each used for ≥ 3 consecutive months, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced, or patient is currently receiving Cimzia;
   **Prior authorization is required for etanercept and adalimumab*

6. Dose does not exceed 400 mg subcutaneously at weeks 0, 2, and 4, followed by maintenance dose of 400 mg every 4 weeks.

Approval duration: 6 months

E. Plaque Psoriasis (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of PsO;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a dermatologist or rheumatologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Failure of a ≥ 3 consecutive month trial of MTX at up to maximally indicated doses, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
   b. If intolerance or contraindication to MTX (*see Appendix D*), failure of a ≥ 3 consecutive month trial of cyclosporine or acitretin at up to maximally indicated doses, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Failure of a ≥ 3 consecutive month trial of adalimumab (*Humira is preferred*), unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced, or patient is currently receiving Cimzia;
   **Prior authorization is required for adalimumab*
6. Dose does not exceed 400 mg every 2 weeks.

Approval duration: 6 months

F. Other diagnoses/indications

1. Refer to PA.CP.PMN.53 if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized).

II. Continued Therapy

A. All Indications in Section I (must meet all)**:**

1. Currently receiving medication via PA Health and Wellness benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria; or the Continuity of Care policy (PA.LTSS.PHAR.01) applies;
2. Member is responding positively to therapy;
3. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed:
   a. For CD, RA, PsA, AS: 400 mg every 4 weeks;
   b. For PsO: 400 mg every 2 weeks.

Approval duration: 12 months

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

1. Currently receiving medication via PA Health and Wellness benefit and documentation supports positive response to therapy; or the Continuity of Care policy (PA.LTSS.PHAR.01) applies.

Approval duration: Duration of request or 12 months (whichever is less); or

2. Refer to PA.CP.PMN.53 if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized).

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 policy – PA.CP.PMN.53 or evidence of coverage documents.

IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key

6-MP: 6-mercaptopurine
AS: ankylosing spondylitis
CD: Crohn's disease
DMARD: disease-modifying antirheumatic drug
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
MTX: methotrexate
NSAID: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
PsA: psoriatic arthritis
PsO: plaque psoriasis
RA: rheumatoid arthritis
TNF: tumor necrosis factor

Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives

This table provides a listing of preferred alternative therapy recommended in the approval criteria. The drugs listed here may not be a formulary agent for all relevant lines of business and may require prior authorization.

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
acitretin (Soriatane®)	**PsO** 25 or 50 mg PO QD	50 mg/day
azathioprine (Azasan®, Imuran®)	**RA** 1 mg/kg/day PO QD or divided BID **CD*** 1.5 – 2 mg/kg/day PO	2.5 mg/kg/day
corticosteroids	**CD*** prednisone 40 mg PO QD for 2 weeks or IV 50 – 100 mg Q6H for 1 week budesonide (Entocort EC®) 6 – 9 mg PO QD	Various
Cuprimine® (d-penicillamine)	**RA*** <u>Initial dose:</u> 125 or 250 mg PO QD <u>Maintenance dose:</u> 500 – 750 mg/day PO QD	1,500 mg/day
cyclosporine (Sandimmune®, Neoral®)	**RA, PsO** 2.5 – 4 mg/kg/day PO divided BID	4 mg/kg/day
hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil®)	**RA*** <u>Initial dose:</u>	600 mg/day

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
	400 – 600 mg/day PO QD Maintenance dose: 200 – 400 mg/day PO QD	
leflunomide (Arava®)	**RA** 100 mg PO QD for 3 days, then 20 mg PO QD	20 mg/day
6-mercaptopurine (Purixan®)	**CD*** 50 mg PO QD or 1 – 2 mg/kg/day PO	2 mg/kg/day
methotrexate (Rheumatrex®)	**CD*** 15 – 25 mg/week IM or SC **RA** 7.5 mg/week PO, SC, or IM or 2.5 mg PO Q12 hr for 3 doses/week **PsO** 10 to 25 mg/week, IM, IV or PO or 2.5 mg PO Q12 hr for 3 doses/week	30 mg/week
NSAIDs (e.g., indomethacin, ibuprofen, naproxen, celecoxib)	**AS** Varies	Varies
Pentasa® (mesalamine)	**CD** 1,000 mg PO QID	4 g/day
Ridaura® (auranofin)	**RA** 6 mg PO QD or 3 mg PO BID	9 mg/day (3 mg TID)
sulfasalazine (Azulfidine®)	**RA** 2 g/day PO in divided doses	3 g/day
tacrolimus (Prograf®)	**CD*** 0.27 mg/kg/day PO in divided doses or 0.15 – 0.29 mg/kg/day PO	N/A
Enbrel® (etanercept)	**AS** 50 mg SC once weekly **PsA, RA** 25 mg SC twice weekly or 50 mg SC once weekly	50 mg/week
Humira® (adalimumab)	**AS, PsA, PsO** 40 mg SC every other week **CD**	AS, PsA, CD, PsO: 40 mg every other week RA: 40 mg/week

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
	Initial dose: 160 mg SC on Day 1, then 80 mg SC on Day 15 Maintenance dose: 40 mg SC every other week starting on Day 29 **RA** 40 mg SC every other week (may increase to once weekly)	

Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name® (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name®) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.
**Off-label*

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings

- Contraindication(s): none reported
- Boxed warning(s):
  - There is an increased risk of serious infections leading to hospitalization or death including tuberculosis (TB), bacterial sepsis, invasive fungal infections (such as histoplasmosis), and infections due to other opportunistic pathogens.
  - Lymphoma and other malignancies have been observed.
  - Epstein Barr Virus-associated post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder has been observed.

Appendix D: General Information

- Definition of failure of MTX or DMARDs
  - Child-bearing age is not considered a contraindication for use of MTX. Each drug has risks in pregnancy. An educated patient and family planning would allow use of MTX in patients who have no intention of immediate pregnancy.
  - Social use of alcohol is not considered a contraindication for use of MTX. MTX may only be contraindicated if patients choose to drink over 14 units of alcohol per week. However, excessive alcohol drinking can lead to worsening of the condition, so patients who are serious about clinical response to therapy should refrain from excessive alcohol consumption.
- Examples of positive response to therapy may include, but are not limited to:
  - Reduction in joint pain/swelling/tenderness
  - Improvement in ESR/CRP levels
  - Improvements in activities of daily living
- Several AS treatment guidelines call for a trial of 2 or 3 NSAIDs prior to use of an anti-TNF agent. A two year trial showed that continuous NSAID use reduced radiographic progression of AS versus on demand use of NSAID.
- The following may be considered for medical justification supporting inability to use an immunomodulator for Crohn's disease:

- Inability to induce short-term symptomatic remission with a 3-month trial of systemic glucocorticoids
- High-risk factors for intestinal complications may include:
  - Initial extensive ileal, ileocolonic, or proximal GI involvement
  - Initial extensive perianal/severe rectal disease
  - Fistulizing disease (e.g., perianal, enterocutaneous, and rectovaginal fistulas)
  - Deep ulcerations
  - Penetrating, stricturing or stenosis disease and/or phenotype
  - Intestinal obstruction or abscess
- High risk factors for postoperative recurrence may include:
  - Less than 10 years duration between time of diagnosis and surgery
  - Disease location in the ileum and colon
  - Perianal fistula
  - Prior history of surgical resection
  - Use of corticosteroids prior to surgery

- According to the CRADLE, a prospective, postmarketing, multicenter, pharmacokinetic study (n = 17), there were no or minimal certolizumab pegol transfer from the maternal plasma to breast milk, with a relative infant dose of 0.15% of the maternal dose.
- PsA: According to the 2018 American College of Rheumatology and National Psoriasis Foundation guidelines, TNF inhibitors or oral small molecules (e.g., methotrexate, sulfasalazine, cyclosporine, leflunomide, apremilast) are preferred over other biologics (e.g., interleukin-17 inhibitors or interleukin-12/23 inhibitors) for treatment-naïve disease. TNF inhibitors are also generally recommended over oral small molecules as first-line therapy unless disease is not severe, member prefers oral agents, or TNF inhibitor therapy is contraindicated.

V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
CD	Initial dose: 400 mg SC at 0, 2, and 4 weeks Maintenance dose: 400 mg SC every 4 weeks	400 mg every 4 weeks
RA	Initial dose: 400 mg SC at 0, 2, and 4 weeks Maintenance dose: 200 mg SC every other week (or 400 mg SC every 4 weeks)	400 mg every 4 weeks
PsA		
AS		
PsO	400 mg SC every other week. For some patients (with body weight ≤ 90 kg), a dose of 400 mg SC at 0, 2 and 4 weeks, followed by 200 mg SC every other week may be considered.	400 mg every other week

VI. Product Availability

- Single-use vial: 200 mg
- Single-use prefilled syringe: 200 mg/mL

VII. References

1. Cimzia Prescribing Information. Smyrna, GA: UCB, Inc.; June 2018. Available at http://www.cimzia.com/assets/pdf/Prescribing_Information.pdf. Accessed February 26, 2019.

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3. Smolen JS, Landewé R, Breedveld FC, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: 2013 update. Ann Rheum Dis. 2014; 73: 492-509.
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8. Braun J, van den berg R, et al. 2010 Update of the ASAS/EULAR recommendations for the management of ankylosing spondylitis. Am Rheu Dis. 2011: 70; 896- 904.
9. Sandborn WJ. Crohn's Disease Evaluation and Treatment: Clinical Decision Tool. Gastroenterology 2014; 147: 702-705.
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12. Singh JA, Guyatt G, Ogdie A, et al. 2018 American College of Rheumatology/National Psoriasis Foundation Guideline for the treatment of psoriatic arthritis. American College of Rheumatology. 2019; 71(1):5-32. doi: 10.1002/art.40726

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 Codes	Description
J0717	Injection, certolizumab pegol, 1 mg (code may be used for Medicare when drug administered under the direct supervision of a physician, not for use when drug is self-administered)

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	Approval Date
2Q 2018 annual review: removed specific diagnosis requirements for CD; removed TB testing for all indications; modified trial and failure for RA to at least one conventional DMARD; references reviewed and updated.	02.27.18	
2Q 2019 annual review: criteria added for new FDA indication: plaque psoriasis; removed trial and failure requirement of conventional DMARDs (e.g., MTX)/NSAIDs for biologic DMARDs for PsA per ACR/NPF 2018 guidelines; references reviewed and updated.	04.17.19	