



## Clinical Policy: Givosiran (Givlaari)

Reference Number: PA.CP.PHAR.457

Effective Date: 10/2020

Last Review Date: 10/2020

[Coding Implications](#)

[Revision Log](#)

### Description

Givosiran (Givlaari®) is an aminolevulinate synthase 1-directed small interfering RNA.

### FDA Approved Indication(s)

Givlaari is indicated for the treatment of adults with acute hepatic porphyria (AHP).

### 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 PA Health & Wellness® that Givlaari is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

#### I. Initial Approval Criteria

##### A. Acute Hepatic Porphyria (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of one of the following AHP subtypes with confirmatory genetic testing (a, b, c, or d):
    - a. Acute intermittent porphyria (AIP) and a positive HMBS (aka PBGD) mutation;
    - b. Hereditary coproporphyria (HCP) and a positive CPOX mutation;
    - c. Variegate porphyria (VP) and a positive PPOX mutation;
    - d. ALA dehydratase-deficiency (ALAD) porphyria and a positive ALAD mutation;
  2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a gastroenterologist, hematologist, or neurologist;
  3. Age  $\geq$  18 years;
  4. History of at least a four-fold increase of 5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) or porphobilinogen (PBG) using a random urine sample (*see Appendix E*);
  5. History of  $\geq$  2 porphyria attacks in a 6-month period requiring hospitalization, urgent healthcare visit, or intravenous Panhematin®\* (hemin for injection) administration at home, and (a or b):
    - a. The porphyria attacks occurred within the last 6 months;
    - b. The porphyria attacks occurred in any 6-month period and member is currently receiving prophylactic Panhematin therapy (e.g., once or twice a week on a regular basis);
- \*Prior authorization may be required.*
6. Panhematin, as a prophylactic treatment, is not prescribed concurrently with Givlaari (note: use of Panhematin for treatment of acute porphyria attacks while taking Givlaari is appropriate);
  7. Dose does not exceed 2.5 mg/kg once monthly.

**Approval duration:** 6 months

##### B. Other diagnoses/indications

1. Refer to the off-label use policy if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): PA.CP.PMN.53

## **II. Continued Therapy**

### **A. Acute Hepatic Porphyrria (must meet all):**

1. Currently receiving medication via PA Health & Wellness benefit and documentation supports positive response to therapy or the Continuity of Care policy (PA.LTSS.PHAR.01) applies;
2. Member is responding positively to therapy as evidenced by an improvement of signs and/or symptoms;
3. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed 2.5 mg/kg once monthly.

**Approval duration:** 12 months

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

1. Currently receiving medication via PA Health & 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 6 months (whichever is less); or**

2. Refer to the off-label use policy if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): PA.CP.PMN.53

## **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 – PA.CP.PMN.53

#### IV. Appendices/General Information

##### *Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key*

AHP: acute hepatic porphyria

AIP: acute intermittent porphyria

ALAD: ALA dehydratase-deficiency

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

HCP: hereditary coproporphyria

VP: variegate porphyria

##### *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
Panhematin (hemin for injection)	<p>AIP</p> <p>1 to 4 mg/kg/day of hematin for 3 to 14 days based on the clinical signs.</p> <p>Standard dose in clinical practice per the package insert is 3 to 4 mg/kg/day - in more severe cases this dose may be repeated every 12 hours.</p>	6 mg/kg of hematin in any 24 hour period

*Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name<sup>®</sup> (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name<sup>®</sup>) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.*

##### *Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings*

- Contraindication(s): severe hypersensitivity to Givlaari; reactions have included anaphylaxis.
- Boxed warning(s): none reported.

##### *Appendix D: Porphyria Laboratory and Genetic Testing Resources (not all inclusive)*

- Mayo Medical Laboratories (Rochester, MN)
- University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston - Porphyria Research Center (Galveston, TX)
- Department of Genetics, Icahn School of Medicine - Mount Sinai Porphyria Comprehensive Diagnostic and Treatment Center (New York, NY)
- Invitae (San Francisco, CA)
- LabCorp (Burlington, NC)

##### *Appendix E: ALA and PBG Laboratory Testing*

Concentrations of ALA or PBG in a random urine sample greater than four times the upper limit of normal establish the diagnosis of AHP (Wang 2019). Variations in reference ranges and reporting (e.g., with or without creatinine correction) may differ across U.S. laboratories; however, four times the upper limit of normal based on a random urine sample remains an appropriate evaluative tool.

##### Examples of laboratory reporting variations:\*

*\*ALA/PBG values below are chosen for demonstration purposes only and do not reflect actual required values.*

- Corrected for creatinine:\*

*\*Additional units applicable here include mg/mmol creatinine.*

- ALA = 38 mg/g creatinine (reference range 0-7 mg/g creatinine);
- PBG = 85 mg/g creatinine (reference range 0-4 mg/g creatinine).

*See Wang et al (2019) for additional information.*

- **Uncorrected for creatinine:\***

*\*Additional units applicable here include mmol/L.*

- ALA = 40 mg/L (reference range 0.0-5.4 mg/L);
- PBG = 90 mg/L (reference range 0.0-2.0 mg/L).

*See LabCorp ([www.labcorp.com](http://www.labcorp.com)) and Mayo Medical Laboratories ([www.mayoclinicalabs.com](http://www.mayoclinicalabs.com)) testing information for additional information.*

*Wang B, Rudnick S, Cengia B, Bonkovsky HL. Acute hepatic porphyrias: Review and recent progress. Hepatology Communications, 2019; 3(2): 193:206.*

## V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
AHP	<p>2.5 mg/kg once monthly by subcutaneous injection</p> <p><u>Missed dose:</u> Administer Givlaari as soon as possible after a missed dose. Resume dosing at monthly intervals following administration of the missed dose.</p> <p><u>Dose modification for adverse reactions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In patients with severe or clinically significant transaminase elevations, who have dose interruption and subsequent improvement, reduce the dose to 1.25 mg/kg once monthly.</li> <li>● In patients who resume dosing at 1.25 mg/kg once monthly without recurrence of severe or clinically significant transaminase elevations, the dose may be increased to the recommended dose of 2.5 mg/kg once monthly.</li> </ul>	2.5 mg/kg/month

## VI. Product Availability

Single-dose vial: 189 mg/mL

## VII. References

1. Givlaari Prescribing Information. Cambridge, MA: Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; November 2019. Available at: <https://www.alnylam.com/wp-content/uploads/pdfs/GIVLAARI-Prescribing-Information.pdf>. Accessed December 9, 2019.
2. Balwani M, Sardh E, Ventura P, et al. Phase 3 Trial of RNAi Therapeutic givosiran for acute intermittent porphyria. NEJM June 11, 2020; 382(24): 2289-2301.
3. Panhematin Prescribing Information. Raleigh, NC: Xelia Pharmaceuticals USA, LLC; July 2017. Available at <https://www.panhematin.com/pdf/panhematin-marketing-PI.pdf>. Accessed December 17, 2019.

4. Wang B, Rudnick S, Cengia B, Bonkovsky HL. Acute hepatic porphyrias: Review and recent progress. *Hepatology Communications*, 2019; 3(2): 193:206.
5. Balwani M, Wang B, Anderson KE, et al. Acute hepatic porphyrias: Recommendations for evaluation and long term management. *Hepatology*. 2017 October; 66(4): 1322. doi:10.1002/hep.29313.
6. Acute hepatic porphyrias. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Available at <https://rarediseases.org/?s=acute+hepatic+porphyria&submit=>. Accessed December 17, 2019.
7. Woolf J, Marsden JT, Degg T, et al. Best practice guidelines on first-line laboratory testing for porphyria. *Annals of Clinical Biochemistry*. 2017; 54(2): 188-198.
8. Anderson KE, Bloomer JR, Bonkovsky HL, et al. Recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of the acute porphyrias. *Ann Intern Med*. 2005; 142:439-450.

### 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
TBD	TBD

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date
Policy created.	10/2020