Prior Authorization

Parkinson’s Disease - Kynmobi™ (apomorphine sublingual film)

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The following Coverage Policy applies to health benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Certain Cigna Companies and/or lines of business only provide utilization review services to clients and do not make coverage determinations. References to standard benefit plan language and coverage determinations do not apply to those clients. Coverage Policies are intended to provide guidance in interpreting certain standard benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Please note, the terms of a customer’s particular benefit plan document [Group Service Agreement, Evidence of Coverage, Certificate of Coverage, Summary Plan Description (SPD) or similar plan document] may differ significantly from the standard benefit plans upon which these Coverage Policies are based. For example, a customer’s benefit plan document may contain a specific exclusion related to a topic addressed in a Coverage Policy. In the event of a conflict, a customer’s benefit plan document always supersedes the information in the Coverage Policies. In the absence of a controlling federal or state coverage mandate, benefits are ultimately determined by the terms of the applicable benefit plan document. Coverage determinations in each specific instance require consideration of 1) the terms of the applicable benefit plan document in effect on the date of service; 2) any applicable laws/regulations; 3) any relevant collateral source materials including Coverage Policies and; 4) the specific facts of the particular situation. Coverage Policies relate exclusively to the administration of health benefit plans. Coverage Policies are not recommendations for treatment and should never be used as treatment guidelines. In certain markets, delegated vendor guidelines may be used to support medical necessity and other coverage determinations.

NPF Coverage Policy

Cigna covers apomorphine (Kynmobi™) as medically necessary when the following criteria are met for FDA Indications or Other Uses with Supportive Evidence:

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of Kynmobi. All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of individuals treated with Kynmobi as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval requires Kynmobi to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

FDA Indication(s)

1. Parkinson’s Disease. Approve for 1 year if the individual meets all of the following criteria (A, B, C, and D):
   A) Individual is experiencing “off” episodes such as muscle stiffness, slow movements, or difficulty starting movements; AND
   B) Individual is currently receiving carbidopa/levodopa therapy; AND
C) Individual has previously tried one other treatment for “off” episodes and meets ONE of the following criteria (i or ii):
   i. Individual had significant intolerance, according to the prescriber; OR
   ii. Individual had inadequate efficacy, according to the prescriber; AND
   
   Note: Examples of treatment for “off” episodes include entacapone, rasagiline, pramipexole, ropinirole, tolcapone, cabergoline, Ongentys, selegiline, Xadago.

D) Kynmobi is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist.

Conditions Not Covered

Apomorphine (Kynmobi™) is considered experimental, investigational or unproven for ANY other use.

Background

Overview
Kynmobi, a non-ergoline dopamine agonist, is indicated for the acute, intermittent treatment of “off” episodes in patients with Parkinson’s disease.¹

Guidelines
The American Academy of Neurology published guidelines in 2006 on the treatment of Parkinson’s disease with motor fluctuations and dyskinesia.² The guidelines are dated and do not include more recently approved medications, including Kynmobi. It is recommended to offer entacapone and rasagiline to reduce “off” time (Level A). Pergolide (withdrawn from the market in 2007 due to risk of valvular fibrosis), pramipexole, ropinirole, and tolcapone (used with caution; requires monitoring for hepatotoxicity) should be considered to reduce “off” time (Level B). Apokyn® (apomorphine hydrochloride injection), cabergoline, and selegiline may be used to reduce “off” time (Level C). According to the guidelines, the available evidence does not establish superiority of one medication over another in reducing “off” time (Level B). Sustained-release levodopa/carbidopa and bromocriptine should not be considered to reduce “off” time (Level C). Amantadine may be used to reduce dyskinesia (Level C).

References


Last Revision Details

| Selected Revision | Parkinson's Disease: The requirement for the patient to have advanced Parkinson’s disease was removed from criteria. | 10/21/2020 |

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