

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

Policy: Migraine - Calcitonin Gene-Related Peptide Inhibitors - Aimovig Prior

Authorization Policy

Aimovig[®] (erenumab-aooe subcutaneous injection – Amgen)

REVIEW DATE: 04/10/2024

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CIGNA NATIONAL FORMULARY COVERAGE:

OVERVIEW

Aimovig, a calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) receptor antagonist, is indicated for the **preventive treatment of migraine** in adults.¹

Disease Overview

Migraines have been defined as chronic or episodic. Chronic migraine is described by the International Headache Society as headache occurring on \geq 15 days/month for > 3 months and has the features of migraine headache on \geq 8 days/month. Episodic migraine is characterized by headaches that occur < 15 days/month. Episodic migraine is more common than chronic migraine; however, chronic migraine is associated with a markedly greater personal and societal burden.

Guidelines

An updated assessment of the **preventive and acute treatment of migraine** by the **American Headache Society** (AHS) [2018; update 2021] reaffirms previous migraine guidelines. 5,6 Patients with migraine should be considered for preventive treatment in the following situations: when attacks significantly interfere with patients' daily routines despite acute treatment; frequent attacks (\geq 4 monthly headache days); at least moderate disability (Migraine Disability Assessment

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[MIDAS] score ≥ 11 or six-item Headache Impact Test [HIT-6] score > 50); contraindication to, failure, overuse, or adverse events with acute treatments; or patient preference. Before developing a preventive treatment plan, the appropriate use (e.g., drug type, route and timing of administration, frequency) of acute treatments should be initiated and coupled with education and lifestyle modifications. All patients with migraine should be offered a trial of acute treatment. Based on the level of evidence for efficacy and the American Academy of Neurology scheme for classification of evidence, the following oral treatments have established efficacy and should be offered for migraine prevention: antiepileptic drugs (divalproex sodium, valproate sodium, topiramate [not for women of childbearing potential without a reliable method of birth control]); beta-blockers (metoprolol, propranolol, timolol); and frovatriptan (for short-term preventive treatment of menstrual migraine). The following treatments are probably effective and should be considered for migraine prevention: antidepressants (amitriptyline, venlafaxine); beta-blockers (atenolol, nadolol); and angiotensin receptor blockers (candesartan).

The **AHS** issued an update to their position statement (2024) specifically regarding therapies targeting CGRP for the prevention of migraine.⁷ The evidence for the efficacy, tolerability, and safety of CGRP-targeting migraine preventive therapies (specifically, the monoclonal antibodies: Aimovig [erenumab-aooe subcutaneous Ajovy® [fremanezumab-vfrm SC {SC} injection], injection], [galcanezumab-gnlm SC injection], and Vyepti® [eptinezumab-jjmr intravenous infusion], and the gepants: Nurtec® ODT [rimegepant orally disintegrating tablets] and Qulipta® [atogepant tablets]) is substantial and consistent across different individual CGRP-targeting treatments. Extensive "real-world" clinical experience corroborates clinical trials. This data indicates that the efficacy and tolerability of CGRP-targeting therapies are equal to or greater than those of previous first-line The CGRP-targeting therapies should be considered as a first-line approach for migraine prevention along with previous first-line treatments without a requirement for prior failure of other classes of migraine preventive treatment. Additionally, Botox® (onabotulinumtoxinA SC injection) is considered a first-line therapy for prevention of chronic migraine.

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of Aimovig. All approvals are provided for the duration noted below.

Aimovig® (erenumab-aooe subcutaneous injection – Amgen)

is(are) covered as medically necessary when the following criteria is(are) met for FDA-approved indication(s) or other uses with supportive evidence (if applicable):

FDA-Approved Indication

- **1. Migraine Headache Prevention.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
 - A) Patient is \geq 18 years of age; AND

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- B) Patient has ≥ 4 migraine headache days per month (prior to initiating a migraine-preventive medication); AND
- C) If a patient is currently taking Aimovig, the patient has had a significant clinical benefit from the medication, as determined by the prescriber.

 Note: Examples of significant clinical benefit include a reduction in the overall number of migraine days per month or a reduction in number of severe migraine days per month from the time that Aimovig was initiated.

CONDITIONS NOT COVERED

Aimovig® (erenumab-aooe subcutaneous injection – Amgen)

is(are) considered experimental, investigational, or unproven for ANY other use(s) including the following (this list may not be all inclusive; criteria will be updated as new published data are available):

- **1. Acute Treatment of Migraine.** Aimovig has <u>not</u> been studied for the acute treatment of migraine.
- **2. Cluster Headache, Treatment or Prevention.** Clinical data is currently lacking for the use of Aimovig in patients with cluster headache. The pivotal trials of Aimovig excluded patients with this condition.^{8,9}
- 3. Concurrent use with another calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) inhibitor being prescribed for migraine headache prevention.

<u>Note</u>: CGRP inhibitors that are indicated for migraine headache prevention include Ajovy (fremanezumab-vfrm subcutaneous injection), Emgality (galcanezumab-gnlm subcutaneous injection), Vyepti (eptinezumab-jjmr intravenous infusion), and Qulipta (atogepant tablets). Aimovig, Ajovy, Emgality, and Vyepti are injectable CGRP inhibitors for migraine prevention and have <u>not</u> been studied for use in combination with another agent in the same class. Qulipta is an oral CGRP inhibitor for the preventive treatment of migraine in adults.

- **4. Concurrent use with Nurtec ODT (rimegepant sulfate orally disintegrating tablet) when used as a preventive treatment of migraine.** Nurtec ODT is an oral CGRP inhibitor for the acute treatment of migraine and for the preventive treatment of episodic migraine in adults.¹⁴
- **5. Hemiplegic Migraine, Treatment or Prevention.** Aimovig has <u>not</u> been studied in patients with hemiplegic migraine. The pivotal trials of Aimovig excluded patients with this condition.^{8,9}
- **6.** Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

REFERENCES

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- 4. Lipton RB, Silberstein SD. Episodic and chronic migraine headache: breaking down barriers to optimal treatment and prevention. *Headache*. 2015;52:103-122.
- 5. American Headache Society. The American Headache Society position statement on integrating new migraine treatments into clinical practice. *Headache*. 2019;59:1-18.
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- 8. Goadsby PJ, Reuter U, Hallstrom Y, et al. A controlled trial of erenumab for episodic migraine. *N Engl J Med.* 2017;377:2123-2132.
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- 10. Ajovy® subcutaneous injection [prescribing information]. North Wales, PA: Teva; September 2021.
- 11. Emgality® subcutaneous injection [prescribing information]. Indianapolis, IN: Lilly; May 2022.
- 12. Vyepti® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Bothell, WA: Lundbeck; October 2022.
- 13. Qulipta® tablets [prescribing information]. Madison, NJ: AbbVie; April 2023.
- 14. Nurtec® ODT [prescribing information]. New Haven, CT: Biohaven; April 2022.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	Policy Name: The initial descriptor "Migraine" was added to the policy name. Migraine Headache Prevention: The note with examples of standard prophylactic (preventive) pharmacologic therapies was expanded to include the statement: Of note, "standard prophylactic (preventive) pharmacologic therapies" do not include oral or injectable CGRP inhibitors.	05/24/2023
Selected Revision	 Migraine Headache Prevention: The note with standard prophylactic (preventive) pharmacologic therapies was changed to remove "Examples of" and to remove the statement: Of note, "standard prophylactic (preventive) pharmacologic therapies" do not include oral or injectable CGRP inhibitors. A new statement was added: A patient who has already tried an oral or injectable calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) inhibitor indicated for the prevention of migraine or Botox (onabotulinumtoxinA injection) for the prevention of migraine is not required to try two standard prophylactic pharmacologic therapies. 	08/02/2023
Early Annual Revision	Migraine Headache Prevention: The criteria requiring a patient to have tried at least two standard prophylactic (preventive) pharmacologic therapies, each from a different pharmacologic class, and requiring that a patient has had inadequate efficacy or adverse event(s) severe enough to warrant discontinuation of those therapies have been removed.	04/10/2024

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