



PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

POLICY: Multiple Sclerosis – Mayzent Prior Authorization Policy

- Mayzent® (siponimod tablets – Novartis)

REVIEW DATE: 11/08/2023

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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CIGNA NATIONAL FORMULARY COVERAGE:

OVERVIEW

Mayzent, a sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor modulator, is indicated for the treatment of relapsing forms of **multiple sclerosis** (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease in adults.¹

Disease Overview

MS is a chronic, inflammatory, demyelinating, autoimmune disease of the central nervous system (CNS) that impacts almost 1,000,000 people in the US.²⁻⁴ The condition is marked by inflammation and demyelination, as well as degenerative alterations. Patients usually experience relapses and remissions in their neurological symptoms. For most patients, the onset of MS symptoms occurs when patients are 20 to 40 years of age; however, children can get MS and new onset disease can occur in older adults. The MS disease course is heterogeneous but has some patterns. Approximately 85% to 90% of patients have a relapsing pattern at onset. However, this transitions over time in patients who are untreated to a worsening with very few or no relapses or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) activity (secondary progressive MS). Around 10% to 15% of patients have a steady progression of symptoms over time (primary progressive MS), marked by some clinical manifestations or by MRI activity. Primary progressive MS is generally diagnosed in patients on the upper level

of the typical age range (e.g., almost 40 years of age) and the distribution is equivalent among the two genders.²⁻⁴ Advances in the understanding of the MS disease process, as well as in MRI technology, spurred updated disease course descriptions in 2013,⁵ as well as in 2017.⁶ The revised disease courses are clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing remitting MS, primary progressive MS, and secondary progressive MS.²⁻⁶ Clinically isolated syndrome is now more recognized among the course descriptions of MS. It is the first clinical presentation of MS that displays characteristics of inflammatory demyelination that may possibly be MS but has yet to fulfill diagnostic criteria. It is notable that the other MS designations can be further characterized considering whether patients have active disease (or not active), as well as if disease is worsening or stable. Disability in MS is commonly graded on the deterioration of mobility per the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) an ordinal scale that ranges from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating greater disability.

Guidelines

In September 2019, a consensus paper was updated by the MS Coalition that discusses the use of disease-modifying therapies in MS.² Many options from various disease classes, involving different mechanisms of action and modes of administration, have shown benefits in patients with MS.

Safety

The initiation of Mayzent leads to decreases in heart rate.¹ First-dose 6-hour monitoring is recommended in certain patients with preexisting cardiac conditions. Additional monitoring beyond 6 hours may also be required. After the initial titration is complete, if Mayzent therapy is interrupted for four or more consecutive daily doses, reinstate treatment with Day 1 of the titration regimen and also complete first-dose monitoring for patients for whom it is recommended. The most common adverse events with Mayzent include headache, hypertension, and transaminase elevations. Mayzent has Warnings/Precautions regarding infections, macular edema, bradyarrhythmias and atrioventricular conduction delays, respiratory effects, liver injury, increased blood pressure, and posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome.

POLICY STATEMENT

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

**• Mayzent® (siponimod tablets – Novartis)
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. Multiple Sclerosis. Approve for the duration noted below if the patient meets one of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following (i and ii):

- i.** Patient has a relapsing form of multiple sclerosis; AND
Note: Examples of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease.
- ii.** Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of multiple sclerosis; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Mayzent for \geq 1 Year. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following (i, ii, and iii):

- i.** Patient has a relapsing form of multiple sclerosis; AND
Note: Examples of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease.
- ii.** Patient meets one of the following (a or b):
 - a)** Patient experienced a beneficial clinical response when assessed by at least one objective measure; OR
Note: Examples include stabilization or reduced worsening in disease activity as evaluated by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) [absence or a decrease in gadolinium enhancing lesions, decrease in the number of new or enlarging T2 lesions]; stabilization or reduced worsening on the Expanded Disability State Scale (EDSS) score; achievement in criteria for No Evidence of Disease Activity-3 (NEDA-3) or NEDA-4; improvement on the fatigue symptom and impact questionnaire-relapsing multiple sclerosis (FSIQ-RMS) scale; reduction or absence of relapses; improvement or maintenance on the six-minute walk test or 12-Item MS Walking Scale; improvement on the Multiple Sclerosis Functional Composite (MSFC) score; and/or attenuation of brain volume loss.
 - b)** Patient experienced stabilization, slowed progression, or improvement in at least one symptom such as motor function, fatigue, vision, bowel/bladder function, spasticity, walking/gait, or pain/numbness/tingling sensation; AND
- iii.** Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of multiple sclerosis.

CONDITIONS NOT COVERED

• **Mayzent® (siponimod tablets – Novartis)** 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. Current Use with Other Disease-Modifying Agents Used for Multiple Sclerosis.** These agents are not indicated for use in combination (See Appendix for examples). Additional data are required to determine if use of disease-modifying multiple sclerosis agents in combination is safe and provides added efficacy.
- 2. Non-Relapsing Forms of Multiple Sclerosis.** The efficacy of Mayzent has not been established in patients with multiple sclerosis with non-relapsing forms of the disease.¹
Note: An example of a non-relapsing form of multiple sclerosis is primary progressive multiple sclerosis.

REFERENCES

1. Mayzent® tablets [prescribing information]. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis; August 2023.
2. A Consensus Paper by the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition. The use of disease-modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis. September 2019. Available at: http://www.nationalmssociety.org/getmedia/5ca284d3-fc7c-4ba5-b005-ab537d495c3c/DMT_Consensus_MS_Coalition_color. Accessed on November 4, 2023.
3. McGinley MP, Goldschmidt C, Rae-Grant AD. Diagnosis and treatment of multiple sclerosis. A review. *JAMA*. 2021;325(8):765-779.
4. No authors listed. Drugs for multiple sclerosis. *Med Lett Drugs Ther*. 2021;63(1620):42-48.
5. Lublin FD, Reingold SC, Cohen JA, et al. Defining the clinical course of multiple sclerosis: the 2013 revisions. *Neurology*. 2014;83:278-286.
6. Thompson AJ, Banwell BL, Barkhof F, et al. Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis: 2017 revisions of the McDonald criteria. *Lancet Neurol*. 2018;17(2):162-173.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Early Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	10/26/2022
Update	08/10/2023: No criteria changes. To the Appendix, Briumvi and Tascenso ODT were added. Also, it was noted that Aubagio is available as a generic.	NA
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	11/08/2023

APPENDIX

Medication	Mode of Administration
Aubagio® (teriflunomide tablets, generic)	Oral
Avonex® (interferon beta-1a intramuscular injection)	Injection (self-administered)
Bafiertam® (monomethyl fumarate delayed-release capsules)	Oral
Betaseron® (interferon beta-1b subcutaneous injection)	Injection (self-administered)
Briumvi® (ublituximab-xiij intravenous infusion)	Intravenous infusion
Copaxone® (glatiramer acetate subcutaneous injection, generic)	Injection (self-administered)
Extavia® (interferon beta-1b subcutaneous injection)	Injection (self-administered)
Gilenya® (fingolimod capsules, generic)	Oral
Glatopa® (glatiramer acetate subcutaneous injection)	Injection (self-administered)
Kesimpta® (ofatumumab subcutaneous injection)	Injection (self-administered)
Lemtrada® (alemtuzumab intravenous infusion)	Intravenous infusion
Mavenclad® (cladribine tablets)	Oral
Mayzent® (siponimod tablets)	Oral
Ocrevus® (ocrelizumab intravenous infusion)	Intravenous infusion
Plegridy® (peginterferon beta-1a subcutaneous or intramuscular injection)	Injection (self-administered)
Ponvory® (ponesimod tablets)	Oral
Rebif® (interferon beta-1a subcutaneous injection)	Injection (self-administered)
Tascenso ODT® (fingolimod orally disintegrating tablets)	Oral
Tecfidera® (dimethyl fumarate delayed-release capsules, generic)	Oral
Tyruko® (natalizumab-sztn intravenous infusion)	Intravenous infusion
Tysabri® (natalizumab intravenous infusion)	Intravenous infusion
Vumerity® (diroximel fumarate delayed-release capsules)	Oral
Zeposia® (ozanimod capsules)	Oral

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