PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

POLICY: Oncology – Cometriq Prior Authorization Policy
- Cometriq® (cabozantinib capsules – Exelixis)

REVIEW DATE: 06/07/2023

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.

CIGNA NATIONAL FORMULARY COVERAGE:

OVERVIEW

Cometriq, a kinase inhibitor, is indicated for the treatment of patients with progressive, metastatic **medullary thyroid cancer**.[1]

Guidelines

Cometriq is discussed in guidelines from the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN):

- **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer:** NCCN guidelines (version 3.2023 – April 13, 2023) recommend the use of Cometriq for *RET* gene rearrangements (category 2A).[2]
- **Thyroid Carcinoma:** NCCN guidelines (version 2.2023 – May 18, 2023) list surgery as the main treatment option for medullary thyroid cancer.[3] Cometriq or Caprelsa® (vandetanib tablets) (category 1) are the preferred treatments for recurrent or persistent disease that is locoregional or metastatic. The guidelines also state that cabozantinib can be considered if patient has progression after Lenvima® (lenvatinib capsules) and/or sorafenib for the treatment of locally recurrent, advanced, and/or metastatic disease that is not amendable to radioactive iodine therapy; this recommendation is for follicular, oncocytic, and papillary cancer subtypes (all category 2A).[4] For differentiated thyroid cancer subtypes, the guidelines have changed the naming of Hürthle cell neoplasm to oncocytic carcinoma.

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

- **Cometriq® (cabozantinib capsules (Exelixis)**

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. **Thyroid Carcinoma, Medullary.** Approve for 1 year if the patient is ≥ 18 years of age.

Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

2. **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):
   A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
   B) Patient has *RET* gene rearrangements.

3. **Thyroid Carcinoma, Differentiated.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A, B, C and D):
   A) Patient is ≥ 12 years of age; AND
   B) Patient has differentiated thyroid carcinoma; AND
   Note: Examples of differentiated thyroid carcinoma include papillary, follicular, and oncocytic carcinoma (formerly Hürthle cell carcinoma).
   C) The disease is refractory to radioactive iodine therapy; AND
   D) Patient has tried Lenvima (lenvatinib capsules) or sorafenib tablets.

CONDITIONS NOT COVERED

- **Cometriq® (cabozantinib capsules (Exelixis)**

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. **Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC).** Results from the COMET-1 Phase III pivotal study with cabozantinib 60 mg tablets in men with mCRPC are published.[5] Patients included in the study had disease progression

after treatment with docetaxel as well as abiraterone acetate and/or Xtandi® (enzalutamide capsules). The study failed to meet its primary endpoint of demonstrating statistically significant increase in overall survival (OS) compared with prednisone. The median OS with cabozantinib was 11.0 months vs. 9.8 months with prednisone, which was not statistically significant. Based on these results, the second Phase III study, COMET-2 has been discontinued.[6]

REFERENCES

1. Cometriq® capsules [prescribing information]. San Francisco, CA: Exelixis; October 2020.
2. The NCCN Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 3.2023 – April 13, 2023). © 2023 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed May 23, 2023.
3. The NCCN Thyroid Carcinoma Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 2.2023 – May 18, 2023). © 2023 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed May 23, 2023.
4. The NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium. © 2023 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed May 23, 2023. Search term: cabozantinib.
5. Smith M, De Bono J, Sternberg C, et al. Phase III study of cabozantinib in previously treated metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: COMET-1. *J Clin Oncol.* 2016;34:3005-3013.
6. Exelixis. Study of cabozantinib (XL184) versus mitoxantrone plus prednisone in men with previously treated symptomatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (COMET-2). In: ClinicalTrials.gov [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). 2000- [cited 2023 May 23]. Available from: http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01522443?term=NCT01522443&rank=1. NLM identifier: NCT01522443.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	**Thyroid Carcinoma, Medullary:** The duration of approval was changed from 3 years to 1 year. **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer:** The duration of approval was changed from 3 years to 1 year. **Thyroid Carcinoma, Differentiated:** The duration of approval was changed from 3 years to 1 year. The requirement that the patient has tried a vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR)-targeted therapy was revised to "patient has tried Lenvima (lenvatinib capsules) or Nexavar (sorafenib tablets)."	06/15/2022
Annual Revision	**Thyroid Carcinoma, Differentiated:** For examples of thyroid carcinoma, changed Hürthle cell carcinoma name to "oncocytic carcinoma (formerly Hürthle cell carcinoma)" based on guideline changes.	06/07/2023