PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

POLICY: Inflammatory Conditions – Entyvio Subcutaneous Prior Authorization Policy
- Entyvio® (vedolizumab subcutaneous injection – Takeda)

REVIEW DATE: 04/24/2024

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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CIGNA NATIONAL FORMULARY COVERAGE:

OVERVIEW

Entyvio subcutaneous (SC), an integrin receptor antagonist, is indicated for treatment of the following uses:[1]
- **Crohn's disease**, in adults with moderately to severely active disease.
- **Ulcerative colitis**, in adults with moderately to severely active disease.

Therapy begins with Entyvio 300 mg IV at Week 0 and Week 2. At Week 6, or at any scheduled Entyvio IV infusion in patients with a clinical response or remission, therapy can be switched to Entyvio SC. The recommended dose of Entyvio SC is 108 mg SC once every 2 weeks. In the pivotal studies evaluating Entyvio subcutaneous, all patients had previously tried corticosteroids, conventional agents, or biologics for ulcerative colitis.

Guidelines

Guidelines for the treatment of inflammatory conditions recommend use of Entyvio.
- **Crohn's Disease:** The American College of Gastroenterology (ACG) has updated guidelines (2018) for Crohn's disease.[2] Entyvio is among the recommendations for treatment of patients with moderate to severe disease or moderate to high risk disease (for induction of remission as well as

maintenance of this remission). Guidelines from the American Gastroenterological Association (AGA) [2021] include Entyvio among the therapies for moderate to severe Crohn's disease, for induction and maintenance of remission.[3]

- **Ulcerative Colitis:** Updated American College of Gastroenterology guidelines for ulcerative colitis (2019) note that the following agents can be used for induction of remission in moderately to severely active disease: Uceris® (budesonide extended-release tablets); oral or intravenous systemic corticosteroids, Entyvio, Xeljanz® (tofacitinib tablets), or tumor necrosis factor inhibitors.[4] Current guidelines for ulcerative colitis from the American Gastroenterological Association (2020) include Entyvio among the therapies recommended for moderate to severe disease.[5]

POLICY STATEMENT

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

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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 Indications

1. **Crohn's Disease.** Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
   A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
      i. Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
      ii. According to the prescriber, the patient is currently receiving Entyvio intravenous or will receive induction dosing with Entyvio intravenous within 2 months of initiating therapy with Entyvio subcutaneous; AND
      iii. Patient meets ONE of the following (a, b, c, or d):
         a) Patient has tried or is currently taking systemic corticosteroids, or corticosteroids are contraindicated in this patient; OR
         b) Patient has tried one conventional systemic therapy for Crohn's disease; OR

         Note: Examples of conventional systemic therapy for Crohn's disease include azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine, or methotrexate. An exception to the requirement for a trial of or contraindication to steroids or a trial of one other conventional systemic agent can be made if the patient has already tried at least one biologic other than the requested drug. A biosimilar of the requested biologic does not count. Refer to Appendix

for examples of biologics used for Crohn's disease. These patients who have already received a biologic are not required to "step back" and try another agent. A trial of mesalamine does not count as a systemic therapy for Crohn's disease.

c) Patient has enterocutaneous (perianal or abdominal) or rectovaginal fistulas; OR

d) Patient had ileocolonic resection (to reduce the chance of Crohn's disease recurrence); AND

iv. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a gastroenterologist.

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Entyvio Intravenous or Subcutaneous. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):

i. Patient has been established on the requested drug for at least 6 months; AND

Note: A patient who has received < 6 months of therapy or who is restarting therapy with the requested drug is reviewed under criterion A (Initial Therapy).

ii. Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):

a) When assessed by at least one objective measure, patient experienced a beneficial clinical response from baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug); OR

Note: Examples of objective measures include fecal markers (e.g., fecal lactoferrin, fecal calprotectin), serum markers (e.g., C-reactive protein), imaging studies (magnetic resonance enterography [MRE], computed tomography enterography [CTE]), endoscopic assessment, and/or reduced dose of corticosteroids.

b) Compared with baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug), patient experienced an improvement in at least one symptom, such as decreased pain, fatigue, stool frequency, and/or blood in stool.

2. Ulcerative Colitis. Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, and iii):

i. Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND

ii. According to the prescriber, the patient is currently receiving Entyvio intravenous or will receive induction dosing with Entyvio intravenous within 2 months of initiating therapy with Entyvio subcutaneous; AND

iii. Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):

a) Patient has had a trial of ONE systemic therapy; OR

Note: Examples include 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, cyclosporine, tacrolimus, or a corticosteroid such as prednisone or methylprednisolone. A trial of a mesalamine product does not count as a systemic therapy for ulcerative colitis. A trial of a biologic also counts as a trial of one systemic agent for ulcerative colitis. Refer to Appendix for examples of biologics used for ulcerative colitis.

b) Patient meets BOTH of the following [(1) and (2)]:

(1) Patient has pouchitis; AND

(2) Patient has tried an antibiotic, probiotic, corticosteroid enema, or mesalamine enema; AND
Note: Examples of antibiotics include metronidazole and ciprofloxacin. Examples of corticosteroid enemas include hydrocortisone enema.

iv. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a gastroenterologist.

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Entyvio Subcutaneous or Intravenous. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):

i. Patient has been established on Entyvio subcutaneous or intravenous for at least 6 months; AND
Note: A patient who has received < 6 months of therapy or who is restarting therapy with Entyvio subcutaneous or intravenous is reviewed under criterion A (Initial Therapy).

ii. Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):

a) When assessed by at least one objective measure, patient experienced a beneficial clinical response from baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug); OR
Note: Examples of assessment for inflammatory response include fecal markers (e.g., fecal calprotectin), serum markers (e.g., C-reactive protein), endoscopic assessment, and/or reduced dose of corticosteroids.

b) Compared with baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug), patient experienced an improvement in at least one symptom, such as decreased pain, fatigue, stool frequency, and/or decreased rectal bleeding.

CONDITIONS NOT COVERED

- **Entyvio® (vedolizumab subcutaneous injection – Takeda)**

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. **Concurrent Use with Other Biologics or with Targeted Synthetic Disease-Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs (DMARDs) used for an Inflammatory Condition.** Entyvio should not be used in combination with tumor necrosis factor inhibitors or with Tysabri due to increased risk of infections.[1] There is also an increased risk of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy if used in combination with Tysabri. Combination therapy with other biologics or with targeted synthetic DMARDs used to treat inflammatory conditions (see Appendix for examples) is generally not recommended due to a potential for a higher rate of adverse effects with combinations and lack of data supportive of additive efficacy.
Note: This does NOT exclude the use of conventional immunosuppressants (e.g., 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine) in combination with Entyvio.

2. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

REFERENCES

1. Entyvio [prescribing information]. Deerfield, IL: Takeda; April 2024.
2. Lichtenstein GR, Loftus EV, Isaacs KL, et al. ACG clinical guideline: management of Crohn's disease in adults. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2018;113(4):481-517.
3. Feuerstein JD, Ho EY, Shmidt E, et al. AGA clinical practice guidelines on the medical management of moderate to severe luminal and perianal fistulizing Crohn's disease. *Gastroenterology*. 2021;160(7):2496-2508.
4. Rubin DT, Ananthakrishnan AN, Siegel CA, et al. ACG clinical guideline: ulcerative colitis in adults. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2019;114(3):384-413.
5. Bressler B, Marshall JK, Bernstein CN, et al. Clinical practice guidelines for the medical management of nonhospitalized ulcerative colitis: the Toronto consensus. *Gastroenterology*. 2015;148(5):1035-1058.
6. Feuerstein JD, Isaacs KL, Schneider Y, et al. AGA clinical practice guidelines on the management of moderate to severe ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology*. 2020;158(5):1450-1461.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
New Policy	--	10/11/2023
Early Annual Revision	Crohn's Disease: This newly approved indication was added to the policy. Ulcerative Colitis: A requirement was added that the patient is ≥ 18 years of age.	04/24/2024

APPENDIX

	Mechanism of Action	Examples of Inflammatory Indications*
Biologics		
Adalimumab SC Products (Humira®, biosimilars)	Inhibition of TNF	AS, CD, JIA, PsO, PsA, RA, UC
Cimzia® (certolizumab pegol SC injection)	Inhibition of TNF	AS, CD, nr-axSpA, PsO, PsA, RA
Etanercept SC Products (Enbrel®, biosimilars)	Inhibition of TNF	AS, JIA, PsO, PsA
Infliximab IV Products (Remicade®, biosimilars)	Inhibition of TNF	AS, CD, PsO, PsA, RA, UC
Simponi®, Simponi® Aria™ (golimumab SC injection, golimumab IV infusion)	Inhibition of TNF	SC formulation: AS, PsA, RA, UC
		IV formulation: AS, PJIA, PsA, RA
Actemra® (tocilizumab IV infusion, tocilizumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-6	SC formulation: PJIA, RA, SJIA
		IV formulation: PJIA, RA, SJIA
Kevzara® (sarilumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-6	RA
Orencia® (abatacept IV infusion, abatacept SC injection)	T-cell costimulation modulator	SC formulation: JIA, PSA, RA
		IV formulation: JIA, PsA, RA
Rituximab IV Products (Rituxan®, biosimilars)	CD20-directed cytolytic antibody	RA
Kineret® (anakinra SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-1	JIA^, RA

Stelara® (ustekinumab SC injection, ustekinumab IV infusion)	Inhibition of IL-12/23	SC formulation: CD, PsO, PsA, UC
		IV formulation: CD, UC
Siliq™ (brodalumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-17	PsO
Cosentyx® (secukinumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-17A	AS, ERA, nr-axSpA, PsO, PsA
Taltz® (ixekizumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-17A	AS, nr-axSpA, PsO, PsA
Ilumya™ (tildrakizumab-asmn SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-23	PsO
Skyrizi® (risankizumab-rzaa SC injection, risankizumab-rzaa IV infusion)	Inhibition of IL-23	SC formulation: CD, PSA, PsO
		IV formulation: CD
Tremfya™ (guselkumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-23	PsO
Entyvio™ (vedolizumab IV infusion, vedolizimab SC injection)	Integrin receptor antagonist	SC: UC
		IV: CD, UC
Oral Therapies/Targeted Synthetic DMARDs		
Otezla® (apremilast tablets)	Inhibition of PDE4	PsO, PsA
Cibinqo™ (abrocitinib tablets)	Inhibition of JAK pathways	AD
Olumiant® (baricitinib tablets)	Inhibition of JAK pathways	RA
Rinvoq® (upadacitinib extended-release tablets)	Inhibition of JAK pathways	AD, AS, nr-axSpA, RA, PsA, UC
Sotyktu™ (deucravacitinib tablets)	Inhibition of TYK2	PsO
Xeljanz® (tofacitinib tablets)	Inhibition of JAK pathways	RA, PJIA, PsA, UC
Xeljanz® XR (tofacitinib extended-release tablets)	Inhibition of JAK pathways	RA, PsA, UC

* Not an all-inclusive list of indications (e.g., oncology indications and rare inflammatory conditions are not listed). Refer to the prescribing information for the respective agent for FDA-approved indications; SC – Subcutaneous; TNF – Tumor necrosis factor; AS – Ankylosing spondylitis; CD – Crohn's disease; JIA – Juvenile idiopathic arthritis; PsO – Plaque psoriasis; PsA – Psoriatic arthritis; RA – Rheumatoid arthritis; UC – Ulcerative colitis; nr-axSpA – Non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis; IV – Intravenous, PJIA – Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis; IL – Interleukin; SJIA – Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis; ^ Off-label use of Kineret in JIA supported in guidelines; ERA – Enthesitis-related arthritis; DMARD – Disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; PDE4 – Phosphodiesterase 4; JAK – Janus kinase; AD – Atopic dermatitis; TYK2 – Tyrosine kinase 2.