



PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

POLICY: Complement Inhibitors – Fabhalta Prior Authorization Policy

- Fabhalta® (iptacopan capsules – Novartis)

REVIEW DATE: 12/20/2023; selected revision 01/17/2024, 02/28/2024

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. EACH COVERAGE REQUEST SHOULD BE REVIEWED ON ITS OWN MERITS. MEDICAL DIRECTORS ARE EXPECTED TO EXERCISE CLINICAL JUDGMENT AND HAVE DISCRETION IN MAKING INDIVIDUAL COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS. 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

Fabhalta, a Factor B inhibitor, is indicated for the treatment of **paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria** (PNH) in adults.

Fabhalta has a Boxed Warning about serious meningococcal infections.¹ Fabhalta is only available through a restricted access program, Fabhalta Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS).

Disease Overview

Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) is a rare, genetic disorder of hematopoietic stem cells.^{2,3} The mutation in the X-linked gene phosphatidylinositol glycan class A (PIGA) results in a deficiency in the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) protein, which is responsible for anchoring other protein moieties to the surface of the erythrocytes. Loss of anchoring of these proteins causes cells to hemolyze and leads to complications such as hemolytic anemia, thrombosis, and peripheral blood cytopenias. PNH is a clinical diagnosis that should be confirmed with peripheral blood flow cytometry to detect the absence or severe deficiency of GPI-anchored proteins on at least two lineages.^{2,5} Prior to the availability of complement inhibitors, only supportive management, in terms of managing the cytopenias and controlling thrombotic risk were available. Supportive measures include platelet transfusion,

immunosuppressive therapy for patients with bone marrow failure, use of erythropoietin for anemias, and aggressive anticoagulation.

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of Fabhalta. All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. In cases where the approval is authorized in months, 1 month is equal to 30 days. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with Fabhalta as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval requires Fabhalta 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 Indication

1. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. 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 the following (i, ii, and iii):
- i. Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
 - ii. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria diagnosis was confirmed by peripheral blood flow cytometry results showing the absence or deficiency of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins on at least two cell lineages; AND
 - iii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist.
- B) Patient is Currently Receiving Fabhalta. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following (i, ii, and iii):
- i. Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
 - ii. Patient is continuing to derive benefit from Fabhalta according to the prescriber; AND
Note: Examples of benefit include increase in or stabilization of hemoglobin levels, decreased transfusion requirements or transfusion independence, reductions in hemolysis.
 - iii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist.

CONDITIONS NOT COVERED

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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. Concomitant Use with Another Complement Inhibitor. There is no evidence to support concomitant use of Fabhalta with another complement inhibitor.

Note: Examples of complement inhibitors are Empaveli (pegcetacoplan subcutaneous injection), Soliris (eculizumab intravenous infusion), and Ultomiris (ravulizumab-cwzy intravenous infusion or subcutaneous injection).

REFERENCES

1. Fabhalta® capsules [prescribing information]. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis; December 2023.
2. Cançado RD, da Silva Araújo A, Sandes AF, et al. Consensus statement for diagnosis and treatment of paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. *Hematol Transfus Cell Ther.* 2021;43:341-348.
3. Shah N, Bhatt H. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. [Updated 2023 Jul 31]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2023 Jan. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK562292/>. Accessed December 18, 2023.
4. Roth A, Maciejewski J, Nishinura JI, et al. Screening and diagnostic clinical algorithm for paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: Expert consensus. *Eur J Haematol.* 2018;101(1):3-11.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
New Policy	--	12/20/2023
Selected Revision	Conditions Not Covered : Added new criterion regarding concomitant use with another complement inhibitor; examples of complement inhibitors were added as a Note.	01/17/2024
Selected Revision	Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria: Initial approval duration was changed from 4 months to 6 months.	02/28/2024

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