

# **PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY**

**POLICY:** Hemophilia – Hympavzi Prior Authorization Policy

Hympavzi<sup>™</sup> (marstacimab-hncq subcutaneous injection – Pfizer)

**REVIEW DATE:** 11/22/2024; selected revision 12/04/2024

#### 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**

Hympavzi, a tissue factor pathway inhibitor antagonist, is indicated for routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes in patients  $\geq 12$  years of age with 1) hemophilia A (congenital Factor VIII deficiency) without Factor VIII inhibitors, and 2) hemophilia B (congenital Factor IX deficiency) without Factor IX inhibitors.<sup>1</sup>

Hympavzi is recommended to be given as a 300 mg loading dose by subcutaneous injection (two 150 mg subcutaneous injections).<sup>1</sup> One week after the loading dose, initiate maintenance dosing of 150 mg once weekly by subcutaneous injection on the same day each week, at any time of the day. After proper training, Hympavzi may be self-administered.

# **Disease Overview**

Hemophilia A and B are genetic bleeding disorders caused by a dysfunction or a deficiency of coagulation Factor VIII and Factor IX, respectively.<sup>2-7</sup> Because hemophilia is an X-linked condition, males are primarily impacted. Patients who have these types of hemophilias are not able to properly form clots in blood and may bleed for a longer time than normal following injury or surgery. Patients may also experience spontaneous bleeding in muscles, joints, and organs. Bleeds may be life-

threatening. A main morbidity is hemophilic arthropathy, which limits mobility. It is estimated that 33,000 males are living with hemophilia in the US; hemophilia A accounts for around 80% of the cases (approximately 26,400 patients) and hemophilia B comprises 20% of cases (around 6,600 patients). Hemophilias are often classified as mild, moderate, or severe based on reduced Factor VIII or IX levels. Approximately 50% and 30% of patients with hemophilia A and hemophilia B, respectively, have severe disease. The formation of antibodies (or inhibitors) to factor products is a challenging complication as it causes Factor VIII and Factor IX therapies to be ineffective, which increases bleeding frequency and severity. Antibodies develop in around 30% and 10% of patients with severe hemophilia A and hemophilia B, respectively.

## **POLICY STATEMENT**

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

• Hympavzi™ (marstacimab-hncq subcutaneous injection – Pfizer) 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. Hemophilia A without Factor VIII Inhibitors.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ONE of the following (A <u>or</u> B):
  - **A)** <u>Initial Therapy</u>. Approve if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, iv, v, <u>and</u> vi):
    - i. Patient is  $\geq$  12 years of age; AND
    - **ii.** Patient is using Hympavzi for routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes; AND
    - iii. Patient has severe hemophilia A as evidenced by a baseline (without Factor VIII replacement therapy) Factor VIII level of < 1%; AND
    - **iv.** Patient meets ONE of the following (a <u>or</u> b):
      - a) Patient meets BOTH of the following [(1) and (2)]:
        - (1) Factor VIII inhibitor titer testing has been performed within the past 30 days; AND
        - (2) Patient does <u>not</u> have a positive test for Factor VIII inhibitors of ≥ 1.0 Bethesda units/mL; OR
      - **b)** Patient has not received Factor VIII therapy in the past; AND
    - **v.** According to the prescriber, prophylactic use of Factor VIII products will <u>not</u> occur while using Hympavzi; AND
      - <u>Note</u>: Use of Factor VIII products for the treatment of breakthrough bleeding is permitted.

- **vi.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hemophilia specialist.
- **B)** Patient is Currently Receiving Hympavzi. Approve if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
  - i. Patient is using Hympavzi for routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes; AND
  - **ii.** According to the prescriber, prophylactic use of Factor VIII products will <u>not</u> occur while using Hympavzi; AND
    - <u>Note</u>: Use of Factor VIII products for the treatment of breakthrough bleeding is permitted.
  - **iii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hemophilia specialist; AND
  - **iv.** According to the prescriber, patient experienced a beneficial response to therapy.

<u>Note</u>: Examples of a beneficial response to therapy include a reduction in bleeding events, in the severity of bleeding episodes, in the number of bleeding events that required treatment, and/or in the number of spontaneous bleeds.

- **2. Hemophilia B without Factor IX Inhibitors.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ONE of the following (A <u>or</u> B):
  - **A)** <u>Initial Therapy</u>. Approve if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, iv, v, <u>and</u> vi):
    - i. Patient is ≥ 12 years of age; AND
    - **ii.** Patient is using Hympavzi for routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes; AND
    - iii. Patient has moderately severe or severe hemophilia B as evidenced by a baseline (without Factor IX replacement therapy) Factor IX level ≤ 2%; AND
    - iv. Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
      - a) Patient meets BOTH of the following [(1) and (2)]:
        - (1) Factor IX inhibitor titer testing has been performed within the past 30 days; AND
        - (2) Patient does <u>not</u> have a positive test for Factor IX inhibitors of ≥ 1.0 Bethesda units/mL; OR
      - **b)** Patient has <u>not</u> received Factor IX therapy in the past; AND
    - **v.** According to the prescriber, prophylactic use of Factor IX products will <u>not</u> occur while receiving Hympavzi; AND
      - <u>Note</u>: Use of Factor IX products for the treatment of breakthrough bleeding is permitted.
    - **vi.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hemophilia specialist.
  - **B)** Patient is Currently Receiving Hympavzi. Approve if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
    - i. Patient is using Hympavzi for routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes; AND
    - **ii.** According to the prescriber, prophylactic use of Factor IX products will <u>not</u> occur while using Hympavzi; AND

- <u>Note</u>: Use of Factor IX products for the treatment of breakthrough bleeding is permitted.
- **iii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hemophilia specialist; AND
- **iv.** According to the prescriber, patient experienced a beneficial response to therapy.

<u>Note</u>: Examples of a beneficial response include a reduction in bleeding events, in the severity of bleeding episodes, in the number of bleeding events that required treatment, and/or in the number of spontaneous bleeding events.

### **CONDITIONS NOT COVERED**

- Hympavzi™ (marstacimab-hncq subcutaneous injection Pfizer) 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 Hemlibra (emicizumab-kxwh subcutaneous injection) in a Patient with Hemophilia A. Hemlibra is a bispecific factor IXa-and Factor X-directed antibody indicated for routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes in adults and pediatric patients ages newborn and older with hemophilia A (congenital factor VIII deficiency) with or without factor VIII inhibitors.<sup>8</sup> Hympavzi has not been studied concurrently with Hemlibra.<sup>1</sup>

### REFERENCES

- 1. Hympavzi<sup>™</sup> subcutaneous injection [prescribing information]. New York, NY: Pfizer; October 2024.
- 2. Mancuso ME, Mahlangu JN, Pipe SW. The changing treatment landscape in haemophilia: from standard half-life clotting factor concentrates to gene editing. *Lancet*. 2021;397:630-640.
- 3. Franchini M, Mannucci PM. The more recent history of hemophilia treatment. *Semin Thromb Hemost*. 2022;48(8):904-910.
- 4. Croteau SE. Hemophilia A/B. Hematol Oncol Clin North Am. 2022;36(4):797-812.
- 5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data and statistics on hemophilia. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/hemophilia/data-research/. Accessed on November 22, 2024.
- 6. National Bleeding Disorders Foundation. Hemophilia A: An overview of symptoms, genetics, and treatments to help you understand hemophilia B. Available at: https://www.bleeding.org/bleeding-disorders-a-z/types/hemophilia-a. Accessed on November 22, 2024.
- 7. National Hemophilia Foundation. Hemophilia B. An overview of symptoms, genetics, and treatments to help you understand hemophilia B. Available at: https://www.hemophilia.org/bleeding-disorders-a-z/types/hemophilia-b. Accessed on November 22, 2024.

### **HISTORY**

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
New Policy		11/22/2024
Selected	Hemophilia A without Factor VIII Inhibitors: In initial therapy,	12/04/2024
Revision	the threshold for a positive inhibitor test was changed to $\geq 1.0$	

Bethesda units/mL; previously, it was > 0.6 Bethesda units/mL. It was added that a patient who has not received Factor VIII therapy in the past is not required to meet the inhibitor testing requirements. **Hemophilia B without Factor IX Inhibitors:** In initial therapy, the threshold for a positive inhibitor test was changed to  $\geq$  1.0 Bethesda units/mL; previously, it was  $\geq$  0.3 Bethesda units/mL. It was added that a patient who has not received Factor IX therapy in the past is not required to meet the inhibitor testing requirements.

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