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Vestronidase Alfa-vjbjk

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Overview

This policy supports medical necessity review for vestronidase alfa-vjbjk intravenous infusion (Mepsevii®).

Receipt of sample product does not satisfy any criteria requirements for coverage.

Medical Necessity Criteria

Vestronidase alfa-vjbjk (Mepsevii) is considered medically necessary when the following are met:

- 1. Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Sly Syndrome). Individual meets BOTH of the following criteria (A and B):
A. The diagnosis is established by ONE of the following (i or ii):
i. Individual has a laboratory test demonstrating deficient beta-glucuronidase activity in leukocytes, fibroblasts, or serum

- ii. Individual has a molecular genetic test demonstrating biallelic pathogenic or likely pathogenic glucuronidase (*GUS*) gene variants
- B. The medication is prescribed by, or in consultation with, a geneticist, endocrinologist, a metabolic disorder sub-specialist, or a physician who specializes in the treatment of lysosomal storage disorders.

When coverage is available and medically necessary, the dosage, frequency, duration of therapy, and site of care should be reasonable, clinically appropriate, and supported by evidence-based literature and adjusted based upon severity, alternative available treatments, and previous response to therapy.

Reauthorization Criteria

Vestronidase alfa-vjvk (Mepsevii) is considered medically necessary for continued use when initial criteria are met AND there is documentation of beneficial response.

Authorization Duration

Initial and reauthorization approval duration: up to 12 months

Conditions Not Covered

Any other use is considered experimental, investigational, or unproven.

Coding Information

Note:

- 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.
- 2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

HCPCS Codes	Description
J3397	Injection, vestronidase alfa-vjvk, 1 mg

Background

OVERVIEW

Mepsevii, a lysosomal beta glucuronidase (*GUS*), is indicated for the treatment of **Mucopolysaccharidosis type VII** ([MPS VII], Sly syndrome).¹ It is produced in a Chinese hamster ovary cell line via recombinant DNA technology. It has the same amino acid sequence as human *GUS* and catabolizes accumulated glycosaminoglycans in lysosomes in affected tissues.

Disease Overview

MPS VII or Sly syndrome is an extremely rare lysosomal storage disorder characterized by deficient *GUS* activity.² In MPS VII, the partially catabolized glycosaminoglycans, chondroitin sulfate, dermatan sulfate, and heparin sulfate accumulate in the lysosomes, ultimately leading to the signs and symptoms of the disease.^{2,3} The onset, severity, and rate of progression of MPS VII is heterogeneous. Patients may present at birth with hydrops fetalis and only survive a few months while others may have milder disease and survive into their 40s.² However, most patients have mental retardation, hepatosplenomegaly, and musculoskeletal issues including short stature, coarse facial features, loss of range of motion, restricted mobility, scoliosis, and kyphosis. The diagnosis of MPS VII is established by demonstrating deficient *GUS* activity in leukocytes, fibroblasts, or serum; or by genetic testing.³

Treatment for MPS VII includes enzyme replacement therapy with Mepsevii and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.²

Dosing and Availability

The recommended dosage of Mepsevii is 4 mg/kg administered by intravenous infusion every two weeks. Vestronidase Alfa-vjvk is supplied as a carton containing one 10 mg/5 mL (2 mg/mL) single-dose vial.

References

1. Mepsevii® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Novato, CA: Ultragenyx; December 2020.
2. Montano AM, Lock-Hock N, Steiner RD, et al. Clinical course of sly syndrome (mucopolysaccharidosis type VII). *J Med Genet.* 2016;53:403-418.
3. Tomatsu S, Montano AM, Dung VC, et al. Mutations and polymorphisms in GUSB gene in mucopolysaccharidosis VII (Sly syndrome). *Hum Mutat.* 2009;30:511-519.

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