

# Natalizumab: (Tysabri®; Tyruko®) (Intravenous)

Document Number: MODA-0133

Last Review Date: 12/03/2024

Date of Origin: 11/28/2011

Dates Reviewed: 12/2011, 08/2012, 02/2013, 06/2013, 06/2013, 09/2013, 12/2013, 03/2014, 06/2014, 09/2014, 01/2015, 02/2015, 06/2015, 09/2015, 12/2015, 03/2016, 06/2016, 09/2016, 12/2016, 03/2017, 06/2017, 09/2017, 12/2017, 03/2018, 06/2018, 10/2018, 09/2019, 04/2020, 10/2020, 10/2021, 10/2022, 09/2023, 10/2023, 12/2024

## I. Length of Authorization

### Crohn's Disease:

- Coverage is eligible for renewal
  - Initial coverage will be provided for 12 weeks
  - Renewal coverage will be provided for 6 months

### Multiple Sclerosis:

- Coverage will be provided for 6 months and is eligible for renewal.

## II. Dosing Limits

### Max Units (per dose and over time) [HCPCS Unit]:

- 300 billable units every 28 days

## III. Initial Approval Criteria <sup>1,2</sup>

- Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**

### Universal Criteria <sup>1,2,14</sup>

- Prescriber and patient must be enrolled in and meet the conditions of the TOUCH (*applicable to Tysabri*) or REMS (*applicable to Tyruko*) programs; **AND**
- Not used in combination with antineoplastic, immunosuppressant, or immunomodulating agents; **AND**
- Patient must not have a systemic medical condition resulting in significantly compromised immune system function; **AND**

### Multiple Sclerosis (MS) † <sup>1,2,7,16</sup>

- Patient has a diagnosis of a relapsing form of multiple sclerosis [i.e. relapsing-remitting disease (RRMS)\*, active secondary progressive disease (SPMS)\*\*, or clinically isolated syndrome (CIS)\*\*\*]; **AND**

- Patient must have a confirmed diagnosis of MS as documented by laboratory report (i.e. MRI); **AND**
- Used as single agent therapy

**Crohn’s Disease (CD) † 1,2,14,28,29**

- Patient has moderate to severe active disease; **AND**
- Physician has assessed baseline disease severity utilizing an objective measure/tool; **AND**
  - Documented trial and failure on ONE oral immunosuppressive therapy for at least 3 months, unless use is contraindicated, such as corticosteroids, methotrexate, azathioprine, and/or 6-mercaptopurine; **OR**
  - Patient is already established on biologic or targeted synthetic therapy for the treatment of CD; **AND**
- Documented trial and failure on ONE TNF-Inhibitor therapy for at least 3 months, unless contraindicated, such as infliximab, certolizumab, or adalimumab; **AND**
- Used as single agent therapy [Not used concurrently with another biologic drug, targeted synthetic therapy (e.g., upadacitinib, etc.), or immunosuppressant (e.g., 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, cyclosporine, methotrexate, etc.) used for Crohn’s Disease]

† FDA Approved Indication(s); ‡ Compendia Recommended Indication(s); Ⓞ Orphan Drug

**\*Definitive diagnosis of MS with a relapsing-remitting course is based upon BOTH dissemination in time and space. Unless contraindicated, MRI should be obtained (even if criteria are met).<sup>16</sup>**

| <b><u>Dissemination in time</u></b><br><i>(Development/appearance of new CNS lesions over time)</i>   | <b><u>Dissemination in space</u></b><br><i>(Development of lesions in distinct anatomical locations within the CNS; multifocal)</i>   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ≥ 2 clinical attacks; <b>OR</b></li> <li>• 1 clinical attack <b>AND</b> one of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MRI indicating simultaneous presence of gadolinium-enhancing and non-enhancing lesions at any time or by a new T2-hyperintense or gadolinium-enhancing lesion on follow-up MRI compared to baseline scan</li> <li>○ CSF-specific oligoclonal bands</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ≥ 2 lesions; <b>OR</b></li> <li>• 1 lesion <b>AND</b> one of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Clear-cut historical evidence of a previous attack involving a lesion in a distinct anatomical location</li> <li>○ MRI indicating ≥ 1 T2-hyperintense lesions characteristic of MS in ≥ 2 of 4 areas of the CNS (periventricular, cortical or juxtacortical, infratentorial, or spinal cord)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

**\*\*Active secondary progressive MS (SPMS) is defined as the following:<sup>8,16-18,27</sup>**

- Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score ≥ 3.0; **AND**
- Disease is progressive ≥ 3 months following an initial relapsing-remitting course (i.e., EDSS score increase by 1.0 in patients with EDSS ≤5.5 or increase by 0.5 in patients with EDSS ≥6); **AND**
  - ≥ 1 relapse within the previous 2 years; **OR**
  - Patient has gadolinium-enhancing activity OR new or unequivocally enlarging T2 contrast-enhancing lesions as evidenced by MRI

**\*\*\*Definitive diagnosis of CIS is based upon ALL of the following: <sup>16</sup>**

- A monophasic clinical episode with patient-reported symptoms and objective findings reflecting a focal or multifocal inflammatory demyelinating event in the CNS
- Neurologic symptom duration of at least 24 hours, with or without recovery
- Absence of fever or infection
- Patient is not known to have multiple sclerosis

#### IV. Renewal Criteria <sup>1,2</sup>

Coverage can be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria identified in section III; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: hypersensitivity reactions/antibody formation, hepatotoxicity, signs or symptoms of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), herpes infections (including herpes encephalitis and meningitis and acute retinal necrosis), immunosuppression, infections (including pneumonias, pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, pulmonary mycobacterium avium intracellulare, bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, urinary tract infections, gastroenteritis, vaginal infections, tooth infections, tonsillitis, etc.), thrombocytopenia, etc.; **AND**

#### Multiple Sclerosis (MS) <sup>15,22</sup>

- Continuous monitoring of response to therapy indicates a beneficial response\* [manifestations of increased MS disease activity include, but are not limited to, an increase in annualized relapse rate (ARR), development of new/worsening T2 hyperintensities or enhancing lesions on brain/spinal MRI, and progression of sustained impairment as evidenced by expanded disability status scale (EDSS), timed 25-foot walk (T25-FW), 9-hole peg test (9-HPT)]

**\*Note:**

- Inadequate response, in those who have been adherent and receiving therapy for sufficient time to realize the full treatment effect, is defined as  $\geq 1$  relapse,  $\geq 2$  unequivocally new MRI-detected lesions, or increased disability on examination over a one-year period
- Infusion reactions or breakthrough disease activity may indicate neutralizing natalizumab antibodies. Therapy should be discontinued in patients who have persistent neutralizing antibodies to natalizumab.

#### Crohn's Disease (CD) <sup>1,2,20,30,31</sup>

- Initial renewal only:
  - Clinical response and remission of disease is seen by 12 weeks
- Second renewal only:
  - Patient has been tapered off of oral corticosteroids within 6 months of starting Natalizumab;**AND**

- Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline such as endoscopic activity, number of liquid stools, presence and severity of abdominal pain, presence of abdominal mass, body weight regain, hematocrit, presence of extra intestinal complications, tapering or discontinuation of corticosteroid therapy, use of anti-diarrheal drugs, improvement in biomarker levels [i.e., fecal calprotectin or serum C-reactive protein (CRP)], and/or an improvement on a disease activity scoring tool [e.g. an improvement on the Harvey-Bradshaw Index score, etc.]
- All subsequent renewals:
  - Patient does not require additional steroid use that exceeds 3 months in a calendar year to control their Crohn’s disease; **AND**
  - Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline such as endoscopic activity, number of liquid stools, presence and severity of abdominal pain, presence of abdominal mass, body weight regain, hematocrit, presence of extra intestinal complications, tapering or discontinuation of corticosteroid therapy, use of anti-diarrheal drugs, improvement in biomarker levels [i.e., fecal calprotectin or serum C-reactive protein (CRP)], and/or an improvement on a disease activity scoring tool [e.g. an improvement on the Harvey-Bradshaw Index score, etc.]

## V. Dosage/Administration <sup>1,2</sup>

| Indication      | Dose   |
|-----------------|--|
| All Indications | Administer 300 mg intravenously over one hour every four weeks |

## VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

### HCPCS Code(s):

- J2323 – Injection, natalizumab, 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1mg (*Tysabri Only*)
- Q5134 – Injection, natalizumab-sztn (tyruko), biosimilar, 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg (*Tyruko Only*)

### NDC(s):

- Tysabri 300 mg/15 mL single-dose vial: 64406-0008-xx
- Tyruko 300 mg/15 mL single-dose vial: 61314-0543-xx

## VII. References

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## Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

| ICD-10  | ICD-10 Description   |
|---------|--|
| G35     | Multiple Sclerosis   |
| K50.00  | Crohn's disease of small intestine without complications                         |
| K50.011 | Crohn's disease of small intestine with rectal bleeding                          |
| K50.012 | Crohn's disease of small intestine with intestinal obstruction                   |
| K50.013 | Crohn's disease of small intestine with fistula                                  |
| K50.014 | Crohn's disease of small intestine with abscess                                  |
| K50.018 | Crohn's disease of small intestine with other complication                       |
| K50.019 | Crohn's disease of small intestine with unspecified complications                |
| K50.10  | Crohn's disease of large intestine without complications                         |
| K50.111 | Crohn's disease of large intestine with rectal bleeding                          |
| K50.112 | Crohn's disease of large intestine with intestinal obstruction                   |
| K50.113 | Crohn's disease of large intestine with fistula                                  |
| K50.114 | Crohn's disease of large intestine with abscess                                  |
| K50.118 | Crohn's disease of large intestine with other complication                       |
| K50.119 | Crohn's disease of large intestine with unspecified complications                |
| K50.80  | Crohn's disease of both small and large intestine without complications          |
| K50.811 | Crohn's disease of both small and large intestine with rectal bleeding           |
| K50.812 | Crohn's disease of both small and large intestine with intestinal obstruction    |
| K50.813 | Crohn's disease of both small and large intestine with fistula                   |
| K50.814 | Crohn's disease of both small and large intestine with abscess                   |
| K50.818 | Crohn's disease of both small and large intestine with other complication        |
| K50.819 | Crohn's disease of both small and large intestine with unspecified complications |
| K50.90  | Crohn's disease, unspecified, without complications                              |
| K50.911 | Crohn's disease, unspecified, with rectal bleeding                               |
| K50.912 | Crohn's disease, unspecified, with intestinal obstruction                        |
| K50.913 | Crohn's disease, unspecified, with fistula                                       |
| K50.914 | Crohn's disease, unspecified, with abscess                                       |
| K50.918 | Crohn's disease, unspecified, with other complication                            |
| K50.919 | Crohn's disease, unspecified, with unspecified complications                     |

## Appendix 2 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

The preceding information is intended for non-Medicare coverage determinations. Medicare coverage for outpatient (Part B) drugs is outlined in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Pub. 100-2), Chapter 15, §50 Drugs and Biologicals. In addition, National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) and/or Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) may also exist for claims payment purposes or to clarify benefit eligibility under Part B for drugs which may be self-administered. The following link may be used to search for NCD, LCD, or LCA documents: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>. Additional indications, including any preceding information, may be applied at the discretion of the health plan.

Medicare Part B Covered Diagnosis Codes (applicable to existing NCD/LCD/LCA): N/A

| Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Jurisdiction  | Applicable State/US Territory   | Contractor  |
| E (1)   | CA, HI, NV, AS, GU, CNMI  | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC                |
| F (2 & 3)   | AK, WA, OR, ID, ND, SD, MT, WY, UT, AZ  | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC                |
| 5   | KS, NE, IA, MO  | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS) |
| 6   | MN, WI, IL  | National Government Services, Inc. (NGS)          |
| H (4 & 7)   | LA, AR, MS, TX, OK, CO, NM  | Novitas Solutions, Inc.                           |
| 8   | MI, IN  | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS) |
| N (9)   | FL, PR, VI  | First Coast Service Options, Inc.                 |
| J (10)  | TN, GA, AL  | Palmetto GBA                                      |
| M (11)  | NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below)  | Palmetto GBA                                      |
| L (12)  | DE, MD, PA, NJ, DC (includes Arlington & Fairfax counties and the city of Alexandria in VA) | Novitas Solutions, Inc.                           |
| K (13 & 14)   | NY, CT, MA, RI, VT, ME, NH  | National Government Services, Inc. (NGS)          |
| 15  | KY, OH  | CGS Administrators, LLC                           |