

## PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

**POLICY:** Multiple Sclerosis and Crohn's Disease – Tysabri Prior Authorization Policy

- Tysabri® (natalizumab injection for intravenous use – Biogen)

**REVIEW DATE:** 11/11/2020

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### OVERVIEW

Tysabri, an integrin receptor antagonist, is indicated for the treatment of:<sup>1</sup>

- Relapsing forms of **multiple sclerosis (MS)** to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease in adults as monotherapy in adults.<sup>1</sup>
- **Crohn's disease**, inducing and maintaining clinical response and remission in adults with moderately to severely active disease with evidence of inflammation who have had an inadequate response to, or are unable to tolerate, conventional Crohn's disease therapies and inhibitors of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$ .

Tysabri increases the risk of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML).<sup>1</sup> When initiating and continuing treatment with Tysabri in patients with MS, physicians should consider whether the expected benefit of Tysabri is sufficient to offset the risks. Tysabri should not be used in combination with immunosuppressants (e.g., azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine, cyclosporine, methotrexate) or inhibitors of TNF $\alpha$ . The safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients with MS or Crohn's disease below the age of 18 years of age have not been established.

### Disease Overview

#### Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

MS is a chronic, inflammatory, demyelinating, autoimmune disease of the central nervous system that impacts almost 1,000,000 people in the US.<sup>2</sup> The condition is marked by inflammation and demyelination, as well as degenerative alterations. Patients usually experience relapses and remissions in their neurological symptoms. For most patients, the onset of MS symptoms occurs when patients are 20 to 40 years of age; however, children can get MS and new onset disease can occur in older adults. The MS disease course is heterogeneous but has some patterns. Approximately 85% to 90% of patients have a relapsing pattern at onset. However, this transitions over time in patients who are untreated to a worsening with very few or no relapses or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) activity (secondary progressive MS). Around 10% to 15% of patients have a steady progression of symptoms over time (primary progressive MS), marked by some clinical manifestations or by MRI activity. Primary progressive MS is generally diagnosed in patients on the upper level of the typical age range (e.g., almost 40 years of age) and the distribution is equivalent among the two genders. Advances in the understanding of the MS disease process, as well as in MRI technology, spurred updated disease course descriptions in 2013,<sup>3</sup> as well as in 2017.<sup>4</sup> The revised disease courses are clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing remitting MS, primary progressive MS, and secondary progressive MS.<sup>2-4</sup> Clinically isolated syndrome is now more recognized among the course descriptions of MS. It is the first clinical presentation of MS that displays characteristics of inflammatory demyelination that may possibly be MS but has yet to fulfill diagnostic criteria.

#### Crohn's Disease

Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal tract.<sup>6</sup> The prevalence has been increasing worldwide.<sup>7</sup> Common symptoms of Crohn's disease include abdominal pain, diarrhea, fatigue, weight loss, fever, anemia, and recurrent fistulas. Adults with Crohn's disease may be at risk of bone fractures, as well as thromboembolism. Other extraintestinal manifestations may occur (e.g., primary sclerosing cholangitis). Younger patients may experience growth failure.<sup>6,7</sup> The chronic intestinal

inflammation over time leads to intestinal complications such as strictures, fistulas, and abscesses. Only 20% to 30% of patients with Crohn's disease will have a nonprogressive or indolent course. Therefore, it is appropriate to identify therapies that will achieve adequate control for the patient. Many different therapies are available including corticosteroids, immunomodulators (e.g., azathiopurine, 6-mercaptopurine), and anti-TNF agents (e.g., infliximab products, adalimumab products, Cimzia® [certolizumab pegol injection for subcutaneous use]).

### **Guidelines**

A practice guideline recommendation regarding disease-modifying agents for adults with MS from the American Academy of Neurology (2018) states to consider Tysabri for patients with MS who have highly active disease.<sup>5</sup>

In September 2019, a consensus paper was updated by the MS Coalition that discusses the use of disease-modifying therapies in MS.<sup>2</sup> Many options from various disease classes, involving different mechanisms of action and modes of administration, have shown benefits in patients with MS.

The American College of Gastroenterology has guidelines on management of Crohn's disease in adults (2018).<sup>7</sup> Anti-TNF agents (e.g., infliximab products, adalimumab products, Cimzia® [certolizumab pegol injection for subcutaneous use]) should be used to treat Crohn's disease that is resistant to treatment with corticosteroids, thiopurines or methotrexate. For patients with moderately to severely active Crohn's disease and objective evidence of active disease, anti-integrin therapy (with Entyvio® [vedolizumab injection for intravenous use] with or without an immunomodulator is more effective than placebo and should be considered for use for induction of symptomatic remission in patients with Crohn's disease. Tysabri is more effective than placebo and should be considered to be used for induction of symptomatic response and remission in patients with active Crohn's disease (strong recommendation; high level of evidence). Tysabri should be used for maintenance of Tysabri-induced remission of Crohn's disease only if serum antibody to John Cunningham virus is negative. Stelara® (ustekinumab injection for subcutaneous or intravenous use) should be given for moderate to severe Crohn's disease patients who failed treatment with corticosteroids, thiopurines, methotrexate, or anti-TNF inhibitors or who have had no prior exposure to anti-TNF inhibitors.

### **Safety**

Tysabri has a Boxed Warning regarding the risk of PML. Tysabri is available only through a special restricted distribution Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program called the TOUCH® Prescribing Program.

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of Tysabri. 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 Tysabri as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval requires Tysabri to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

**Documentation:** Documentation is required for use of Tysabri at initiation for MS as noted in the criteria as **[documentation required]**. Documentation may include, but is not limited to, chart notes magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) reports, and/or other information.

**Automation:** None.

## RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of Tysabri injection is recommended in those who meet the following criteria:

### FDA-Approved Indications

1. **Multiple Sclerosis.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets one of the following criteria (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets all of the following criteria (i, ii, iii and iv):

i. Patient is  $\geq 18$  years of age; AND

ii. Patient has a relapsing form of multiple sclerosis; AND

Note: Examples of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease.

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

a) According to the prescriber the patient has experienced inadequate efficacy or significant intolerance to one disease-modifying agent used for MS; OR

Note: Examples include Avonex<sup>®</sup> (interferon beta-1a injection [intramuscular]), Rebif<sup>®</sup> (interferon beta-1a injection [subcutaneous]), Betaseron<sup>®</sup>/Extavia<sup>®</sup> (interferon beta-1b injection), glatiramer acetate injection (Copaxone<sup>®</sup>/Glatopa<sup>®</sup>, generic), Plegridy<sup>®</sup> (peginterferon beta-1a injection), Gilenya<sup>®</sup> (fingolimod capsules), Aubagio<sup>®</sup> (teriflunomide tablets), Mavenclad<sup>®</sup> (cladribine tablets), Mayzent<sup>®</sup> (siponimod tablets), Vumerity<sup>®</sup> (diroximel fumarate delayed-release capsules), Ocrevus<sup>®</sup> (ocrelizumab injection for intravenous use), Bafiertam<sup>™</sup> (monomethyl fumarate delayed-release capsules), dimethyl fumarate delayed-release capsules (Tecfidera<sup>®</sup>, generic), Zeposia<sup>®</sup> (ozanimod capsules), Kesimpta<sup>®</sup> (ofatumumab injection for subcutaneous use), and Lemtrada<sup>®</sup> (alemtuzumab injection for intravenous use).

b) According to the prescriber the patient has highly-active or aggressive multiple sclerosis by meeting one of the following [(1), (2), (3), or (4)]:

(1) Patient has demonstrated rapidly-advancing deterioration(s) in physical functioning (e.g., loss of mobility/or lower levels of ambulation, severe changes in strength or coordination) **[documentation required]**; OR

(2) Disabling relapse(s) with suboptimal response to systemic corticosteroids **[documentation required]**; OR

(3) Magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] findings suggest highly-active or aggressive multiple sclerosis (e.g., new, enlarging, or a high burden of T2 lesions or gadolinium-enhancing lesions) **[documentation required]**; OR

(4) Manifestations of multiple sclerosis-related cognitive impairment **[documentation required]**; AND

iv. Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the treatment of multiple sclerosis and/or a neurologist; AND

B) Patient is currently receiving Tysabri. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets all of the following criteria (i, ii, and iii):

i. Patient is  $\geq 18$  years of age; AND

ii. Patient has a relapsing form of multiple sclerosis; AND

Note: Examples of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease.

iii. Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the treatment of multiple sclerosis and/or a neurologist.

- 2. Crohn's Disease.** Approve for the duration noted below if the patient meets one of the following criteria (A OR B):
- A) Initial Therapy.** Approve for 3 months if the patient meets all of the following criteria (i, ii, iii, and iv):
- i.** Patient is  $\geq 18$  years of age; AND
  - ii.** Patient has moderately to severely active Crohn's disease; AND
  - iii.** Patient has tried at least two biologics for Crohn's disease; AND  
Note: Examples include an adalimumab product, Cimzia (certolizumab pegol for SC injection), an infliximab product, Entyvio (vedolizumab injection for IV use), or Stelara (ustekinumab for SC injection or for IV infusion).
  - iv.** Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a gastroenterologist; OR
- B) Patient is Currently Receiving Tysabri.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets all of the following criteria (i, ii and iii):
- i.** Patient is  $\geq 18$  years of age; AND
  - ii.** Patient has had a response as determined by the prescriber; AND  
Note: Examples of a response are reduced number of liquid/soft stools, reduced abdominal pain, and less use of antidiarrheal agents.
  - iii.** Medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a gastroenterologist.

#### **CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL**

Coverage of Tysabri is not recommended in the following situations:

- 1. Concurrent Use with an Immunosuppressant Agent in Patients with Crohn's Disease.** Ordinarily, patients who are receiving chronic immunosuppressant or immunomodulatory therapy or who have systemic medical conditions resulting in significantly compromised immune function should not take Tysabri.<sup>1</sup>  
Note: Examples include 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, cyclosporine, methotrexate, an infliximab product, an adalimumab product, Cimzia, Entyvio and Stelara.
- 2. Concurrent Use with Other Disease-Modifying Agents Used for Multiple Sclerosis (MS).** Tysabri is only indicated as monotherapy due to an increased risk of PML.<sup>1</sup>  
Note: Examples include Avonex<sup>®</sup> (interferon beta-1a injection [intramuscular]), Rebif<sup>®</sup> (interferon beta-1a injection [subcutaneous]), Betaseron<sup>®</sup>/Extavia<sup>®</sup> (interferon beta-1b injection), glatiramer acetate injection (Copaxone<sup>®</sup>/Glatopa<sup>®</sup>, generic), Plegridy<sup>®</sup> (peginterferon beta-1a injection), Gilenya<sup>®</sup> (fingolimod capsules), Aubagio<sup>®</sup> (teriflunomide tablets), Mavenclad<sup>®</sup> (cladribine tablets), Mayzent<sup>®</sup> (siponimod tablets), Vumerity<sup>®</sup> (diroximel fumarate delayed-release capsules), Ocrevus<sup>®</sup> (ocrelizumab injection for intravenous use), Bafiertam<sup>™</sup> (monomethyl fumarate delayed-release capsules), dimethyl fumarate delayed-release capsules (Tecfidera<sup>®</sup>, generic), Zeposia<sup>®</sup> (ozanimod capsules), Kesimpta<sup>®</sup> (ofatumumab injection for subcutaneous use), and Lemtrada<sup>®</sup> (alemtuzumab injection for intravenous use).
- 3. Non-Relapsing Forms of Multiple Sclerosis.** The safety and efficacy of Tysabri have not been established in patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis.  
Note: An example of a non-relapsing form of multiple sclerosis is primary progressive multiple sclerosis.
- 4. Ulcerative Colitis.** Efficacy data with use of Tysabri are limited.<sup>8</sup>
- 5.** 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. Tysabri® injection for intravenous use [prescribing information]. Cambridge, MA: Biogen; June 2020.
2. A Consensus Paper by the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition. The use of disease-modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis. Updated September 2019. Available at: [https://www.nationalmssociety.org/NationalMSSociety/media/MSNationalFiles/Brochures/DMT\\_Consensus\\_MS\\_Coalition.pdf](https://www.nationalmssociety.org/NationalMSSociety/media/MSNationalFiles/Brochures/DMT_Consensus_MS_Coalition.pdf). Accessed on November 6, 2020.
3. Lublin FD, Reingold SC, Cohen JA, et al. Defining the clinical course of multiple sclerosis: the 2013 revisions. *Neurology*. 2014;83:278-286.
4. Thompson AJ, Banwell BL, Barkhof F, et al. Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis: 2017 revisions of the McDonald criteria. *Lancet Neurol*. 2018;17(2):162-173.
5. Rae-Grant A, Day GS, Marrie RA, et al. Practice guideline recommendations summary: disease-modifying therapies for adults with multiple sclerosis. Report of the Guideline Development, Dissemination, and Implementation Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*. 2018;90:777-788.
6. Torres J, Mehandru S, Solombel JF, Peyrin-Biroulet L. Crohn's disease. *Lancet*. 2017;389(10080):1741-1755.
7. Lichtenstein GR, Loftus EV, Isaacs KL, et al. ACG clinical guideline: management of Crohn's Disease in Adults. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2018;113:481-517.
8. Gordon FH, Hamilton MI, Donoghue S, et al. A pilot study of treatment of active ulcerative colitis with natalizumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody to alpha-4 integrin. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2002;16:699-705.