

Ocrevus™ (ocrelizumab) (Intravenous)

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I. Length of Authorization

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

II. Dosing Limits

A. Quantity Limit (max daily dose) [Pharmacy Benefit]:

- Ocrevus 300 mg single-dose vial: 2 vials in first 2 weeks, then 2 vials per 6 months

B. Max Units (per dose and over time) [Medical Benefit]:

Initial dose:

- 300 billable units (mg) D1 and D15

Subsequent doses:

- 600 billable units (mg) every 6 months

III. Initial Approval Criteria

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

Multiple Sclerosis †

- Patient is 18 years or older (*unless otherwise specified*); **AND**
- Patient has been screened for the presence of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) prior to initiating treatment **AND** does not have active disease (i.e., positive HBsAg and anti-HBV tests); **AND**
- Patient will not receive live vaccines concurrently with ocrelizumab; **AND**
- Patient does not have an active infection; **AND**
- Patient must have a confirmed diagnosis* of multiple sclerosis (MS) as documented by laboratory report (i.e., MRI); **AND**
- Must be used as single agent therapy; **AND**
 - Patient has a diagnosis* of a relapsing form of MS [i.e., relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) or secondary progressive MS (SPMS) with relapses]; **OR**

- Patient has a diagnosis** of primary progressive MS (PPMS); **AND**
 - Patient is less than 65 years; **AND**
 - Patient has an expanded disability status scale (EDSS) score of ≤ 6.5

- For patients with relapsing forms of MS ONLY: Documented trial and failure of ONE preferred treatment for MS, unless contraindicated, such as Rebif, Avonex (Interferon Beta-1a), Plegridy (Peginterferon Beta-1a), Copaxone (glatiramer), Tecfidera (dimethyl fumarate), Aubagio (teriflunomide) and Gilenya (fingolimod).

† FDA Approved Indication(s)

*Definitive diagnosis of MS with a relapsing-remitting course is based upon <u>BOTH</u> dissemination in time and space. Unless contraindicated, MRI should be obtained (even if criteria are met).	
<u>Dissemination in time</u> <i>(Development/appearance of new CNS lesions over time)</i>	<u>Dissemination in space</u> <i>(Development of lesions in distinct anatomical locations within the CNS; multifocal)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 2 clinical attacks; OR • 1 clinical attack AND one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 ○ CSF-specific oligoclonal bands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 2 lesions; OR • 1 lesion AND one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clear-cut historical evidence of a previous attack involving a lesion in a distinct anatomical location ○ 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)
**Definitive diagnosis of MS with a primary progressive course is based upon the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 year of disability progression independent of clinical relapse; AND • <u>TWO</u> of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ≥ 1 T2-hyperintense lesion characteristic of MS in one or more of the following regions of the CNS (periventricular, cortical or juxtacortical, or infratentorial) ○ ≥ 2 T2-hyperintense lesions in the spinal cord ○ Presence of CSF-specific oligoclonal bands 	

IV. Renewal Criteria

Authorizations can be renewed based on the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the criteria identified in section III; **AND**
- Patient has not received a dose of ocrelizumab within the past 5 months; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include the following: severe infusion reactions, severe infections, malignancy, etc.; **AND**
- Continuous monitoring of response to therapy [manifestations of 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 EDSS, timed 25-foot walk (T25-FW), 9-hole peg test (9-HPT)].

- Inadequate response, in those who have been adherent and receiving therapy for sufficient time to realize the full treatment effect, is defined as ≥ 1 relapse, ≥ 2 unequivocally new MRI-detected lesions, or increased disability on examination over a one-year period

Note: patients with primary progressive MS generally do not have clinical relapses and do not typically develop new lesions on MRI

PPMS

- Patient continues to be ambulatory, defined as an EDSS score of <7.5

V. Dosage/Administration

Indication	Dose
Multiple Sclerosis	<u>Initial dose:</u> 300 mg intravenous infusion, followed two weeks later by a second 300 mg IV infusion
	<u>Subsequent doses:</u> 600 mg IV infusion every 6 months <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administer first subsequent dose 6 months after infusion of the initial dose

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

Jcode:

- J2350 - Injection, ocrelizumab, 1 mg; 1 mg = 1 billable unit

NDC:

- Ocrevus 300 mg/10 mL single-dose vial: 50242-0150-xx

VII. References

1. Ocrevus [package Insert]. South San Francisco, CA; Genentech, Inc.; March 2017. Accessed August 2018.
2. Montalban X, Hauser SL, Kappos L, et al. Ocrelizumab versus Placebo in Primary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2017 Jan 19;376(3):209-220.
3. Hauser SL, Bar-Or A, Comi G, et al. Ocrelizumab versus Interferon Beta-1a in Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2017 Jan 19;376(3):221-234.
4. Gawronski KM, Rainka MM, Patel MJ, Gengo FM. Treatment Options for Multiple Sclerosis: Current and Emerging Therapies. *Pharmacotherapy.* 2010; 30(9):916-927.
5. Goodin DS, Frohman EM, Garmany GP Jr, et al. Disease modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis: report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the

American Academy of Neurology and the MS Council for Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Neurology*. 2002 Jan 22; 58(2):169-78.

6. Freedman MS, Selchen D, Arnold DL, et al. Treatment optimization in MS: Canadian MS Working Group updated recommendations. *Can J Neurol Sci*. 2013 May;40(3):307-23.
7. Polman CH, Reingold SC, Banwell B, et al. Diagnostic criteria for multiple sclerosis: 2010 Revisions to the McDonald criteria. *Ann Neurol*. 2011 Feb; 69(2): 292–302. doi: 10.1002/ana.22366.
8. Lublin FD, Reingold SC, Cohen JA, et al. Defining the clinical course of multiple sclerosis: the 2013 revisions. *Neurology*. 2014 Jul 15;83(3):278-86.
9. Multiple Sclerosis Coalition. The use of disease-modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis: principles and current evidence. 2017 March. http://www.nationalmssociety.org/getmedia/5ca284d3-fc7c-4ba5-b005-ab537d495c3c/DMT_Consensus_MS_Coalition_color. Accessed 4/2018.
10. 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.
11. Thompson AJ, Banwell BL, Barkhof F, et al. Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis: 2017 revisions of the McDonald criteria. *Lancet Neurol*. 2018 Feb;17(2):162-173. doi: 10.1016/S1474-4422(17)30470-2.

Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
G35	Multiple Sclerosis

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

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 Determination (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. They can be found at: <http://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search/advanced-search.aspx>. Additional indications may be covered at the discretion of the health plan.

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

Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Applicable State/US Territory	Contractor
5	KS, NE, IA, MO	Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation (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 Corporation (WPS)
N (9)	FL, PR, VI	First Coast Service Options, Inc.
J (10)	TN, GA, AL	Palmetto GBA, LLC
M (11)	NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below)	Palmetto GBA, LLC
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