Mass General Brigham Health Plan

Actemra (tocilizumab)
Effective 11/01/2024

Plan	☐ MassHealth UPPL ☒Commercial/Exchange	**Program Type**	☒ Prior Authorization ☐ Quantity Limit ☐ Step Therapy
Benefit	☒ Pharmacy Benefit ☒ Medical Benefit		
Specialty Limitations	This medication has been designated specialty and must be filled at a contracted specialty pharmacy.		
Contact Information	**Medical and Specialty Medications**		
	All Plans	Phone: 877-519-1908	Fax: 855-540-3693
	Non-Specialty Medications		
	All Plans	Phone: 800-711-4555	Fax: 844-403-1029
Exceptions	N/A		

Overview

Actemra is an interleukin-6 (IL-6) receptor antagonist indicated for the treatment of:

- Adults with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis who have had an inadequate response to one or more Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs)
- Adults with giant cell arteritis
- Slowing the rate of decline in pulmonary function in adult patients with systemic sclerosis-associated interstitial lung disease (SSc-ILD)
- Patients 2 years of age and older with active polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis
- Patients 2 years of age and older with active systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis
- Adults and pediatric patients 2 years of age and older with chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell-induced or life-threatening cytokine release syndrome

Coverage Guidelines

Authorization may be granted for members new to the plan within the past 90 days who are currently receiving treatment with the requested medication, excluding when the product is obtained as samples or via manufacturer's patient assistance programs

OR

Authorization may be granted when the following diagnosis-specific criteria is met:

Moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA)

1. The member has a diagnosis of moderate to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
2. Member has trial and failure, contraindication or intolerance to TWO of the following:
   a. Cimzia
   b. Enbrel
   c. Humira, Adalimumab-adaz, Adalimumab-fkjp, or Hadlima
   d. Rinvoq
   e. Simponi
   f. Xeljanz or Xeljanz XR

3. Member has had minimum duration of a 3-month trial and failure, contraindication, or intolerance to ONE of the following conventional therapies at maximally tolerated doses.
    a. Methotrexate
    b. Leflunomide
    c. Sulfasalazine

Active Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (pJIA)
1. The member has a diagnosis of polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pJIA)
2. Minimum duration of a 6-week trial and failure, intolerance, or contraindication to ONE of the following conventional therapies at maximally tolerated doses
    a. Leflunomide
    b. Methotrexate
3. Member has trial and failure, contraindication or intolerance to TWO of the following:
    a. Enbrel
    b. Humira, Adalimumab-adaz, Adalimumab-fkjp, or Hadlima
    c. Xeljanz or Xeljanz XR
    d. Rinvoq/Rinvoq LQ

Active Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (sJIA)
1. The member has a diagnosis of active systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (sJIA)
2. The member has trial and failure, intolerance, or contraindication to ONE of the following conventional therapies at maximally tolerated doses
    a. Minimum duration of 3-month trial and failure of methotrexate
    b. Minimum duration of 1-month trial of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) (e.g., ibuprofen, naproxen)
    c. Minimum duration of a 2-week trial of systemic glucocorticoid (e.g., prednisone)

Giant Cell Arteritis
1. The member has a diagnosis of Giant Cell Arteritis

Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)- (Intravenous Use ONLY)
1. Documented diagnosis of severe or life-threatening chimeric antigen receptor T cell-induced cytokine release syndrome

Systemic Sclerosis-Associated Interstitial Lung Disease (SSc-ILD)
1. Documented diagnosis of Systemic Sclerosis-Associated Interstitial Lung Disease (SSc-ILD)

<u>**Continuation of Therapy**</u>
Reauthorization for the diagnosis of Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) will not be granted

All Other Diagnoses:
Reauthorizations for all diagnoses will be granted when documentation is submitted supporting improvement in member's condition as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition.

Limitations
1. **CRS:** Initial approvals for CRS will be granted for a total of 4 doses.
2. **All Other Diagnoses:** Initial approvals and reauthorizations will be granted for 24 months, excluding CRS.

3. The following quantity limitations apply:

Drug Name and Dosage Form	Quantity Limit
Actemra ACTPen	4 pens per 28 days
Actemra syringe	4 syringes per 28 days
Actemra IV solution 200 mg/10 mL	4 vials per 14 days
Actemra IV solution 400 mg/10 mL	2 vials per 14 days
Actemra IV solution 80 mg/10 mL	10 vials per 14 days

References
1. Actemra (tocilizumab) [prescribing information]. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech Inc; December 2022.
2. Abboud R, Keller J, Slade M, et al. Severe cytokine-release syndrome after T cell-replete peripheral blood haploidentical donor transplantation is associated with poor survival and anti-IL-6 therapy is safe and well tolerated. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant.* 2016;22(10):1851-1860.
3. Beukelman T, Patkar NM, Saag KG, et al. 2011 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: initiation and safety monitoring of therapeutic agents for the treatment of arthritis and systemic features. *Arthritis Care Res*. 2011;63(4):465-482.
4. Fitzgerald JC, Weiss SL, Maude SL, et al. Cytokine release syndrome after chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy for acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Crit Care Med.* 2017;45(2):e124-e131.[PubMed 27632680]10.1097/CCM.0000000000002053
5. Frey N, Porter D. Cytokine Release Syndrome with Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cell Therapy. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 2019; 25:e123
6. Maude SL, Barrett D, Teachey DT, Grupp SA. Managing cytokine release syndrome associated with novel T cell-engaging therapies. *Cancer J*. 2014;20(2):119-122.[PubMed 24667956]10.1097/PPO.0000000000000035
7. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. The NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium. http://www.nccn.org. Accessed July 26, 2017.
8. Ringold S, Weiss PF, Beukelman T, et al. 2013 Update of the 2011 American College of Rheumatology Recommendations for the Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Recommendations for the Medical Therapy of Children With Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis and Tuberculosis Screening Among Children Receiving Biologic Medications. *Arthritis & Rheumatism.* 2013; 65:2499-2512.
9. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges SL Jr, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis. Arthritis Rheumatol. 2016;68(1)1-26.
10. Smolen JS, Landewé R, Billsma J, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: 2016 update. Ann Rheum Dis. 2017; 0:1-18.

Review History
11/20/2019 – Added Rinvoq as a trial for RA and Skyrizi for PS. Added started and stabilized criteria. Approval duration switched to 4 doses.
11/18/2020 – Reviewed; Updated for 2021 strategy to be implemented 1/1/2021.
01/11/2023 – Reviewed and Updated for Jan P&T; removed requirement of Remicade for diagnoses of RA and pJIA. For diagnosis of pJIA, added requirement of Simponi Aria. Effective 03/01/2023.
11/15/2023 – Reviewed and Updated for Nov P&T; Removed TB requirement. Removed Appendix. RA – preferred agents required needing prior use of TWO of the following agents: Cimzia, Enbrel, Humira or biosimilars, Rinvoq, Simponi, Xeljanz/XR. Updated conventional therapies to include methotrexate, leflunamide, or sulfasalazine. pJIA – updated preferred agents to require prior use of TWO of the following: Enbrel, Humira or biosimilars, and Xeljanz/XR. Updated conventional therapies to include methotrexate and leflunomide. Added indication of systemic sclerosis-associated interstitial lung disease (SSc-ILD). Effective 1/1/2024

09/11/2024 – Reviewed and updated at September P&T. Added Rinvoq and Rinvoq LQ as previous treatment options for diagnosis of pJIA. Updated SJIA criteria to include line for diagnosis. Effective 11/1/2024.