

Hemophilia Products – Factor VIII/VWF Complex: Alphanate, Humate-P, Wilate (Intravenous)

Effective date: 01/01/2020

Review date: 10/02/2019, 12/18/19

Scope: Medicaid*, Exchange*, Medicare-Medicaid Plan (MMP)

*(Medication only available on the Medical Benefit)

I. Length of Authorization

Unless otherwise specified*, the initial authorization will be provided for 3 months and may be renewed.

Note: The cumulative amount of medication the patient has on-hand will be taken into account for authorizations. Up to 5 'on-hand' doses for the treatment of acute bleeding episodes will be permitted at the time of the authorization request.

* Initial and renewal authorization periods may vary by specific covered indication

*** Requests will also be reviewed to National Coverage Determination (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) if applicable.***

II. Dosing Limits

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

N/A

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

- Alphanate: 55,200 billable units per 28 day supply
- Humate-P: 55,200 billable units per 28 day supply
- Wilate: 34,500 billable units per 90 day supply

III. Initial Approval Criteria

Hemophilia Management Program

Requirements for half-life study and inhibitor tests are a part of the hemophilia management program. This information is not meant to replace clinical decision making when initiating or modifying medication therapy and should only be used as a guide.

A. Alphanate, Humate-P ONLY

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

Hemophilia A (congenital factor VIII deficiency) †

- Diagnosis of congenital factor VIII deficiency has been confirmed by blood coagulation testing; **AND**
- Used as treatment for control and prevention of bleeding episodes (episodic treatment of acute hemorrhage); **OR**
- Routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes; **AND**
 - Patient must have severe hemophilia A (factor VIII level of <1%); **OR**
 - Patient has at least two documented episodes of spontaneous bleeding into joints; **OR**
- Perioperative management (**Authorization is valid for 1 month*)

Hemophilia Management Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the request is for routine prophylaxis and the requested dose exceeds dosing limits under part II, a half-life study should be performed to determine the appropriate dose and dosing interval. • For members with a BMI ≥ 30, a half-life study should be performed to determine the appropriate dose and dosing interval. • For minimally treated patients (< 50 exposure days to factor products) previously receiving a different factor product, inhibitor testing is required at baseline, then at every comprehensive care visit (yearly for the mild and moderate patients, semi-annually for the severe patients)

von Willebrand disease (vWD) †

- Diagnosis of von Willebrand disease has been confirmed by blood coagulation and von Willebrand factor testing; **AND**
 - Treatment of spontaneous and trauma-induced bleeding episodes; **OR**
 - Used as surgical bleeding prophylaxis during major or minor procedures in patients with vWD in whom desmopressin is either ineffective or contraindicated (**Authorization valid for 1 month*); **AND**
- Alphanate is not indicated for patients with severe (type 3) vWD undergoing major surgery OR treatment of spontaneous/trauma-induced bleeding episodes

Hemophilia Management Program

For minimally treated patients (< 50 exposure days to factor products) previously receiving a different factor product, inhibitor testing is required at baseline, then at every comprehensive care visit (yearly for the mild and moderate patients, semi-annually for the severe patients)

B. [Wilate](#)

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

von Willebrand disease (vWD) †

- Diagnosis of von Willebrand disease has been confirmed by blood coagulation and von Willebrand factor testing; **AND**
- Used for perioperative management of bleeding (**Authorization valid for 1 month*); **OR**
- Used as treatment of spontaneous and trauma-induced bleeding episodes in at least one of the following:
 - Patients with severe vWD; **OR**
 - Patients mild or moderate vWD in whom the use of desmopressin is known or suspected to be ineffective or contraindicated; **AND**
- Is NOT being used for routine prophylactic treatment of spontaneous bleeding episodes; **AND**
- Is NOT being used for Hemophilia A

Hemophilia Management Program

For minimally treated patients (< 50 exposure days to factor products) previously receiving a different factor product, inhibitor testing is required at, then at every comprehensive care visit (yearly for the mild and moderate patients, semi-annually for the severe patients)

† FDA Approved Indication(s)

IV. Dispensing Requirements for Rendering Providers (Hemophilia Management Program)

- Prescriptions cannot be filled without an expressed need from the patient, caregiver or prescribing practitioner. Auto-filling is not allowed.
- Monthly, rendering provider must submit for authorization of dispensing quantity before delivering factor product. Information submitted must include:
 - Original prescription information, requested amount to be dispensed, vial sizes available to be ordered from the manufacturer, and patient clinical history (including patient product inventory and bleed history)

- Factor dose should not exceed +1% of the prescribed dose and a maximum of three vials may be dispensed per dose. If unable to provide factor dosing within the required threshold, below the required threshold, the lowest possible dose able to be achieved above +1% should be dispensed. Prescribed dose should not be increased to meet assay management requirements.
- The cumulative amount of medication(s) the patient has on-hand should be taken into account when dispensing factor product. Patients should not have more than 5 extra doses on-hand for the treatment of acute bleeding episodes.
- Dispensing requirements for renderings providers are a part of the hemophilia management program. This information is not meant to replace clinical decision making when initiating or modifying medication therapy and should only be used as a guide.

V. Renewal Criteria

Coverage can be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet criteria identified in section III; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include the following: symptoms of allergic-anaphylactic reactions (anaphylaxis, dyspnea, rash); thromboembolic events (thromboembolism, pulmonary embolism); and development of neutralizing antibodies (inhibitors); **AND**
- Any increases in dose must be supported by an acceptable clinical rationale (i.e. weight gain, half-life study results, increase in breakthrough bleeding when patient is fully adherent to therapy, etc.) ; **AND**
- The cumulative amount of medication(s) the patient has on-hand will be taken into account when authorizing. The authorization will allow up to 5 doses on-hand for the treatment of acute bleeding episodes as needed for the duration of the authorization; **AND**

Treatment of acute bleeding episodes/Treatment of Spontaneous and trauma-induced bleeding episodes/On-demand treatment of bleeding episodes

- Renewals will be approved for a 6 month authorization period

Prevention of acute bleeding episodes/Routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episode

- Renewals will be approved for a 12 month authorization period

VI. Dosage/Administration

Alphanate

Indication	Dose
Control and prevention of bleeding Congenital Hemophilia A	<p>The expected in vivo peak increase in FVIII level expressed as IU/dL (or % normal) can be estimated using the following formulas:</p> <p>Dosage (units) = body weight (kg) x desired FVIII rise (IU/dL or % normal) x 0.5 (IU/kg per IU/dL)</p> <p><u>Minor</u></p> <p>FVIII:C levels should be brought to 30% of normal (15 IU FVIII/kg twice daily) until hemorrhage stops and healing has been achieved (1-2 days).</p> <p><u>Moderate</u></p> <p>FVIII:C levels should be brought to 50% (25 IU FVIII/Kg twice daily). Treatment should continue until healing has been achieved (2-7 days, on average).</p> <p><u>Major</u></p> <p>FVIII:C levels should be brought to 80-100% for at least 3-5 days (40-50 IU FVIII/kg twice daily). Following this treatment period, FVIII levels should be maintained at 50% (25 IU FVIII/kg twice daily) until healing has been achieved. Major hemorrhages may require treatment for up to 10 days. Intracranial hemorrhages may require prophylaxis therapy for up to 6 months.</p>
Perioperative management Congenital Hemophilia A	<p>Prior to surgery, the levels of FVIII:C should be brought to 80-100% of normal (40-50 IU FVIII/kg). For the next 7-10 days, or until healing has been achieved, the patient should be maintained at 60-100% FVIII levels (30-50 IU FVIII/kg twice daily).</p>
Control and prevention of bleeding and perioperative management von Willebrand Disease (VWD)	<p>The ratio of VWF:RCo to FVIII in Alphanate varies by lot, so with each new lot, check the IU VWF:RCo/Vial to ensure accurate dosing.</p> <p><u>Minor</u></p> <p><u>Pre-operative/pre-procedure dose (Target FVIII:C Activity – 40-50 IU/dL):</u></p> <p>Adults: 60 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight.</p> <p>Pediatrics: 75 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight.</p> <p><u>Maintenance dose (Target FVIII:C Activity – 40-50 IU/dL):</u></p> <p>Adults: 40 to 60 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight at 8 to 12 hour intervals as clinically needed for 1-3 days.</p> <p>Pediatrics: 50 to 75 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight at 8 to 12 hour intervals as clinically needed for 1-3 days.</p> <p><u>Major</u></p> <p><u>Pre-operative/pre-procedure dose (Target FVIII:C Activity – 100 IU/dL):</u></p> <p>Adults: 60 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight.</p> <p>Pediatrics: 75 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight.</p> <p><u>Maintenance dose (Target FVIII:C Activity – 100 IU/dL):</u></p> <p>Adults: 40 to 60 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight at 8 to 12 hour intervals as clinically needed for at least 3-7 days.</p>

Indication	Dose
	Pediatrics: 50 to 75 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight at 8 to 12 hour intervals as clinically needed for at least 3-7 days.

Humate-P

Indication	Dose
Control and prevention of bleeding Congenital Hemophilia A	<p>One International Unit (IU) of Factor VIII (FVIII) activity per kg body weight will increase the circulating FVIII level by approximately 2.0 International Units (IU)/dL.</p> <p><u>Minor</u></p> <p>Loading dose 15 IU FVIII:C/kg to achieve a FVIII:C plasma level of approximately 30% of normal; one infusion may be sufficient. If needed, half of the loading dose may be given once or twice daily for 1-2 days.</p> <p><u>Moderate</u></p> <p>Loading dose 25 IU FVIII:C/kg to achieve a FVIII:C plasma level of approximately 50% of normal, followed by 15 IU FVIII:C/kg every 8-12 hours for the first 1-2 days to maintain the FVIII:C plasma level at 30% of normal. Continue the same dose once or twice daily for up to 7 days or until adequate wound healing is achieved.</p> <p><u>Major</u></p> <p>Initially 40-50 IU FVIII:C/kg, followed by 20-25 IU FVIII:C/kg every 8 hours to maintain the FVIII:C plasma level at 80-100% of normal for 7 days. Continue the same dose once or twice daily for another 7 days to maintain the FVIII:C level at 30-50% of normal.</p>
Control and prevention of bleeding von Willebrand Disease (VWD)	Administer 40 to 80 International Units (IU) VWF:RCo (corresponding to 17 to 33 International Units (IU) FVIII in Humate-P) per kg body weight every 8 to 12 hours. Adjust the dosage based on the extent and location of bleeding. Administer repeat doses as long as needed based on monitoring of appropriate clinical and laboratory measures
Perioperative management von Willebrand Disease (VWD)	<p><u>Loading Doses</u></p> <p><u>Major</u></p> <p><i><u>VWF:Rco Target Peak Plasma Level – 100 IU/dL</u></i></p> <p><i><u>Target FVIII:C Activity – 80-100 IU/dL</u></i></p> <p>((Target peak plasma VWF:RCo level – baseline plasma VWF:RCo level) –Body wt (kg)) /IVR (in vivo recovery)</p> <p>If the IVR is not available, assume an IVR of 2.0 IU/dL per IU/kg and calculate the loading dose as follows: (100 – baseline plasma VWF:RCo) x BW (kg)/2.0</p> <p><u>Minor</u></p> <p><i><u>VWF:Rco Target Peak Plasma Level – 50-60 IU/dL</u></i></p>

Indication	Dose
	<p><u>Target FVIII:C Activity – 40-50 IU/dL</u></p> <p>((Target peak plasma VWF:RCo level – baseline plasma VWF:RCo level) –Body wt (kg)) /IVR (in vivo recovery)</p> <p><u>Emergency</u></p> <p><u>VWF:Rco Target Peak Plasma Level – 100 IU/dL</u></p> <p><u>Target FVIII:C Activity – 80-100 IU/dL</u></p> <p>Administer a dose of 50-60 IU VWF:RCo/kg body weight.</p> <p><u>Maintenance Doses</u></p> <p>The initial maintenance dose of Humate-P for the prevention of excessive bleeding during and after surgery should be half of the loading dose, irrespective of additional dosing required to meet FVIII:C targets. Subsequent maintenance doses should be based on the patient's VWF:RCo and FVIII levels.</p>

Wilate

Indication	Dose
Control of bleeding episodes VWD	<p>The ratio between VWF:RCo and FVIII activities in Wilate is approximately 1:1. The dosage should be adjusted according to the extent and location of the bleeding.</p> <p><u>Minor and Moderate</u></p> <p>Loading dose: 20-40 IU/kg; Maintenance dose: 20-30 IU/kg every 12-24 hours until VWF:Rco and FVIII activity trough levels > 30%, for up to 3 days.</p> <p><u>Major</u></p> <p>Loading dose: 40-60 IU/kg; Maintenance dose: 20-40 IU/kg every 12-24 hours until VWF:Rco and FVIII activity trough levels > 50%, for up to 5-7 days.</p>
Perioperative management of bleeding vWD	<p><u>Minor</u></p> <p>Loading dose: 30-60 IU/kg; Maintenance dose: 15-30 IU/kg every 12-24 hours until wound healing achieved, up to 3 days. VWF:Rco trough levels > 30% and peak levels 50%. Until wound healing is achieved, up to 3 days.</p> <p><u>Major</u></p> <p>Loading dose: 40-60 IU/kg; Maintenance dose: 20-40 IU/kg every 12-24 hours until wound healing achieved, up to 6 days or more. VWF:Rco trough levels > 50% and peak levels 100%. Until wound healing is achieved, up to 6 days or more.</p>

VII. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS & NDC:

Drug	Manufacturer	J-Code	1 Billable Unit Equiv.	Vial Size	NDC
Alphanate	Grifols Biologicals Inc	J7186	1 IU	250 units	68516-4601 68516-4611
				500 units	68516-4602 68516-4612
				1000 units	68516-4603 68516-4613
				1500 units	68516-4604 68516-4614
				2000 units	68516-4609 68516-4615
Humate-P	CSL Behring LLC	J7187	1 IU	600 units	63833-0615
				1200 units	63833-0616
				2400 units	63833-0617
Wilate	Octapharma USA	J7183	1 IU VWF:RCO	500 units	67467-0182
				1000 units	

VIII. References

1. Alphanate [package insert]. Los Angeles, CA; Grifols Biologicals Inc.; March 2017. Accessed January 2019.
2. Humate-P [package insert]. Kankakee, IL; CSL Behring LLC; September 2017. Accessed January 2019.
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5. Guidelines for the Management of Hemophilia. 2nd Edition. World Federation of Hemophilia. 2013. Available at: <https://www1.wfh.org/publication/files/pdf-1472.pdf>. Accessed January 2019.
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8. Croteau SE1, Neufeld EJ. Transition considerations for extended half-life factor products. *Haemophilia*. 2015 May;21(3):285-8.
9. Mingot-Castellano, et al. Application of Pharmacokinetics Programs in Optimization of Haemostatic Treatment in Severe Hemophilia a Patients: Changes in Consumption, Clinical Outcomes and Quality of Life. *Blood*. 2014 December; 124 (21).
10. MASAC RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING PROPHYLAXIS. 2016 National Hemophilia Foundation. MASAC Document #241; February 2016. Available at: <http://www.hemophilia.org>. Accessed January 2019.
11. First Coast Service Options, Inc. Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Hemophilia Clotting Factors (L33684). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Inc. Updated on 01/04/2019 with effective date 01/01/2019. Accessed January 2019.
12. Novitas Solutions, Inc. Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Hemophilia Clotting Factors (L35111). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Inc. Updated on 01/19/2018 with effective date 01/01/2018. Accessed January 2019.

Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

Alphanate, Humate-P

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
D66	Hereditary factor VIII deficiency
D68.0	Von Willebrand's disease

Wilate

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
D68.0	Von Willebrand's disease

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):

Jurisdiction(s): H,L	NCD/LCD Document (s): L35111
https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search/lcd-date-search.aspx?DocID=L35111&bc=gAAAAAAAAAAAAA==	

Jurisdiction(s): N	NCD/LCD Document (s): L33684
https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search/lcd-date-search.aspx?DocID=L33684&bc=gAAAAAAAAAAAAA==	

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

Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions		
Jurisdiction	Applicable State/US Territory	Contractor
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, 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