

Policy Title:	Infliximab (Remicade, Renflexis, Inflectra, Avsola)		
		Department:	РНА
Effective Date:	01/01/2020		
Review Date:	09/18/2019, 12/20/2019		
Revision Date:	09/13/17, 4/19/19, 9/18/19, 12/20/201	9	

Purpose: To support appropriate use of Infliximab.

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

*(Medication only available on the Medical Benefit)

Policy Statement:

Infliximab is covered under the Medical Benefit when used within the following guidelines. Use outside of these guidelines may result in non-payment unless approved under an exception process. This policy applies to Infliximab therapies including, but not limited to, the following: Remicade, Renflexis, Avsola and Inflectra.

Procedure:

Coverage of (Infliximab) will be reviewed prospectively via the prior authorization process based on criteria below.

Initial Criteria:

- If the patient is requesting Remicade, the patient must have failure or intolerable side effects to Inflectra, Avsola AND Renflexis; AND
- If the patient is requesting Renflexis or Avsola, the patient must have failure or intolerable side effects to Inflectra; AND
- Patient has been evaluated and screened for the presence of latent TB infection prior to initiating treatment; AND
- Patient has been evaluated and screened for the presence of hepatitis B virus (HBV) prior to initiating treatment; AND
- Patient does not have an active infection, including clinically important localized infections;
- Must not be administered concurrently with live vaccines; AND
- Patient is not on concurrent treatment with another TNF-inhibitor, biologic response modifier or other non-biologic agent (i.e., apremilast tofacitinib, baricitinib); AND
- Dosing and frequency is within FDA guidelines; AND
- Physician has assessed baseline disease severity utilizing an objective measure/tool; AND



Crohn's disease:

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in gastroenterology; AND
- Adult patient (18 years or older); AND
- Documented moderate to severe disease; AND
- Documented failure, contraindication, or ineffective response at maximum tolerated doses to a minimum (3) month trial of corticosteroids or immunomodulators (e.g., azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine, or methotrexate).

Pediatric Crohn's disease:

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in gastroenterology; AND
- Patient is at least 6 years of age; AND
- Documented moderate to severe disease; AND
- Documented failure, contraindication, or ineffective response at maximum tolerated doses to a minimum (3) month trial of corticosteroids or immunomodulators (e.g., azathioprine, etc.).

<u>Ulcerative Colitis:</u>

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in gastroenterology; AND
- Adult patient (18 years or older); AND
- Documented moderate to severe disease; AND
- Documented failure, contraindication, or ineffective response at maximum tolerated doses to a minimum (3) month trial of corticosteroids or immunomodulators (e.g., azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine, or methotrexate).

Pediatric Ulcerative Colitis:

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in gastroenterology; AND
- Patient is at least 6 years of age; AND
- Documented moderate to severe disease; AND
- Documented failure, contraindication, or ineffective response at maximum tolerated doses to a minimum (3) month trial of corticosteroids or immunomodulators (e.g., azathioprine, etc.).

Fistulizing Crohn's Disease:

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in gastroenterology; AND
- Adult patient (18 years or older); AND
- Documented failure, contraindication, or ineffective response at maximum tolerated doses to a minimum (3) month trial of corticosteroids or immunomodulators (e.g., azathiop rine, 6-mercaptopurine, or methotrexate).



Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA):

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in rheumatology; AND
- Adult patient (18 years or older); AND
- Documented moderate to severe disease; AND
- Patient has had at least a 3 month trial and failed previous therapy with ONE formulary oral disease modifying anti-rheumatic agent (DMARD); AND
- Used in combination with methotrexate (MTX) unless contraindicated.

Psoriatic Arthritis:

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in dermatology or rheumatology;
 AND
- Adult patient (18 years or older); AND
- Documented moderate to severe active disease; AND
 - o For patients with predominantly axial disease OR active enthesitis and/or dactylitis, an adequate trial and failure of at least TWO (2) non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs), unless use is contraindicated; OR
 - o For patients with peripheral arthritis, a trial and failure of at least a 3 month trial of ONE formulary oral disease-modifying anti-rheumatic agent (DMARD).

Ankylosing Spondylitis:

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in rheumatology; AND
- Adult patient (18 years or older); AND
- Documented active disease; AND
- Patient had an adequate trial and failure of at least TWO (2) non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs), unless use is contraindicated.

Plaque Psoriasis:

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in dermatology or rheumatology;
- Adult patient (18 years or older); AND
- Documented moderate to severe plaque psoriasis for at least 6 months with at least one of the following:
 - o Involvement of at least 10% of body surface area (BSA); OR
 - o Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) score of 10 or greater; OR



- Incapacitation due to plaque location (i.e. head and neck, palms, soles or genitalia);
 AND
- Patient did not respond adequately (or is not a candidate) to a 3 month minimum trial of at least one systemic agent (i.e., immunosuppressives, retinoic acid derivatives, and/or methotrexate);
 OR
- Patient did not respond adequately (or is not a candidate) to a 3 month minimum trial of phototherapy (i.e., psoralens with UVA light (PUVA) or UVB with coal tar).

Continuation of therapy Criteria:

- Patient meets all initial criteria, including trials of biosimilar agent(s); AND
- Patient is tolerating medication; AND
- Crohn's Disease: 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 compared to IBW, hematocrit,
 presence of extra-intestinal complications, tapering or discontinuation of corticosteroid therapy,
 use of anti-diarrheal drugs, and/or an improvement on a disease activity scoring tool [e.g. an
 improvement on the Crohn's Disease Activity Index (CDAI) score or the Harvey-Bradshaw
 Index score
- Pediatric Crohn's Disease: 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 compared to IBW,
 hematocrit, presence of extra-intestinal complications, tapering or discontinuation of
 corticosteroid therapy, use of anti-diarrheal drugs and/or an improvement on a disease activity
 scoring tool [e.g. an improvement on the Pediatric Crohn's Disease Activity Index (PCDAI)
 score or the HarveyBradshaw Index score.]
- Ulcerative Colitis: Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms
 compared to baseline such as stool frequency, rectal bleeding, and/or endoscopic activity,
 tapering or discontinuation of corticosteroid therapy, and/or an improvement on a disease
 activity scoring tool [e.g. an improvement on the Ulcerative Colitis Endoscopic Index of
 Severity (UCEIS) score or the Mayo Score].
- Pediatric Ulcerative Colitis: Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline such as stool frequency, rectal bleeding, and/or endoscopic activity, tapering or discontinuation of corticosteroid therapy, and/or an improvement on a disease activity scoring tool [e.g. an improvement on the Pediatric Ulcerative Colitis Activity Index (PUCAI) score or the Mayo Score].
- Fistulizing Crohn's Disease: Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline such as a reduction in number of enterocutaneous fistulas draining upon gentle compression, and/or an improvement on a disease activity scoring tool



- [e.g. an improvement on the Crohn's Disease Activity Index (CDAI) score or the Harvey-Bradshaw Index score].
- Psoriatic Arthritis: Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline such as the number of tender and swollen joint counts and/or an improvement on a disease activity scoring tool [e.g. defined as an improvement in at least 2 of the 4 Psoriatic Arthritis Response Criteria (PsARC), 1 of which must be joint tenderness or swelling score, with no worsening in any of the 4 criteria.]
- Rheumatoid Arthritis: Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline such as the number of tender and swollen joint counts, reduction of C-reactive protein, improvement of patient global assessment, and/or an improvement on a disease activity scoring tool [e.g. an improvement on a composite scoring index such as Disease Activity Score-28 (DAS28) of 1.2 points or more or a ≥20% improvement on the American College of Rheumatology-20 (ACR20) criteria].
- Ankylosing Spondylitis: Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms
 compared to baseline such as total back pain, physical function, morning stiffness, and/or an
 improvement on a disease activity-scoring tool [e.g. ≥ 1.1 improvement on the Ankylosing
 Spondylitis Disease Activity Score (ASDAS) or an improvement of ≥ 2 on the Bath Ankylosing
 Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI)].
- Plaque Psoriasis: Disease response as indicated by improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline such as redness, thickness, scaliness, and/or the amount of surface area involvement (a total BSA involvement ≤1%), and/or an improvement on a disease activity scoring tool [e.g. a 75% reduction in the PASI score from when treatment started (PASI 75) or a 50% reduction in the PASI score (PASI 50) and a four-point reduction in the DLQI from when treatment started.]

Coverage duration:

- Initial coverage criteria = 6 months
- Continuation of therapy = 6 months

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

Investigational use: All therapies are considered investigational when used at a dose or for a condition other than those that are recognized as medically accepted indications as defined in any one of the following standard reference compendia: American Hospital Formulary Service Drug information (AHFS-DI), Thomson Micromedex DrugDex, Clinical Pharmacology, Wolters Kluwer Lexi-Drugs, or Peer-reviewed published medical literature indicating that sufficient evidence exists to support use. Neighborhood does not provide coverage for drugs when used for investigational purposes.



Dosing and Maximum units:

Indication	Loading	Maximum	Maintenance	Maximum	Maximum
	doses	units for	dosing	units for	dose and
		loading		maintenance	frequency
		dose		dosing	
Rheumatoid	3 mg/kg at	40 billable	3 mg/kg every	100 billable	Up to 10
Arthritis	weeks 0, 2,	units at	8 weeks	units every 4	mg/kg every
	& 6	weeks 0, 2,	thereafter	week	4 weeks
		6			
Ankylosing	5 mg/kg at	60 billable	5 mg/kg every	60 billable	5 mg/kg
Spondylitis	weeks 0, 2,	units at	6 weeks	units every 6	every 6 weeks
	& 6	weeks 0, 2,	thereafter	weeks	
		6			
Crohn's	5 mg/kg at	60 billable	5 mg/kg every	100 billable	Up to 10
Disease	weeks 0, 2,	units at	8 weeks	units every 8	mg/kg every
	& 6	weeks 0, 2,	thereafter	weeks	8 weeks
		6			
Ulcerative	5 mg/kg at	60 billable	5 mg/kg every	100 billable	Up to 10
Colitis	weeks 0, 2,	units at	8 weeks	units every 8	mg/kg every
	& 6	weeks 0, 2,	thereafter	weeks	8 weeks
		6			
Psoriatic	5 mg/kg at	60 billable	5 mg/kg every	60 billable	5 mg/kg
Arthritis	weeks 0, 2,	units at	8 weeks	units every 8	every 8 weeks
	& 6	weeks 0, 2,	thereafter	weeks	
		6			
Plaque	5 mg/kg at	60 billable	5 mg/kg every	60 billable	5 mg/kg
Psoriasis	weeks 0, 2,	units at	8 weeks	units every 8	every 8 weeks
	& 6	weeks 0, 2,	thereafter	weeks	
		6			

The following HCPCS/CPT codes are:

HCPCS/CPT Code	Description
J1745	Injection, infliximab, excludes biosimilar, 10mg (Remicade)
J9999	Injection, infliximab-axxq
Q5103	Injection, infliximab-dyyb, biosimilar, (Inflectra), 10 mg
Q5104	Injection, infliximab-abda, biosimilar, (Renflexis), 10mg

References:

- 1. Remicade® [package insert]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen; 2018 September.
- 2. Inflectra® [package insert]. NY, NY: Pfizer; 2018 August.
- 3. Renflexis ® [package insert]. Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp; 2018 February.
- Sing JA, Saag, KG, Bridges SL, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis. Arthritis Rheumatol. 2016 Jan;68(1):1-26.
- Ward MM, Deodhar, A, Akl, EA, et al. American College of Rheumatology/Spondylitis Association of America/Spondyloarthritis Research and Treatment Network 2015 Recommendations for the Treatment of Ankylosing Spondylitis and Nonradiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis. Arthritis Rheumatol. 2015 Sep 24. doi: 10.1002/art.39298.
- 6. Menter A, Feldman SR, Weinstein GD, et al. A randomized comparison of continuous vs. intermittent infliximab maintenance regimens over 1 year in the treatment of moderate-tosevere plaque psoriasis. J Am Acad Dermatol 2007;56:31e1-15.
- 7. Niccoli L, Nannini C, Benucci M, Chindamo D, Cassarà E, Salvarani C, Cimino L, Gini G, Lenzetti I, Cantini F. Long-term efficacy of infliximab in refractory posterior uveitis of Behcet's disease: a 24-month follow-up study. Rheumatology (Oxford). 2007 Jul;46(7):1161-4. Epub 2007 May 3. 6. Giardina A, Ferrante A, Ciccia F, et al. One year study of efficacy and safety of infliximab in the treatment of patients with ocular and neurological Behcet's disease refractory to standard immunosuppressive drugs. Rheumatol Int 2011;31:33–37.
- 8. Okada A, Goto H, Ohno S, et al. Multicenter study of infliximab for refractory uveoretinitis in Behcet disease. Arch Ophthalmol 2012;130(5):592-598.
- 9. Lichtenstein GR, Loftus EV, Isaacs KL, et al. American College of Gastroenterology. Clinical Guideline: Management of Crohn's disease in adults. Am J Gastroenterol. 2018;113:481-517. 9. Kornbluth, A, Sachar, DB; Practice Parameters Committee of the American College of Gastroenterology. Ulcerative colitis practice guidelines in adults: American College Of Gastroenterology, Practice Parameters Committee. Am J Gastroenterol. 2010 Mar;105(3):501-23. 10. Terdiman JP, Gruss CB, Heidelbaugh JJ, et al. American Gastroenterological Association Institute guideline on the use of thiopurines, methotrexate, and anti-TNF-α biologic drugs for the induction and maintenance of remission in inflammatory Crohn's disease. Gastroenterology. 2013 Dec;145(6):1459-63. doi:
- 10. Hsu S, Papp KA, Lebwohl MG, et al. Consensus guidelines for the management of plaque psoriasis. Arch Dermatol. 2012 Jan;148(1):95-102.
- 11. . Gottlieb A, Korman NJ, Gordon KB, Feldman SR, Lebwohl M, Koo JY, Van Voorhees AS, Elmets CA, Leonardi CL, Beutner KR, Bhushan R, Menter A. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: Section 2. Psoriatic arthritis: overview and guidelines of care for treatment with an emphasis on the biologics. J Am Acad Dermatol 2008 May;58(5):851-64.
- 12. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Adalimumab, etanercept, infliximab, rituximab and abatacept for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis after the failure of a TNF inhibitor. London (UK): National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE); 2010 Aug. 73 p. (Technology appraisal guidance; no. 195)
- 13. Gossec L, Smolen JS, Ramiro S, et al. European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2015 update. Ann Rheum Dis. 2015 Dec 7. pii: annrheumdis-2015-208337. doi: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2015-208337.
- 14. Smolen JS, Landewé R, Bijlsma 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 Mar 6. pii: annrheumdis-2016-210715.
- 15. Van Der Heijde D, Ramiro S, Landewe R, et al. 2016 update of the ASAS-EULAR management recommendations for axial spondyloarthritis. Ann Rheum Dis doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2016-210770.
- 16. 7. Harbord M, Eliakim R, Bettenworth D, et al. Third European Evidence-based Consensus on Diagnosis and Management of Ulcerative Colitis. Part 2: Current Management. J Crohns Colitis. 2017 Jan 28. doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjx009.

- 17. Jabs DA, Rosenbaum JT, Foster CS, et al. Guidelines for the use of immunosuppressive drugs in patients with ocular inflammatory disorders: recommendations of an expert panel. Am J Ophthalmol. 2000 Oct;130(4):492-513.
- 18. Levy-Clarke G, Jabs DA, Read RW, et al. Expert panel recommendations for the use of antitumor necrosis factor biologic agents in patients with ocular inflammatory disorders. Ophthalmology. 2014 Mar;121(3):785-96.e3. doi: 10.1016/j.ophtha.2013.09.048.
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. NICE 2012. Crohn's Disease: Management. Published 10 October 2012. Clinical Guideline [CG152]. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg152/resources/crohns-disease-management-pdf35109627942085.
- Lewis JD, Chuai S, Nessel L, et al. Use of the Non-invasive Components of the Mayo Score to Assess Clinical Response in Ulcerative Colitis. Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2008 Dec; 14(12): 1660–1666. doi: 10.1002/ibd.20520 22.
 Paine ER. Colonoscopic evaluation in ulcerative colitis. Gastroenterol Rep (Oxf). 2014 Aug; 2(3): 161–168.
- 21. Walsh AJ, Bryant RV, Travis SPL. Current best practice for disease activity assessment in IBD. Nature Reviews Gastroenterology & Hepatology 13, 567–579 (2016) doi:10.1038/nrgastro.2016.128
- 22. Kornbluth, A, Sachar, DB; Practice Parameters Committee of the American College of Gastroenterology. Ulcerative colitis practice guidelines in adults: American College Of Gastroenterology, Practice Parameters Committee. Am J Gastroenterol. 2010 Mar;105(3):501-23.
- 23. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. NICE 2017. Certolizumab pegol and secukinumab for treating active psoriatic arthritis after inadequate response to DMARDs. Published 24 May 2017. Technology Appraisal Guidance [TA445]. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/TA445/chapter/1-Recommendations. Accessed August 2017. 26. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. NICE 2009. Rheumatoid Arthritis in Adults: Management. Published
- 24. February 2009. Clinical Guideline [CG79]. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg79/resources/rheumatoid-arthritis-in-adultsmanagement-pdf-975636823525. 27. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. NICE 2010. Adalimumab, etanercept, infliximab, rituximab and abatacept for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis after failure of a TNF inhibitor. Published 10 October 2012. Clinical Guideline [TA195]. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta195/resources/adalimumab-etanercept-infliximabrituximab-and-abatacept-for-the-treatment-of-rheumatoid-arthritis-after-the-failure-of-atnf-inhibitor-pdf-82598558287813.
- 25. Ward MM, Guthri LC, Alba MI. Rheumatoid Arthritis Response Criteria And PatientReported Improvement in Arthritis Activity: Is an ACR20 Response Meaningful to Patients". Arthritis Rheumatol. 2014 Sep; 66(9): 2339–2343. doi: 10.1002/art.38705
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. NICE 2008. Infliximab for the treatment of adults with psoriasis. Published 23 January 2008. Technology Appraisal Guidance [TA134]. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta134/resources/infliximab-for-the-treatment-ofadults-with-psoriasis-pdf-82598193811141.
- 27. Smith CH, Jabbar-Lopez ZK, Yiu ZK, et al. British Association of Dermatologists guidelines for biologic therapy for psoriasis 2017. Br J Dermatol. 2017 Sep;177(3):628-636. doi: 10.1111/bjd.15665.
- 28. Jabs DA, Rosenbaum JT, Foster CS, et al. Guidelines for the use of immunosuppressive drugs in patients with ocular inflammatory disorders: recommendations of an expert panel. Am J Ophthalmol. 2000 Oct;130(4):492-513.
- 29. Levy-Clarke G, Jabs DA, Read RW, et al. Expert panel recommendations for the use of antitumor necrosis factor biologic agents in patients with ocular inflammatory disorders. Ophthalmology. 2014 Mar;121(3):785-96.e3. doi: 10.1016/j.ophtha.2013.09.048.
- 30. Minor DR, Chin K, Sashani-Sabet M, et al. Infliximab in the treatment of anti-CTLA4 antibody (Ipilimumab) induced immune-related colitis. Cancer Biotherapy & Radiopharmaceuticals. 2009 June; 24 (3). https://doi.org/10.1089/cbr.2008.0607
- 31. Villadolid J, Amin A. Immune checkpoint inhibitors in clinical practice: update on management of immune-related toxicities. Translational Lung Cancer Research. 2015;4(5):560-575. doi:10.3978/j.issn.2218-6751.2015.06.06.Appendix 1 Covered Diagnosis Codes
- 32. Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation. Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Drugs and Biologics (Non-chemotherapy) (L34741). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Inc. Updated on 05/24/2018 with effective date 06/1/2018. Accessed September 2018.
- 33. First Coast Service Options, Inc. Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Infliximab (RemicadeTM) (L33704). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Inc. Updated on 4/23/2018 with effective date 4/1/2018. Accessed September 2018.
- 34. National Government Services, Inc. Local Coverage Article: Infliximab, Infliximab-dyyb, Infliximab-abda (e.g., RemicadeTM, InflectraTM, Renflexis) Related to LCD L33394 (A52423). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Inc. Updated on 4/27/2018 with effective date 4/1/2018. Accessed September 2018.
- **35.** Palmetto GBA. Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Infliximab (L35677). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Inc. Updated on 07/06/2018 with effective date 08/06/2018. Accessed September 2018.