

# SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

## COSENTYX (secukinumab)

### POLICY

#### I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

##### FDA-Approved Indications

1. Moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adult patients who are candidates for systemic therapy or phototherapy
2. Adults with active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)
3. Adults with active ankylosing spondylitis

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

#### II. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

##### **A. Moderate to severe plaque psoriasis (PsO)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received Otezla or a biologic indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in members when all of the following criteria are met:
  - a. At least 3% of body surface area (BSA) is affected OR crucial body areas (e.g., hands, feet, face, neck, scalp, genitals/groin, intertriginous areas) are affected.
  - b. Member meets any of the following criteria:
    - i. Member has had an inadequate response or intolerance to either phototherapy (e.g., UVB, PUVA) or pharmacologic treatment with methotrexate, cyclosporine or acitretin.
    - ii. Member has a clinical reason to avoid pharmacologic treatment with methotrexate, cyclosporine and acitretin (see Appendix A).
    - iii. Member has severe psoriasis that warrants a biologic DMARD as first-line therapy (i.e. at least 10% of the body surface area (BSA) or crucial body areas (e.g., hands, feet, face, neck, scalp, genitals/groin, intertriginous areas) are affected).

##### **B. Active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)**

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of active psoriatic arthritis.

##### **C. Active ankylosing spondylitis (AS)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic indicated for active ankylosing spondylitis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of active ankylosing spondylitis when any of the following criteria is met:

Reference number
2017-A

- a. Member has experienced an inadequate response to at least two non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- b. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to two or more NSAIDs.

### III. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who are using Cosentyx for an indication outlined in section II and who achieve or maintain positive clinical response with Cosentyx as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition.

### IV. OTHER

For all indications: Member has had a documented negative TB test (which can include a tuberculosis skin test [PPD], an interferon-release assay [IGRA], or a chest x-ray)\* within 6 months of initiating therapy for persons who are naïve to biologic DMARDs or targeted synthetic DMARDs (e.g., Xeljanz), and repeated yearly for members with risk factors\*\* for TB that are continuing therapy with biologics.

\* If the screening testing for TB is positive, there must be documentation of further testing to confirm there is no active disease. Do not administer secukinumab to members with active TB infection. If there is latent disease, TB treatment must be started before initiation of secukinumab.

\*\* Risk factors for TB include: Persons with close contact to people with infectious TB disease; persons who have recently immigrated from areas of the world with high rates of TB (e.g., Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Russia); children less than 5 years of age who have a positive TB test; groups with high rates of TB transmission (e.g., homeless persons, injection drug users, persons with HIV infection); persons who work or reside with people who are at an increased risk for active TB (e.g., hospitals, long-term care facilities, correctional facilities, homeless shelters).

For all indications: Member cannot use Cosentyx concomitantly with any other biologic DMARD or targeted synthetic DMARD.

### V. APPENDIX

#### Examples of Clinical Reasons to Avoid Pharmacologic Treatment with Methotrexate, Cyclosporine or Acitretin.

1. Alcoholism, alcoholic liver disease or other chronic liver disease
2. Breastfeeding
3. Drug interaction
4. Cannot be used due to risk of treatment-related toxicity
5. Pregnancy or planning pregnancy
6. Significant comorbidity prohibits use of systemic agents (examples include liver or kidney disease, blood dyscrasias, uncontrolled hypertension)

### VI. REFERENCES

1. Cosentyx [package insert]. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation; June 2018.
2. Menter A, Korman NJ, Elmets CA, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. Section 6: Guidelines of care for the treatment of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: case-based presentations and evidence-based conclusions. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2011;65(1):137-174.

Reference number
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3. 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*. 2016;75(3):499-510.
4. McInnes IB, Mease PJ, Kirkham B, et al. Secukinumab, a human anti-interleukin-17A monoclonal antibody, in patients with psoriatic arthritis (FUTURE 2): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2015;386(9999):1137-46.
5. Braun J, van den Berg R, Baraliakos X et al. 2010 update of the ASAS/EULAR recommendations for the management of ankylosing spondylitis. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2011;70:896–904.
6. 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: 10.1002/art.39298. [Epub ahead of print].
7. Baeten D, Sieper J, Braun J, et al. Secukinumab, an Interleukin-17A Inhibitor, in Ankylosing Spondylitis. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373(26):2534-48.
8. Menter A, Strober BE, Kaplan DH, et al. Joint AAD-NPF guidelines of care for the management and treatment of psoriasis with biologics. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2019;80(4):1029-1072.
9. Tuberculosis (TB). TB risk factors. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved on 21 June 2019 from: <https://www.cdc.gov/tb/topic/basics/risk.htm>.