

## SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

### SIMPONI (golimumab for subcutaneous injection)

#### 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.

##### A. FDA-Approved Indications

1. Moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in combination with methotrexate
2. Active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)
3. Active ankylosing spondylitis (AS)
4. Moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC)

##### B. Compendial Use

Axial spondyloarthritis

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

#### II. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

##### A. **Moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic DMARD (e.g., Rinvoq, Xeljanz) indicated for moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis. Simponi must be prescribed in combination with methotrexate unless the member has a clinical reason not to use methotrexate (see Appendix A).
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of moderately to severely active RA when all of the following criteria are met:
  - a. Member is prescribed Simponi in combination with methotrexate or has a clinical reason not to use methotrexate.
  - b. Member meets any of the following criteria:
    - i. Member has experienced an inadequate response to at least a 3-month trial of methotrexate despite adequate dosing (i.e., titrated to 20 mg/week).
    - ii. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate (see Appendix A).

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

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

##### C. **Active ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and axial spondyloarthritis**

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

- 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.

**D. Moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic drug (e.g., Xeljanz) indicated for moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of moderately to severely active UC for members who had an inadequate response, intolerance or contraindication to at least one conventional therapy option (See Appendix B).

### III. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who are using Simponi for an indication outlined in section II and who achieve or maintain positive clinical response with Simponi 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 golimumab to members with active TB infection. If there is latent disease, TB treatment must be started before initiation of golimumab.

\*\* 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 Simponi concomitantly with any other biologic DMARD or targeted synthetic DMARD.

### V. APPENDICES

**Appendix A: Examples of Contraindications to Methotrexate**

1. Alcoholism, alcoholic liver disease or other chronic liver disease
2. Breastfeeding
3. Blood dyscrasias (e.g., thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, significant anemia)
4. Elevated liver transaminases
5. History of intolerance or adverse event
6. Hypersensitivity
7. Interstitial pneumonitis or clinically significant pulmonary fibrosis
8. Myelodysplasia

9. Pregnancy or planning pregnancy
10. Renal impairment
11. Significant drug interaction

## Appendix B: Examples of Conventional Therapy Options for UC

1. Mild to moderate disease – induction of remission:
  - a. Oral mesalamine (e.g., Asacol, Asacol HD, Lialda, Pentasa), balsalazide, olsalazine
  - b. Rectal mesalamine (e.g., Canasa, Rowasa)
  - c. Rectal hydrocortisone (e.g., Colocort, Cortifoam)
  - d. Alternatives: prednisone, azathioprine, mercaptopurine, sulfasalazine
2. Mild to moderate disease – maintenance of remission:
  - a. Oral mesalamine, balsalazide, olsalazine, rectal mesalamine
  - b. Alternatives: azathioprine, mercaptopurine, sulfasalazine
3. Severe disease – induction of remission:
  - a. Prednisone, hydrocortisone IV, methylprednisolone IV
  - b. Alternatives: cyclosporine IV, tacrolimus, sulfasalazine
4. Severe disease – maintenance of remission:
  - a. Azathioprine, mercaptopurine
  - b. Alternative: sulfasalazine
5. Pouchitis: Metronidazole, ciprofloxacin
  - a. Alternative: rectal mesalamine

## VI. REFERENCES

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