

SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

TALTZ (ixekizumab)

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
2. Active psoriatic arthritis
3. Active ankylosing spondylitis
4. Active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA)

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and are not a covered benefit.

II. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

For all indications: Member has a pretreatment tuberculosis (TB) screening with a TB skin test or an interferon gamma release assay (e.g., QFT-GIT, T-SPOT.TB). *[Note: Members who have received Taltz or any other biologic DMARD or targeted synthetic DMARD (e.g., Xeljanz) are exempt from requirements related to TB screening in this Policy.]*

A. Moderate to severe plaque psoriasis (PsO)

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in members who are 18 years of age and older when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Taltz is prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in dermatology or rheumatology.
2. At least 10% of body surface area (BSA) is affected OR crucial body areas (e.g., hands, feet, face, neck, scalp, genitals/groin, intertriginous areas) are affected.
3. Member meets either of the following criteria:
 - a. Member has had an inadequate response to at least a 3 month trial of methotrexate, cyclosporine or acitretin, or experienced clinically significant adverse effects from methotrexate, cyclosporine or acitretin
 - b. Member has had an inadequate response to at least a 3 month trial of phototherapy (e.g., UVB, PUVA), unless intolerance experienced
4. Taltz will not be used concomitantly with any other biologic DMARD (e.g. adalimumab, infliximab) or targeted synthetic DMARD (e.g. apremilast, tofacitinib).

B. Active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for treatment of active psoriatic arthritis in members who are 18 years of age or older when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Taltz is prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in dermatology or rheumatology.
2. Documented moderate to severe active disease and member meets either of the following criteria:
 - a. If member has predominantly axial disease or active enthesitis and/or dactylitis, member has experienced an inadequate response or intolerance to at least two non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), unless use is contraindicated

- b. If member has peripheral arthritis, member has experienced an inadequate response to a ≥ 3 consecutive month trial a trial of one oral disease-modifying anti-rheumatic agent (DMARD) such as methotrexate, azathioprine, sulfasalazine, or hydroxychloroquine, unless intolerance experienced

C. Active ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and active axial spondyloarthritis

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for treatment of active ankylosing spondylitis and active axial spondyloarthritis in members who are 18 years of age or older when both of the following criteria are met:

1. Taltz is prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in rheumatology.
2. Member has experienced an inadequate response or intolerance to at least two non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), unless use is contraindicated.

III. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who achieve or maintain positive clinical response after at least 3 months of therapy with Taltz as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition.

IV. QUANTITY LIMIT

Taltz has a quantity limit of 80mg (1ml) per 28 days, with post-limit for loading dose of 160mg (2ml) per 28 days for PsA and AS and 640mg (8ml) per 84 days for PsO and PsA with comorbid moderate-to-severe PsO.

V. REFERENCES

1. Taltz [package insert]. Indianapolis, IN: Eli Lilly and Company; August 2019.
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.
3. Menter A, Korman NJ, Elmets CA, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. Section 4: Guidelines of care for the management and treatment of psoriasis with traditional systemic agents. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2009;61:451-485.
4. Griffiths CE, Reich K, Lebwohl M, et al. Comparison of ixekizumab with etanercept or placebo in moderate-to-severe psoriasis (UNCOVER-2 and UNCOVER-3): results from two phase 3 randomised trials. *Lancet*. 2015;386(9993):541-51.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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>.
9. 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.
10. 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.