Neighborhood Health Plan OF RHODE ISLAND™
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Briumvi (ublituximab-xiiy)
(Intravenous)

Effective Date: 8/1/2023
Review date: 7/13/2023, 12/07/2023, 01/10/2024, 04/09/2025
Scope: Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare-Medicaid Plan (MMP)

I. Length of Authorization

Coverage will be provided for 6 months and may be renewed annually thereafter.

II. Dosing Limits

A. Quantity Limit (max daily dose) [NDC unit]:

- Briumvi 150 mg/6 mL single-dose vial: 1 vial initially, then 3 vials at day 15 and 168 and every 168 days thereafter

B. Max Units (per dose and over time) [HCPCS Unit]:

Initial dose:

- 150 mg on day 1 and 450 mg on day 15 and 168

Subsequent doses:

- 450 mg every 168 days (24 weeks) thereafter

III. Summary of Evidence

Briumvi is indicated for the treatment of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS) in adults, including clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease. The clinical efficacy of Briumvi was evaluated in two identical randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, parallel group, active comparator-controlled clinical trials. The ULTIMATE 1 and ULTIMATE 2 trials randomized patients to receive either Briumvi with oral placebo or teriflunomide 14 mg daily with IV placebo and studied the annualized relapse rate (ARR) over the 96-week treatment period. Briumvi met the primary endpoint in both studies with an ARR of 0.076 and 0.091, respectively, compared with the teriflunomide cohort (0.188 and 0.178 respectively). The relative reduction between the groups in each study showed statistical significance at 59% ($p<0.001$) and 49% ($p=0.002$). The adverse events commonly associated with treatment include infusion related reactions, headache, and nasopharyngitis.

IV. Initial Approval Criteria [1]

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

- Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**
- Patient has been screened for the presence of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) prior to initiating treatment AND does not have active disease (i.e., positive HBsAg and anti-HBV tests); **AND**
- Patient has had baseline serum immunoglobulins assessed; **AND**
- Briumvi is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; **AND**
- Patient will not receive live or live-attenuated vaccines while on therapy or within 4 weeks prior to initiation of treatment; **AND**
- Patient does not have an active infection; **AND**
- Patient must have a confirmed diagnosis of multiple sclerosis (MS) as documented by laboratory report (i.e., MRI); **AND**
- Must be used as single agent therapy; **AND**
- Patient has not received a dose of ocrelizumab or ublituximab within the past 5 months; **AND**
- Patient has a confirmed diagnosis of a relapsing form of MS [i.e., relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS)*, active secondary progressive disease (SPMS)**, or clinically isolated syndrome (CIS)***] as documented by laboratory report (i.e., MRI); **AND**
- MMP patients who have previously received this medication within the past 365 days are not subject to Step Therapy Requirements

† FDA Approved Indication(s); ‡ Compendium Recommended Indication(s); **Φ** Orphan Drug

***Definitive diagnosis of MS with a relapsing-remitting course is based upon BOTH dissemination in time and space. Unless contraindicated, MRI should be obtained (even if criteria are met).** [10]	
Dissemination in time (*Development/ appearance of new CNS lesions over time*)	**Dissemination in space** (*Development of lesions in distinct anatomical locations within the CNS; multifocal*)
• ≥ 2 clinical attacks; **OR** • 1 clinical attack AND one of the following: ○ MRI indicating simultaneous presence of gadolinium-enhancing and non-enhancing	• ≥ 2 lesions; **OR** • 1 lesion AND one of the following:

lesions at any time or by a new T2-hyperintense or gadolinium-enhancing lesion on follow-up MRI compared to baseline scan ○ CSF-specific oligoclonal bands	○ Clear-cut historical evidence of a previous attack involving a lesion in a distinct anatomical location ○ MRI indicating ≥ 1 T2-hyperintense lesions characteristic of MS in ≥ 2 of 4 areas of the CNS (periventricular, cortical or juxtacortical, infratentorial, or spinal cord)

****Active secondary progressive MS (SPMS) is defined as the following:** [7,10-12]

- Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score ≥ 3.0; **AND**
- Disease is progressive ≥ 3 months following an initial relapsing-remitting course (i.e., EDSS score increase by 1.0 in patients with EDSS ≤5.5 or increase by 0.5 in patients with EDSS ≥6); **AND**
  - ≥ 1 relapse within the previous 2 years; **OR**
  - Patient has gadolinium-enhancing activity or new and unequivocally enlarging T2 contrast-enhancing lesions as evidenced by MRI

*****Definitive diagnosis of CIS is based upon ALL of the following:** [10]

- A monophasic clinical episode with patient-reported symptoms and objective findings reflecting a focal or multifocal inflammatory demyelinating event in the CNS
- Neurologic symptom duration of at least 24 hours, with or without recovery
- Absence of fever or infection
- Patient is not known to have multiple sclerosis

******Definitive diagnosis of MS with a primary progressive course is based upon the following:** [10]

- 1 year of disability progression independent of clinical relapse; **AND**
- TWO of the following:
  - ≥ 1 T2-hyperintense lesion characteristic of MS in one or more of the following regions of the CNS (periventricular, cortical or juxtacortical, or infratentorial)
  - ≥ 2 T2-hyperintense lesions in the spinal cord
  - Presence of CSF-specific oligoclonal bands

V. Renewal Criteria [1,5,9]

Authorizations can be renewed based on the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria identified in section IV; **AND**
- Patient has not received a dose of ocrelizumab or ublituximab within the past 5 months; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include severe infusion reactions, severe infections, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, hypogammaglobulinemia, etc.; **AND**
- Continuous monitoring of response to therapy indicates a beneficial response [manifestations of MS disease activity include, but are not limited to, an increase in annualized relapse rate (ARR), development of new/worsening T2 hyperintensities or enhancing lesions on brain/spinal MRI, and progression of sustained impairment as evidenced by expanded disability status scale (EDSS), timed 25-foot walk (T25-FW), 9-hole peg test (9-HPT)]

> ***Note**:
> – Inadequate response, in those who have been adherent and receiving therapy for sufficient time to realize the full treatment effect, is defined as ≥ 1 relapse, ≥ 2 unequivocally new MRI-detected lesions, or increased disability on examination over a one-year period.

Note: Patients with primary progressive MS generally do not have clinical relapses and do not typically develop new lesions on MRI

VI. Dosage/Administration [1]

Indication	Dose
Multiple Sclerosis	Initial dosing: • First Infusion: 150 mg intravenous infusion • Second Infusion: 450 mg intravenous infusion administered two weeks after the first infusion. Subsequent doses: • 450 mg intravenous infusion administered 24 weeks after the **first** infusion and every 24 weeks thereafter

VII. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS:

- J2329 –Injection, ublituximab-xiiy, 1mg

NDC:

- Briumvi 150 mg/6 mL single-dose vial: 73150-0150-xx

VIII. References

1. Briumvi [package Insert]. Morrisville, NC; TG Therapeutics, Inc.; October 2024. Accessed April 2025.
2. Steinman L, Fox E, Hartung HP, et al; ULTIMATE I and ULTIMATE II Investigators. Ublituximab versus Teriflunomide in Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis. N Engl J Med. 2022 Aug 25;387(8):704-714. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2201904.
3. Gawronski KM, Rainka MM, Patel MJ, Gengo FM. Treatment Options for Multiple Sclerosis: Current and Emerging Therapies. Pharmacotherapy. 2010; 30(9):916-927.
4. Goodin DS, Frohman EM, Garmany GP Jr, et al. Disease modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis: report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the MS Council for Clinical Practice Guidelines. Neurology. 2002 Jan 22; 58(2):169-78.
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10. Thompson AJ, Banwell BL, Barkhof F, et al. Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis: 2017 revisions of the McDonald criteria. Lancet Neurol. 2018 Feb;17(2):162-173. doi: 10.1016/S1474-4422(17)30470-2.
11. Kappos L, Bar-Or A, Cree BAC, et al. Siponimod versus placebo in secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (EXPAND): a double-blind, randomised, phase 3 study. Lancet. 2018;391(10127):1263. Epub 2018 Mar 23.

12. Lorscheider J, Buzzard K, Jokubaitis V, et al, on behalf of the MSBase Study Group. Defining secondary progressive multiple sclerosis. Brain, Volume 139, Issue 9, September 2016, Pages 2395–2405, https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/aww173.

Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
G35	Multiple Sclerosis

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: https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/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): N/A

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
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

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

Policy Rationale:
Briumvi was reviewed by the Neighborhood Health Plan of Rhode Island Pharmacy & Therapeutics (P&T) Committee. Neighborhood adopted the following clinical coverage criteria to ensure that its members use Briumvi according to Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved labeling and/or relevant clinical literature. Neighborhood worked with network prescribers and pharmacists to draft these criteria. These criteria will help ensure its members are using this drug for a medically accepted indication, while minimizing the risk for adverse effects and ensuring more cost-effective options are used first, if applicable and appropriate. For INTEGRITY (Medicare-Medicaid Plan) members, these coverage criteria will only apply in the absence of National Coverage Determination (NCD) or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) criteria. Neighborhood will give individual consideration to each request it reviews based on the information submitted by the prescriber and other information available to the plan.