

## SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

### HARVONI (ledipasvir and sofosbuvir)

#### 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

Harvoni is indicated for the treatment of:

1. Adult patients with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV):
  - a. genotype 1, 4, 5, or 6 infection without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis
  - b. genotype 1 infection with decompensated cirrhosis, for use in combination with ribavirin
  - c. genotype 1 or 4 infection who are liver transplant recipients without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis, for use in combination with ribavirin
2. Pediatric patients 12 years of age and older or weighing at least 35 kg with HCV genotype 1, 4, 5, or 6 infection without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis.

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

#### II. CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL

##### A. Chronic hepatitis C virus infection, without ribavirin

##### 1. Genotype 1 infection

- a. Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for treatment-naïve members with compensated cirrhosis.
- b. Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for treatment-naïve members without cirrhosis who have HIV co-infection, are African American, are less than 18 years of age, or have pre-treatment HCV RNA greater than or equal to 6 million IU/mL.
- c. Authorization of up to 8 weeks total may be granted for treatment-naïve members without cirrhosis who have pre-treatment HCV RNA below 6 million IU/mL and are HIV-uninfected and non-African American.
- d. Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members without cirrhosis who failed prior treatment with peginterferon alfa (PEG-IFN) and ribavirin (RBV) with or without an HCV protease inhibitor (telaprevir, boceprevir, or simeprevir).
- e. Authorization of up to 24 weeks total may be granted for members with compensated cirrhosis who failed prior treatment with PEG-IFN and RBV with or without an HCV protease inhibitor.

##### 2. Genotype 4 infection

- a. Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for treatment-naïve members without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis.
- b. Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis who failed prior treatment with PEG-IFN and RBV with or without an HCV protease inhibitor.

##### 3. Genotype 5 infection

Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members who are treatment-naïve or who failed prior treatment with PEG-IFN and RBV with or without an HCV protease inhibitor.

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**4. Genotype 6 infection**

Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members who are treatment-naïve or who failed prior treatment with PEG-IFN and RBV with or without an HCV protease inhibitor.

**5. Decompensated cirrhosis (CTP class B or C)**

Authorization of up to 24 weeks total may be granted for members with HCV genotype 1, 4, 5 or 6 infection and documented anemia (baseline Hgb below 10 g/dL) or RBV ineligibility (see Section IV).

**6. Kidney transplant recipients**

Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis who have HCV genotype 1 or 4 infection.

**B. Chronic hepatitis C virus infection, in combination with ribavirin**

**1. Genotype 1 infection**

- Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members with compensated cirrhosis who failed prior treatment with PEG-IFN and RBV with or without an HCV protease inhibitor.
- Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members without cirrhosis who failed prior treatment with sofosbuvir (Sovaldi) plus RBV with or without PEG-IFN.

**2. Genotype 4 infection**

Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members with compensated cirrhosis who failed prior treatment with PEG-IFN and RBV with or without an HCV protease inhibitor.

**3. Decompensated cirrhosis (CTP class B or C)**

- Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members with HCV genotype 1, 4, 5 or 6 infection.
- Authorization of up to 24 weeks total may be granted for members with HCV genotype 1, 4, 5 or 6 infection who failed prior treatment with a sofosbuvir-based regimen (eg, sofosbuvir and RBV, sofosbuvir plus PEG-IFN and RBV, sofosbuvir plus simeprevir with or without RBV).
- Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members with recurrent HCV genotype 1, 4, 5 or 6 infection post liver transplantation and decompensated cirrhosis (see section B.4 below).

**4. Recurrent HCV infection post liver transplantation**

Authorization of up to 12 weeks total may be granted for members with recurrent HCV genotype 1, 4, 5 or 6 infection post liver transplantation.

**C. HCV and HIV coinfection**

Authorization may be granted for members with HCV and HIV coinfection when the criteria for approval of the requested regimen in Section A or B above are met.

**III. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY**

All members (including new members) requesting authorization for continuation of therapy must meet all initial authorization criteria.

**IV. APPENDIX: RIBAVIRIN INELIGIBILITY**

RBV ineligibility is defined as one or more of the below:

- Intolerance to RBV
- Pregnant female or male whose female partner is pregnant

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- Hemoglobinopathy
- Coadministration with didanosine
- History of significant or unstable cardiac disease

## V. REFERENCES

1. Harvoni [package insert]. Foster City, CA: Gilead Sciences; April 2017.
2. AASLD/IDSA/IAS–USA. Recommendations for testing, managing, and treating hepatitis C. <http://www.hcvguidelines.org>. Last changes made September 21, 2017. Accessed September 22, 2017.