

Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline - Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- Actemra (tocilizumab) Arcalyst (rilonacept) Cimzia (certolizumab) Cosentyx (secukinumab) Enbrel (etanercept) Entyvio (vedolizumab) Humira (adalimumab) Ilaris (canakinumab) Ilumya (tildrakizumab)
- Inflectra (infliximab-dyyb) Kevzara (sarilumab) Kineret (anakinra) Olumiant (baricitinib) Orencia (abatacept) Remicade (infliximab) Renflexis (infliximab-adba) Siliq (brodalumab) Simponi (golimumab)

Simponi Aria (golimumab) Stelara (ustekinumab) Skyrizi (risankizumab) Taltz (ixekizumab) Tremfya (guselkumab) Tysabri (natalizumab) Xeljanz (tofacitinib) Xeljanz XR (tofacitinib) Otezla (apremilast)

Preferred Agents: ENBREL HUMIRA, CIMZIA, XELJANZ, XELJANZ XR

Non-Preferred Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factors (TNFs):

Remicade, Inflectra, Renflexis and Simponi require trial and failure of all preferred agents, where indicated, in addition to all other clinical criteria.

Non-Preferred Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists:

Require trial and failure of Enbrel, Humira, Cimzia, Xeljanz, or Xeljanz XR where indicated, in addition to all other clinical criteria.

NOTE: Authorization criteria for Tysabri in multiple sclerosis are included in the Multiple Sclerosis agents Prior Authorization guideline.

General Authorization Guidelines for All Medications and Indications:

- Member is not on another Cytokine or Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonist.
- Prescribed by an appropriate specialist based on indication.
- Member has been evaluated for, and given appropriate vaccinations, as recommended per Center for Disease Control for member risk factors.
- Member has been screened for tuberculosis. If screening was positive for latent tuberculosis, member has received treatment for latent tuberculosis.
- Prescribed dose is Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved for indication. Doses above Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved labeling will not be authorized. Quantity limits exist.
- Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factors only: Member does not have New York Heart Association (NYHA) class III or IV Congestive Heart Failure.
- Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factors, Stelara, Xeljanz, Xeljanz XR, Kineret, Actemra, Ilaris, and Orencia: Member has been screened for Hepatitis B. If member has active or chronic Hepatitis B, member is receiving appropriate antiviral treatment.
- Entyvio and Tysabri: Will be used as monotherapy and not in combination with antineoplastic, immunosuppressive, or immunomodulating agents (for example, azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine cyclosporine, methotrexate, tumor necrosis factors (TNF) inhibitors)

Additional Criteria Based on Indication:



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

• Rheumatoid Arthritis: Enbrel, Humira, Cimzia, Xeljanz, Xeljanz XR, Actemra, Inflectra,

Kevzara, Kineret, Olumiant, Orencia, Remicade, Renflexis, Simponi, Simponi Aria,

- Member is 18 years of age or older
- Diagnosis of active moderate to severe Rheumatoid Arthritis (for example, swollen, tender joints with limited range of motion)
- Documented inadequate response to a three-month trial of methotrexate. If there is an intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate, member can use sulfasalazine, leflunomide or hydroxychloroquine
- Medication will be used concurrently with methotrexate or another non-biologic diseasemodifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD) such as sulfasalazine, leflunomide, or hydroxychloroquine
- Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Enbrel, Humira, Orencia (subcutaneous/intravenous)
 - Member is 2 years of age or older Enbrel, Humira, Orencia (subcutaneous)
 - Member is 6 years -of age or older Orencia intravenous
 - Documentation of the following:
 - Member does not have active systemic features (for example, fever, evanescent rash, lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, or serositis)
 - Synovitis is in one or more joints despite a three months treatment with methotrexate or leflunomide
- Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Kineret, Actemra
 - Member is 2 years of age or older
 - Documentation of one of the following:
 - Member does not have active systemic features (for example, fever, evanescent rash, lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, or serositis), and synovitis is in one or more joints despite a three months treatment with methotrexate, or leflunomide
 - Member has active systemic features (for example, fever, evanescent rash, lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, or serositis), and synovitis is in at least one joint
 - Note: Member does not require trial of formulary agents

• Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Ilaris

- Member is 2 years of age or older and weighs at least 7.5 kilograms
- Documentation of the following:
 - Member has active systemic features (for example, fever, evanescent rash, lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, or serositis)
 - Synovitis is in one or more joints despite a one-month treatment with Kineret or Actemra, and methotrexate or leflunomide (Kineret and Actemra are Non-Formulary and will require Prior Authorization)
- Note: Member does not require trial of formulary agents



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

• Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Enbrel, Humira, Orencia

(intravenous/subcutaneous), Actemra

- Member is 2 years of age or older Enbrel, Humira, Orencia (subcutaneous), Actemra
- Member is 6 years of age or older Orencia (intravenous)
- o Documented inadequate response to a three months trial of methotrexate
- If member has an intolerance, or contraindication to methotrexate, a documented trial of leflunomide or sulfasalazine for 3 months is required
- <u>Oligoarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis</u>: Enbrel, Humira NOTE: Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factors are not standard therapy for most members, as this is usually a self-limiting condition that rarely becomes chronic
 - Member is 2 years of age or older
 - Member has extended Oligoarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, defined as disease duration greater than 6 months
 - Documented inadequate response or intolerable side effect to 2 Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs, or member has a contraindication to Non-steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
 - Documented inadequate response, or intolerable side effect to a 3 months trial of methotrexate
 - If member has an intolerance, or contraindication to methotrexate, a documented trial of leflunomide or sulfasalazine for 3 months is required
- Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes: Kineret
 - Diagnosis of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes, including neonatal-onset multisystem inflammatory disease, Familial Cold Auto Inflammatory Syndrome, or Muckle-Wells Syndrome
 - o NOTE: Member does not require trial of formulary agents
- Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes: Arcalyst, Ilaris
 - o Member is 4 years of age or older and weighs at least 15 kilograms Ilaris
 - o Member is 12 years of age or older Arcalyst
 - o Diagnosis of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes with one of the following subtypes
 - Familial Cold Auto Inflammatory Syndrome
 - Muckle-Wells syndrome
 - Member had a three months trial of Kineret (Kineret is Non-Formulary and will require a Prior Authorization)
 - NOTE: Member does not require trial of formulary agents
- **Familial Mediterranean Fever:** Ilaris
 - Member is 2 years of age or older
 - Documented inadequate response, intolerance, or contraindication to colchicine at maximum indicated dose (Claims history to support compliance or adherence).
 - o NOTE: Member does not require trial of formulary agents
- Giant Cell Arteritis: Actemra subcutaneous
 - Member is 18 years of age or older



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- Documented inadequate response, intolerance, or contraindication with glucocorticoids (for example prednisone, methylprednisolone).
- If member has an intolerance, or contraindication to glucocorticoids, a trial of methotrexate or cyclophosphamide is required
- Actemra will be used in combination with a tapering course of glucocorticoids
- NOTE: Member does not require trial of formulary agents
- Ankylosing Spondylitis: Enbrel, Humira, Cimzia, Cosentyx, Inflectra, Remicade, Renflexis, Simponi, Simponi Aria
 - Member is 18 years of age or older
 - Documented inadequate response to a one-month trial of two Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs, or member has a contraindication or intolerance to oral Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
- <u>Psoriatic Arthritis</u>: Enbrel, Humira, Cimzia, Xeljanz, Xeljanz XR, Cosentyx, Inflectra, Orencia, Otezla, Remicade, Renflexis, Simponi, Simponi Aria, Stelara, Taltz
 - \circ $\,$ Member is 18 years of age or older $\,$
 - Documentation of one of the following:
 - Member has active Psoriatic Arthritis, and an inadequate response to a three months trial of methotrexate, or if member has intolerance, or contraindication to methotrexate, there was a three months trial of sulfasalazine, or leflunomide
 - Member has predominantly axial disease or active enthesitis/dactylitis, and inadequate response to one-month trial of two Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs, or member has a contraindication or intolerance to oral Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

Note:

- Member should continue use of Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs as needed for bridging or adjunctive therapy when starting Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug
- Cosentyx and Stelara should be considered if member has contraindication to Tumor Necrosis Factor Inhibitors (for example, Heart failure, Multiple Sclerosis), where Tumor Necrosis Factor Inhibitor is indicated
- <u>Plaque Psoriasis</u>: Enbrel, Humira, Cimzia, Cosentyx, Ilumya, Inflectra, Otezla, Remicade, Renflexis, Siliq, Tremfya, Stelara, Taltz, Skyrizi
 - Member is 18 years of age or older Humira, Cimzia, Cosentyx, Ilumya, Inflectra, Remicade, Renflexis, Siliq, Skyrizi, Taltz, Tremfya
 - Member is 4 years of age or older Enbrel
 - Member is 12 years of age or older Stelara
 - Documented inadequate response, intolerance, or contraindication, to at least one oral systemic therapy such as methotrexate, or cyclosporine for 3 months or more
 - Member has one of the following:
 - More than 10% of Body Surface Area is affected



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- Less than 10% Body Surface Area is affected, but involves sensitive areas (for example, hands, feet, face or genitals) that interfere with daily activities
- Psoriasis Area and Severity Index score more than 10
- Phototherapy (PUVA (psoralen ultraviolet type A), UVB (ultraviolet type B)) has been ineffective
- For Siliq: Mental health evaluation has been completed by prescriber or psychiatrist, if member has history of prior suicide attempt, bipolar disorder or depressive disorder
- Ulcerative Colitis: Humira, Xeljanz, Entyvio, Inflectra, Remicade, Renflexis, Simponi, Stelara
 - Member is 18 years of age or older Humira, Xeljanz, Entyvio, Inflectra, Simponi, Renflexis
 - Member is 6 years of age or older Remicade
 - Steroid Dependent:
 - Documented relapse within three months of stopping glucocorticoids, or is unable to taper steroids to an acceptable dose after 3 months, without having symptom recurrence
 - Steroid Refractory:
 - Documented inadequate response, or intolerable side effect to intravenous glucocorticoids after 7-10 days, or oral prednisone greater than or equal to 40mg per day after 30 days
- Crohn's Disease: Humira, Cimzia, Entyvio, Inflectra, Remicade, Renflexis, Stelara, Tysabri
 - Member is 18 years of age or older **Cimzia**, Entyvio, Stelara, Tysabri
 - o Member is 6 years of age or older Humira, Inflectra, Remicade, Renflexis
 - STEROID-DEPENDENT CROHN'S:
 - Documented relapse within three months of stopping glucocorticoids, or is unable to taper steroids to an acceptable dose after 3 months without having symptom recurrence
 - Documented inadequate response, or intolerable side effect, with a 3-month trial of mercaptopurine, or azathioprine, or injectable methotrexate, or member has a contraindication to all agents
 - STEROID-REFRACTORY CROHN'S:
 - Documented inadequate response, or intolerable side effects, to intravenous glucocorticoids after 7-10 days, or oral prednisone greater than or equal to 40mg per day after 30 days
 - NOTE: It is recommended to switch to intravenous glucocorticoids for members that are not responding to oral glucocorticoids

• <u>Hidradenitis Suppurativa (Acne Inversa)</u>: Humira

- Member is 12 years of age or older
- Member has moderate to severe disease (Hurley stage II-III)
- Documentation of trial and failure of a 90-day treatment with oral antibiotics (for example, doxycycline, minocycline, or clindamycin with rifampin)
- Uveitis: Humira



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- Member is 2 years of age or older
- Intermediate, posterior, or pan uveitis is not caused by infection
- Documented inadequate response, or intolerable side effect, with any of the following:
 - Corticosteroids, methotrexate, azathioprine, mycophenolate, cyclosporine, tacrolimus, or medications are not appropriate
- Oral Ulcers Associated with Behçet's Disease: Otezla
 - Diagnosis of Behçet's disease with active recurrent oral ulcers
 - Age is 18 years or older
 - Documentation of previous trial and failure with at least one Non-Biologic Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug such as methotrexate, leflunomide, sulfasalazine or hydroxychloroquine
- Cytokine Release Syndrome: Actemra Intravenous Only
 - Member is 2 years of age or older
 - Member has Grade three or four of severe or life-threatening diagnosis due to chimeric antigen receptor-T cell therapy
 - o NOTE: Member does not require trial of formulary agents

Initial Approval: 6 months

Renewal Approval: 6 months

 Requires: Documentation indicating member has shown improvement in signs and symptoms of disease

Dosing and administration:

- <u>Humira:</u>
 - Hidradenitis suppurativa:
 - Adults: 160 mg day 1, followed by 80 mg day 15(6 syringes/28 days) for induction period, thereafter 40 mg once a week starting day 29 (4 syringes/28 days)
 - Children 12-17 years old:
 - >60 kg or more: 160 mg day 1, followed by 80 mg day 15(6 syringes/28 days) for induction period, thereafter 40 mg once a week starting day 29 (4 syringes/28 days)
 - 30-59 kg: 80 mg on day 1, then maintenance treatment of 40 mg once every other week starting on day 8.
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Psoriatic Arthritis, and Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis:
 - Two syringes/pens per 28 days
 - o Crohn's, Ulcerative Colitis:
 - Six syringes/pens in initial 28 days
 - Crohn's, Ulcerative Colitis: Two syringes/pens per 28 days after induction period
 - Psoriasis



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- Four syringes/pens in the initial 28 days
- Two syringes/pens per 28 days after induction period
- Uveitis:
 - Adults: 80 mg day 1, followed by 40 mg dose every other week starting 1 week after the initial dose(4 syringes in the initial 28 days), then 2 syringes/ pens per days after induction period.
 - Children 2-17 years old:
 - > 30 kg or more: 40 mg every other week
 - > 15-29 kg: 20 mg every other week
 - > 10-14 kg: 10 mg every other week

• Enbrel

- Rheumatoid Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Psoriatic Arthritis, and Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis:
 - Four, 50mg syringes, OR eight 25mg syringes per 28 days
- Psoriasis:
 - 8, 50mg syringes per 28 days for the initial 3 months
 - 4, 50mg syringes per 28 days after induction period

• <u>Actemra Subcutaneous</u>

- Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - Weight <100kg: Two syringes per 28 days. Max dose is 4 syringes per 28 days
 - Weight <u>>100kg</u>: Four syringes per 28 days
- Giant Cell Arteritis:
 - 162mg once weekly in combination with a tapering course of glucocorticoids
 - 162mg once every other week in combination with a tapering course of glucocorticoids may be prescribed based on clinical presentation.

• Actemra intravenous

- Rheumatoid Arthritis: 4 to 8mg/kg every 28 days
- Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis:
 - Weight <30kg: 10mg/kg every 28 days
 - Weight <u>>30kg</u>: 8mg/kg every 28 days
- Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis:
 - Weight <30kg: 12mg/kg every 14 days
 - Weight <u>></u>30kg: 8mg/kg every 14 days
- Cytokine Release Syndrome:
 - 30 kg or more: 8 mg/kg for one dose, up to 3 additional doses if no clinical improvement (max dose 800 mg)
 - Less than 30 kg: 12 mg/kg for one dose, up to 3 additional doses If no clinical improvement (max dose 800 mg)

• <u>Cimzia</u>

- Six syringes/vials allowed in the initial 54 days
- Two syringes/vials per 28 days after induction period



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

<u>Cosentyx</u>

- Ankylosing Spondylitis and Psoriatic Arthritis:
 - Four syringes/pens in the initial 28 days
 - One syringe/pen per 28 days after induction period
- Psoriasis
 - Ten syringes/pens in the initial 28 days
 - Two syringes/pens per 28 days after induction period

• <u>Entyvio</u>

- Crohns and Ulcerative Colitis:
 - 300 mg at weeks 0, 2, 6 for induction (3 vials/6 weeks), then 300 mg (1 vial) every 8 weeks after induction period

• <u>Ilaris</u>

- Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (>40 kg):
 - 150mg every 8 weeks, one vial per 56 days
- Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (<40 kg):
 - 2mg/kg every 8 weeks, one vial per 56 days Dose may be increased to 3mg/kg given every 8 weeks
- Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis:
 - 4mg/kg (max 300mg) every 4 weeks
 - QLL for doses <180mg: One vial per 28 days
 - QLL for doses >180mg: Two vials per 28 days
- <u>Ilumya</u>
 - Plaque Psoriasis:
 - 100 mg (two syringes) per 28 days for the induction period; then 100 mg (one syringe) every 12 weeks after the induction period.
- Kevzara
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - 200mg SC every 2 weeks, two syringes per 28 days
- <u>Kineret</u>
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis, Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, and Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes:
 - One syringe per day
- <u>Olumiant</u>
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - One tablet (2mg) daily
- Orencia IV:
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - Weight <60kg: Two vials per 28 days
 - Weight 60-100kg: Three vials per 28 days
 - Weight >100kg: Four vials per 28 days



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis:
 - Weight <75kg: 10mg/kg every 28 days
 - Weight >75kg: Follow adult Rheumatoid Arthritis dosing above

• Orencia Subcutaneous

- o Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - 125 mg once a week
- Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis:
 - Children and adolescents 2 years and older weighing greater 50 kg: 125 mg subcutaneously once a week
 - Children and adolescents 2 years and older weighing 25 kg to less than 50 kg: 87.5 mg subcutaneously once a week
 - Children and adolescents 2 years and older weighing 10kg to 25 kg: 50 mg subcutaneously once a week
- Psoriatic Arthritis:
 - 125 mg subcutaneously once a week

• <u>Remicade/Inflectra/Renflexis</u>

- Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - 3mg/kg at week 0, 2 and 6, then every 8 weeks thereafter. Max dose 10mg/kg every 8 weeks or 3mg/kg every 4 weeks.
- Crohns:
 - 5mg/kg at week 0, 2, 6, then every 8 weeks thereafter. Max dose 10mg/kg every 8 weeks
- Ulcerative Colitis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Psoriasis:
 - 5mg/kg at week 0, 2, 6, then every 8 weeks thereafter
- Ankylosing Spondylitis:
 - 5mg/kg at week 0, 2, 6, then every 6 weeks thereafter
- <u>Siliq</u>
 - Psoriasis:
 - Four (210mg) syringes for first 28 days; Two syringes per 28 days thereafter.
 Treatment should be discontinued if inadequate response after 12 to 16 weeks
- <u>Simponi</u>
 - o Rheumatoid Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, and Psoriatic Arthritis:
 - One, 50mg syringe per 28 days
 - Ulcerative Colitis:
 - Three, 100mg syringes allowed in the initial 54 days
 - One, 100mg syringe per 28 days after induction period
- Simponi Aria
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - 2mg/kg at week 0 and 4, then every 8 weeks thereafter
- <u>Skyrizi</u>
 - Plaque psoriasis:





Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline - Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- 4 syringes in the initial 28 days
- 2 syringes per 84 days after induction period

• <u>Stelara</u>

- Psoriasis:
 - Weight <100kg: One, 45mg syringe per 28 days for initial 2 months; then one, 45mg syringe per 84 days
 - Weight >100kg: One, 90mg syringe per 28 days for initial 2 months; then one, 90mg syringe per 84 days
- Psoriatic Arthritis:
 - One, 45mg syringe per 28 days for initial 2 months; then 1, 45mg syringe per 84 days
- Crohns:
 - One, 90mg syringe per 56 days

• <u>Taltz</u>

- Psoriasis:
 - Three syringes in the first 28 days
 - Two syringes per 28 days for months 2 and 3
 - One syringe per 28 days after initial induction
- **Psoriatic Arthritis:**
 - 160 mg subcutaneously at week 0 (administered as two 80mg injections, 2 syringes/2 ml); then 80mg subcutaneously,1 syringe(1 ml) every 4 weeks.

• Tremfya

- Psoriasis:
 - 100mg SQ at week 0 and week 4, followed by 100mg every 8 weeks.
- <u>Tysabri</u>
 - Crohns:
 - 1 vial per 28 days
- <u>Xeljanz</u>
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - Two (5 mg) tablets per day
 - Psoriatic Arthritis:
 - Two (5 mg) tablets per day
 - Ulcerative Colitis:
 - 10 mg twice a day for 8 weeks, then 5 mg or 10 mg twice a day
- Xeljanz XR
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis:
 - One (11 mg) tablet per day
 - Psoriatic Arthritis:
 - One (11 mg) tablet per day

Examples of Contraindications to Methotrexate:

• Alcoholism, alcoholic liver disease or other chronic liver disease



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- Breastfeeding
- Blood dyscrasias (for example thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, significant anemia)
- Elevated liver transaminases
- History of intolerance or adverse event
- Hypersensitivity
- Interstitial pneumonitis or clinically significant pulmonary fibrosis
- Myelodysplasia
- Pregnancy or planning pregnancy (male or female)
- Renal impairment
- Significant drug interaction

Examples of Clinical Reasons to Avoid Treatment with Methotrexate, Cyclosporine:

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

Examples of Contraindications to the Use of NSAIDs:

- Allergic-type reaction following aspirin or other NSAID administration
- Asthma
- Gastrointestinal bleeding
- History of intolerance or adverse event
- Urticaria
- Significant drug interaction

References:

- 1. Enbrel (etanercept) [package insert]. Thousand Oaks, CA; Immunex Corporation; Revised June 2019
- 2. Humira (adalimumab) [package insert]. North Chicago, IL; AbbVie Inc.; Revised. December 2018
- 3. Cimzia (certolizumab) [package insert]. Smyrna, GA; UCB Inc.; Revised March 2019
- 4. Remicade (infliximab) [package insert]. Horsham, PA; Janssen Biotech Inc.; Revised June 2018
- 5. Simponi (golimumab) [package insert]. Horsham, PA; Janssen Biotech Inc.; Revised September 2019
- 6. Orencia (abatacept) [package insert]. Princeton, NJ: Bristol-Myers Squibb Company; Revised J. March 2019
- 7. Xeljanz (tofacitinib citrate) [package insert]. NJ, NJ; Pfizer Labs; Revised October 2018
- 8. Stelara (ustekinumab) [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Biotech, Inc. Revised June 2018
- 9. Kineret (anakinra) [package insert]. Stockholm, Sweden; Swedish Orphan Biovitrum AB; Revised June 2018
- 10. Actemra (tocilizumab) [package insert]. South San Francisco, CA; Genetec, Inc.; Revised June 2019
- 11. Ilaris (canakinumab) [package insert]. East Hanover, NJ; Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation; Revised December 2016.
- 12. Siliq (brodalumab) [package insert]. Valeant Pharmaceuticals, Bridgewater, NJ, Revised July, 2017.
- 13. Tremfya (guselkumab) [Package insert]. Janssen Biotech, Inc.; Horsham, PA; April 2019.
- 14. Arcalyst (rilonacept) [Package insert]. Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Tarrytown, NY, Revised October 2018
- 15. Kevzara (sarilumab) [Package insert]. Sanofi-Aventis US LLC and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Bridgewater, NJ, May 2017.



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- 16. Renflexis (infliximab-adba) [Package insert]. Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp, Kenilworth, NJ, June 2019.
- 17. Inflectra (infliximab-dyyb) [Package insert]. Hospira, Lake Forest, IL, June 2019.
- 18. Ilumya(tildrakizumab)[Package Insert]. Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp, Whitehouse Station, NJ, August 2018
- 19. Olumiant (baricitinib)[Package Insert] Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, IN, May 2018
- 20. Cosentyx(secukinumab) [Package insert]. Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp. East Hanover, NJ, June 2018
- 21. Entyvio(vedolizumab)[Package insert]. Takeda, Deerfield, IL, May 2019.
- 22. Taltz(ixekizumab) [Package insert]. Eli Lilly, Indianopolis, IL, August 2019.
- 23. Tysabri(tofacitinib)[Package insert]. Biogen, Cambridge, MA, August 2019.
- 24. Skyrizi (risankizumab) [Package insert]. AbbVie Inc, North Chicago, IL, August 2019.
- 25. DRUGDEX System [Internet database]. Greenwood Village, CO: Thomson Micromedex. Updated periodically. Accessed on, November 2018
- 26. Levy-Clarke G, Jabs DA, Read RW, et al. Expert panel recommendations for the use of anti-tumor necrosis factor biologic agents in patients with ocular inflammatory disorders. Ophthalmology 2014; 121:785.
- 27. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges SL, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology guideline for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Care Res.* 2016; 68(1):1-25.
- 28. Ringold S, Weiss PF, Beukelman T, et al. 2013 update of the 2011 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: recommendations for the medical therapy of children with systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis and tuberculosis screening among children receiving biologic medications. *Arthritis Care Res.* 2013;65(10):1551-1563.
- 29. Weiss PF. Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis: Clinical manifestations and diagnosis. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified . September 13, 2018http://www.uptodate.com/contents/polyarticular-juvenile-idiopathic-arthritis-treatment?source=search_result&search=juvenile+arthritis&selectedTitle=8%7E150. Accessed November 2018.
- 30. Kimura Y. Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis: Treatment. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified July 12, 2018 <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/systemic-juvenile-idiopathic-arthritis-</u> <u>treatment?source=search_result&search=juvenile+idiopathic+arthritis&selectedTitle=6%7E150</u>. Accessed November 14, 2018
- Weiss PF. Oligoarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified. October 9, 2018 <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/oligoarticular-juvenile-idiopathic-arthritis?source=search_result&search=juvenile+idiopathic+arthritis&selectedTitle=4%7E150</u>. Accessed November 2018.
- National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Abatacept, adalimumab, etanercept and tocilizumab for treating juvenile idiopathic arthritis. London (UK): National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE); 2016 Dec. 58 p. (NICE technology appraisal guideline; no. 373).
- 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 Care Res.* 2016;68(2):282-298.
- 34. Gossec L, Smolen JS, Ramiro S, et al. European League Against Rheumatism recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2015 update. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015; 0:1-12.
- National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Psoriasis: the assessment and management of psoriasis. London (UK): National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE); 2012 Oct. 61 p. (NICE clinical guideline; no. 153).
- Feldman SR. Treatment of psoriasis. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified. November 15, 2018http://www.uptodate.com/contents/treatment-ofpsoriasis?source=search_result&search=psoriasis&selectedTitle=1%7E150#H42. Accessed November 30,2018.
- 37. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Infliximab, adalimumab and golimumab for treating moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis after the failure of conventional therapy (including a review of TA140 and TA262). London (UK): National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE); 2015 Feb. 70 p. (NICE technology appraisal guideline; no. 329).
- 38. Cohen RD., Stein AC. Approach to adults with steroid-refractory and steroid-dependent ulcerative colitis. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified .August 3, 2018 <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/approach-to-adults-with-</u>



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

steroid-refractory-and-steroid-dependent-ulcerative-

<u>colitis?source=search_result&search=ulcerative%20colitis&selectedTitle=4~150#H14</u>. Accessed November 2018.

- Peppercorn MA., Farrell RJ. Management of severe ulcerative colitis in adults. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified March 19,2018. <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/management-of-severe-ulcerative-colitis-in-adults?source=search_result&search=ulcerative%20colitis&selectedTitle=3~150#H1133536041</u>. Accessed November 2018.
- 40. Bousvaros A., Russell GH., Setty M. Management of severe or refractory ulcerative colitis in children and adolescents. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified . June 4, 2018<u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/management-of-severe-or-refractory-ulcerative-colitis-in-children-and-adolescents?source=search_result&search=ulcerative%20colitis&selectedTitle=8~150. Accessed .November 2018.</u>
- The Practice Parameters Committee of the American College of Gastroenterology. Ulcerative colitis practice guidelines in adults. Am J Gastroenterology. 2010;105:501-523.
- 42. Farrell RJ, Peppercorn MA. Overview of the medical management of severe or refractory Crohn disease in adults. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified May 6, 2018 <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-the-medical-management-of-severe-or-refractory-crohn-disease-in-adults?source=search_result&search=crohn&selectedTitle=3~150. Accessed_November 2018..</u>
- 43. Bousvaros A. Overview of the management of Crohn disease in children and adolescents. Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified October 11, 2018. <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-the-management-of-crohn-disease-in-children-and-adolescents?source=search_result&search=crohn&selectedTitle=4~150</u>. Accessed December 2018.
- 44. American Gastroenterological Association Institute Clinical Practice and Quality Management Committee. American Gastroenterological Association Institute Guideline on the use of thiopurines, methotrexate, and anti–TNF-a biologic drugs for the induction and maintenance of remission in inflammatory crohn's disease. *Gastroenterology*. 2013;145:1459–1463.
- 45. Margesson LJ, Danby FW. Treatment of hidradenitis suppurativa (acne inversa). Waltham, MA: Up-to-date; Last modified September 25, 2015. http://www.uptodate.com/contents/treatment-of-hidradenitis-suppurativa-acne-inversa?source=search_result&search=hidradenitis+suppurativa&selectedTitle=1%7E46#H9540636. Accessed October 5, 2015.
- National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurative. London (UK): National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE); 2016 June. 43 p. (NICE technology appraisal guideline; no. 392).
- 47. Rosenbaum JT. Uveitis: Treatment. Waltham, MA: UptoDate; Last updated .August 21,2018 <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/uveitis-</u> <u>treatment?source=search_result&search=uveitis&selectedTitle=2%7E150</u>. Accessed November 2018
- Lachmann HJ, Kone-Paut I, Kuemmerle-Deschner JB, et al. Use of canakinumab in the cryopryin-associated periodic syndrome. NEJM 2009;360:2416-25.
- 49. Park W, Lee SJ, Yun J, et al: Comparison of the pharmacokinetics and safety of three formulations of infliximab (CT-P13, EU-approved reference infliximab and the US-licensed reference infliximab) in healthy subjects: a randomized, double-blind, three-arm, parallel-group, single-dose, Phase I study. Expert Rev Clin Immunol 2015; 11 Suppl 1:S25-S31.

PubMed Abstract: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/...; PubMed Article: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/...

- 50. Ingram JR. Hidradenitis suppurativa: Treatment. Up-to-date: Last modified December 3, 2018. <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/hidradenitis-suppurativa-</u> <u>treatment?search=Treatment%20of%20hidradenitis%20suppurativa&source=search_result&selectedTitle=2~61&u sage_type=default&display_rank=2 Accessed December 2018.</u>
- Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), Version 5.0, November 2017, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. Available at: https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocoldevelopment/electronic_applications/docs/CTCAE_v5_Quick_Reference_8.5x11.pd f (Accessed December 19, 2018)



Pharmacy Prior Authorization

Clinical Guideline – Cytokines and Cell Adhesion Molecule (CAM) Antagonists

- 52. Dellavalle, R.P. (2018) Hidradenitis suppurativa, Treatment, In D. Solomon (Ed), UpToDate. Retrieved December 19, 2018 from <a href="https://www.uptodate.com/contents/hidradenitis-suppurativa-treatment?search=hidradenitis%20suppurativa&source=search_result&selectedTitle=2~61&usage_type=default&di splay_rank=2
- 53. Angeles-Han ST., Ringold S., Beukelman T. et al. 2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Screening, Monitoring, and Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis–Associated Uveitis. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2019 Jun;71(6):703-716.
- 54. Ringold S, Angeles-Han ST, Beukelman T, et al. 2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Therapeutic Approaches for Non-Systemic Polyarthritis, Sacroiliitis, and Enthesitis. Arthritis Rheumatol. 2019 Jun;71(6):846-863.
- 55. Ward MM, Deodhar A, Gensler LS, et. al. 2019 Update of the American College of Rheumatology/Spondylitis Association of America/Spondyloarthritis Research and Treatment Network Recommendations for the Treatment of Ankylosing Spondylitis and Nonradiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis. Arthritis Rheumatol. 2019 Oct;71(10):1599-1613.
- 56. Rubin DT, Ananthakrishnan AN, Siegel CA, et. al. ACG Clinical Guideline: Ulcerative Colitis in Adults. Am J Gastroenterol. 2019 Mar;114(3):384-413.
- 57. Alikhan A, Sayed C, Alavi A, et. al. North American clinical management guidelines for hidradenitis suppurativa: A publication from the United States and Canadian Hidradenitis Suppurativa Foundations: Part II: Topical, intralesional, and systemic medical management. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2019 Jul;81(1):91-101.
- 58. Porter, D.L., Maloney, D.G., (2019). UpToDate. In AG Rosmarin (Ed). Retrieved from: <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/cytokine-release-syndrome-</u> <u>crs?search=Cytokine%20Release%20Syndrome%20treatment&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~129&usage_</u> type=default&display_rank=1#H3421900121. Accessed November 26, 2019.
- Rubin DT, Ananthakrishnan AN, Siegel CA, Sauer BG, Long MD, American College of Gastroenterology Clinical Guideline: Ulcerative Colitis in Adults. Am J Gastroenterol 2019;114:384–413. https://doi.org/10.14309/ajg.00000000000152. Accessed December 4, 2019.
- Menter A, Cordoro KM, et al. Joint American Academy of Dermatology–National Psoriasis Foundation guidelines of care for the management and treatment of psoriasis in pediatric patients. 2019. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2019.08.049</u>. Accessed December 4, 2019.
- 71. Peppercorn MA, Farrell RJ, Management of the hospitalized adult patient with severe ulcerative colitis. (2019). UpToDate. In KM Robson (Ed.), <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/management-of-the-hospitalized-adult-patient-with-severe-ulcerative-colitis?search=Severe%20Ulcerative%20Colitis&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~83&usage_type=default&di splay_rank=1#H1133540232. Accessed December 4, 2019.</u>
- Singh JA, Guyatt J, Ogdie, A, 2018 American College of Rheumatology/National Psoriasis Foundation Guideline for the Treatment of Psoriatic Arthritis. November 30, 2018 <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/2475530318812244</u>. Accessed December 4, 2019.
- 73. Leflunomide or methotrexate for juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Silverman AU, Mouy R, Spiegel L, Jung LK, Saurenmann RK, Lahdenne P, Horneff G, Calvo I, Szer IS, Simpson K, Stewart JA, Strand V, Leflunomide in Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) Investigator Group SON Engl J Med. 2005;352(16):1655. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=15843668. Accessed December 4, 2019.
- 74. Ringold S, Angeles-Han ST, Beukelman T, et al, 2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Therapeutic Approaches for Non-Systemic Polyarthritis, Sacroiliitis, and Enthesitis. Arthritis Care & Research Vol. 71, No. 6, June 2019, pp 717–734 DOI 10.1002/acr.23870 © 2019, American College of Rheumatology
- 75. Weiss PF, Klein-Gitelman M, (2019). UpToDate. Oligoarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis. In. E TePas (Ed.), <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/oligoarticular-juvenile-idiopathic-</u> <u>arthritis?search=Oligoarticular%20Juvenile%20Idiopathic%20Arthritis&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~150</u> <u>&usage_type=default&display_rank=1#H852372037</u>. Accessed December 4, 2019.