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## Hereditary Angioedema Agents

### PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Andembry (garadacimab-gxii), Berinert (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)), Cinryze (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)), Dawnzera (donidalorsen), Firazyr (icatibant acetate), Haegarda (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)), icatibant acetate, Kalbitor (ecallantide), Ruconest (C1 esterase inhibitor (recombinant)), Sajazir (icatibant acetate), Takhzyro (lanadelumab)

### COVERAGE POLICY

*Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices, and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any. This Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide Molina Healthcare complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.*

#### **Documentation Requirements:**

*Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational, or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive.*

#### **DIAGNOSIS:**

Hereditary angioedema (HAE)

#### **REQUIRED MEDICAL INFORMATION:**

This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. If a drug within this policy receives an updated FDA label within the last 180 days, medical necessity for the member will be reviewed using the updated FDA label information along with state and federal requirements, benefit being administered and formulary preferencing. Coverage will be determined on a case- by case basis until the criteria can be updated through Molina Healthcare, Inc. clinical governance. Additional information may be required on a case-by-case basis to allow for adequate review. When the requested drug product for coverage is dosed by weight, body surface area or other member specific measurement, this data element is required as part of the medical necessity review. The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee has determined that the drug benefit shall be a mandatory generic and that generic drugs will be dispensed whenever available.

#### **A. FOR ALL INDICATIONS:**

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## Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

1. Documentation of Hereditary angioedema (HAE) diagnosis  
AND
  2. Documentation subtype confirmed by ONE of the following [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]:
    - a. TYPE 1 OR 2 HAE confirmed by presence of a mutation in the C1-INH gene altering protein synthesis and/or function  
OR
    - b. BOTH of the following: (documentation of TWO separate low measurements for each test defined as below the testing laboratory's lower limit of the normal range):
      - i. Low serum complement factor 4 (C4) level (< 14mg/dL) AND
      - ii. Low C1 inhibitor (C1-INH) level (C1-INH < 19.9 mg/dL), OR Low C1-INH functional level (functional C1-INH < 72%)  
OR
    - c. Documented diagnosis HAE with normal C1 inhibitor levels as evidenced by normal C4 level and normal C1-INH levels AND any of the following:
      - i. Episodic angioedema affecting characteristic organs, without urticaria
      - ii. A documented family history of angioedema
      - iii. Presence of a FXII mutation (or possibly an angiotensin-1, plasminogen, or kininogen 1 mutation) associated with the disease  
AND
  3. Documentation of baseline HAE attack severity, duration and functional abilities in order to evaluate efficacy of therapy during re-authorization [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]  
AND
  4. Prescriber attests concurrent therapies that may exacerbate HAE, have been evaluated and discontinued as appropriate, including: Estrogen-containing medications [e.g., hormone replacement therapy, contraceptives], ACE-inhibitor (ACEI), Angiotensin II receptor blockers  
AND
  5. IF THIS IS A NON-FORMULARY/NON-PREFERRED PRODUCT: Documentation of trial/failure of, or serious side effects to, a majority (not more than 3) of the preferred formulary/PDL alternatives for the given diagnosis. Submit documentation including medication(s) tried, dates of trial(s) and reason for treatment failure(s).
- B. TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA ATTACKS (Firazyr, Berinert, Ruconest, Kalbitor, Sajazir):
1. The requested medication is prescribed for ACUTE treatment of acute abdominal, facial, or laryngeal HAE attacks associated with HAE (not for routine prophylaxis)  
AND
  2. The member is NOT concurrently on, or using in combination with, other approved treatments for ACUTE HAE attacks  
AND
  3. Prescriber provides member's current history of acute attacks and documented evaluation for eligibility for prophylaxis therapy  
AND
  4. For Kalbitor (ecallantide) and Ruconest (C1 esterase inhibitor [recombinant]) requests:
    - a. FOR ADULT MEMBERS ( $\geq 18$  YEARS OF AGE): Documentation of trial and failure, or contraindication to icatibant (Firazyr)  
OR
    - b. FOR CHILDREN AGES 5-17 YEARS OF AGE: Documentation of trial and failure, or contraindication to Berinert (C1 esterase inhibitor, human)
- C. PROPHYLAXIS FOR HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA (Andembry, Cinryze, Dawnzera, Haegarda, Takhzyro):
1. The requested medication is prescribed for routine angioedema prophylaxis in patients with HAE (not for acute use)  
AND

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2. The member is NOT concurrently on, or using in combination with, other approved treatments for prophylaxis against HAE attacks  
AND
3. Documentation of trial and failure, or contraindication to Haegarda (C1 esterase inhibitor, human) or Takhzyro (lanadelumab)

### **CONTINUATION OF THERAPY:**

#### **A. FOR ALL INDICATIONS:**

1. Subsequent authorizations require re-assessment of treatment regimen/plan, an evaluation of the frequency of HAE attacks and complete clinical review of member's condition to determine if continuation of treatment with requested treatment is medically necessary.  
AND
2. Prescriber attests to or clinical reviewer has found no evidence of intolerable adverse effects or drug toxicity

#### **B. TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA ATTACKS:**

1. Documentation of significant improvement in HAE attack severity, duration, or functional abilities  
[DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]  
AND
2. The member is NOT concurrently on, or using in combination with, other approved treatments for ACUTE HAE attacks  
AND
3. (a) IF MEMBER IS CONCURRENTLY ON PROPHYLAXIS MEDICATION FOR HAE: Adherence to prophylactic therapy for HAE (with antifibrinolytics, attenuated androgens, or plasma derived C1 inhibitor replacement therapy) OR prescriber attestation that member no longer requires prophylactic therapy  
NOTE: Adherence to prescribed prophylactic therapy for HAE must be confirmed by member's prescription claims. If member is new to Molina and does not have a prescription claims history, Prescriber certifies that the member has been adherent to the prescribed prophylactic therapy.  
OR  
(b) IF MEMBER IS NOT CONCURRENTLY ON A PROPHYLAXIS MEDICATION FOR HAE:  
Prescriber attests that member has had an annual evaluation for the need for long-term prophylaxis therapy

#### **C. PROPHYLAXIS FOR HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA (HAE):**

1. Documentation of reduction in frequency of HAE attacks or clinical documentation of functional improvement [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]  
MOLINA REVIEWER NOTE: The goal of long-term therapy is to decrease or eliminate attacks, and success should be measured by this clinical outcome rather than by laboratory parameters.  
AND
2. Prescriber attests that member has had an annual evaluation for the continued need for long-term prophylaxis therapy  
AND
3. The member is NOT concurrently on, or using in combination with, other approved treatments for prophylaxis against HAE attacks  
AND
4. For Takhzyro: Documentation of frequency of attacks since starting Takhzyro therapy
  - a. If ZERO attacks have occurred within 6 months since starting Takhzyro therapy: Documentation of member evaluation for extended dosing interval of 300mg every 4 weeks  
OR
  - b. If documentation provided show member is not attack free: Must demonstrate improvement from baseline in severity, duration or frequency of attacks

### **DURATION OF APPROVAL:**

Initial authorization: 12 months, Continuation of therapy: 12 months

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## Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

### **PRESCRIBER REQUIREMENTS:**

Prescribed by, or in consultation with, a board-certified immunologist, allergist, geneticist, hematologist, or physician experienced in the treatment of C1-esterase inhibitor deficiency. [If prescribed in consultation, consultation notes must be submitted with initial request and reauthorization requests]

### **AGE RESTRICTIONS:**

Andembry (garadacimab): 12 years of age and older  
Berinert (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)): 5 years of age and older  
Cinryze (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)): 6 years of age and older  
Dawnzera (donidalorsen): 12 years of age and older  
Firazyr (icatibant acetate), icatibant acetate, Sajazir: 18 years of age and older  
Haegarda (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)): 6 years of age and older  
Kalbitor (ecallantide): 12 years of age and older  
Ruconest (C1 esterase inhibitor (recombinant)): 13 years of age and older  
Takhzyro (lanadelumab): 2 years of age and older

### **QUANTITY:**

Andembry: Initial loading dose of 400 mg (two 200 mg injections) followed by 200 mg once monthly

Berinert: 20 International Units per kg body weight per dose

May authorize up to a sufficient quantity for member to have a cumulative amount on-hand to treat up to 2 acute attacks per month [\*5,000 unit (10 vials) per 30 days]

Cinryze:

Adults and adolescents (12 years old and above): Routine prophylaxis against HAE attacks: Administer 1,000 international units Intravenous (IV) every 3 or 4 days. \*\*Doses up to 2,500 IU (not exceeding 100 U/kg) every 3 to 4 days may be considered based on individual patient response.  
Children (6 to 11 years old): Routine prophylaxis against HAE attacks: 500 international Units Intravenous every 3 or 4 days \*\*Doses up to 1,000 IU every 3 to 4 days may be considered based on individual patient response.

Dawnzera: 80 mg every 4 or 8 weeks

Firazyr, icatibant acetate, Sajazir: Maximum of 3 injections (90 mg or 9 mL) in 24 hours if response is inadequate or symptoms recur. May authorize up to a sufficient quantity for member to have a cumulative amount on-hand to treat up to 2 acute attacks per month [6 syringes per 30 days]

Haegarda: 60 International Units (IU) per kg body weight by subcutaneous (S.C.) injection twice weekly (every 3 or 4 days).

Kalbitor: 30 mg (3 mL) administered subcutaneously in three 10 mg (1 mL) injections. If the attack persists, an additional dose of 30 mg may be administered within a 24-hour period. Must be administered by a health care provider. May authorize up to a sufficient quantity for member to have a cumulative amount on-hand to treat up to 2 acute attacks per month [12 vials per 30 days].

Ruconest: 50 U per kg with a maximum of 4,200 units (2 vials) per dose to be administered as a slow intravenous injection over approximately 5 minutes. No more than two doses should be administered within a 24 hour period. May authorize up to a sufficient quantity for member to have a cumulative amount on-hand to treat up to 2 acute attacks per month [8 vials per 30 days]

Body weight < 84 kg: 50 IU/kg; Body weight ≥ 84 kg: 4200 IU (2 vials)

Takhzyro:

Adults and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older: 300 mg every 2 weeks. A dosing interval of 300

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mg every 4 weeks is also effective and may be considered if the patient is well-controlled (e.g., attack free) for more than 6 months.

Pediatric patients 6 to less than 12 years of age: 150 mg every 2 weeks. A dosing interval of 150 mg every 4 weeks may be considered in the patient is well-controlled (e.g., attack free) for more than 6 months.

Pediatric patients 2 to less than 6 years of age: 150 mg every 4 weeks

### Maximum Quantity Limits –

Berinert: 10 vials (5000 unit)/30 days

Cinryze: 2,500 U (not to exceed 100 U/kg) every 3 or 4 days

Firazyr, icatibant acetate, Sajazir: 6 syringes/ 30 days

Haegarda: maximum of 2 doses per week and 8 doses per 28 days Doses less than 2,000 IU, must use (1) 2,000 IU vial, Doses greater than 2,000IU but less than 3,000IU, must use (1) 3,000IU vial, Doses greater than 3,000IU but less than 4,000IU, must use (2) 2,000IU vials, Doses greater than 4,000IU but less than 5,000IU must use (1) 2,000IU vial and (1) 3,000IU vial, Doses greater than 5,000 but less than 6,000IU can use either (3) 2,000IU vial OR (2) 3,000IU vial, Doses greater than 6,00IU but less than 8,000IU must use (2) 3,000IU vials AND (1) 2,000IU vial, Doses greater than 8,000IU but less than 9,000IU must use (3) 3,000IU vials, Doses greater than 9,000IU, must utilize vial optimization

Kalbitor: 12 vials/30 days

Ruconest: 8 vials (16,800 units)/30 days

Takhzyro: 2 vials (4 mL)/ 28 days; If attack free for 6 months: 1 vial (2ml) per 28 days

### PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION:

Berinert (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)), Cinryze (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)), Ruconest (C1-inhibitor (recombinant)): The recommendation is that infused medications in this policy will be for pharmacy or medical benefit coverage administered in a place of service that is a non-hospital facility-based location.

Kalbitor (ecallantide): The recommendation is that injectable medications in this policy will be for pharmacy or medical benefit coverage and the subcutaneous injectable products administered in a place of service that is a non-hospital facility-based location.

Andembry (garadacimab), Dawnzera (donidalorsen), Firazyr, Sajazir (Icatibant acetate), Haegarda (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)), Takhzyro (lanadelumab): The recommendation is that injectable medications in this policy will be for pharmacy benefit coverage and patient self-administered.

## DRUG INFORMATION

### ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

Subcutaneous Injection, Intravenous

### DRUG CLASS:

Bradykinin B2 Receptor Antagonists, Plasma Kallikrein Inhibitor, C1 Esterase Inhibitor, Plasma Factor XIIa Inhibitors - Monoclonal Antibodies, Prekallikrein-Directed Antisense Oligonucleotides (ASO)

### FDA-APPROVED USES:

Andembry (garadacimab): indicated for prophylaxis to prevent attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in adult and pediatric patients aged 12 years and older.

Berinert: Indicated for the treatment of acute abdominal, facial, or laryngeal hereditary angioedema (HAE) attacks in adult and pediatric patients. The safety and efficacy of Berinert for prophylactic therapy have not been established.

Cinryze: Indicated for routine prophylaxis against angioedema attacks in adults, adolescents and pediatric patients (6 years of age and older) with Hereditary Angioedema (HAE).

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Dawnzera: indicated for prophylaxis to prevent attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older.

Firazyr, icatibant acetate, Sajazir: Indicated for the treatment of acute attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in adults 18 years of age and older.

Haegarda: Indicated for routine prophylaxis to prevent Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) attacks in patients 6 years of age and older

Kalbitor: Indicated for treatment of acute attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in patients 12 years of age and older

Ruconest: Indicated for the treatment of acute attacks in adult and adolescent patients with hereditary angioedema (HAE).

*Limitation of Use: Effectiveness was not established in HAE patients with laryngeal attacks.*

Takhzyro: Indicated for prophylaxis to prevent attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in adult and pediatric patients 2 years and older.

### COMPENDIAL APPROVED OFF-LABELED USES:

Hereditary angioedema with normal C1 inhibitor levels

## APPENDIX

### APPENDIX:

THERAPIES FOR HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA	FDA INDICATION	DOSE	MECHANISM OF ACTION	AGE
<b>Berinert®</b> C1 esterase inhibitor (human)	ACUTE TREATMENT	20 units/kg IV	C1-inhibitor [human]	5 AND OLDER
<b>Ekterly®</b> (sebetralstat)	ACUTE TREATMENT	600 mg PO (may repeat x1)	Plasma kallikrein inhibitor	12 AND OLDER
<b>Firazyr®, Sajazir®</b> , Icatibant acetate	ACUTE TREATMENT	30 mg SC	Bradykinin receptor antagonist	18 AND OLDER
<b>Kalbitor®</b> ecallantide	ACUTE TREATMENT	30 mg SC (as three 10 mg/ml injections)	Plasma kallikrein inhibitor	12 AND OLDER
<b>Ruconest®</b> C1-inhibitor (recombinant)	ACUTE TREATMENT	50 units/kg IV (max 4,200 units)	C1-inhibitor [recombinant]	13 AND OLDER
<b>Andembry®</b> (garadacimab-gxii)	PROPHYLAXIS	400 mg once, then 200 mg once monthly SC	Activated Factor XII (FXIIa) inhibitor (monoclonal antibody)	12 AND OLDER
<b>Cinryze®</b> C1 esterase inhibitor (human)	PROPHYLAXIS	1,000 units via IV route every 3-4 days	C1-inhibitor [human]	6 AND OLDER
<b>Dawnzera™</b> (donidalorsen)	PROPHYLAXIS	80 mg every 4 or 8 weeks	Prekallikrein-directed antisense oligonucleotide	12 AND OLDER

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<b>Haegarda®</b> C1 esterase inhibitor (human)	PROPHYLAXIS	60 units/kg SC every 3-4 days	C1-inhibitor [human]	6 AND OLDER
<b>Orladeyo®</b> (berotralstat)	PROPHYLAXIS	150 mg PO once daily	Plasma kallikrein inhibitor	12 AND OLDER
<b>Takhzyro®</b> (lanadelumab)	PROPHYLAXIS	300 mg SC every 2 weeks	Plasma kallikrein inhibitor	2 AND OLDER

## BACKGROUND AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

### BACKGROUND:

#### Hereditary Angioedema (HAE)

A rare genetic disorder of recurrent attacks of localized subcutaneous or mucosal swelling that affects 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 50,000 individuals in the United States. Attack frequency varies from a few days to decades between attacks and severity ranges from mild to more severe laryngeal edema causing airway obstruction and fatal asphyxiation. Formal diagnosis is often significantly delayed following onset of symptoms and misdiagnosis or medical mismanagement is not uncommon. The two most common forms of HAE (Types I and II) may be managed with prophylaxis or acute treatment depending on attack frequency, severity, and drug tolerability.

**HAE-1/2** is a rare autosomal dominant condition affecting an estimated 1 in 50,000 individuals, although this may vary in different regions. HAE-1/2 is caused by one of more than 450 different mutations in the SERPING1 gene, which codes for C1-INH [40]. In approximately 20–25% of patients, a de novo mutation of SERPING1 is responsible for the disease. C1-INH is a serine protease inhibitor (SERPIN) and the major inhibitor of several complement proteases (C1r, C1s, and mannose-binding lectin–associated serine protease [MASP] 1 and 2) and contact-system proteases (plasma kallikrein and coagulation factor XIIa) as well as a relatively minor inhibitor of the fibrinolytic protease plasmin. The primary mediator of swelling in HAE-1/2 is bradykinin [28]. Bradykinin is a low molecular weight nonapeptide, which is generated when active plasma kallikrein cleaves high molecular weight kininogen (HMWK). Bradykinin is rapidly metabolized by endogenous metalloproteases including angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE). Plasma kallikrein is activated from its inactive zymogen prekallikrein by the protease factor XII, which can easily autoactivate upon contact with negatively charged surfaces. Both, plasma kallikrein and factor XII are inhibited by C1-INH. Increased vascular permeability induced by the liberation of bradykinin in angioedema is primarily mediated through the bradykinin B2 receptor.

#### HAE with normal C1 inhibitor

HAE with normal C1-INH (HAE nC1-INH) is a very rare disease. Its clinical appearance largely resembles that of HAE-1/2. In a subgroup of patients, HAE nC1-INH is associated with mutations of the factor XII (FXII-HAE) gene. Recently, two new mutations in - (ANGPT1) and plasminogen (PLG) were reported in HAE nC1-INH. However, in most patients with HAE nC1-INH, no gene mutation can be found, and the pathogenesis remains to be characterized in detail. However, there is clinical evidence that bradykinin may play a major role in some types of HAE nC1-INH, primarily in patients with a FXII-mutation [52–54]. Although HAE nC1-INH shares some clinical features and, possibly, therapeutic options with HAE-1/2, this guideline is for HAE-1/2.



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C1-Inh Deficiency	Inherited	HAE-1 hereditary angioedema due to C1-Inhibitor deficiency, HAE-2 hereditary angioedema due to C1-Inhibitor dysfunction
	Acquired	AAE-C1-INH acquired angioedema due to C1-Inhibitor deficiency
C1 Inh- Normal	Inherited	HAE nC1-INH hereditary angioedema with normal C1-Inhibitor levels, either due to a mutation in FXII, ANGPTI, PLG or unknown (HAE-FXII, HAE-ANGPTI, HAE-PLG, HAE-UNK),
	Acquired	ACEI-AE angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor-induced angioedema

The efficacy of Takhzyro for the prevention of angioedema attacks in members 12 years of age and older with Type I or II HAE was demonstrated in a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled parallel- group study. The study included 125 adult and adolescent members with HAE who experienced at least one investigator-confirmed attack per 4 weeks during the run-in period. Members were randomized into 1 of 4 parallel treatment arms for the 26-week treatment period. All Takhzyro treatment arms produced clinically meaningful and statistically significant reductions in the mean HAE attack rate compared to placebo across all primary and secondary endpoints in the intent-to- treat (ITT) population. An open-label, long-term safety and efficacy study is ongoing and expected to complete in November 2019. The HELP study also collected exploratory endpoints that included the percentage of members who were attack free for the entire 26-week treatment period. The percentage of attack-free members for the entire 26-week treatment period is listed in the chart above. The attack-free rate was used to determine whether and how members could step down in dosing frequency. For members on the 300mg every 2 weeks, the attack-free rate increased to 77% when measured from days 70-182 on treatment. The lower attack-free rate seen in the first 6 months was likely due to the long half-life of Takhzyro and that members did not reach steady state until around 70 days. There have been no head-to-head comparisons among any of the products for HAE. According to the individual product prescribing information, the reduction in monthly attack rate versus placebo of all three products remain comparable.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS/EXCLUSIONS/DISCONTINUATION:

All other uses of these medications are considered experimental/investigational and therefore, will follow Molina's Off- Label policy.

Contraindications to Andembry (garadacimab-gxii) include: No labeled contraindications.

Contraindications to Berinert (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)) include: patients with a history of life- threatening immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, to C1 esterase inhibitor preparations.

Contraindications to Dawnzera (donidalorsen\_ include: history of serious hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, to donidalorsen or any of the excipients in Dawnzera.

Contraindications to Cinryze (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)) include: patients who have manifested life-threatening immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, to the product.

Contraindications to Firazyr, Sajazir (icatibant acetate) include: No labeled contraindications.

Contraindications to Haegarda (C1 esterase inhibitor (human)) include: patients with a history of life-threatening immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, to C1-INH preparations or its excipients.

Contraindications to Kalbitor (ecallantide) include: administration to a patient who has known clinical hypersensitivity to Kalbitor.

Contraindications to Ruconest (C1 esterase inhibitor (recombinant)) include: known or suspected allergy to rabbits and rabbit-derived products, and history of immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, to C1 esterase inhibitor preparations.

Contraindications to Takhzyro (lanadelumab) include: No labeled contraindications.

### OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

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Kalbitor (ecallantide) has a Black Box Warning for anaphylaxis. Anaphylaxis has been reported after administration of Kalbitor. Because of the risk of anaphylaxis, Kalbitor should only be administered by a healthcare professional with appropriate medical support to manage anaphylaxis and hereditary angioedema. Healthcare professionals should be aware of the similarity of symptoms between hypersensitivity reactions and hereditary angioedema and patients should be monitored closely. Do not administer Kalbitor to patients with known clinical hypersensitivity to Kalbitor.

Takhzyro is distributed by a limited network of 5 specialty pharmacies: Accredo, Briova, CVS Caremark, OptionCare, Orsini.

### CODING/BILLING INFORMATION

**CODING DISCLAIMER.** Codes listed in this policy are for reference purposes only and may not be all-inclusive or applicable for every state or line of business. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement. Listing of a service or device code in this policy does not guarantee coverage. Coverage is determined by the benefit document. Molina adheres to Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), a registered trademark of the American Medical Association (AMA). All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted by the AMA; this information is included for informational purposes only. Providers and facilities are expected to utilize industry-standard coding practices for all submissions. Molina has the right to reject/deny the claim and recover claim payment(s) if it is determined it is not billed appropriately or not a covered benefit. Molina reserves the right to revise this policy as needed.

HCPCS CODE	DESCRIPTION
J0593	Injection, lanadelumab-flyo, 1 mg
J0596	Injection, c1 esterase inhibitor (recombinant), Ruconest, 10 units
J0597	Injection, C-1 esterase inhibitor (human), Berinert, 10 units
J0598	Injection, C-1 esterase inhibitor (human), Cinryze 10 units
J0599	Injection, c-1 esterase inhibitor (human), (haegarda), 10 units
J1290	Injection, ecallantide, 1 mg
J1744	Injection, icatibant, 1 mg

#### AVAILABLE DOSAGE FORMS:

Berinert KIT 500UNIT single-dose vial  
Cinryze SOLR 500UNIT single-dose vial  
Firazyr SOSY 30MG/3ML single use pre-filled syringe  
Haegarda SOLR 2000UNIT single-dose vial  
Haegarda SOLR 3000UNIT single-dose vial  
Icatibant Acetate SOSY 30MG/3ML single use pre-filled syringe  
Kalbitor SOLN 10MG/ML single-use vial  
Ruconest SOLR 2100UNIT single use only  
Takhzyro SOLN 300MG/2ML single-dose vial  
Takhzyro SOSY 150MG/ML single-dose prefilled syringe  
Takhzyro SOSY 300MG/2ML single-dose prefilled syringe  
Sajazir SOSY 30MG/3ML single use pre-filled syringe

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SUMMARY OF REVIEW/REVISIONS	DATE
REVISION- Notable revisions: Products Affected Required Medical Information Duration of Approval Age Restrictions Quantity Drug Class FDA-Approved Uses Appendix Contraindications/Exclusions/Discontinuation References	Q4 2025
REVISION- Notable revisions: Products Affected Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Age Restrictions Quantity Place of Administration FDA-Approved Uses Contraindications/Exclusions/Discontinuation References	Q3 2025
REVISION- Notable revisions: Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Coding/Billing Information References	Q3 2024
REVISION- Notable revisions: Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Prescriber Requirements Age Restrictions Quantity Place of Administration FDA-Approved Uses Contraindications/Exclusions/Discontinuation Other Special Considerations Available Dosage Forms References	Q3 2023

## Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

REVISION- Notable revisions: Products Affected Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Age Restrictions Quantity FDA-Approved uses Contraindications/Exclusions/Discontinuation Available Dosage Forms References	Q3 2022
Q2 2022 Established tracking in new format	Historical changes on file