



Original Effective Date: 08/30/2023  
 Current Effective Date: 07/17/2025  
 Last P&T Approval/Version: 04/30/2025  
 Next Review Due By: 04/2026  
 Policy Number: C25422-A

## Skyclarys (omaveloxolone)

### PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Skyclarys (omaveloxolone)

### 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:

Friedreich's ataxia

#### 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. FRIEDREICH'S ATAXIA:

1. Documentation of diagnosis of Friedreich's ataxia  
AND
2. Documentation of genetic testing for the triplet repeat expansions in the first intron of the frataxin (FXN) gene that cause Friedreich ataxia [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]

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AND

3. Prescriber attests to (or the clinical reviewer has found that) the member not having any FDA labeled contraindications that haven't been addressed by the prescriber within the documentation submitted for review [Contraindications to Skyclarys (omaveloxolone) include: avoid use in patients with Severe (Child-Pugh Class C) liver impairment and avoid concomitant use with Strong or Moderate CYP3A4 inducer.]  
AND
4. Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]

### CONTINUATION OF THERAPY:

#### A. FRIEDREICH'S ATAXIA:

1. Adherence to therapy at least 85% of the time as verified by the prescriber or member medication fill history OR adherence less than 85% of the time due to the need for surgery or treatment of an infection, causing temporary discontinuation  
AND
2. Prescriber attests to or clinical reviewer has found no evidence of intolerable adverse effects or drug toxicity  
AND
3. Documentation of positive clinical response as demonstrated by low disease activity and/or improvements in the condition's signs and symptoms [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]

### DURATION OF APPROVAL:

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

### PRESCRIBER REQUIREMENTS:

Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or physician experienced in the management of Friedreich's ataxia [If prescribed in consultation, consultation notes must be submitted with initial request and reauthorization requests]

### AGE RESTRICTIONS:

16 years of age and older

### QUANTITY:

150 mg (3 capsules) taken orally once daily

### PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION:

The recommendation is that oral medications in this policy will be for pharmacy benefit coverage and patient self-administered.

## DRUG INFORMATION

### ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

Oral

### DRUG CLASS:

Friedrich's Ataxia Agents - Nrf2 Pathway Activators

### FDA-APPROVED USES:

Indicated for the treatment of Friedreich's ataxia in adults and adolescents aged 16 years and older

**COMPENDIAL APPROVED OFF-LABELED USES:**

None

**APPENDIX**

**APPENDIX:**

Rummey C, Corben LA, Delatycki MB, Subramony SH, Bushara K et al. Psychometric properties of the Friedreich Ataxia Rating Scale. *Neurology Genetics* 2019; 5:e371

	FARSn (N = 125)	mFARS (N = 93)
A1** (3) Facial atrophy A2** (3) Tongue atrophy A3 (2) Cough A4 (3) Speech	Bulbar (11)	Bulbar - (5)
B1 (3+3) Finger-finger B2 (4+4) Nose-finger B3 (4+4) Dysmetria B4 (3+3) Rapid movements B5 (4+4) Finger taps	Upper limb coordination (36)	Upper limb coordination (36)
C1 (4+4) Heel-shin slide C2 (4+4) Heel-shin tap	Lower limb coordination (16)	Lower limb coordination (16)
D1 (2+2) Muscle atrophy D2 (5+5) Musc. weakness D3 (2+2) Vibratory sense D4 (2+2) Position sense D5 (2+2) Deep tendon reflexes	Peripheral nervous system (26)	
E1 (4) Sitting position E2A (4) Stance feet apart E2B (4) With eyes closed E3A (4) Stance, feet together. E3B (4) With eyes closed E4 (4) Tandem stance E5 (4) Stance, dom. foot E6 (3) Tandem walk E7 (5) Gait	Upright stability (36)	Upright stability (36)

Maximum score/subscale/item scores are shown in brackets. Items in subscales B, C, and D are conducted separately on lateral sides; \*\* items A1 and A2 are excluded in the mFARS examination. FARS = Friedreich Ataxia Rating Scale; mFARS = modified FARS.

**BACKGROUND AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

**BACKGROUND:**

Friedreich’s ataxia (FA) is an ultra-rare, progressive, autosomal recessive genetic neurodegenerative disorder. It primarily affects the function of the cerebellum, spinal cord, and peripheral nervous system. FA is caused by mutations in the frataxin (FXN) gene, which encodes the mitochondrial protein frataxin. Frataxin is highly expressed in cardiomyocytes and in dorsal spinal column neurons. Mutations in FXN lead to impaired transcription and reduced frataxin expression (i.e. frataxin deficiency), resulting in adverse effects on mitochondrial iron metabolism that lead to iron accumulation and oxidative damage, causing cellular dysfunction.

The diagnosis of Friedreich ataxia is based upon clinical findings but should be confirmed by genetic testing. Neuroimaging of the brain and spinal cord with MRI is recommended for all patients presenting with ataxia to exclude other causes (eg, tumor or other structural lesions, inflammation, infarction,

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hemorrhage) and to evaluate for cerebellar atrophy, which may suggest an alternative diagnosis. Genetic testing for the triplet repeat expansions in the first intron of the frataxin (FXN) gene that cause Friedreich ataxia should be performed in all patients with progressive cerebellar ataxia and autosomal recessive inheritance. In the case of sporadic ataxia, genetic workup should be performed if the clinical picture is consistent with a chronic and progressive ataxia and workup for other acquired ataxias is negative. Among patients with typical symptoms of Friedreich ataxia and normal vitamin E levels, the proportion who do not have a GAA expansion in either allele of the FXN gene is <1 percent.

The efficacy of SKYCLARYS was evaluated in a 48-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled study in patients 16 to 40 years of age with Friedreich's Ataxia (Study 1; NCT02255435). A total of 103 patients were randomized (1:1) to receive SKYCLARYS 150 mg once daily (n=51) or placebo (n=52).

Enrolled patients had to have a stable modified Friedreich's Ataxia Rating Scale (mFARS) score between 20 and 80, be able to complete maximal exercise testing, and have a left ventricular ejection fraction of at least 40%. In Study 1, 53% of enrolled patients were male, 97% were White, and the mean age was 24 years at study entry. Patients with or without pes cavus were included in Study 1. Pes cavus was defined as having a loss of lateral support and was determined if light from a flashlight could be seen under the patient's arch when barefoot and weight bearing.

The prespecified primary analysis was the change from baseline in the mFARS score compared to placebo at Week 48 in the Full Analysis Population of patients without pes cavus (n=82). The mFARS is a clinical assessment tool to assess patient function, which consists of 4 domains to evaluate bulbar function, upper limb coordination, lower limb coordination, and upright stability. The mFARS has a maximum score of 99, with a lower score on the mFARS signifying lesser physical impairment.

Findings showed that treatment with omaveloxolone met the prespecified primary analysis achieving statistically significantly lower mFARS scores (modified Friedreich's Ataxia Rating Scale), or less impairment, among patients without severe pes cavus at week 48 compared with placebo (placebo-adjusted difference, -2.41 [95% CI, -4.32, -0.51]; P = .0138).

Note that Skyclarys did not demonstrate significant improvements over placebo in secondary outcome measures analyzed in MOXIe Part 2, such as other neurologic measures, patient and clinician improvement assessments, and activities of daily living. These are areas, along with Skyclarys' impact on quality of life in patients with FA, that need further research and insight.

The most common adverse reactions (incidence greater than or equal to 20% and greater than placebo) are elevated liver enzymes (AST/ALT), headache, nausea, abdominal pain, fatigue, diarrhea, and musculoskeletal pain.

### **CONTRAINDICATIONS/EXCLUSIONS/DISCONTINUATION:**

All other uses of Skyclarys (omaveloxolone) are considered experimental/investigational and therefore, will follow Molina's Off- Label policy. Contraindications to Skyclarys (omaveloxolone) include: no FDA labeled contraindications.

### **Exclusions/Discontinuation:**

If transaminases increase to levels greater than 5 times the ULN, or greater than 3 times the ULN with evidence of liver dysfunction (e.g., elevated bilirubin), immediately discontinue Skyclarys and repeat liver function tests as soon as possible. If transaminase levels stabilize or resolve, Skyclarys may be reinitiated with an appropriate increased frequency of monitoring of liver function.

Management of fluid overload and heart failure may require discontinuation of Skyclarys.

### **OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Skyclarys capsules should be administered on an empty stomach, as least 1 hour before eating. The capsules should be swallowed whole. Capsules should not be opened, crushed or chewed.

Obtain ALT, AST, bilirubin, BNP, and lipid parameters prior to initiating Skyclarys and during

### 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
NA	

#### AVAILABLE DOSAGE FORMS:

Skyclarys CAPS 50MG

### REFERENCES

1. Skyclarys (omaveloxolone) [prescribing information]. Plano, TX: Reata Pharmaceuticals Inc; December 2024.
2. Lynch DR, et al. Safety, pharmacodynamics, and potential benefit of omaveloxolone in Friedreich ataxia. *Ann Clin Transl Neurol.* 2018;6(1):15–26. doi:10.1002/acn3.660
3. Lynch DR, et al. Safety and efficacy of omaveloxolone in Friedreich ataxia (MOXIe Study). *Ann Neurol.* 2021;89(2):212–225. doi:10.1002/ana.25934 Muscular Dystrophy Association. Friedreich’s ataxia (FA). Accessed March 1, 2023. <https://www.mda.org/disease/friedreichs-ataxia>
4. Patel M, Isaacs CJ, Seyer L, et al. Progression of Friedreich ataxia: quantitative characterization over 5 years. *Ann Clin Transl Neurol.* 2016;3(9):684–694. doi:10.1002/acn3.332
5. Polek B, et al. Burden of Friedreich’s ataxia to the patients and healthcare systems in the United States and Canada. *Front Pharmacol.* 2013;4:66. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fphar.2013.00066/full>
6. Rummey C, et al. Psychometric properties of the Friedreich Ataxia Rating Scale. *Neurol Genet.* 2019;5(6):371. doi:10.1212/NXG.0000000000000371
7. Bidichandani SI, Delatycki MB. Friedreich ataxia. *GeneReviews.* [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1281](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1281)

SUMMARY OF REVIEW/REVISIONS	DATE
REVISION- Notable revisions: Required Medical Information Duration of Approval Prescriber Requirements Contraindications/Exclusions/ Discontinuation Other Special Considerations References	Q2 2025

Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

REVISION- Notable revisions: Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Quantity Drug Class Contraindications/Exclusions/Discontinuation References	Q2 2024
New Criteria	Q3 2023

HIGH RISK ALERT