

Reference number(s)
2015-A

# Specialty Guideline Management

## Simponi Aria

### Products Referenced by this Document

Drugs that are listed in the following table include both brand and generic and all dosage forms and strengths unless otherwise stated. Over-the-counter (OTC) products are not included unless otherwise stated.

Brand Name	Generic Name	Dosage Form
Simponi Aria	golimumab	injection for intravenous use

### 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

- Adult patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in combination with methotrexate
- Active psoriatic arthritis (PsA) in patients 2 years of age and older
- Adult patients with active ankylosing spondylitis (AS)
- Active polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pJIA) in patients 2 years of age and older

#### Compendial Uses

- Non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis
- Oligoarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis
- Immune checkpoint inhibitor-related toxicities - inflammatory arthritis

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

### Documentation

Submission of the following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review:

Simponi Aria SGM 2015-A P2024\_R

© 2024 CVS Caremark. All rights reserved.

This document contains confidential and proprietary information of CVS Caremark and cannot be reproduced, distributed or printed without written permission from CVS Caremark. This document contains prescription brand name drugs that are trademarks or registered trademarks of pharmaceutical manufacturers that are not affiliated with CVS Caremark.

Reference number(s)
2015-A

## Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

### Initial Requests

- Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried (if applicable), including response to therapy. If therapy is not advisable, documentation of clinical reason to avoid therapy.
- Laboratory results, chart notes, or medical record documentation of biomarker testing (i.e., rheumatoid factor [RF], anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide [anti-CCP], and C-reactive protein [CRP] and/or erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR]) (if applicable).

### Continuation Requests

Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response.

## Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA), Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS), Non-Radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA), and Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor-Related Toxicity

### Initial Requests

Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried (if applicable), including response to therapy. If therapy is not advisable, documentation of clinical reason to avoid therapy.

### Continuation Requests

Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response.

## Articular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)

### Initial Requests

Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried (if applicable), including response to therapy.

### Continuation Requests

Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response.

## Prescriber Specialties

This medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with one of the following:

- Rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis, and articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis: rheumatologist
- Psoriatic arthritis: rheumatologist or dermatologist
- Immune checkpoint inhibitor-related toxicity: oncologist, hematologist, or rheumatologist

Reference number(s)
2015-A

## Coverage Criteria

### Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic drug (e.g., Rinvoq, Xeljanz) indicated for moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis. The requested medication must be prescribed in combination with methotrexate or leflunomide unless the member has a clinical reason not to use methotrexate or leflunomide (see Appendix A).

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members for treatment of moderately to severely active RA when all of the following criteria are met:

- Member meets either of the following criteria:
  - Member has been tested for either of the following biomarkers and the test was positive:
    - Rheumatoid factor (RF)
    - Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP)
  - Member has been tested for ALL of the following biomarkers:
    - RF
    - Anti-CCP
    - C-reactive protein (CRP) and/or erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
- Member is prescribed the requested medication in combination with methotrexate or leflunomide or has a clinical reason not to use methotrexate or leflunomide (see Appendix A).
- Member meets either of the following criteria:
  - Member has experienced an inadequate response to at least a 3-month trial of methotrexate despite adequate dosing (i.e., titrated to at least 15 mg/week).
  - Member has an intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate (see Appendix A).

### Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members 2 years of age or older who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic drug (e.g., Rinvoq, Otezla) indicated for active psoriatic arthritis.

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members 2 years of age or older for treatment of active psoriatic arthritis when either of the following criteria is met:

- Member has mild to moderate disease and meets one of the following criteria:
  - Member has had an inadequate response to methotrexate, leflunomide, or another conventional synthetic drug (e.g., sulfasalazine) administered at an adequate dose and duration.
  - Member has an intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate or leflunomide (see Appendix A), or another conventional synthetic drug (e.g., sulfasalazine).
  - Member has enthesitis or predominantly axial disease.
- Member has severe disease.

Reference number(s)
2015-A

## Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) and Non-Radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic drug (e.g., Rinvoq, Xeljanz) indicated for active ankylosing spondylitis or active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis.

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members for treatment of active ankylosing spondylitis or active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis when either of the following criteria is met:

- Member has experienced an inadequate response to at least two non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- Member has an intolerance or contraindication to two or more NSAIDs.

## Articular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members 2 years of age or older who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic drug (e.g., Xeljanz) indicated for active articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members 2 years of age or older for treatment of active articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis when any of the following criteria is met:

- Member has had an inadequate response to methotrexate or another conventional synthetic drug (e.g., leflunomide, sulfasalazine, hydroxychloroquine) administered at an adequate dose and duration.
- Member has had an inadequate response to a trial of scheduled non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAIDs) and/or intra-articular glucocorticoids (e.g., triamcinolone hexacetonide) and one of the following risk factors for poor outcome:
  - Involvement of ankle, wrist, hip, sacroiliac joint, and/or temporomandibular joint (TMJ)
  - Presence of erosive disease or enthesitis
  - Delay in diagnosis
  - Elevated levels of inflammation markers
  - Symmetric disease
- Member has risk factors for disease severity and potentially a more refractory disease course (see Appendix B) and the member also meets one of the following:
  - High-risk joints are involved (e.g., cervical spine, wrist, or hip)
  - High disease activity
  - Is judged to be at high risk for disabling joint disease

## Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor-Related Toxicity

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of immune checkpoint inhibitor-related toxicity when the member has moderate or severe immunotherapy-related inflammatory arthritis and meets either of the following:

- Member has had an inadequate response to corticosteroids or a conventional synthetic drug (e.g., methotrexate, sulfasalazine, leflunomide, hydroxychloroquine).
- Member has an intolerance or contraindication to corticosteroids and a conventional synthetic drug (e.g., methotrexate, sulfasalazine, leflunomide, hydroxychloroquine).

Reference number(s)
2015-A

# Continuation of Therapy

## Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all adult members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis and who achieve or maintain a positive clinical response as evidenced by disease activity improvement of at least 20% from baseline in tender joint count, swollen joint count, pain, or disability.

## Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members 2 years of age or older (including new members) who are using the requested medication for psoriatic arthritis and who achieve or maintain a positive clinical response as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition when there is improvement in any of the following from baseline:

- Number of swollen joints
- Number of tender joints
- Dactylitis
- Enthesitis
- Axial disease
- Skin and/or nail involvement
- Functional status
- C-reactive protein (CRP)

## Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) and Non-Radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all adult members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for ankylosing spondylitis or non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis and who achieve or maintain a positive clinical response as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition when there is improvement in any of the following from baseline:

- Functional status
- Total spinal pain
- Inflammation (e.g., morning stiffness)
- Swollen joints
- Tender joints
- C-reactive protein (CRP)

## Articular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members 2 years of age or older (including new members) who are using the requested medication for active articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis and who achieve or maintain a positive

Reference number(s)
2015-A

clinical response as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition when there is improvement in any of the following from baseline:

- Number of joints with active arthritis (e.g., swelling, pain, limitation of motion)
- Number of joints with limitation of movement
- Functional ability

## Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor-Related Toxicity

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for immunotherapy-related inflammatory arthritis and who achieve or maintain a positive clinical response with the requested medication as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition.

## Other

For all indications: Member has had a documented negative tuberculosis (TB) test (which can include a tuberculosis skin test [TST] or an interferon-release assay [IGRA]) within 6 months of initiating therapy for persons who are naïve to biologic drugs or targeted synthetic drugs associated with an increased risk of TB.

If the screening testing for TB is positive, there must be further testing to confirm there is no active disease (e.g., chest x-ray). Do not administer the requested medication to members with active TB infection. If there is latent disease, TB treatment must be started before initiation of the requested medication.

For all indications: Member cannot use the requested medication concomitantly with any other biologic drug or targeted synthetic drug for the same indication.

## Dosage and Administration

Approvals may be subject to dosing limits in accordance with FDA-approved labeling, accepted compendia, and/or evidence-based practice guidelines.

## Appendix

### Appendix A: Examples of Clinical Reasons to Avoid Pharmacologic Treatment with Methotrexate or Leflunomide

- Clinical diagnosis of alcohol use disorder, alcoholic liver disease, or other chronic liver disease
- Drug interaction
- Risk of treatment-related toxicity
- Pregnancy or currently planning pregnancy

Reference number(s)
2015-A

- Breastfeeding
- Significant comorbidity prohibits use of systemic agents (e.g., liver or kidney disease, blood dyscrasias, uncontrolled hypertension)
- Hypersensitivity
- History of intolerance or adverse event

## Appendix B: Risk Factors for Articular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

- Positive rheumatoid factor
- Positive anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies
- Pre-existing joint damage

## References

1. Simponi Aria [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Biotech, Inc.; February 2021.
2. Smolen JS, Landewé RBM, Bijlsma JWJ, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: 2019 update. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2020;79(6):685-699. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-216655.
3. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges SL Jr, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. 2016;68(1):1-26.
4. Saag KG, Teng GG, Patkar NM, et al. American College of Rheumatology 2008 recommendations for the use of nonbiologic and biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2008;59(6):762-784.
5. Menter A, Korman NJ, Elmets CA, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. Section 6: Guidelines of care for the treatment of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: case-based presentations and evidence-based conclusions. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2011;65(1):137-174.
6. Gossec L, Kerschbaumer A, Ferreira RJO, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2023 update. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2024;83(6):706-719. Published 2024 May 15. doi:10.1136/ard-2024-225531.
7. 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;71(10):1599-1613. doi:10.1002/art.41042.
8. Testing for TB Infection. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved on June 11, 2024 from: <https://www.cdc.gov/tb/testing/>.
9. Singh JA, Guyatt G, Ogdie A, et al. 2018 American College of Rheumatology/National Psoriasis Foundation Guideline for the Treatment of Psoriatic Arthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. 2019;71(1):5-32. doi:10.1002/art.40726.
10. Ringold S, Angeles-Han S, Beukelman T, et al. 2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Therapeutic Approaches for Non-Systemic Polyarthritits, Sacroiliitis, and Enthesitis. American College of Rheumatology. 2019;1-18.
11. Aletaha D, Neogi T, Silman, et al. 2010 Rheumatoid arthritis classification criteria: an American College of Rheumatology/European League Against Rheumatism collaborative initiative. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2010;62(9):2569-81.

Reference number(s)
2015-A

12. Smolen JS, Aletaha D. Assessment of rheumatoid arthritis activity in clinical trials and clinical practice. In: UpToDate, Post TW (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA. Available with subscription. URL: [www.uptodate.com](http://www.uptodate.com). Accessed March 19, 2021.
13. Fraenkel L, Bathon JM, England BR, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology guideline for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthrit Care Res.* 2021;0:1-16.
14. van der Heijde D, Ramiro S, Landewe R, et al. 2016 Update of the international ASAS-EULAR management recommendations for axial spondyloarthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2017;76(6):978-991.
15. Onel KB, Horton DB, Lovell DJ, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology guideline for the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: therapeutic approaches for oligoarthritis, temporomandibular joint arthritis, and systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol.* 2022;74(4):553-569.
16. Coates LC, Soriano ER, Corp N, et al. Group for Research and Assessment of Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis (GRAPPA): updated treatment recommendations for psoriatic arthritis 2021. *Nat Rev Rheumatol.* 2022;18(8):465-479.
17. The NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium® © 2024 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. Available at: <http://www.nccn.org>. Accessed June 13, 2024.
18. Menter A, Gelfand JM, Connor C, et al. Joint AAD-NPF guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis with systemic nonbiologic therapies. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2020;82(6):1445-86.