Effective Date: 12/2018
Reviewed: 12/18, 7/19, 4/20, 3/21, 2/22, 1/23, 12/23, 4/24, 5/24, 1/25, 5/26 Pharmacy Scope: Medicaid Medical Scope: Medicaid, Commercial, Medicare

FASENRA (benralizumab)

POLICY

I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met, and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

FDA-Approved Indications:

1. Fasenra is indicated for the add-on maintenance treatment of patients with severe asthma aged 6 years and older, and with an eosinophilic phenotype.
2. Fasenra is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA).

Limitations of Use:

Not for relief of acute bronchospasm or status asthmaticus

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

II. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

Universal Criteria:

A. Member will not use Fasenra concomitantly with other anti-IgE, anti-IL4, anti-IL5, or IgG2 lambda monoclonal antibody agents (e.g., Dupixent, Fasenra, Nucala, Xolair, Tezspire, etc)
B. Must NOT be used for relief of acute bronchospasm or status asthmaticus

Severe Asthma:

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for treatment of asthma when all of the following criteria are met:

A. Member is 6 years of age or older.
B. Fasenra is prescribed by, or in consultation with, a pulmonologist or allergist/immunologist
C. Member has clinically documented severe* asthma
D. Member has asthma with an eosinophilic phenotype with documentation of blood eosinophil count of ≥150 cells per μL within 6 weeks of starting therapy OR member is dependent on systemic corticosteroids.
E. Member is adherent to current treatment with BOTH of the following medications at optimized doses for at least 3 months with or without oral corticosteroids:

1. High-dose inhaled corticosteroid
2. Additional controller medication (e.g., long acting beta$_2$-agonist, long-acting muscarinic antagonist, leukotriene modifier)

F. Documentation member has a history of uncontrolled asthma while on asthma control therapy (e.g., high dose inhaled corticosteroid [ICS]/long-acting beta-2 agonist [LABA] combination therapy) as demonstrated by ONE of the following in the past 12 months:
   1. Two or more asthma exacerbations requiring systemic corticosteroids
   2. At least one asthma exacerbation requiring hospitalization or emergency medical care visit

G. Documentation of baseline measurements of at least one of the following for assessment of clinical status:
   1. Use of systemic corticosteroids
   2. Use of inhaled corticosteroids
   3. Number of hospitalizations, ER visits, or unscheduled visits to healthcare provider due to condition
   4. Forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1)

***Components of severity for classifying asthma as <u>severe</u> may include any of the following (not all): inclusive):**

- Symptoms throughout the day
- Nighttime awakenings, often 7x/week
- SABA use for symptom control occurs several times per day
- Extremely limited normal activities
- Lung function (percent predicted FEV_1) <60%
- Exacerbations requiring oral systemic corticosteroids are generally more frequent and intense relative to moderate asthma

Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA):

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for treatment of EGPA when all of the following criteria are met:

A. Member is 18 years of age or older.
B. Documentation that the member has a confirmed diagnosis of EGPA defined by the following:
   1. History of presence of asthma
   2. Blood eosinophil level > 10% or an absolute eosinophil count >1000 cells/mm^3
   3. Two or more of the following criteria:
      i. Histopathologic evidence of eosinophilic vasculitis, perivascular eosinophilic infiltration or eosinophil rich granulomatous inflammation
      ii. Neuropathy
      iii. Pulmonary infiltrates
      iv. Sinonasal abnormalities
      v. Cardiomyopathy

vi. Glomerulonephritis
vii. Alveolar hemorrhage
viii. Palpable purpura
ix. Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody (ANCA) positivity

C. Documentation that the member has relapsing or refractory disease
D. Member has received prior treatment with oral corticosteroids with or without immunosuppressive therapy
E. Member has been on a stable dose of oral corticosteroid therapy for at least 4 weeks prior to starting treatment.
F. Physician has documentation of assessed baseline disease severity utilizing an objective measure/tool (e.g., Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score [BVAS], history of asthma symptoms and/or exacerbations, duration of remission, or rate of relapses, etc.)

III. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

Universal Criteria:

A. Member continues to meet the universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria identified in section II
B. Documentation of absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: parasitic (helminth) infection, severe hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema, urticaria, rash), etc.
C. The member will NOT be using the requested agent in combination with another immunomodulatory agent (e.g., TNF inhibitors, JAK inhibitors, IL-4 inhibitors);

Severe Asthma

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of asthma when all of the following criteria are met:

A. Improvement in asthma symptoms or asthma exacerbations as evidenced by documentation of a decrease in one or more of the following:
   a. Use of systemic corticosteroids
   b. Two-fold or greater decrease in inhaled corticosteroid use for at least 3 days
   c. Hospitalizations
   d. ER visits
   e. Unscheduled visits to healthcare provider**; OR**

B. Documentation of improvement from baseline in forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1)

Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA):

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of EGPA when all of the following criteria are met:

A. Disease response as indicated by documentation of improvement in signs and symptoms compared to baseline as evidenced by one or more of the following:
   a. Member is in remission [defined as a Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score (BVAS) score=0 (no active vasculitis) plus a prednisone/prednisolone daily dose of ≤ 7.5 mg]
   b. Decreased frequency in the occurrence of relapses
   c. Decrease in the daily oral corticosteroid dose
   d. Improvement on a disease activity scoring tool [e.g., Vasculitis Damage Index (VDI), Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score (BVAS), Forced vital capacity (FVC), Forced Expiratory Volume during first second (FEV1), Asthma Control Questionnaire (6-item version) (ACQ-6), etc.]

IV. QUANTITY LIMIT

Severe Asthma:

- Fasenra 10mg/0.5ml syringe has a quantity limit of 1 syringe per 56 days, with post-limit of 3 syringes per 84 days.
- Fasenra 30mg/ml has a quantity limit of 1 syringe per 56 days, with post-limit of 3 syringes per 84 days.

EGPA:

- A quantity limit exception of 1 syringe per 28 days (daily dose of 0.04) will be provided for members receiving Fasenra 30mg/ml for EGPA.

V. DOSAGE/ADMINISTRATION:

Indication	Dose	Maximum dose (1 billable unit = *1* mg)
Severe Asthma with eosinophilic phenotype	**Adult and Adolescent Patients 12 Years of Age and Older:** • 30 mg administered subcutaneously, every 4 weeks for the first three doses and then once every 8 weeks thereafter **Pediatric patients 6 to 11 years of age:** • *Less than 35 kg:* 10 mg (one injection) administered subcutaneously every 4 weeks for the first 3 doses, and then every 8 weeks thereafter	**Adult and Adolescent Patients 12 Years of Age and Older:** Loading: 30 mg (30 units) every 28 days x 3 doses Maintenance: 30 mg (30 units) every 56 days **Pediatric patients 6 to 11 years of age less than 35kg:**

	• *35kg or more:* 30 mg (one injection) administered subcutaneously every 4 weeks for the first 3 doses, and then every 8 weeks thereafter. *NOTE:* • *Fasenra single-dose pre-filled syringe is for administration by a healthcare provider.* • *Fasenra Pen single-dose autoinjector is intended for administration by patients/caregivers. Patients/caregivers may inject after proper training in subcutaneous injection technique, and after the healthcare provider determines it is appropriate.*	Loading: 10 mg (10 units) every 28 days x 3 doses Maintenance: 10 mg (10 units) every 56 days **Pediatric patients 6 to 11 years of age less than 35kg:** Loading: 30 mg (30 units) every 28 days x 3 doses Maintenance: 30 mg (30 units) every 56 days
Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA)	**Adult patients 18 years of age and older:** • 30 mg administered subcutaneously, every 4 weeks.	**Adult patients 18 years of age and older:** • 30 mg (30units) administered subcutaneously, every 4 weeks.

The following HCPCS/CPT codes are:

HCPCS/CPT Code	Description
J0517	Injection, benralizumab, 1mg

References:

1. Fasenra [package insert]. Wilmington, DE; AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals; February 2024. Accessed November 2024.
2. National Asthma Education and Prevention Program (NAEPP). Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of asthma. Expert Panel Report
3. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); August 2007. 3. Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA). Global Strategy for Asthma

Management and Prevention. 2018 Update. Available from: http://www.ginasthma.org. Accessed August 2018.

4. Walford HH, Doherty TA. Diagnosis and management of eosinophilic asthma: a US perspective. J Asthma Allergy. 2014; 7: 53–65.
5. Goldman M, Hirsch I, Zangrilli JG, et al. The association between blood eosinophil count and benralizumab efficacy for patients with severe, uncontrolled asthma: subanalyses of the Phase III SIROCCO and CALIMA studies. Curr Med Res Opin. 2017 Sep;33(9):1605- 1613. doi: 10.1080/03007995.2017.1347091. Epub 2017 Jul 19.
6. The Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA). Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention, 2017. Available from: www.ginasthma.org.
7. Chung KF, Wenzel SE, Brozek JL, et al. International ERS/ATS Guidelines on Definition, Evaluation, and Treatment of Severe Asthma. Eur Respir J 2014; 43: 343-373.
8. Wechsler ME, Nair P, Terrier B, et al. Benralizumab versus mepolizumab for eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis. N Engl J Med. 2024; 390: 911-921.
9. Chung SA, Langford CA, Maz M, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology/Vasculitis Foundation guideline for the management of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis. Arthritis Care & Research. 2021; 73(8): 1088-1105.
10. Grayson PC, Ponte C, Suppiah R, et al. 2022 American College of Rheumatology/European Alliance of Associations for Rheumatology classification criteria for eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases. 2022; 81: 309-314.

I. Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
J45.50	Severe persistent asthma, uncomplicated
J82.81	Chronic eosinophilic pneumonia
J82.82	Acute eosinophilic pneumonia
J82.83	Eosinophilic asthma
J82.89	Other pulmonary eosinophilia, not elsewhere classified
M30.1	Polyarteritis with lung involvement [Churg-Strauss]