

Drug Policy:

Rubraca™ (rucaparib)

POLICY NUMBER UM ONC_1301	SUBJECT Rubraca™ (rucaparib)		DEPT/PROGRAM UM Dept	PAGE 1 of 4
DATES COMMITTEE REVIEWED 01/11/17, 01/10/18, 01/09/19, 12/11/19, 01/08/20, 06/10/20, 05/12/21, 11/15/21, 03/09/22	APPROVAL DATE March 9, 2022	EFFECTIVE DATE March 25, 2022	COMMITTEE APPROVAL DATES 01/11/17, 01/10/18, 01/09/19, 12/11/19, 01/08/20, 06/10/20, 05/12/21, 11/15/21, 03/09/22	
PRIMARY BUSINESS OWNER: UM		COMMITTEE/BOARD APPROVAL Utilization Management Committee		
URAC STANDARDS HUM 1	NCQA STANDARDS UM 2		ADDITIONAL AREAS OF IMPACT	
CMS REQUIREMENTS	STATE/FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS		APPLICABLE LINES OF BUSINESS Commercial, Exchange, Medicaid	

I. PURPOSE

To define and describe the accepted indications for Rubraca (rucaparib) usage in the treatment of cancer, including FDA approved indications, and off-label indications.

New Century Health (NCH) is responsible for processing all medication requests from network ordering providers. Medications not authorized by NCH may be deemed as not approvable and therefore not reimbursable.

The use of this drug must be supported by one of the following: FDA approved product labeling, CMS-approved compendia, National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN), American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) clinical guidelines, or peer-reviewed literature that meets the requirements of the CMS Medicare Benefit Policy Manual Chapter 15.

II. INDICATIONS FOR USE/INCLUSION CRITERIA

A. PREFERRED MEDICATION GUIDANCE FOR INITIAL REQUEST:

1. When health plan Medicaid coverage provisions—including any applicable PDLs (Preferred Drug Lists)—conflict with the coverage provisions in this drug policy, health plan Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence per the [Preferred Drug Guidelines OR](#)
2. When health plan Exchange coverage provisions-including any applicable PDLs (Preferred Drug Lists)-conflict with the coverage provisions in this drug policy, health plan Exchange coverage provisions take precedence per the [Preferred Drug Guidelines OR](#)

3. For Health Plans that utilize NCH UM Oncology Clinical Policies as the initial clinical criteria, the [Preferred Drug Guidelines shall follow NCH L1 Pathways](#) when applicable, otherwise shall follow NCH drug policies **AND**
4. Continuation requests of previously approved, non-preferred medication are not subject to this provision **AND**
5. When available, generic alternatives are preferred over brand-name drugs.

B. Ovarian Cancer

1. Rucaparib may be used as a single agent in a member with stage II-IV ovarian carcinoma, has relapsed or progressive disease with a deleterious/suspected deleterious germline/somatic BRCA1/2 mutation, and the member has completed two or more lines of platinum-based therapy with a complete or partial response.

C. Prostate Cancer

1. Rucaparib may be used as a single agent in prostate cancer when **ALL** the following criteria are met:
 - a. Member has metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer **AND**
 - b. Member has experienced disease progression on an Androgen Receptor Directed therapy (e.g., abiraterone and/or enzalutamide) **AND**
 - c. Member's cancer is positive for BRCA 1 or 2 mutation (on germline testing on the patient and/or somatic testing on the tumor tissue).

III. EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- A. Disease progression while receiving Rubraca (rucaparib) or another PARP inhibitor [(i.e.,Zejula (niraparib) or Lynparza (Olaparib)].
- B. Lack of documented BRCA 1 or 2 testing: Germline testing for members with Ovarian Cancer **AND** Germline and/or somatic mutation testing on the tumor tissue.
- C. Concurrent use with chemotherapy.
- D. Dosing exceeds single dose limit of Rubraca (rucaparib) 600mg.
- E. Treatment exceeds the maximum limit of 120 (300 mg), 120 (250 mg), or 180 (200 mg) tablets/month.
- F. Investigational use of Rubraca (rucaparib) with an off-label indication that is not sufficient in evidence or is not generally accepted by the medical community. Sufficient evidence that is not supported by CMS recognized compendia or acceptable peer reviewed literature is defined as any of the following:
 1. Whether the clinical characteristics of the patient and the cancer are adequately represented in the published evidence.
 2. Whether the administered chemotherapy/biologic therapy/immune therapy/targeted therapy/other oncologic therapy regimen is adequately represented in the published evidence.
 3. Whether the reported study outcomes represent clinically meaningful outcomes experienced by patients. Generally, the definition of Clinically Meaningful outcomes are those recommended by ASCO, e.g., Hazard Ratio of < 0.80 and the recommended survival benefit for OS and PFS should be at least 3 months.
 4. Whether the experimental design, in light of the drugs and conditions under investigation, is appropriate to address the investigative question. (For example, in some clinical studies, it

may be unnecessary or not feasible to use randomization, double blind trials, placebos, or crossover).

5. That non-randomized clinical trials with a significant number of subjects may be a basis for supportive clinical evidence for determining accepted uses of drugs.
6. That case reports are generally considered uncontrolled and anecdotal information and do not provide adequate supportive clinical evidence for determining accepted uses of drugs.
7. That abstracts (including meeting abstracts) without the full article from the approved peer-reviewed journals lack supporting clinical evidence for determining accepted uses of drugs.

IV. MEDICATION MANAGEMENT

- A. Please refer to the FDA label/package insert for details regarding these topics.

V. APPROVAL AUTHORITY

- A. Review – Utilization Management Department
- B. Final Approval – Utilization Management Committee

VI. ATTACHMENTS

- A. None

VII. REFERENCES

- A. Friedlander M, et al. Long-term efficacy, tolerability and overall survival in patients with platinum-sensitive, recurrent high-grade serous ovarian cancer treated with maintenance olaparib capsules following response to chemotherapy. *Br J Cancer*. 2018 Oct;119(9):1075-1085.
- B. Liu JF, et al. Combination cediranib and olaparib versus olaparib alone for women with recurrent platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer: a randomised phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2014 Oct;15(11):1207-14.
- C. Ledermann J, et al. Olaparib maintenance therapy in platinum-sensitive relapsed ovarian cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2012 Apr 12;366(15):1382-92.
- D. Mateo J, et al. DNA-Repair Defects and Olaparib in Metastatic Prostate Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2015 Oct 29;373(18):1697-708.
- E. Thiery-Vuillemin, Antoine, et al. Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) for olaparib versus enzalutamide or abiraterone in metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) with homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene alterations: PROfound. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*38, no. 15_suppl(May 20, 2020)5539-5539.
- F. Schweizer MT, Cheng HH, Nelson PS, Montgomery RB. Two Steps Forward and One Step Back for Precision in Prostate Cancer Treatment. *J Clin Oncol*. 2020 Nov 10.
- G. Rubraca PI prescribing information. Clovis Oncology, Inc. Boulder, CO 2020.
- H. Clinical Pharmacology Elsevier Gold Standard 2022.
- I. Micromedex® Healthcare Series: Thomson Micromedex, Greenwood Village, CO 2022.
- J. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Cancer Guidelines and Drugs and Biologics Compendium 2022.

- K. AHFS Drug Information. American Society of Health-Systems Pharmacists or Wolters Kluwer Lexi-Drugs. Bethesda, MD 2022.
- L. Ellis LM, et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology perspective: Raising the bar for clinical trials by defining clinically meaningful outcomes. J Clin Oncol. 2014 Apr 20;32(12):1277-80.
- M. Medicare Benefit Policy Manual Chapter 15 Covered Medical and Other Health Services:
<https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Manuals/Downloads/bp102c15.pdf>.