Drug Policy:

Carvykti™ (ciltacabtagene autoleucel)

POLICY NUMBER UM ONC_1460	**SUBJECT** Carvykti™ (ciltacabtagene autoleucel)	**DEPT/PROGRAM** UM Dept	**PAGE 1 OF 4**
DATES COMMITTEE REVIEWED 04/13/22, 05/11/22, 02/08/23	**APPROVAL DATE** February 8, 2023	**EFFECTIVE DATE** February 24, 2023	**COMMITTEE APPROVAL DATES** 04/13/22, 05/11/22, 02/08/23
PRIMARY BUSINESS OWNER: UM	**COMMITTEE/BOARD APPROVAL** Utilization Management Committee		
URAC STANDARDS HUM v8: UM 1-2; UM 2-1	**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 Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel) 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. When Health Plans utilize NCH UM Oncology Clinical Policies as the initial clinical criteria, and there is no Health Plan PDL applicable, the Preferred Drug Guidelines shall follow NCH recommended agents/regimens/preferred drugs AND
4. Continuation requests of previously approved, non-preferred medication are not subject to this provision AND
5. When applicable, generic alternatives are preferred over brand-name drugs AND
6. When there is a documented drug shortage, disease progression, contraindication, or confirmed intolerance to a preferred drug/regimen, per NCH Policy and Pathway, the available alternative product may be used if deemed medically appropriate and the indication is listed in a standard reference compendium or accepted peer review literature. For a list of current drug shortages, please refer to FDA drug shortage website in the reference section.

B. Multiple Myeloma

1. Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel) may be used for adult members with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma that have progressed on 4 or more lines of therapy AND
2. Members must have triple class refractory disease defined as: refractory to an immunomodulatory agent (e.g., lenalidomide, thalidomide, pomalidomide), a proteasome inhibitor (e.g., bortezomib, carfilzomib, ixazomib), and an anti-CD38 antibody (e.g., daratumumab, isatuximab) AND
3. Members must have measurable disease or evidence of disease progression from the last line of therapy for multiple myeloma.

III. EXCLUSION CRITERIA

A. Disease progression on or after Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel) or prior treatment with chimeric antigen receptor T (CAR-T) therapy towards CD19 antigen (e.g., Abecma (idecabtagene vicleucel)].

B. Concurrent use with other anti-myeloma therapy.

C. Member does NOT have measurable disease defined as any of the folllowing:
   1. Serum monoclonal paraprotein (M-protein) level more than or equal to 1.0 g/dL or urine M-protein level greater than or equal to 200 mg/24hr OR
   2. Light chain multiple myeloma without measurable disease in the serum or the urine: Serum immunoglobulin free light chain 10 mg/dL and abnormal serum immunoglobulin kappa lambda free light chain ratio.

D. The member does NOT have adequate bone marrow reserve defined by ALL of the following:
   1. Absolute neutrophil count (ANC) greater than or equal to 750 cells/mm^3
   2. Platelet Count greater than or equal to 50,000/uL.

E. The member does NOT have adequate renal, hepatic, and cardiac function defined as:
   1. Creatinine clearance greater than or equal to 40 mL/min
   2. AST and/or ALT less than or equal to 3 x ULN
   3. Cardiac ejection fraction greater than or equal to 45%.

F. History or presence of CNS disorder.

G. Does not exceed duration limit as one time administration.

H. Dosing exceeds single dose limit of Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel) 1×10^8 CAR-positive viable T cells per single-dose infusion.

I. Investigational use of Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel) 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 definitions of Clinically Meaningful outcomes are those recommended by ASCO, e.g., Hazard Ratio of less than 0.80 and the recommended survival benefit for OS and PFS should be at least 3 months.
4. Whether the experimental design, considering 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. Berdeja JG, et al. CARTITUDE-1 Clinical Trial. Ciltacabtagene autoleucel, a B-cell maturation antigen-directed chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (CARTITUDE-1): a phase 1b/2 open-label study. Lancet. 2021 Jul 24;398(10297):314-324.

B. Carvykti prescribing information. Janssen Biotech, Inc. Horsham, PA 2022.

C. 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.

D. Medicare Benefit Policy Manual Chapter 15 Covered Medical and Other Health Services: https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Manuals/Downloads/bp102c15.pdf.

E. Current and Resolved Drug Shortages and Discontinuations Reported to the FDA: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/drugshortages/default.cfm.

F. NCQA UM 2023 Standards and Elements.