

Drug Policy:

Gilotrif[™] (afatinib)

POLICY NUMBER UM ONC_1258	SUBJECT Gilotrif™ (afatinib)		DEPT/PROGRAM UM Dept	PAGE 1 of 3
DATES COMMITTEE REVIEWED 01/08/14, 06/10/15, 06/08/16, 04/04/17, 04/11/18, 04/10/19, 12/11/19, 04/08/20, 02/10/21, 11/15/21, 01/12/22, 05/11/22, 06/08/22, 10/12/22, 04/12/23	APPROVAL DATE April 12, 2023	EFFECTIVE DATE April 28, 2023		
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 Gilotrif (afatinib) 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. Continuation requests for a not-approvable medication shall be exempt from this NCH policy provided:

- 1. The requested medication was used within the last year, AND
- 2. The member has not experienced disease progression and/or no intolerance to the requested medication, AND
- 3. Additional medication(s) are not being added to the continuation request.

B. Head and Neck Cancers

 NOTE: Single agent Gilotrif (afatinib) is not supported by NCH Policy for the treatment of advanced head and neck cancers. This policy position is based on the lack of Level 1 Evidence (randomized clinical trials and/or meta-analyses) to show superior outcomes compared to NCH recommended agents/regimens (<u>http://pathways.newcenturyhealth.com/</u>).

C. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

- 1. Gilotrif (afatinib) may be used as monotherapy in members with advanced/recurrent/metastatic (stage IIIb or IV) NSCLC and ANY of the following:
 - As first line therapy in members with EGFR positive mutation (e.g., exon 19 deletions, exon 21 L858R, S768I, L861Q, G719X) that is negative for T790M mutation or Exon 20 insertion mutation OR
 - b. As second line/subsequent therapy following first line treatment with platinum containing chemotherapy, regardless of EGFR mutation status.

III. EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- A. Disease progression while taking Gilotrif (afatinib).
- B. Gilotrif (afatinib) use in a member with advanced/metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer that is positive for the T790M mutation or EGFR Exon 20 insertion mutation.
- C. Concurrent use with other anti-cancer therapies.
- D. Dosing exceeds single dose limit of Gilotrif (afatinib) 40 mg.
- E. Treatment exceeds the maximum limit of 60 (20 mg), 30 (30 mg), or 30 (40 mg) tablets per month.
- F. Investigational use of Gilotrif (afatinib) 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 peerreviewed 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. Gilotrif prescribing information. Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Ridgefield, CT 2022.
- B. Clinical Pharmacology Elsevier Gold Standard 2023.
- C. Micromedex® Healthcare Series: Micromedex Drugdex Ann Arbor, Michigan 2023.
- D. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Cancer Guidelines and Drugs and Biologics Compendium 2023.
- E. AHFS Drug Information. American Society of Health-Systems Pharmacists or Wolters Kluwer Lexi-Drugs Bethesda, MD 2023.
- F. 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.
- G. Medicare Benefit Policy Manual Chapter 15 Covered Medical and Other Health Services: https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Manuals/Downloads/bp102c15.pdf.
- H. NCQA UM 2023 Standards and Elements.

