

SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

XELJANZ (tofacitinib tablets; oral solution) XELJANZ XR (tofacitinib extended release tablets)

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.

A. FDA-Approved Indications

1. Xeljanz/Xeljanz XR is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) who have had an inadequate response or intolerance to methotrexate.
2. Xeljanz/Xeljanz XR is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with active psoriatic arthritis (PsA) who have had an inadequate response or intolerance to methotrexate or other disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs).
3. Xeljanz/Xeljanz XR is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC) who have had an inadequate response or who are intolerant to TNF blockers.
4. Xeljanz/Xeljanz Oral Solution is indicated for the treatment of active polyarticular course juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pcJIA) in patients 2 years of age and older.

B. Compendial Uses

Oligoarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

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

II. DOCUMENTATION

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

A. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)

1. For initial requests:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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).
2. For continuation requests: Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response.

B. Psoriatic arthritis (PsA): For continuation requests: Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response.

C. Ulcerative colitis (UC)

1. Initial requests
 - i. 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.
 - ii. Chart notes or medical record documentation of hospitalization due to acute, severe ulcerative colitis (if applicable).
 2. Continuation requests: Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response to therapy or remission.
- D. Articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis:
1. Initial requests: Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried (if applicable), including response to therapy.
 2. Continuation requests: Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response.

III. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

A. Moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA)

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted to members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic DMARD (e.g., Rinvoq, Olumiant) indicated for the treatment of moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of moderately to severely active RA when all of the following criteria are met:
 - i. Member meets either of the following criteria:
 - a. Member has been tested for either of the following biomarkers and the test was positive:
 1. Rheumatoid factor (RF)
 2. Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP)
 - b. Member has been tested for ALL of the following biomarkers:
 1. RF
 2. Anti-CCP
 3. C-reactive protein (CRP) and/or erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR).
 - ii. Member meets either of the following criteria:
 - a. Member has experienced an inadequate response to at least a 3-month trial of methotrexate despite adequate dosing (i.e., titrated to 20 mg/week).
 - b. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate (see Appendix A).

B. Active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of active psoriatic arthritis (PsA) when used in combination with a conventional synthetic DMARD.

C. Moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC)

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic indicated for moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of moderately to severely active UC when the member has had an inadequate response, intolerance or contraindication to at least one tumor necrosis factor inhibitor (TNF-i).
3. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have been hospitalized for acute, severe UC (e.g., continuous bleeding, severe toxic symptoms, including fever and anorexia).

D. Active articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic DMARD indicated for active articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of active articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis when any of the following criteria are met:
 - a. The member had an inadequate response to methotrexate or another non-biologic DMARD administered at an adequate dose and duration.
 - b. The member has risk factors (See Appendix B) and the member also meets one of the following:
 - i. High-risk joints are involved (e.g., cervical spine, wrist, or hip).
 - ii. High disease activity.
 - iii. Are judged to be at high risk for disabling joint disease.

IV. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

A. Moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all 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.

B. Active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for active 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:

1. Number of swollen joints
2. Number of tender joints
3. Dactylitis
4. Enthesitis
5. Skin and/or nail involvement

C. Moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC)

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis and who achieve or maintain remission.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis 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:
 - i. Stool frequency
 - ii. Rectal bleeding
 - iii. Urgency of defecation
 - iv. C-reactive protein (CRP)
 - v. Fecal calprotectin (FC)
 - vi. Endoscopic appearance of the mucosa
 - vii. Improvement on a disease activity scoring tool (e.g., Ulcerative Colitis Endoscopic Index of Severity [UCEIS], Mayo score)

D. Active articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for active articular juvenile idiopathic 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:

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

V. OTHER

For all indications: Member has had a documented negative TB test (which can include a tuberculosis skin test [PPD], an interferon-release assay [IGRA], or a chest x-ray)* within 6 months of initiating therapy for persons who are naïve to biologic DMARDs or targeted synthetic DMARDs associated with an increased risk of TB, and repeated yearly for members with risk factors** for TB that are continuing therapy with biologics.

* If the screening testing for TB is positive, there must be further testing to confirm there is no active disease. Do not administer the requested drug to members with active TB infection. If there is latent disease, TB treatment must be started before initiation of the requested drug.

** Risk factors for TB include: Persons with close contact to people with infectious TB disease; persons who have recently immigrated from areas of the world with high rates of TB (e.g., Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Russia); children less than 5 years of age who have a positive TB test; groups with high rates of TB transmission (e.g., homeless persons, injection drug users, persons with HIV infection); persons who work or reside with people who are at an increased risk for active TB (e.g., hospitals, long-term care facilities, correctional facilities, homeless shelters).

For all indications: Member cannot use the requested drug concomitantly with biologic DMARDs, targeted synthetic DMARDs, or potent immunosuppressants.

VI. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

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

VII. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Examples of Contraindications to Methotrexate

1. Clinical diagnosis of alcohol use disorder, alcoholic liver disease or other chronic liver disease
2. Breastfeeding
3. Blood dyscrasias (e.g., thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, significant anemia)
4. Elevated liver transaminases
5. History of intolerance or adverse event
6. Hypersensitivity
7. Interstitial pneumonitis or clinically significant pulmonary fibrosis
8. Myelodysplasia
9. Pregnancy or currently planning pregnancy
10. Renal impairment
11. Significant drug interaction

Appendix B: Risk factors for articular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

1. Positive rheumatoid factor
2. Positive anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies
3. Pre-existing joint damage

VIII. REFERENCES

1. Xeljanz/Xeljanz XR [package insert]. New York, NY: Pfizer, Inc.; October 2020.
2. 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.
3. Smolen JS, Landewé R, Bijlsma J, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: 2019 update. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2020;79:685-699.
4. 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.
5. Gossec L, Smolen JS, Ramiro S, et al. European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2015 update. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2016;75(3):499-510.
6. Talley NJ, Abreu MT, Achkar J, et al. An evidence-based systematic review on medical therapies for inflammatory bowel disease. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2011;106(Suppl 1):S2-S25.
7. Singh JA, Guyatt G, Ogdie A, et al. 2018 American College of Rheumatology/National Psoriasis Foundation Guideline for the Treatment of Psoriatic Arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2018;71:5-32.
8. Rubin DT, Ananthakrishnan AN, et al. 2019 ACG Clinical Guideline: Ulcerative Colitis in Adults. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2019;114:384-413.
9. Tuberculosis (TB). TB risk factors. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved on 21 June 2019 from: <https://www.cdc.gov/tb/topic/basics/risk.htm>.
10. Feuerstein JD, Isaacs KL, Schneider Y, et al. AGA Clinical Practice Guidelines on the Management of Moderate to Severe Ulcerative Colitis. *Gastroenterology* 2020; 158:1450.
11. 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 Polyarthritis, Sacroiliitis, and Enthesitis. *American College of Rheumatology*. 2019;1-18.
12. 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.
13. 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. Accessed March 19, 2021.