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UnitedHealthcare® Community Plan
Medical Benefit Drug Policy

VYEPTI™ (EPTINEZUMAB)

Policy Number: CSLA2020D0090A

Effective Date: TBD

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Commercial Policy

- [Vyepti™ \(Eptinezumab\)](#)

APPLICATION

This Medical Benefit Drug Policy only applies to state of Louisiana.

COVERAGE RATIONALE

Vyepti has been added to the Review at Launch program. Please reference the Medical Benefit Drug Policy titled [Review at Launch for New to Market Medications](#) for additional details.

Chronic Migraine

Vyepti is proven and medically necessary for the preventive treatment of chronic migraines when all of the following criteria are met:

- For initial therapy, all of the following:**
 - Diagnosis of chronic migraines with both of the following:**
 - Greater than or equal to 15 headache days per month**
 - Greater than or equal to 8 migraine days per month;**
 - and**
 - Trial and failure (after a trial of at least two months) to two of the following, or contraindication, or intolerance to all of the following prophylactic therapies from the list below:⁴**
 - Amitriptyline (Elavil)**
 - One of the following beta-blockers: atenolol, metoprolol, nadolol, propranolol, or timolol**
 - Divalproex sodium (Depakote/Depakote ER)**
 - OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox) [trial of at least 2 quarterly injections (6 months)]**
 - Topiramate (Topamax)**
 - Venlafaxine (Effexor/Effexor XR);**
 - and**
 - Trial and failure (after a trial of at least three months), contraindication, or intolerance to one of the following:**
 - Aimovig (erenumab)**
 - Ajovy (fremanezumab)**
 - Emgality (galcanezumab);**
 - and**
 - Medication will not be used in combination with another CGRP antagonist or inhibitor [e.g., Aimovig (erenumab), Ajovy (fremanezumab), Emgality (galcanezumab), Nurtec ODT (rimegepant), and Ubrelvy (ubrogepant)]; and**

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- Dosing is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration approved labeling; and
- Authorization will be issued for no more than 3 months
- **For continuation of therapy, all of the following:**
 - Patient has experienced a positive response to therapy, demonstrated by a reduction in headache frequency and/or intensity; and
 - Medication will not be used in combination with another CGRP antagonist or inhibitor [e.g., Aimovig (erenumab), Ajovy (fremanezumab), Emgality (galcanezumab), Nurtec ODT (rimegepant), and Ubrelvy (ubrogepant)]; and
 - Dosing is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration approved labeling; and
 - Authorization will be issued for no more than 12 months

Episodic Migraine

Vyepti is proven and medically necessary for the preventive treatment of episodic migraines when all of the following criteria are met:

- **For initial therapy, all of the following:**
 - Diagnosis of episodic migraines with both of the following:
 - Less than 15 headache days per month
 - Patient has 4 to 14 migraine days per month;
and
 - Trial and failure (after a trial of at least two months) to two of the following, or contraindication, or intolerance to all of the following prophylactic therapies from the list below:⁴
 - Amitriptyline (Elavil)
 - One of the following beta-blockers: atenolol, metoprolol, nadolol, propranolol, or timolol
 - Divalproex sodium (Depakote/Depakote ER)
 - Topiramate (Topamax)
 - Venlafaxine (Effexor/Effexor XR);
and
 - Trial and failure (after a trial of at least three months), contraindication, or intolerance to one of the following:
 - Aimovig (erenumab)
 - Ajovy (fremanezumab)
 - Emgality (galcanezumab);
and
 - Medication will not be used in combination with another CGRP antagonist or inhibitor [e.g., Aimovig (erenumab), Ajovy (fremanezumab), Emgality (galcanezumab), Nurtec ODT (rimegepant), and Ubrelvy (ubrogepant)]; and
 - Dosing is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration approved labeling; and
 - Authorization will be issued for no more than 3 months
- **For continuation of therapy, all of the following:**
 - Patient has experienced a positive response to therapy, demonstrated by a reduction in headache frequency and/or intensity; and
 - Medication will not be used in combination with another CGRP antagonist or inhibitor [e.g., Aimovig (erenumab), Ajovy (fremanezumab), Emgality (galcanezumab), Nurtec ODT (rimegepant), and Ubrelvy (ubrogepant)]; and
 - Dosing is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration approved labeling; and
 - Authorization will be issued for no more than 12 months

Vyepti is unproven and not medically necessary for:

- Acute attack of migraine
- Episodic cluster headache

APPLICABLE CODES

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by federal, state or contractual requirements and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service.

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The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Coverage Determination Guidelines may apply.

HCPCS Code	Description
<u>J3032</u>	<u>Injection, eptinezumab-jjmr, 1 mg</u>
<u>C9063</u>	<u>Injection, eptinezumab-jjmr</u>
<u>C9399</u>	<u>Unclassified drugs or biologicals (Hospital Outpatient Use ONLY)</u>
<u>J3490</u>	<u>Unclassified drugs</u>
<u>J3590</u>	<u>Unclassified biologics</u>

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ICD-10 Diagnosis Code	Description
<u>G43.001</u>	<u>Migraine without aura, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.009</u>	<u>Migraine without aura, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.011</u>	<u>Migraine without aura, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.019</u>	<u>Migraine without aura, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.101</u>	<u>Migraine with aura, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.109</u>	<u>Migraine with aura, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.111</u>	<u>Migraine with aura, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.119</u>	<u>Migraine with aura, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.401</u>	<u>Hemiplegic migraine, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.409</u>	<u>Hemiplegic migraine, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.411</u>	<u>Hemiplegic migraine, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.419</u>	<u>Hemiplegic migraine, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.501</u>	<u>Persistent migraine aura without cerebral infarction, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.509</u>	<u>Persistent migraine aura without cerebral infarction, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.511</u>	<u>Persistent migraine aura without cerebral infarction, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.519</u>	<u>Persistent migraine aura without cerebral infarction, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.601</u>	<u>Persistent migraine aura with cerebral infarction, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.609</u>	<u>Persistent migraine aura with cerebral infarction, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.611</u>	<u>Persistent migraine aura with cerebral infarction, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.619</u>	<u>Persistent migraine aura with cerebral infarction, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.C0</u>	<u>Periodic headache syndromes in child or adult, not intractable</u>
<u>G43.C1</u>	<u>Periodic headache syndromes in child or adult, intractable</u>
<u>G43.701</u>	<u>Chronic migraine without aura, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.709</u>	<u>Chronic migraine without aura, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.711</u>	<u>Chronic migraine without aura, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.719</u>	<u>Chronic migraine without aura, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.801</u>	<u>Other migraine, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.809</u>	<u>Other migraine, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.811</u>	<u>Other migraine, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.819</u>	<u>Other migraine, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>

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ICD-10 Diagnosis Code	Description
<u>G43.821</u>	<u>Menstrual migraine, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.829</u>	<u>Menstrual migraine, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.831</u>	<u>Menstrual migraine, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.839</u>	<u>Menstrual migraine, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.901</u>	<u>Migraine, unspecified, not intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.909</u>	<u>Migraine, unspecified, not intractable, without status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.911</u>	<u>Migraine, unspecified, intractable, with status migrainosus</u>
<u>G43.919</u>	<u>Migraine, unspecified, intractable, without status migrainosus</u>

BACKGROUND

Vyepti is a humanized IgG1kappa monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) ligand and blocks its binding to the receptor.

CLINICAL EVIDENCE

The PROMISE 1 (PRevention Of Migraine via Intravenous eptinezumab Safety and Efficacy 1) trial was a Phase 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled global trial evaluating the safety and efficacy of eptinezumab for episodic migraine prevention. In the study, 888 patients were randomized to receive eptinezumab (300 mg, 100 mg or 30mg), or placebo administered by infusion once every 12 weeks. Inclusion criteria included patients that had experienced ≤ 14 headache days per month, of which at least four met the criteria for migraine. The primary endpoint was the mean change from baseline in monthly migraine days over the 12 week, double-blind treatment period. Eptinezumab achieved statistically significant reductions in monthly migraine days from baseline (8.6 days average) over weeks 1 through 12, was 4.3 monthly migraine days for the 300mg dose ($p=0.0001$) and 3.9 days for 100mg ($p=0.0179$) compared to an average 3.2 days for placebo. Patients experienced day 1 clinical benefit, with $\geq 50\%$ reduction in the proportion of patients experiencing a migraine after the first administration. The observed safety profile in the study to date was similar to placebo. The authors concluded that eptinezumab (100 mg or 300 mg) significantly reduced migraine frequency, was well tolerated, and had an acceptable safety profile when used for the preventive treatment of migraine in adults with episodic migraine.

The PROMISE 2 trial was a Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled global trial evaluating the safety and efficacy of eptinezumab for chronic migraine prevention. In the study, 1,072 patients were randomized to receive eptinezumab (300 mg or 100 mg), or placebo administered by infusion once every 12 weeks. Inclusion criteria required patients have experienced at least 15 headache days per month, of which at least eight met criteria for migraine. Patients that participated in the trial had an average of 16.1 migraine days per month at baseline. The primary endpoint was the mean change from baseline in monthly migraine days over the 12 week, double-blind treatment period. Secondary study endpoints assessed through 12 weeks included reduction in migraine prevalence day 1 and days 1-28, reduction of at least 50%, 75%, and 100% from baseline in mean monthly migraine days, change from baseline in mean monthly acute migraine-specific medication days, and reductions from baseline in patient-reported impact scores on the Headache Impact Test (HIT-6). Compared to placebo, eptinezumab significantly reduced monthly migraine days by 8.2 days versus 5.6 days for placebo ($p<0.0001$). Eptinezumab reduced migraine risk following the first administration, reducing the migraine risk by 52% compared to 27% for placebo ($p<0.0001$). Through 12 weeks, eptinezumab demonstrated significant response rates: 61% of patients achieved at least 50% reduction in migraine days from baseline compared to 39% for placebo ($p<0.0001$); 33% achieved 75% or greater reduction in migraine days from baseline compared to 15% with placebo ($p<0.0001$); and 15% of patients on average for each month achieved a 100% reduction in migraine days, compared to 5% for placebo ($p<0.0001$). Adverse event rates among eptinezumab-treated subjects were similar to placebo-treated subjects.

Professional Societies

In 2018, the American Headache Society (AHS) published their position statement on integrating new migraine treatments into clinical practice. In regards to the preventative treatment of episodic and chronic migraines with monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) targeting CGRP or CGRP receptor, the position statement states: To achieve cost-effective care while ensuring access to those most appropriate for

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these treatments, it is important that the indications for initiating treatment with anti-CGRP mAbs are widely understood and followed closely. Prior to beginning an anti-CGRP product, in addition to appropriate diagnosis, age, and severity, AHS recommends a trial, inability to tolerate, or inadequate response to a 6 week trial of at least 2 traditional oral therapies (e.g., beta blockers, topiramate, venlafaxine, etc.) and/or a minimum of 2 quarterly injections (6 months) of onabotulinumtoxinA (chronic migraine only). AHS recommends continuing therapy if there has been a reduction in mean monthly headache days of ≥ 50% relative to pretreatment baseline and a clinical meaningful improvement in the scores from validated migraine-specific patient-reported outcome measures (e.g., MIDAS, MPFID, HIT-6).⁴

U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)

This section is to be used for informational purposes only. FDA approval alone is not a basis for coverage.

Vyepti is a calcitonin gene-related peptide antagonist indicated for the preventive treatment of migraine in adults. The recommended dosage is 100 mg administered by intravenous infusion every 3 months. Some patients may benefit from a dosage of 300 mg administered by intravenous infusion every 3 months. The efficacy of Vyepti was evaluated as a preventive treatment of episodic and chronic migraine in two randomized, multicenter, placebo-controlled studies.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES (CMS)

Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) specifically for Vyepti™ (eptinezumab-jimr). Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) do not exist at this time.

In general, Medicare may cover outpatient (Part B) drugs that are furnished "incident to" a physician's service provided that the drugs are not usually self-administered by the patients who take them. Refer to the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, §50 - Drugs and Biologicals.

(Accessed January 24, 2020)

REFERENCES

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8. **United Council for Neurologic Subspecialties website. www.ucns.org. Accessed January 24, 2020.**

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POLICY HISTORY/REVISION INFORMATION

Date	Action/Description
<u>TBD</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>New Medical Benefit Drug Policy</u><u>Added CMS Code C9063 replaces C9399</u><u>Added J3032 (quarterly HCPCS code edit) and removed C9063, J3490, J3590</u>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This Medical Benefit Drug Policy provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare standard benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage must be referenced as the terms of the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage may differ from the standard benefit plan. In the event of a conflict, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage govern. Before using this policy, please check the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Benefit Drug Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

UnitedHealthcare may also use tools developed by third parties, such as the MCG™ Care Guidelines, to assist us in administering health benefits. The UnitedHealthcare Medical Benefit Drug Policies are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.