Medical Drug Clinical Criteria

Subject: Synribo (omacetaxine mepesuccinate)

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Overview

This document addresses the use of Synribo (omacetaxine mepesuccinate). Synribo is a protein synthesis inhibitor used to treat chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML). It works by reducing levels of Bcr-Abl and Mcl-1, the proteins responsible for the initiation and progression of CML, and causing cell death.

The FDA approved indication for Synribo include use in adults with chronic or accelerated chronic myeloid leukemia with resistance or intolerance to two or more tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI). FDA approved TKIs include Gleevec (imatinib), Tasigna (dasatinib), Sprycel (nilotinib), Bosulif (bosutinib), and Iclusig (ponatinib).

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN) provides additional recommendations with a category 2A level of evidence for the use of Synribo when used as a single agent for patients with resistance and/or intolerance to two or more TKIs

- with chronic phase CML (CP-CML) (Philadelphia chromosome or BCR::ABL1 positive)
- as treatment of advanced phase CML for patients with disease progression to accelerated phase (useful in certain circumstances)
- as post-allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HCT) follow-up therapy in patients with molecular relapse (BCR::ABL1 transcript positive) following complete cytogenetic response (CCyR)
- as post-allogeneic HCT follow-up therapy in patients with relapse or less than CCyR

Definitions and Measures

Disease Progression: Cancer that continues to grow or spread.

Hematopoietic stem cells: Primitive cells capable of replication and formation into mature blood cells in order to repopulate the bone marrow.

Kinase inhibitor: Type of drug which works by blocking several enzymes that promote cell growth, which has been found to be an effective approach to treat a variety of cancers.

Line of Therapy:

- First-line therapy: The first or primary treatment for the diagnosis, which may include surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy or a combination of these therapies.
- Second-line therapy: Treatment given when initial treatment (first-line therapy) is not effective or there is disease progression.
- Third-line therapy: Treatment given when both initial (first-line therapy) and subsequent treatment (second-line therapy) are not effective or there is disease progression.

Relapse or recurrence: After a period of improvement, during which time a disease (for example, cancer) could not be detected, the return of signs and symptoms of illness or disease. For cancer, it may come back to the same place as the original (primary) tumor or to another place in the body.

Clinical Criteria

Synribo (omacetaxine mepesuccinate)

Requests for Synribo (omacetaxine mepesuccinate) may be approved if the following criteria are met:

- Individual has a diagnosis of chronic or accelerated phase chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) (Label, NCCN
- 11. Individual has resistance and/or intolerance to two or more tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI);

OR

- Individual has a diagnosis of CML and is using as monotherapy (NCCN 2A); AND
- Individual has resistance and/or intolerance to two or more tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI); AND
- Individual is using for one of the following:
 - A. Individual is receiving for post-allogenic stem cell transplant follow-up therapy with molecular relapse (BCR-ABL1 transcript) following complete cytogenetic response (CCyR); OR
 - B. Individual is receiving for post-allogenic stem cell transplant follow-up therapy with relapse or those who are not in CCyR; OR
 - Individual has T3151 mutation positive disease and test result confirmed.

Coding

The following codes for treatments and procedures applicable to this document are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

HCPCS

J9262 Injection, omacetaxine mepesuccinate, 0.01 mg

ICD-10 Diagnosis

Chronic myeloid leukemia, BCR/ABL-positive, not having achieved remission C92.10

Chronic myeloid leukemia, BCR/ABL-positive, in remission C92.11 C92.12 Chronic myeloid leukemia, BCR/ABL-positive, in relapse

Document History

Revised: 05/20/2022

Document History:

- 5/19/2023 Annual Review: Streamline and update criteria to FDA language. The FDA label is inclusive of the 2A NCCN recommendation in CML. Coding Reviewed: No changes.
- 5/20/2022 Annual Review: No changes. Coding Reviewed: No changes.
- 05/21/2021 Annual Review: No changes. Coding Reviewed: No changes.
- 08/21/2020 Annual Review: Update criteria to clarify use if resistant or intolerant to tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) per NCCN. Coding reviewed: Added HCPCS J9262, Added ICD-10-CM C92.10, C92.11,
- 11/15/2019 Annual Review: Moved examples of tyrosine kinase inhibitors to the overview section. Wording and formatting changes.

References

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- DailyMed. Package inserts. U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health website. http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/about.cfm. Updated periodically.

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- Lexi-Comp ONLINE™ with AHFS™, Hudson, Ohio: Lexi-Comp, Inc.; 2023; Updated periodically.

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 a. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. V2.2023. April 13, 2023.

Federal and state laws or requirements, contract language, and Plan utilization management programs or polices may take precedence over the application of this clinical criteria.

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