

Agents for ALS – edaravone (Radicava)

Medical policy no. 74.50.90

Effective Date: October 1st, 2021

Note: New-to-market drugs in this class are non-preferred and subject to this prior authorization (PA) policy. Non-preferred agents in this class, require an inadequate response or documented intolerance due to severe adverse reaction or contraindication to at least TWO preferred agents. If there is only one preferred agent in the class documentation of inadequate response to ONE preferred agent is needed.

To see the list of the current Apple Health Preferred Drug List (AHPDL), please visit: <u>https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/billers-and-providers/apple-health-preferred-drug-list.xlsx</u>

Background:

Edaravone is indicated for the treatment of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). ALS is a rare progressive neurogenerative disorder which causes muscle weakness, eventually leading to paralysis and death. Edaravone was found to provide no clinical benefit in a wide population of patients with ALS. A 24-week study which evaluated edaravone in a smaller population of patients, in earlier stages of ALS, demonstrated a slower functional decline when compared to placebo.

Medical necessity

Drug	Medical Necessity
edaravone (Radicava)	 Edaravone (Radicava) may be considered medically necessary when used for the treatment of: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

Clinical policy:

Clinical Criteria	
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)	Edaravone (Radicava) may be authorized when ALL of the following are
	met:
edaravone (Radicava)	
	1. Client is 18 years of age or older; AND
	2. Diagnosis of <u>definite</u> or <u>probable ALS</u> based on ONE of the following:
	a. El Escorial World Federation of Neurology criteria (Airlie House
	criteria); OR
	b. Awaji-Shima criteria; OR
	c. Gold Coast Criteria; AND
	3. Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; AND
	4. Clinical documentation is submitted which include ALL of the following:
	a. If known, date of disease onset; AND
	b. If known, date of initial diagnosis; AND
	c. Forced vital capacity (if not available, provide explanation and
	plan to assess respiratory function using consistent metrics);
	AND



 Most recent revised ALS functional rating (ALSFRS-R) score; AND
 Patient is receiving riluzole OR is not a candidate to receive riluzole due to intolerance or contraindication (e.g. hepatitis, elevated transaminase levels, ANC less than 500/mm³, interstitial lung disease)
If all of the above criteria are met, the request will be approved for 6 months
If all criteria are not met, but there are documented medically necessary circumstances based on judgement of the clinical reviewer, requests may be approved on a case-by-case basis up to the initial authorization duration.
Criteria (Reauthorization)
Edaravone (Radicava) may be reauthorized when ALL of the following are met:
 Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist; AND Documentation supporting disease stability or mild progression indicated by a slowing of decline (patient not experiencing rapid disease progression while on therapy) on the ALSFRS-R; AND Clinical documentation is submitted which include ALL of the following: a. Forced vital capacity (if not available, provide explanation and plan to assess respiratory function using consistent metrics); AND Most recent revised ALS functional rating (ALSFRS-R) score;
If all of the above criteria are met, the request may be reauthorized for 6 months
If all criteria are not met, but there are documented medically necessary circumstances based on the professional judgement of the clinical reviewer, requests may be approved on a case-by-case basis up to the reauthorization duration.

Dosage and quantity limits

Indication	Dose and Quantity Limits
ALS – Initial cycle	• 60 mg IV once daily for 14 days, followed by a 14-day drug-free period
ALS – Subsequent cycle	 60 mg IV once daily for 10 days within a 14-day period, followed by a 14-day drug-free period

Coding:

Policy: Agents for ALS – edaravone (Radicava) Medical Policy No. 74.50.90



HCPCS Code	Description
J1301	Injection, edaravone, 1 mg

Definitions

Term	Description
ALS functional rating scale (revised) (ALSFRS-R)	A commonly used functional rating system for persons with ALS (Cedarbaum, 1999).
Awaji-Shima criteria	Diagnostic criteria used for ALS (Douglass, 2010; Hardiman, 2011)
El Escorial/revised Airlie House criteria (El Escorial is also known as Airlie House)	Diagnostic criteria for ALS (Brooks, 2000; Douglass, 2010). Designed for research purposes to ensure appropriate inclusion of subjects into clinical trials.
Gold Coast Criteria	Diagnostic criteria used for ALS (Shefner 2020)

References

- Abe K, Itoyama Y, Sobue G, et al. Confirmatory double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled study of efficacy and safety of edaravone (MCI-186) in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis patients. Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener. 2014; 15(7-8):610-617.
- 2. Brooks BR, Miller RG, Swash M, Munsat TL. World Federation of Neurology Research Group on Motor Neuron Diseases. El Escorial revisited: revised criteria for the diagnosis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Amyotroph Lateral Scler Other Motor Neuron Disord. 2000; 1(5):293-299.
- Cedarbaum JM, Stambler N, Malta E, et al. The ALSFRS-R: a revised ALS functional rating scale that incorporates assessments of respiratory function. BDNF ALS Study Group (Phase III). J Neurol Sci. 1999; 169(1-2):13-21.
- 4. Chiò A, Logroscino G, Traynor BJ, et al. Global epidemiology of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: a systematic review of the published literature. Neuroepidemiology. 2013; 41(2):118-130.
- 5. Douglass CP, Kandler RH, Shaw PJ, McDermott CJ. An evaluation of neurophysiological criteria used in the diagnosis of motor neuron disease. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2010; 81(6):646-649.
- 6. Hardiman O, van den Berg LH, Kiernan MC. Clinical diagnosis and management of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Nat Rev Neurol. 2011; 7(11):639-649.
- 7. Kalin A, Medina-Paraiso E, Ishizaki K, et al. A safety analysis of edaravone (MCI-186) during the first six cycles (24 weeks) of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) therapy from the double-blind period in three randomized, placebo-controlled studies. Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener. 2017; 18(sup1):71-79.
- 8. Nakase T, Yoshioka S, Suzuki A. Free radical scavenger, edaravone, reduces the lesion size of lacunar infarction in human brain ischemic stroke. BMC Neurol. 2011; 11:39.
- 9. 9.Tsujita K, Shimomura H, Kaikita K, et al. Long-term efficacy of edaravone in patients with acute myocardial infarction. Circ J. 2006; 70(7):832-837.
- 10. Writing Group; Edaravone (MCI-186) ALS 19 Study Group. Safety and efficacy of edaravone in well defined patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet Neurol. 2017a; 16(7):505-512.

Policy: Agents for ALS – edaravone (Radicava) Medical Policy No. 74.50.90

- Writing Group; Edaravone (MCI-186) ALS 19 Study Group. Open-label 24-week extension study of edaravone (MCI-186) in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener. 2017b; 18(sup1):55-63.
- 12. Writing Group; Edaravone (MCI-186) ALS 18 Study Group. Exploratory double-blind, parallel-group, placebocontrolled study of edaravone (MCI-186) in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Japan ALS severity classification: Grade 3, requiring assistance for eating, excretion or ambulation). Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener. 2017c; 18(sup1):40-48.
- 13. Yoshino H, Kimura A. Investigation of the therapeutic effects of edaravone, a free radical scavenger, on amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Phase II study). Amyotroph Lateral Scler. 2006; 7(4):241-245.
- Edaravone. In: DrugPoints[®] System (electronic version). Truven Health Analytics, Greenwood Village, CO. Updated November 15, 2017. Available at: http://www.micromedexsolutions.com. Accessed on February 10, 2018.
- 15. Edaravone Monograph. Lexicomp[®] Online, American Hospital Formulary Service[®] (AHFS[®]) Online, Hudson, Ohio. Lexi-Comp., Inc. January 4, 2018. Accessed on February 10, 2018.
- 16. Radicava [Product Information], Jersey City, NJ. MT Pharma America, Inc., May 2017. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2017/209176lbl.pdf. Accessed on February 15, 2018.
- 17. ALS Association. What is ALS. 2016. Available at: http://www.alsa.org/about-als/what-is-als.html. Accessed on February 15, 2018.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevalence of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis United States, 2012–2013. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/ss/ss6508a1.htm. Accessed on February 15, 2018.
- 19. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) fact sheet. Updated June 2013. Available at: https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/Patient-Caregiver-Education/Fact-Sheets/Amyotrophic-Lateral-Sclerosis-ALS-Fact-Sheet. Accessed on February 15, 2018.
- 20. Shefner J, Al-Chalabi A, Baker M, et al. A proposal for new diagnostic criteria for ALS. Clin Neurophysiol. 2020; 131(8):1975.

Date	Action and Summary of Changes
04/21/2021	Approved by DUR Board
02/17/2021	Updated clinical criteria to incorporate DUR Board feedback.
11/17/2020	Specialist reviewed policy and provided feedback. Policy updated to incorporate new feedback. Added language in clinical policy section for cases which do not meet policy criteria
06/17/2020	Reviewed at DUR Board meeting - Recommendations: Revisit reauthorization criteria, consult with ALS specialist, re-review in December
4/8/2020	No changes
2/3/2020	Update existing draft policy
8/2/2018	New policy

History