

**Clinical Policy: Evinacumab-dgnb (Evkeeza)**

Reference Number: CP.PHAR.511

Effective Date: 02.11.21

Last Review Date: 05.21

Line of Business: Commercial, HIM, Medicaid

[Coding Implications](#)[Revision Log](#)

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

**Description**

Evinacumab-dgnb (Evkeeza<sup>™</sup>) is a human monoclonal antibody that binds to angiopoietin-like 3 to block its inhibition of lipoprotein lipase.

**FDA Approved Indication(s)**

Evkeeza is indicated as an adjunct to other low density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C) lowering medications for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients, aged 12 years and older, with homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH).

Limitation(s) of use:

- The safety and effectiveness of Evkeeza have not been established in patients with other causes of hypercholesterolemia, including those with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH).
- The effects of Evkeeza on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality have not been determined.

**Policy/Criteria**

*Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.*

It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation<sup>®</sup> that Evkeeza is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

**I. Initial Approval Criteria****A. Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (must meet all):**

1. Diagnosis of HoFH defined as one of the following (a, b, or c):
  - a. Genetic mutation indicating HoFH (e.g., mutations in low density lipoprotein receptor [LDLR] gene, proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin 9 [PCSK9] gene, apolipoprotein B [apo B] gene, low density lipoprotein receptor adaptor protein 1 [LDLRAP1] gene);
  - b. Treated LDL-C  $\geq$  300 mg/dL or non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C)  $\geq$  330 mg/dL;
  - c. Untreated LDL-C  $\geq$  500 mg/dL, and one of the following (i or ii):
    - i. Tendinous or cutaneous xanthoma prior to age 10 years;
    - ii. Evidence of HeFH in both parents (e.g., documented history of elevated LDL-C  $\geq$  190 mg/dL prior to lipid-lowering therapy);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist, endocrinologist, or lipid specialist;

3. Age  $\geq$  12 years;
4. Documentation of recent (within the last 60 days) LDL-C  $\geq$  70 mg/dL;
5. For members on statin therapy, both of the following (a and b):
  - a. Evkeeza is prescribed in conjunction with a statin at the maximally tolerated dose;
  - b. Member has been adherent for at least the last 4 months to maximally tolerated doses of one of the following statin regimens (i, ii, or iii):
    - i. A high intensity statin (*see Appendix D*);
    - ii. A moderate intensity statin (*see Appendix D*) and member has one of the following (a or b):
      - a) Intolerance to two high intensity statins;
      - b) A statin risk factor (*see Appendix F*);
    - iii. A low intensity statin and member has one of the following (a or b):
      - a) Intolerance to one high and one moderate intensity statins;
      - b) A statin risk factor (*see Appendix F*) and history of intolerance to two moderate intensity statins;
6. For members not on statin therapy, member meets one of the following (a or b):
  - a. Statin therapy is contraindicated per Appendix E;
  - b. For members who are statin intolerant, member has tried at least two statins, 1 of which must be a hydrophilic statin (pravastatin, fluvastatin, or rosuvastatin), and member meets one of the following (i or ii):
    - i. Member has documented statin risk factors (*see Appendix F*);
    - ii. Member is statin intolerant due to statin-associated muscle symptoms (SAMS) and meets both of the following (a and b):
      - a) Documentation of intolerable SAMS persisting at least two weeks, which disappeared with discontinuing the statin therapy and recurred with a statin re-challenge;
      - b) Documentation of re-challenge with titration from lowest possible dose and/or intermittent dosing frequency (e.g., 1 to 3 times weekly);
7. Member has been adherent to ezetimibe therapy used concomitantly with a statin at the maximally tolerated dose for at least the last 4 months, unless contraindicated per Appendix E or member has a history of ezetimibe intolerance (e.g., associated diarrhea or upper respiratory tract infection);
8. Failure of Repatha<sup>®</sup>, unless contraindicated, clinically significant adverse effects are experienced, or member has  $< 2\%$  LDLR activity;  
*\*Prior authorization may be required for Repatha*
9. If request is for coadministration with Juxtapid<sup>®</sup>, Praluent<sup>®</sup>, Kynamro<sup>®</sup>, or Repatha, member has tried the prior therapy for at least 3 consecutive months with inadequate response defined as failure to achieve LDL-C  $\leq$  250 mg/dL or a 20% reduction in LDL-C from baseline;
10. Documentation of member's current weight;
11. Dose does not exceed 15 mg/kg every 4 weeks.

**Approval duration: 6 months**

**B. Other diagnoses/indications**

1. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is

NOT authorized): CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

## II. Continued Therapy

### A. Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (must meet all):

1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
2. If statin tolerant, documentation of adherence to a statin at the maximally tolerated dose;
3. Member is responding positively to therapy as evidenced by lab results within the last 3 months showing an LDL-C reduction since initiation of Evkeeza therapy;
4. Documentation of member's current weight;
5. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed 15 mg/kg every 4 weeks.

**Approval duration: 12 months**

### B. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2):

1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit and documentation supports positive response to therapy.

**Approval duration: Duration of request or 6 months (whichever is less); or**

2. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

## III. Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized:

- A. Non-FDA approved indications, which are not addressed in this policy, unless there is sufficient documentation of efficacy and safety according to the off label use policies – CP.CPA.09 for commercial, HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace, and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid, or evidence of coverage documents.

## IV. Appendices/General Information

### *Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key*

ALT: alanine transaminase

apo B: apolipoprotein B

ARH: autosomal recessive  
hypercholesterolemia

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein  
cholesterol

HoFH: homozygous familial  
hypercholesterolemia

LDL-C: low density lipoprotein  
cholesterol

LDLR: low density lipoprotein receptor

LDLRAP1: low density lipoprotein  
receptor adaptor protein 1

PCSK9: proprotein convertase subtilisin  
kexin 9

SAMS: statin-associated muscle  
symptoms

ULN: upper limit of normal

*Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives*

*This table provides a listing of preferred alternative therapy recommended in the approval criteria. The drugs listed here may not be a formulary agent for all relevant lines of business and may require prior authorization.*

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
ezetimibe/simvastatin (Vytorin <sup>®</sup> )	10/40 mg PO QD	10 mg-40 mg/day (use of the 10/80 mg dose is restricted to patients who have been taking simvastatin 80 mg for 12 months or more without evidence of muscle toxicity)
ezetimibe (Zetia <sup>®</sup> )	10 mg PO QD	10 mg/day
atorvastatin (Lipitor <sup>®</sup> )	40 mg PO QD	80 mg/day
rosuvastatin (Crestor <sup>®</sup> )	5 - 40 mg PO QD	40 mg/day
pravastatin (Pravachol <sup>®</sup> )	10 - 80 mg PO QD	80 mg/day
fluvastatin (Lescol <sup>®</sup> )	20 - 80 mg PO QD	80 mg/day
Repatha <sup>®</sup> (evolocumab)	420 mg SC once monthly	420 mg/month

*Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name<sup>®</sup> (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name<sup>®</sup>) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.*

*Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings*

- Contraindication(s): history of serious hypersensitivity reactions to evinacumab-dgnb or to any of the excipients in Evkeeza
- Boxed warning(s): none reported

*Appendix D: High and Moderate Intensity Daily Statin Therapy for Adults*

<b>High Intensity Statin Therapy</b> <i>Daily dose shown to lower LDL-C, on average, by approximately ≥50%</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atorvastatin 40-80 mg</li> <li>• Rosuvastatin 20-40 mg</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate Intensity Statin Therapy</b> <i>Daily dose shown to lower LDL-C, on average, by approximately 30% to 50%</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atorvastatin 10-20 mg</li> <li>• Fluvastatin XL 80 mg</li> <li>• Fluvastatin 40 mg BID</li> <li>• Lovastatin 40 mg</li> <li>• Pitavastatin 1-4 mg</li> <li>• Pravastatin 40-80 mg</li> <li>• Rosuvastatin 5-10 mg</li> <li>• Simvastatin 20-40 mg</li> </ul>
<b>Low Intensity Statin Therapy</b> <i>Daily dose shown to lower LDL-C, on average, by &lt;30%</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simvastatin 10 mg</li> <li>• Pravastatin 10-20 mg</li> </ul>

<b>Low Intensity Statin Therapy</b> <i>Daily dose shown to lower LDL-C, on average, by &lt;30%</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lovastatin 20 mg</li> <li>• Fluvastatin 20-40 mg</li> </ul>

*Appendix E: Statin and Ezetimibe Contraindications*

<b>Statins</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decompensated liver disease (development of jaundice, ascites, variceal bleeding, encephalopathy)</li> <li>• Laboratory-confirmed acute liver injury or rhabdomyolysis resulting from statin treatment</li> <li>• Pregnancy, actively trying to become pregnant, or nursing</li> <li>• Immune-mediated hypersensitivity to the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor drug class (statins) as evidenced by an allergic reaction occurring with at least TWO different statins</li> </ul>
<b>Ezetimibe</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate or severe hepatic impairment [Child-Pugh classes B and C]</li> <li>• Hypersensitivity to ezetimibe (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema, rash, urticaria)</li> </ul>

*Appendix F: Statin Risk Factors*

<b>Statin Risk Factors</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple or serious comorbidities, including impaired renal or hepatic function</li> <li>• Unexplained alanine transaminase (ALT) elevations &gt; 3 times upper limit of normal, or active liver disease</li> <li>• Concomitant use of drugs adversely affecting statin metabolism</li> <li>• Age &gt; 75 years, or history of hemorrhagic stroke</li> <li>• Asian ancestry</li> </ul>

*Appendix G: General Information*

- Low density lipoprotein receptor adaptor protein 1 (LDLRAP1) gene is also known as autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia (ARH) adaptor protein 1 gene.
- The diagnosis of SAMS is often on the basis of clinical criteria. Typical SAMS include muscle pain and aching (myalgia), cramps, and weakness. Symptoms are usually bilateral and involve large muscle groups, including the thigh, buttock, back, and shoulder girdle musculature. In contrast, cramping is usually unilateral and may involve small muscles of the hands and feet. Symptoms may be more frequent in physically active patients. Symptoms often appear early after starting statin therapy or after an increase in dose and usually resolve or start to dissipate within weeks after cessation of therapy, although it may take several months for symptoms to totally resolve. Persistence of symptoms for more than 2 months after drug cessation should prompt a search for other causes or for underlying muscle disease possibly provoked by statin therapy. The reappearance of symptoms with statin rechallenge and their disappearance with drug cessation offers the best evidence that the symptoms are truly SAMS.
- Pravastatin, fluvastatin, and rosuvastatin are hydrophilic statins which have been reported to confer fewer adverse drug reactions than lipophilic statins.

- According to the Repatha Prescribing Information, patients known to have two LDL-receptor negative alleles (little to no residual function) did not respond to Repatha, with negative defined as < 2% uptake in the TESLA pivotal study. In contrast, patients with < 2% activity did respond to Evkeeza in the ELIPSE HoFH pivotal study.

## V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
HoFH	15 mg/kg IV every 4 weeks	15 mg/kg/4 weeks

## VI. Product Availability

Solution for injection in single-dose vials: 345 mg/2.3 mL (150 mg/mL), 1,200 mg/8 mL (150 mg/mL)

## VII. References

1. Evkeeza Prescribing Information. Tarrytown, NY: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; February 2021. Available at: [https://www.regeneron.com/sites/default/files/Evkeeza\\_PI.pdf](https://www.regeneron.com/sites/default/files/Evkeeza_PI.pdf). Accessed February 15, 2021.
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### **Coding Implications**

Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

<b>HCPSC Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
J3590	Unclassified biologics
J3490	Unclassified drugs
C9399	Unclassified drugs or biologicals

<b>Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>P&amp;T Approval Date</b>
Policy created pre-emptively.	10.13.20	11.20
Drug is now FDA approved - criteria updated per FDA labeling: revised age limit from $\geq 18$ years to $\geq 12$ years; added requirement for documentation of body weight; added re-direction to Repatha per SDC and based on clinical guidance; added requirement for adherence to statin therapy on re-auth; references to HIM.PHAR.21 revised to HIM.PA.154; references reviewed and updated.	03.02.21	05.21

### **Important Reminder**

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to

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This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

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**Note:**

**For Medicaid members**, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

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