

Pharmacy Management Drug Policy

SUBJECT: Repository Corticotropin Injection - for Infantile Spasms, Multiple Sclerosis Exacerbations
POLICY NUMBER: PHARMACY-01
EFFECTIVE DATE: 02/2012
LAST REVIEW DATE: 04/01/2023

If the member's subscriber contract excludes coverage for a specific service or prescription drug, it is not covered under that contract. In such cases, medical or drug policy criteria are not applied. This drug policy applies to the following line/s of business:

Policy Application

Category:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial Group (e.g., EPO, HMO, POS, PPO)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medicare Advantage
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Exchange Qualified Health Plans (QHP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicare Part D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Off Exchange Direct Pay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Essential Plan (EP)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid & Health and Recovery Plans (MMC/HARP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Child Health Plus (CHP)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Employee Program (FEP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ancillary Services
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dual Eligible Special Needs Plan (D-SNP)	

DESCRIPTION:

Repository corticotropin injection (available as Acthar and Purified Cortrophin gel) is an adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) analogue, which stimulates the adrenal cortex to secrete cortisol, corticosterone, aldosterone, and other androgenic substances. Elevated plasma cortisol levels suppress ACTH release. Repository corticotropin is contraindicated in patients with scleroderma, osteoporosis, systemic fungal infections, ocular herpes simplex, recent surgery, history of or the presence of a peptic ulcer, congestive heart failure, uncontrolled hypertension, or sensitivity to proteins of porcine origin.

POLICY:

Based upon our assessment and review of the peer-reviewed literature repository corticotropin injection has been medically proven to be effective and therefore, **medically necessary** for the following:

A. Infantile spasms

1. Member must be followed by a neurologist **AND**
2. Member must be less than 2 years of age **AND**
3. Member must have diagnosed infantile spasms supported by documented electroencephalographic (EEG) features
4. Recommended dosage is 150U/m² (divided into twice daily intramuscular injections of 75U/m²) over a two-week period.
 - a. Taper as follows to avoid adrenal insufficiency: 30 U/m² in the morning for 3 days; 15 U/m² in the morning for 3 days; 10 U/m² in the morning for 3 days; and 10 U/m² every other morning for 6-days.
5. Coverage beyond 1 month (2-week treatment + 2-week recommended taper) will require submission of progress notes demonstrating taper schedule and failure or need for continued treatment.

Pharmacy Management Drug Policy

Repository Corticotropin Injection

B. Acute exacerbations of multiple sclerosis

1. Member must be followed by a neurologist **AND**
2. Member must be at least 18 years of age **AND**
3. Member must have had previous treatment with steroids and experienced unmanageable side effects that required hospitalization or significant clinical intervention (examples include steroid induced mania, sepsis, etc.) **AND**
4. Member must demonstrate severe exacerbation symptoms including severe weakness, severe loss of vision, severe coordination problems, or severe walking impairment **AND**
5. Approval will be granted for 1 month
 - a. Coverage for additional acute exacerbations will be evaluated with the above criteria from lines 1, 2 and 4. If the patient has met line 3 on the initial review, documentation of intolerance to steroids will not be required again for re-treatment.

Based upon our criteria and review of the peer-review literature, repository corticotropin injection for the treatment of all other indications is considered **not medically necessary** and will be excluded. There has been no guideline/literature support to indicate that repository corticotropin injection would be more effective or better tolerated than corticosteroids. The clinical evidence does not support the use of repository corticotropin injection for indications including, but not limited to, the following:

C. Nephrotic Syndrome

D. Rheumatic Disorders

Psoriatic Arthritis, Rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis

E. Collagen Diseases

Systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic dermatomyositis (polymyositis)

F. Dermatologic Disease

Severe erythema multiforme or Stevens-Johnson syndrome

G. Allergic States

Serum sickness

H. Ophthalmic Diseases

Acute and chronic allergic and inflammatory process involving the eye and its adexa

I. Respiratory Diseases

Sarcoidosis

POLICY GUIDELINES:

1. Prior authorization is contract dependent.
2. Quantity limit of 5 mL per 30-day supply.
3. Repository corticotropin can cause HPA suppression with the potential for adrenal insufficiency after withdrawal of medication. Patient must be monitored for signs of insufficiency including weakness, hyperpigmentation, weight loss, hypotension, and abdominal pain. Symptoms are often difficult to define in infants. Caregivers must be instructed on signs and symptoms of adrenal insufficiency
4. Tapering dose upon discontinuation of treatment can minimize adrenal insufficiency
5. Repository corticotropin can cause GI bleeding and gastric ulcer. Use cautiously in patients with

Pharmacy Management Drug Policy

Repository Corticotropin Injection

certain GI disorders

6. Repository corticotropin may be associated with CNS effects (mood swings, insomnia, irritability, personality alterations, and depression). Cautiously use in patients with psychotic manifestations and hypothyroidism.
7. Multiple Sclerosis Corticosteroid-responsive condition policy rationale: Clinical studies evaluating the efficacy and use of Acthar gel are extremely limited. There have been no studies that show ACTH to be more effective than corticosteroids. Studies that do exist to compare corticosteroids to ACTH have found corticosteroids to be equally safe and effective for the treatment of acute MS exacerbations.^{9,10, 13,14}
8. This policy is applicable to drugs that are included on a specific drug formulary. If a drug referenced in this policy is non-formulary, please reference the Coverage Exception Evaluation Policy for All Lines of Business Formularies policy for review guidelines

UPDATES:

Date:	Revision:
04/01/2023	Revised
2/9/2023	Reviewed / P&T Committee Approval
11/22	Revised
2/22	P&T Committee Approval / Reviewed
01/22	Revised
12/21	Revised
5/21	P&T Approval/Reviewed
5/20	P&T Approval/Reviewed
5/19	P&T Approval/Reviewed
11/18	Reviewed
9/18	Reviewed
11/17	Reviewed
7/16	Revised
3/15	Revised
11/13	Revised
2/13	Revised
1/13	Revised
12/12	Revised
10/12	Revised
2/12	Created

REFERENCES:

1. Ashwal S, Michelson D, Plawner L, Dobyns W. Practive Parameter: Evaluation of the child with microcephaly (an evidence based-review): Report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of American Academy of Neurology and the Practice Committee of the Child Neurology Society. American Academy of Neurology: 2010;73:887-897.
2. Goodin D.S., Frohman E.M., et al. Disease modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis: Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the MS Council for Clinical Practice Guidelines. American Academy of Neurology. 2012;58:169-178.
3. H.P. Acthar Gel [package insert]. Hayward, CA. Questcor Pharmaceuticals, Inc; June 2011.

Pharmacy Management Drug Policy

Repository Corticotropin Injection

4. H.P. Acthar Gel [internet]. 2011. [cited 2012 Jan 13]. Available from: <http://www.acthar.com>.
5. Stafstrom C, Arnason B, et al. Treatment of Infantile Spasms: Emerging Insights from Clinical and Basic Science Perspectives. *Journal of Child Neurology*. 2011:1-11.
6. New Data on H.P. Acthar Gel in the Treatment of Nephrotic Syndrome Presented at the American Society of Nephrology 43rd Annual Meeting [Press Release]. Questcor. November 2010. Available at <http://ir.questcor.com/releasedetail.cfm?releaseid=532120>.
7. Pellock JM, Hrachvoy R, Shinner S, et al. Infantile spasms: a U.S. consensus report. *Epilepsia* 2010;51(10):2175.
8. Filippini G, Brusaferrri F, Sibley WA, et al. Corticosteroids or ACTH for acute exacerbations in multiple sclerosis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2000
9. Abbruzzese G, Gandolfo C, Loeb C. "Bolus" methylprednisolone versus ACTH in the treatment of multiple sclerosis. *Ital J Neurol Sci*. 1983 Jun; 4(2):169-72.
10. Milanese C, La Mantia L, Salmaggi A, et al. Double-blind randomized trial of ACTH versus dexamethasone versus methylprednisolone in multiple sclerosis bouts. Clinical, cerebrospinal fluid and neurophysiological results. *Eur Neurol* 1989;29(1):10-4.
11. Sibley WA. Spotlight Series: Pivotal Trials through Today's Knowledge- Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone. *The international MS Journal* 2009: 16:42-46.
12. Schimmer B, Parker K, Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone; adrenocortical steroids and their synthetic analogs; inhibitors of the synthesis and actions of adrenocortical hormones. *Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics* 11th edition, 2006. p1588- 1612.
13. Barnes M, Bateman D, Cleland P, Dick D, Walls T, Newman P, Saunders m, Tilley P. Intravenous methylprednisolone for multiple sclerosis in relapse. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1985: 48(2):157-9.
14. Thompson A, Kennard C, Swash M, et al. Relative efficacy of intravenous methylprednisolone and ACTH in the treatment of acute relapse in MS. *Neurology* 1989: 39(7):969-71.
15. Cortese I, Chaudhry V, So Y, Cantor F, Cornblath D, Rae-Grant A. Evidence-based guideline update: Plasmapheresis in neurologic disorders: report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology* 2011;76(3):294.