

Original Effective Date: 09/01/2013 Current Effective Date: 01/21/2023 Last P&T Approval/Version: 10/26/2022

Next Review Due By: 10/2023 Policy Number: C10423-A

Rituxan (rituximab) and Biosimilars

PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Rituxan (rituximab), Rituxan Hycela (rituximab and hyaluronidase human), Truxima (rituximab-abbs), Ruxience (rituximab-pvvr)

COVERAGE POLICY

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices, and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any.

This Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide Molina Healthcare complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.

Documentation Requirements:

Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational, or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive.

DIAGNOSIS:

Rheumatoid arthritis, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) or Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL), B-Cell Lymphoma (e.g., Follicular Lymphoma, Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma [DLBCL], Acquired Immune Deficiency [AIDS]-Related B-Cell Lymphoma, Burkitt Lymphoma, Castleman's Disease, Marginal Zone Lymphoma [e.g., extranodal or MALT {gastric or nongastric}, nodal, or splenic marginal zone lymphoma, Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma, Mantle Cell Lymphoma, Post-Transplant Lymphoproliferative Disorders, Gray Zone Lymphoma], Lupus nephritis (refractory), Recurrent and resistant dermatomyositis and polymyositis, Autoimmune Hemolytic anemia, Refractory thrombocytopenia, Solid organ transplant rejection (chronic), Relapsing-remitting MS, Pemphigus vulgaris, Systemic lupus erythematous, Primary Sjogren syndrome, Neuromyelitis optica

REQUIRED MEDICAL INFORMATION:

This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. If a drug within this policy receives an updated FDA label within the last 180 days, medical necessity for the member will be reviewed using the updated FDA label information along with state and federal requirements, benefit being administered and formulary preferencing. Coverage will be determined on a case-by-case basis until the criteria can be updated through Molina Healthcare, Inc. clinical governance. Additional information may be required on a case-by-case basis to allow for adequate review.

IF THIS IS A NON-FORMULARY/NON-PREFERRED PRODUCT FOR INITIAL OR CONTINUATION OF THERAPY REQUEST:

- IF THIS IS A PHARMACY BENEFIT REQUEST FOR A NON-FORMULARY/NON-PREFERRED PRODUCT: (a) Documentation of trial/failure of or intolerance to a majority (not more than 3) of the preferred formulary alternatives for the given diagnosis. Documentation of medication(s) tried, dates of trial(s) and reason for treatment failure(s) is required AND
 - (b) If request is for reference product with a biosimilar available for initial or continuation of therapy requests: Documentation of a trial and failure, intolerance, or contraindication to a majority (not more than 3) biosimilar product(s) is required (unless otherwise specified per applicable state regulations and/or there is data demonstrating clinical superiority of reference drugs over the FDA approved biosimilar drugs).
 - [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED-Document when the preferred biologic product or biosimilar was tried and the length of the trial period, Provide specific clinical documentation of therapeutic failure on the preferred biologic product or biosimilar whenever possible. Describe the medical problem caused by the preferred referenced biologic. Vague and non-descriptive symptoms are not adequate rationale (e.g., stomachache)]
- 2. IF THIS IS A PHYSICIAN ADMINISTERED MEDICATION REQUEST: BIOSIMILAR DRUGS are preferred when requested as a physician administered drug per applicable state regulations and/or there is a lack of data demonstrating clinical superiority of reference drugs over the FDA approved biosimilar drugs. A reference medication is approved under the following conditions:
 - (a) Treatment with at least two (2) associated biosimilar drug(s) has been ineffective, not tolerated, or is contraindicated (i.e. an allergic reaction to a specific inactive ingredient in the preferred biologic product or biosimilar OR an adverse reaction to a specific inactive ingredient in the preferred biologic product or biosimilar OR therapeutic success while taking a non-preferred biologic product or biosimilar and therapeutic failure while taking the preferred biologic product or biosimilar documented by patient diary or medical charted notes)

[DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED-Document when the preferred biologic product or biosimilar was tried and the length of the trial period, Provide specific clinical documentation of therapeutic failure on the preferred biologic product or biosimilar whenever possible. Describe the medical problem caused by the preferred referenced biologic. Vague and non-descriptive symptoms are not adequate rationale (e.g., stomachache)]

A. MODERATE TO SEVERE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS:

- Documentation of moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis diagnosis AND
- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- 3. (a) Member is currently receiving maximally tolerated dose of methotrexate and is not at goal disease activity

OR

(b) Member has an FDA labeled contraindication or serious side effects to methotrexate, as determined by the prescribing physician AND Member has tried one additional disease- modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD) (brand or generic; oral or injectable) for at least 3 months (NOTE: An exception to the requirement for a trial of one conventional synthetic DMARD can be made if the member has already had a 3-month trial of at least one biologic. These members who have already tried a biologic for RA are not required to "step back" and try a conventional synthetic DMARD).

AND

4. IF THIS IS A NON-FORMULARY PRODUCT: Documentation of trial/failure of or intolerance to a majority (not more than 3) of the preferred formulary/PDL alternatives for the given diagnosis. Submit documentation including medication(s) tried, dates of trial(s) and reason for treatment failure(s). AND

5. Quantity Limitation: Two 1,000 mg IV infusions separated by 2 weeks (in combination with methotrexate); subsequent courses maybe administered every 24 weeks (based on clinical evaluation), if necessary, may be repeated no sooner than every 16 weeks

B. ONCOLOGY INDICATIONS and POST-TRANSPLANT LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE: (SEE STANDARD ONCOLOGY CRITERIA)

C. PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS:

- Documentation of a diagnosis of pemphigus vulgaris confirmed by the presence of any of the
 following on biopsy: Intraepithelial cleavage with acantholysis (detached keratinocytes)
 primarily localized to the suprabasal region, Retention of basal keratinocytes along the
 basement membrane zone, resulting in an appearance that resembles a "row of tombstones"
 or Sparse inflammatory infiltrate in the dermis with eosinophils [DOCUMENTATION
 REQUIRED]
 AND
- Documentation of a trial (2 weeks) and inadequate response, serious side effects, or contraindication to systemic glucocorticoids OR
- 3. Rituximab is initiated in combination with a corticosteroid (e.g., prednisone), unless contraindicated AND
- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- 5. Quantity Limitation: Two 1,000 mg IV infusions separated by 2 weeks followed by 500 mg infusion at month 12 and every 6 months thereafter. Use 1000 mg if relapse. Subsequent infusions may be administered no sooner than 16 weeks following the previous infusion.

D. CHRONIC, REFRACTORY, GRAFT-VS-HOST DISEASE

- (a) Documentation member has tried one immunosuppressant for graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) [e.g., one corticosteroid such as methylprednisolone, antithymocyte globulin, cyclosporine, Thalomid® {thalidomide tablets}, tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil, sirolimus {Rapamune®, generic}, Nipent® {pentostatin infusion}, imatinib {Gleevec®, generic}, methotrexate] OR
 - (b) Documentation member is concurrently receiving at least one of these medications (e.g., one corticosteroid such as methylprednisolone, antithymocyte globulin, cyclosporine, Thalomid, tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil, sirolimus, Nipent, imatinib, or methotrexate) in combination with Rituxan.

OR

(c) Documentation member was already given inpatient induction doses and request is for completion of regimen outpatient.

AND

- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- 3. Quantity Limitation: 375 mg/m2 IV once weekly for up to four doses; a second course of 4 weekly doses may be administered 8 weeks after initial therapy
- E. WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS (Granulomatosis with polyangiitis and microscopic polyangiitis):
 - Diagnosis of Wegener's granulomatosis or microscopic polyangiitis

- Documentation that member is receiving concurrent therapy with glucocorticoids or has a history of a contraindication or intolerance to glucocorticoids AND
- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- 4. Quantity Limitation for Adults (18 years of age and older): Induction dosing (for active granulomatosis with polyangiitis): 375 mg/m2 once weekly for 4 doses. Follow up dosing (after achieving disease control with induction): two 500 mg infusions separated by 2 weeks, followed by 500 mg once every 6 months thereafter OR

Quantity Limitation for Pediatrics (2-17 years of age): Induction dosing: 375 mg/m2 once weekly for 4 doses. Follow up dosing (after achieving disease control with induction): two 250 mg/m2 infusions separated by 2 weeks, followed by 250 mg/m2 once every 6 months thereafter

F. PRIMARY SJOGREN'S SYNDROME:

- Diagnosis of moderate to severe Sjogren's syndrome [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]
 AND
- Documentation member has tried and failed or has a contraindication to TWO of the following: hydroxychloroquine, methotrexate, azathioprine, leflunomide, mycophenolate or cyclosporine AND
- 3. Quantity Limitation: 1000 mg IV infusion on days 1 and 15

G. NEUROMYELITIS OPTICA:

- Diagnosis of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD)
- 2. Documentation of Serologic testing for anti-aquaporin-4 immunoglobulin G (AQP4-IgG)/NMO-IgG antibodies [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]
- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- Quantity Limitation: 1000 mg once every 2 weeks for 2 doses OR 375 mg/m2 IV once weekly for four doses, then 1000 mg once every 6 months or when monthly CD19 cells counts are >0.1% of total lymphocytes

H. RELAPSING-REMITTING MUTLIPLE SCLEROSIS:

- Documentation of a definitive diagnosis of a relapsing form of multiple sclerosis AND
- Documentation that member has had an inadequate response or was unable to tolerate at least ONE other high efficacy disease-modifying agent for MS (e.g., Ocrevus™ [ocrelizumab IV infusion], Gilenya [fingolimod capsules], [dimethyl fumarate delayed-release capsules, or Lemtrada [alemtuzumab IV injection])
- Rituxan IV is prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the treatment of MS and/or a neurologist.
 AND
- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- 5. Quantity limitation: 500 mg or 1,000 mg IV single infusion every 6 to 12 months

I. REFRACTORY IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIA PURPURA:

- Documentation of treatment failure, serious side effects or clinical contraindication to one other therapy (e.g., intravenous immunoglobulin [IVIG], anti-D [RHO]immunoglobulin, corticosteroids, or splenectomy).
 AND
- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- 3. Quantity Limitation: 375 mg/m2 once weekly for 4 doses

J. SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOUS (SLE) AND LUPUS NEPHRITIS:

- (a) Documentation member has neuropsychiatric manifestations of SLE AND has tried at least ONE other therapy (e.g., at least one antidepressant, antipsychotic, corticosteroid, immunosuppressant, or plasma exchange)
 OR
 - (b) Documentation member has lupus nephritis AND has tried and failed or a labeled contraindication to BOTH immunosuppressant mycophenolate mofetil AND cyclophosphamide with or without glucocorticoids AND
- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- 3. Quantity Limitation: 375 mg/m2 once weekly for 4 doses, or 1,000 mg (flat dose) on days 0 and 15

K. DERMATOMYOSITIS AND POLYMYOSITIS:

- Diagnosis of dermatomyositis or polymyositis confirmed by positive biopsy [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- Documentation of prescriber baseline disease activity evaluation and goals for treatment to be used to evaluate efficacy of therapy at renewal (measurable, objective measures of CPK levels, muscle strength, or EMG abnormalities) [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]
 AND
- Documentation of ANY of the following: (i) Severe active disease state, (ii) Muscle weakness in all upper and/or lower limbs, (iii) Cutaneous manifestations AND
- 4. Documented refractory* disease that has failed to respond to at least an adequate three (3) month trial of the following first and second-line conventional therapies (unless contraindicated): Corticosteroids AND Immunosuppressants (e.g., azathioprine, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, and cyclosporine)
 - *Refractory disease is evidenced by persistently elevated serum creatine kinase and/or lack of improvement on muscle strength improvement scales
- 5. Quantity Limitation: 1000 mg once every 1-2 weeks for 2 doses

L. AUTOIMMUNE HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA:

- Diagnosis of warm-type autoimmune hemolytic anemia confirmed by detection of antibody and/or complement components on the surface of the RBC [usually by the direct antiglobulin (Coombs) test] [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]
- Documented treatment failure, serious side effects or clinical contraindication to corticosteroid therapy
 AND
- 3. Quantity Limitation: 375 mg/m2 once weekly for 4 doses

CONTINUATION OF THERAPY:

A. ALL INDICATIONS (EXCEPT SJOGREN'S SYDROME):

- 1. For all chronic disease treatment regimens- adherence to therapy at least 85% of the time as verified by the prescriber or member medication fill history OR adherence less than 85% of the time due to the need for surgery or treatment of an infection, causing temporary discontinuation AND
- Prescriber attests to or clinical reviewer has found no evidence of intolerable adverse effects or drug toxicity AND
- Documentation of positive clinical response as demonstrated by low disease activity and/or improvements in the condition's signs and symptoms. [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED] AND
- 4. (a) IF THIS IS A PHARMACY BENEFIT REQUEST FOR A NON-FORMULARY/NON-PREFERRED PRODUCT: Documentation of trial/failure of or intolerance to a majority (not more than 3) of the preferred formulary alternatives for the given diagnosis. Documentation of medication(s) tried, dates of trial(s) and reason for treatment failure(s) is required AND
 - IF THIS IS A PHARMACY BENEFIT REQUEST FOR A REFERENCE PRODUCT WITH A BIOSIMILAR AVAILABLE: Documentation of a trial and failure, intolerance, or contraindication to a majority (not more than 3) biosimilar product(s) is required (unless otherwise specified per applicable state regulations and/or there is data demonstrating clinical superiority of reference drugs over the FDA approved biosimilar drugs).
 - [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED-Document when the preferred biologic product or biosimilar was tried and the length of the trial period, Provide specific clinical documentation of therapeutic failure on the preferred biologic product or biosimilar whenever possible. Describe the medical problem caused by the preferred referenced biologic. Vague and non-descriptive symptoms are not adequate rationale (e.g., stomachache)]
 OR
- 5. IF THIS IS A PHYSICIAN ADMINISTERED MEDICATION REQUEST: BIOSIMILAR DRUGS are preferred when requested as a physician administered drug per applicable state regulations and/or there is a lack of data demonstrating clinical superiority of reference drugs over the FDA approved biosimilar drugs. A reference medication is approved under the following conditions:
 - (a) Treatment with at least two (2) associated biosimilar drug(s) has been ineffective, not tolerated, or is contraindicated (i.e. an allergic reaction to a specific inactive ingredient in the preferred biologic product or biosimilar OR an adverse reaction to a specific inactive ingredient in the preferred biologic product or biosimilar OR therapeutic success while taking a non-preferred biologic product or biosimilar and therapeutic failure while taking the preferred biologic product or biosimilar documented by patient diary or medical charted notes)

 [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED-Document when the preferred biologic product or biosimilar was tried and the length of the trial period, Provide specific clinical documentation of therapeutic failure on the preferred biologic product or biosimilar whenever possible. Describe the medical problem caused by the preferred referenced biologic. Vague and non-descriptive symptoms are not adequate rationale (e.g., stomachache)]

DURATION OF APPROVAL:

MODERATE TO SEVERE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS, NEUROMYELITIS OPTICA, WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS (Granulomatosis with polyangiitis and microscopic polyangiitis): Initial authorization: 6 months Continuation of therapy 12 months

PRIMARY SJOGREN'S SYNDROME: 1-month, single course of two doses

PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS, GRAFT VERSUS HOST DISEASE (CHRONIC, REFRACTORY): Initial authorization: 1 month, Continuation of therapy: 6 months

REFRACTORY THROMBOCYTOPENIA: Initial authorization: 1 month, Continuation of therapy:

Molina Healthcare, Inc. confidential and proprietary © 2022

additional 1 month if 6 months or greater have passed since the first dose of previous Rituxan regimen NOTE: Any requests outside of this duration please refer to off-label policy

RELAPSE-REMITTING MUTLIPLE SCLEROSIS AND SLE/LUPUS NEPHRITIS: Initial authorization: 6 months, Continuation of therapy: 12 months

DERMATOMYOSITIS AND POLYMYOSITIS: Initial authorization: 3 months, Continuation of therapy: 6 months

AUTOIMMUNE HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA: Initial authorization: 6 months, Continuation of therapy: 6 months

PRESCRIBER REQUIREMENTS:

Prescribed by or in consultation with a specialist in the area of disease being treated. [If prescribed in consultation, consultation notes must be submitted with initial request and reauthorization requests]

AGE RESTRICTIONS:

Wegener's granulomatosis: 2 years of age and older All other indications: 18 years of age and older

QUANTITY:

Moderate To Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis: Two 1,000 mg IV infusions separated by 2 weeks (in combination with methotrexate); subsequent courses maybe administered every 24 weeks (based on clinical evaluation), if necessary, may be repeated no sooner than every 16 weeks. **Pemphigus Vulgaris**: Two 1,000 mg IV infusions separated by 2 weeks followed by 500 mg infusion at month 12 and every 6 months thereafter. Use 1000 mg if relapse. Subsequent infusions may be

administered no sooner than 16 weeks following the previous infusion. **Solid Chronic, Refractory, Graft-Vs-Host Disease**: 375 mg/m2 IV once weekly for up to four doses; a second course of 4 weekly doses may be administered 8 weeks after initial therapy

Refractory Thrombocytopenia: 375 mg/m2 IV once weekly for 4 doses

Relapse- Remitting Multiple Sclerosis: 500 mg or 1,000 mg IV single infusion every 6 to 12 months **SLE/Lupus Nephritis**: 375 mg/m2 once weekly for 4 doses, or 1,000 mg (flat dose) on days 0 and 15 **Dermatomyositis And Polymyositis**: 1000 mg once every 1-2 weeks for 2 doses **Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia**: 375 mg/m2 once weekly for 4 doses

Wegener's Granulomatosis (Granulomatosis with polyangiitis and microscopic polyangitis): For adult members (≥ 18 years): Induction dosing (for active granulomatosis with polyangiitis): 375 mg/m2 once weekly for 4 doses. Follow up dosing (after achieving disease control with induction): two 500 mg infusions separated by 2 weeks, followed by 500 mg once every 6 months thereafter For Pediatric members (2 to 17 years): Induction dosing: 375 mg/m² once weekly for 4 doses. Follow up dosing (after achieving disease control with induction): two 250 mg/m² infusions separated by 2 weeks, followed by 250 mg/m² once every 6 months thereafter.

Primary Sjorgen Syndrome: 1000 mg IV infusion on days 1 and 15

Neuromyelitis Optica: 1000 mg once every 2 weeks for 2 doses OR 375 mg/m2 IV once weekly for four doses, then 1000 mg once , every 6 months or when monthly CD19 cells counts are >0.1% of total lymphocytes

FOR DOSING BASED ON BSA: Documentation of member's current weight/BSA (within the last 30 days)

PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION:

The recommendation is that injectable medications in this policy will be for pharmacy or medical benefit coverage and the subcutaneous injectable products administered in a place of service that is a non-hospital facility-based location.

The recommendation is that infused medications in this policy will be for pharmacy or medical benefit coverage administered in a place of service that is a non-hospital facility-based location as per the Molina

Health Care Site of Care program.

Note: Site of Care Utilization Management Policy applies for Rituxan (rituximab), Ruxience (rituximab-pvvr) and Truxima (rituximab-abbs). For information on site of care, see

Specialty Medication Administration Site of Care Coverage Criteria (molinamarketplace.com)

DRUG INFORMATION

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

Intravenous, Subcutaneous

DRUG CLASS:

Antineoplastic

FDA-APPROVED USES:

Rituxan (rituximab) is indicated for

- Adult patients with Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL).
 - Relapsed or refractory, low grade or follicular, CD20-positive Bcell NHL as a single agent.
 - Previously untreated follicular, CD20-positive, B-cell NHL in combination with first line chemotherapy and, in patients achieving a complete or partial response to a rituximab product in combination with chemotherapy, as single-agent maintenance therapy.
 - Non-progressing (including stable disease), low-grade, CD20- positive, B-cell NHL as a single agent after first-line cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone (CVP) chemotherapy.
 - Previously untreated diffuse large B-cell, CD20-positive NHL in combination with (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone) (CHOP) or other anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimens.
- Pediatric patients aged 6 months and older with mature B-cell NHL and mature B-cell acute leukemia (B-AL)
 - Previously untreated, advanced stage, CD20-positive, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), Burkitt lymphoma (BL), Burkitt-like lymphoma (BLL) or mature B-cell acute leukemia (B-AL) in combination with chemotherapy.
- Adult patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL).
 - Previously untreated and previously treated CD20-positive CLL in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC).
- Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) in combination with methotrexate in adult patients with moderately-to severely-active RA who have inadequate response to one or more TNF antagonist therapies.
- Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) (Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) in adult and pediatric patients 2 years of age and older in combination with glucocorticoids.
- Moderate to severe Pemphigus Vulgaris (PV) in adult patients.

Rituxan Hycela (rituximab and hyaluronidase human) is indicated for:

- Follicular Lymphoma (FL)
 - Relapsed or refractory, follicular lymphoma as a single agent
 - Previously untreated follicular lymphoma in combination with first line chemotherapy and, in patients achieving a complete or partial response to rituximab in combination with chemotherapy, as single agent maintenance therapy
 - Non-progressing (including stable disease), follicular lymphoma as a single agent after first-line cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone (CVP) chemotherapy
- Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)
 - Previously untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma in combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone (CHOP) or other anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimens
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
 - o Previously untreated and previously treated CLL in combination with fludarabine

Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria and cyclophosphamide (FC)

Limitations of Use: Initiate treatment with RITUXAN HYCELA only after patients have received at least one full dose of a rituximab product by intravenous infusion. RITUXAN HYCELA is not indicated for the treatment of non-malignant conditions.

RUXIENCE (rituximab-pvvr) is indicated for:

- Adult patients with Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL)
 - Relapsed or refractory, low grade or follicular, CD20-positive B-cell NHL as a single agent.
 - Previously untreated follicular, CD20-positive, B-cell NHL in combination with first line chemotherapy and, in patients achieving a complete or partial response to a rituximab product in combination with chemotherapy, as single-agent maintenance therapy.
 - Non-progressing (including stable disease), low-grade, CD20-positive, B-cell NHL as a single agent after first-line cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone (CVP) chemotherapy.
 - Previously untreated diffuse large B-cell, CD20-positive NHL in combination with (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone) (CHOP) or other anthracyclinebased chemotherapy regimens.
- Adult patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
 - Previously untreated and previously treated CD20-positive CLL in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC).
- Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) in combination with methotrexate in adult patients with moderately-to severely-active RA who have inadequate response to one or more TNF antagonist therapies
- Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) (Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) in adult patients in combination with glucocorticoids

TRUXIMA (rituximab-abbs) is indicated for:

- Adult patients with Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL)
 - Relapsed or refractory, low grade or follicular, CD20-positive B-cell NHL as a single agent.
 - Previously untreated follicular, CD20-positive, B-cell NHL in combination with first line chemotherapy and, in patients achieving a complete or partial response to a rituximab product in combination with chemotherapy, as single-agent maintenance therapy.
 - Non-progressing (including stable disease), low-grade, CD20-positive, B-cell NHL as a single agent after first-line cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone (CVP) chemotherapy.
 - Previously untreated diffuse large B-cell, CD20-positive NHL in combination with (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone) (CHOP) or other anthracycline based chemotherapy regimens.
- Adult patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
 - Previously untreated and previously treated CD20-positive CLL in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC).
- Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) in combination with methotrexate in adult patients with moderately-to severely-active RA who have inadequate response to one or more TNF antagonist therapies
- Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) (Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) in adult patients in combination with glucocorticoids

COMPENDIAL APPROVED OFF-LABELED USES:

Lupus nephritis (refractory), Recurrent and resistant dermatomyositis and polymyositis, Autoimmune Hemolytic anemia, Refractory thrombocytopenia, Solid organ transplant rejection (chronic), Relapsing-remitting MS, Systemic lupus erythematous, Primary Sjogren syndrome, Neuromyelitis Optica

APPENDIX

APPENDIX:

A biosimilar is highly similar version of a brand name biological drug that meets strict controls for structural, pharmaceutical, and clinical consistency. A biosimilar manufacturer must demonstrate that

there are no meaningful clinical differences (i.e., safety and efficacy) between the biosimilar and the reference product. Clinical performance is demonstrated through human pharmacokinetic (exposure) and pharmacodynamic (response) studies, an assessment of clinical immunogenicity, and, if needed, additional clinical studies.1 As costs for biological specialty drugs continue to rise, the growing biosimilar market will benefit providers and patients by broadening biological treatment options and expanding access to these medications at lower costs. Molina Healthcare, Inc. continues to be committed to continually reevaluating Preferred strategies and applying innovative cost-controls to ensure patients receive safe, effective, and quality healthcare. This commitment includes potentially creating a preference for biosimilars when value can be added without compromising Member satisfaction and safety.

1. Food and Drug Administration. Biosimilar and Interchangeable Products. Retrieved from https://www.fda.gov/drugs/biosimilars/biosimilar- and-interchangeable-products.AccessedOctober8, 2019.

The use of Rituxan is also supported in clinical guidelines in numerous other situations, both as first-line therapy and in patients who are refractory or have relapsed following treatment with other therapies.2-8Rituxan features prominently in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines for treatment of B-cell lymphomas and CLL/small lymphocytic lymphoma and is included in multiple treatment regimens across the spectrum of disease.

Guidelines from the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) [2015] have tumor inhibitors and non-TNF biologics (including Rituxan IV), equally positioned following a trial of a conventional synthetic DMARD. EULAR/ERA-EDTA recommendations for ANCA-associated vasculitis mention Rituxan in combination with low-dose corticosteroids as a potential treatment option for remission-maintenance therapy. Remission- maintenance therapy is recommended for at least 24 months following induction of sustained remission.

The British Committee for Standards in Hematology (BCSH) and the British Society for Bone Marrow Transplant recommendations for the management of chronic GVHD (2012) list Rituxan as a potential second-line treatment for patients with refractory cutaneous or musculoskeletal chronic GVHD or third-line for treatment of GVHD involving other organs.

Guidelines from the American Society of Hematology (ASH) for ITP (2011) mention Rituxan as an appropriate agent for children and adolescents with ITP who have significant on-going bleeding despite treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin G (IVIG), anti-D, or corticosteroids.3 Rituxan is also appropriate as an alternative to splenectomy in children/adolescents with chronic ITP or in Member who do not respond to splenectomy. In adults, Rituxan in recommended for patients with ITP who are at risk for bleeding and who have failed one other line of therapy (e.g., corticosteroids, IVIg, splenectomy). EULAR recommendations for the management of systemic lupus erythematosus with neuropsychiatric manifestations (2010) mention Rituxan as a therapeutic option for patients with neuropsychiatric SLE refractory to standard immunosuppressive therapies.4 Rituxan is used in patients with a refractory acute confusional state or other psychiatric disorders (e.g., lupus psychosis), and in severe peripheral nervous system disorders (e.g., polyneuropathy, mononeuropathy, acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy, myasthenia gravis, plexopathy). EULAR in combination with the European Renal Association-European Dialysis and Transplant Association (ERA-EDTA) has recommendations for the management of adult and pediatric lupus nephritis (2012).19 Rituxan is an alternative for patients who do not respond to first-line therapies. ACR recommendations for management of lupus nephritis (2012)5 note that Rituxan may be appropriate in certain patients with lupus nephritis who have tried mycophenolate mofetil and cyclophosphamide and in patients whose nephritis fails to improve or worsens following 6 months of one induction therapy.

BACKGROUND AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

BACKGROUND:

Rituxan Hycela is a combination of rituximab and hyaluronidase human. It contains the identical molecular antibody of rituximab available in Rituxan IV, but hyaluronidase has been added to facilitate systemic delivery. Rituxan Hycela should be administered under the care of a healthcare professional

with appropriate medical support to manage severe and potentially fatal reactions. The dose of Rituxan Hycela is fixed regardless of the patient's body surface area (BSA); dose reductions are not recommended. When given in combination with chemotherapy, reduce the dose of chemotherapeutic drugs to manage adverse events (AEs). Rituxan Hycela is not indicated for treatment of non-malignant conditions

CONTRAINDICATIONS/EXCLUSIONS/DISCONTINUATION:

All other uses of Rituxan (rituximab), Truxima (rituximab-abbs), Ruxience (rituximab-pvvr), and Rituxan Hycela (rituximab and hyaluronidase human) are considered experimental/investigational and therefore, will follow Molina's Off-Label policy. Contraindications to rituximab include: No labeled contraindications to Rituxan or any biosimilar product.

OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Waste Management for All Indications. Dosing is either a standard dose (e.g., 1,000 mg/dose) or the dose is based on body surface area (kg/m2). If a standard dose is used, use the lowest amount of Rituxan possible to achieve the dose required. If the dose is based on body surface area, the dose should be calculated, and the number of vials needed assessed.

Rituxan Hycela has not been shown to be effective, or there are limited or preliminary data or potential safety concerns that are not supportive of general approval for the following conditions:

Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) [Wegener's granulomatosis] or Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA): Rituxan IV is indicated for treatment of GPA or MPA. Rituxan Hycela has not been evaluated and does not have established dosing for GPA or MPA. Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): Rituxan IV is indicated for treatment of RA.5 Rituxan Hycela has not been evaluated and does not have established dosing for RA.

CODING/BILLING INFORMATION

Note: 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive. 2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement

HCPCS CODE	DESCRIPTION
J9312	Injection, rituximab (Rituxan), 10mg
J9311	Injection, rituximab 10mgand hyaluronidsase (Rituxan Hycela)
Q5115	Truxima (rituximab-abbs)
Q5119	Ruxience (rituximab- pvvr)

AVAILABLE DOSAGE FORMS:

Rituxan solution 100mg/10ml
Rituxan solution 500mg/50ml
Rituxan Hycela solution 1400-23400mg-ut/11.7ml
Rituxan Hycela solution 1400-26800 mg-ut/13.4ml
Truxima (rituximab-abbs)100 mg/10 mL
Truxima 500 mg/50 mL
Ruxience (rituximab-pvvr) 100 mg/10 mL, 500 mg/50 mL

REFERENCES

- 1. Rituxan® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. South San Fransisco, CA: Genentech,Inc.; December 2021
- 2. Rituxan Hycela™ injection for SC use [prescribing information]. South San Francisco, CA:Biogen and Genentech/Roche; June 2021.
- 3. Truxima [prescribing information]. North Wales, PA: Teva Pharmaceuticals;February 2022.
- 4. Ruxience [prescribing information]. Cork, Ireland: Pfizer; November 2021.
- 5. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges SL Jr, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Arthritis Rheumatol.2016;68(1):1-26.
- 6. Neunert C, Lim W, Crowther M, et al. The American Society of Hematology 2011 evidence- based practice guideline for immune thrombocytopenia. Blood. 2011;117(16):4190-4207.
- 7. Bertsias GK, Ioannidis JP, Aringer M, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of systemic lupus erythematosus with neuropsychiatric manifestations: report of a task force of the EULAR standing committee for clinical affairs. Ann Rheum Dis. 2010;69(12):2074-2082.
- 8. Hahn BH, McMahon MA, Wilkinson A, et al. American College of Rheumatology guidelines for screening, treatment, and management of lupus nephritis. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2012;64(6):797-808
- 9. The NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium. © 2018 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on October 16, 2018. Search term:rituximab.
- 10. Yates M, Watts RA, Bajema IM, et al. EULAR/ERA-EDTA recommendations for the management of ANCA-associated vasculitis. Ann Rheum Dis.2016;75(9):1583-1594.
- 11. Guerry MJ, Brogan P, Bruce IN, et al. Recommendations for the use of rituximab in antineutrophil cytoplasm antibody-associated vasculitis. Rheumatology (Oxford).2012;51(4):634-643.
- 12. Furst DE, Keystone EC, So AK, et al. Updated consensus statement on biological agents for the treatment of rheumatic diseases, 2012. Ann Rheum Dis. 2013;72 Suppl2:ii2-34.
- 13. Jones RB, Ferraro AJ, Chaudhry AN, et al. A multicenter survey of rituximab therapy for refractory antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody associated vasculitis. Arthritis Rheum.2009;60(7):2156-2168.
- 14. The NCCN B-Cell Lymphoma Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (Version 5.2018 October 2, 2018). © 2018 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on October 16, 2018.
- 15. Bosch F, Abrisqueta P, Villamor N, et al. Rituximab, fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, and mitoxantrone: a new, highly active chemoimmunotherapy regimen for chronic lymphocytic leukemia. J Clin Oncol.2009;27(27):4578-4584.
- van Oers MH, Van Glabbeke M, Giurgea L, et al. Rituximab maintenance treatment of relapsed/resistant follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: long-term outcome of theEORTC20981 phase III randomized intergroup study. J Clin Oncol. 2010;28(17):2853-2858.
- 17. van Oers MH, Klasa R, Marcus RE, et al. Rituximab maintenance improves clinical outcome of relapsed/resistant follicular non-Hodgkin lymphoma in patients both with and without rituximab during induction: results of a prospective randomized phase 3 intergroup trial. Blood.2006;108(10):3295-3301
- 18. Efficacy and safety of rituximab in patients with active proliferative lupus nephritis: the Lupus Nephritis Assessment with Rituximab study. Rovin BH, Furie R, Latinis K, Looney RJ, Fervenza FC, Sanchez-Guerrero J, Maciuca R, Zhang D, Garg JP, Brunetta P, Appel G, LUNAR Investigator Group. Arthritis Rheum. 2012 Apr;64(4):1215-26. Epub 2012 Jan9.
- 19. Brodsky, R., 2019. Warm Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 381(7), pp.647-654.
- 20. Cutler, C., Miklos, D., Kim, H., Treister, N., Woo, S., & Bienfang, D. et al. (2006). Rituximab for steroid-refractory chronic graft-versus-host disease. Blood, 108(2), 756-762. doi: 10.1182/blood-2006-01-0233

- 21. Malard, F., Labopin, M., Yakoub-Agha, I., Chantepie, S., Guillaume, T., & Blaise, D. et al. (2017). Rituximab-based first-line treatment of cGVHD after allogeneic SCT: results of a phase 2 study. Blood, 130(20), 2186-2195. doi: 10.1182/blood-2017-05-786137
- 22. Meijer, J., Meiners, P., Vissink, A., Spijkervet, F., Abdulahad, W., & Kamminga, N. et al. (2010). Effectiveness of rituximab treatment in primary Sjögren's syndrome: A randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled trial. Arthritis & Rheumatism, 62(4), 960-968. doi: 10.1002/art.27314
- 23. Ciron, J., Audoin, B., Bourre, B., Brassat, D., Durand-Dubief, F., & Laplaud, D. et al. (2018). Recommendations for the use of Rituximab in neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders. Revue Neurologique, 174(4), 255-264. doi: 10.1016/j.neurol.2017.11.005
- Salzer, J., Svenningsson, R., Alping, P., Novakova, L., Björck, A., & Fink, K. et al. (2016). Rituximab in multiple sclerosis. Neurology, 87(20), 2074-2081. doi: 10.1212/wnl.000000000003331
- 25. Clark, W., Rock, G., Barth, D., Arnold, D., Webert, K., & Yenson, P. et al. (2015). A phase-II sequential case-series study of all patients presenting to four plasma exchange centres with presumed relapsed/refractory thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura treated with rituximab. British Journal Of Haematology, 170(2), 208-217. doi: 10.1111/bjh.13408
- 26. Miyakawa, Y., Imada, K., Ichinohe, T., Nishio, K., Abe, T., & Murata, M. et al. (2016). Efficacy and safety of rituximab in Japanese patients with acquired thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura refractory to conventional therapy. International Journal Of Hematology, 104(2), 228-235. doi: 10.1007/s12185-016- 2019-x
- 27. Melander, C., Sallée, M., Trolliet, P., Candon, S., Belenfant, X., & Daugas, E. et al. (2009). Rituximab in Severe Lupus Nephritis: Early B-Cell Depletion Affects Long-Term Renal Outcome. Clinical Journal Of The American Society Of Nephrology, 4(3), 579-587. doi: 10.2215/cjn.04030808
- 28. Weidenbusch, M., Römmele, C., Schröttle, A., & Anders, H. (2012). Beyond the LUNAR trial. Efficacy of rituximab in refractory lupus nephritis. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 28(1), 106-111. doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfs285
- 29. Mahler, E., Blom, M., Voermans, N., van Engelen, B., van Riel, P., & Vonk, M. (2011). Rituximab treatment in patients with refractory inflammatory myopathies. Rheumatology, 50(12), 2206-2213. doi: 10.1093/rheumatology/ker088
- 30. Oddis, C. V., Reed, A. M., Aggarwal, R., Rider, L. G., Ascherman, D. P., Levesque, M. C., Barohn, R. J., Feldman, B. M., Harris-Love, M. O., Koontz, D. C., Fertig, N., Kelley, S. S., Pryber, S. L., Miller, F. W., Rockette, H. E., & RIM Study Group (2013). Rituximab in the treatment of refractory adult and juvenile dermatomyositis and adult polymyositis: a randomized, placebo-phase trial. Arthritis and rheumatism, 65(2), 314–324. https://doi.org/10.1002/art.37754
- 31. Jäger, U., Barcellini, W., Broome, C. M., Gertz, M. A., Hill, A., Hill, Q. A., Jilma, B., Kuter, D. J., Michel, M., Montillo, M., Röth, A., Zeerleder, S. S., & Berentsen, S. (2020). Diagnosis and treatment of autoimmune hemolytic anemia in adults: Recommendations from the First International Consensus Meeting. Blood reviews, 41, 100648. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.blre.2019.100648

SUMMARY OF REVIEW/REVISIONS	DATE
REVISION- Notable revisions:	Q4 2022
Required Medical Information	
Continuation of Therapy	
Duration of Approval	
Prescriber Requirements	
Age Restrictions	
Quantity	
FDA-Approved Uses	
Contraindications/Exclusions/Discontinuation	
References	
Q2 2022 Established tracking in new format	Historical changes on file
	-