



<b>Guideline</b>	Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cell (CAR-T) Therapy	<b>Guideline #</b>	UM_OTH 21
		<b>Original Effective Date</b>	5/13/2020
<b>Section</b>	Other	<b>Revised Date</b>	8/11/2021

## COVERAGE POLICY

### **Kymriah** (tisagenlecleucel)

#### **Coverage criteria:**

- A. Confirmed CD19-positive B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia with morphologic bone marrow tumor involvement ( $\geq 5\%$  lymphoblasts); and
- B. 25 years or younger at time of infusion
- C. No prior treatment with Kymriah or any other gene therapy or are not being considered for treatment with any other gene therapy; and
- D. Adequate organ function with no significant deterioration in organ function expected within 4 weeks after apheresis; and
- E. Kymriah will be dispensed and administered at a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) certified facility
  1. Healthcare facilities that dispense and administer Kymriah must provide documentation of certification in the REMS program.
  2. Certified healthcare facilities must ensure that hematologists/oncologists who prescribe, dispense or administer Kymriah are trained about the management of cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurologic toxicities.
- F. Pre-Treatment: confirm availability of Kymriah prior to starting the lymphodepleting regimen:
  1. Lymphodepleting chemotherapy is appropriate for the Member based on clinical presentation.
  2. Infuse Kymriah 2 to 14 days after completion of the lymphodepleting chemotherapy.
  3. Ensure that 2 doses of tocilizumab and emergency equipment are available prior to infusion and during the recovery period.
- G. Post-Treatment: monitor patients 2-3 times during the first week following Kymriah infusion at the certified healthcare facility for signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic toxicities, monitor patients for signs or symptoms of CRS for at least 4 weeks after treatment with Kymriah.
  1. Instruct patients to remain within proximity of the certified healthcare facility for at least 4 weeks following infusion.



H. ONE (1) single-dose of Kymriah is approved per lifetime.

**Yescarta** (axicabtagene ciloleucel) and **Kymriah** (tisagenlecleucel)

**Coverage criteria**

- A. A diagnosis of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified; or primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma or high-grade B-cell lymphoma or diffuse large B-cell lymphoma arising from follicular lymphoma; and
- B. 18 years or older at time of infusion, and
- C. Prior therapy including all of the following:
  - 1. Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody for CD20-positive tumor
  - 2. Anthracycline-containing chemotherapy regimen
  - 3. For subjects with transformed follicular and subsequently have chemorefractory disease after transformation to diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
- D. Adequate organ and bone marrow function as determined by the treating oncologist/hematologist; and
- E. Have not received prior CD19-directed CAR-T cell therapy treatment or any other gene therapy or are being considered for treatment with any other gene therapy; and
- F. Yescarta and Kymriah will be dispensed and administered at a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) certified facility
  - 1. Healthcare facilities that dispense and administer Kymriah or Yescarta must provide documentation of certification in the REMS program.
  - 2. Certified healthcare facilities must ensure that hematologists/oncologists who prescribe, dispense or administer Kymriah or Yescarta are trained about the management of CRS and neurologic toxicities.
- G. Pre-treatment: confirm availability of Kymriah or Yescarta prior to starting the lymphodepleting regimen.
  - 1. Kymriah lymphodepleting chemotherapy is appropriate for the Member based on clinical presentation. Infuse Kymriah 2 to 11 days after completion of the lymphodepleting chemotherapy.
    - a. Lymphodepleting chemotherapy may be omitted if a patient's white blood cell (WBC) count is less than or equal to  $1 \times 10^9/L$  within 1 week prior to Kymriah infusion.
  - 2. Yescarta lymphodepleting chemotherapy is appropriate for the Member based on clinical presentation.
  - 3. Ensure that 2 doses of tocilizumab are available prior to infusion of Kymriah or Yescarta
- H. Post-treatment: monitor patients at least daily for 7 days at the certified healthcare facility following infusion for signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic toxicities.



1. Instruct patients to remain within proximity of the certified healthcare facility for at least 4 weeks following infusion.
- I. ONE (1) single-dose of Kymriah per lifetime OR ONE (1) single-dose of Yescarta is approved per lifetime

**Tecartus (brexucabtagene autoleucel)**

**Coverage criteria**

- A. A diagnosis of relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma; and
- B. 18 years of age or older at time of infusion; and
- C. Prior therapy including all of the following:
  1. Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody for CD20-positive tumor
  2. Anthracycline-containing chemotherapy regimen
  3. Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (BTK) Inhibitors
- D. No prior treatment with CD19-directed CAR-T cell therapy or any other gene therapy or are being considered for treatment with any other gene therapy; and
- E. Adequate organ and bone marrow function as determined by the treating oncologist/hematologist; and
- F. Tecartus will be dispensed and administered at a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) certified facility
  1. Healthcare facilities that dispense and administer Tecartus must provide documentation of certification in the REMS program.
  2. Certified healthcare facilities must ensure that hematologists/oncologists who prescribe, dispense, or administer Tecartus are trained about the management of CRS and neurologic toxicities.
- G. Pre-treatment: confirm availability of Tecartus prior to starting the lymphodepleting regimen.
  1. Lymphodepleting regimen is appropriate for the Member based on clinical presentation.
  2. Ensure that 2 doses of tocilizumab and emergency equipment are available prior to infusion and during the recovery period.
- H. Post-treatment: monitor patients for at least 7 days at the certified healthcare facility following infusion for signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic events.
  1. Instruct patients to remain within proximity of the certified healthcare facility for at least four weeks following infusion.
- I. ONE (1) single dose of Tecartus is approved per lifetime.



**Breyanzi** (lisocabtagene maraleucel)

**Coverage Criteria**

- A. A diagnosis of relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified (including DLBCL arising from indolent lymphoma), or high-grade B-cell lymphoma; or primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma, or follicular lymphoma grade 3B; and
- B. 18 years of age or older at time of infusion; and
- C. Prior therapy including all of the following:
  - 1. Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody for CD20-positive tumor
  - 2. Anthracycline-containing chemotherapy regimen
- D. No treatment with CD19-directed CAR-T cell therapy or any other gene therapy or are being considered for treatment with any other gene therapy; and
- E. Adequate organ and bone marrow function as determined by the treating oncologist/hematologist; and
- F. Breyanzi will be dispensed and administered at a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) certified facility
  - 1. Healthcare facilities that dispense and administer Breyanzi must provide documentation of certification in the REMS program
  - 2. Certified healthcare facilities must ensure that hematologists/oncologists who prescribe, dispense, or administer Breyanzi are trained on the management of CRS and neurologic toxicities.
- G. Pre-treatment: confirm availability of Breyanzi prior to starting the lymphodepleting regimen.
  - 1. Lymphodepleting regimen is appropriate for the Member based on clinical presentation.
  - 2. Infuse Breyanzi 2 to 7 days after completion of lymphodepleting chemotherapy.
  - 3. Ensure that 2 doses of tocilizumab and emergency equipment are available prior to infusion and during the recovery period.
  - 4. Delay the infusion of Breyanzi if the patient has unresolved serious adverse events from preceding chemotherapies, active uncontrolled infection, or active graft-versus-host disease (GVHD).
- H. Post-treatment: monitor patients daily at a certified healthcare facility during the first week following infusion for signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic toxicities.
  - 1. Instruct patients to remain within proximity of the certified healthcare facility for at least 4 weeks following infusion.
  - 2. Refrain from driving or hazardous activities for 8 weeks.
- I. ONE (1) single dose of Breyanzi is approved per lifetime.



**Abecma** (idecabtagene vicleucel)

**Coverage Criteria**

- A. A diagnosis of relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma; and
- B. 18 years of age or older at time of infusion; and
- C. Prior therapy including all of the following:
  - 1. Immunomodulatory agent
  - 2. Proteasome inhibitor
  - 3. Anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody
- D. No treatment with CD19-directed CAR-T cell therapy or any other gene therapy or are being considered for treatment with any other gene therapy; and
- E. Adequate organ and bone marrow function as determined by the treating oncologist/hematologist; and
- F. Abecma will be dispensed and administered at a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) certified facility
  - 1. Healthcare facilities that dispense and administer Abecma must provide documentation of certification in the REMS program
  - 2. Certified healthcare facilities must ensure that hematologists/oncologists who prescribe, dispense, or administer Abecma are trained on the management of CRS and neurologic toxicities.
- G. Pre-treatment: confirm availability of Abecma prior to starting the lymphodepleting regimen.
  - 1. Lymphodepleting regimen is appropriate for the Member based on clinical presentation.
  - 2. Administer Abecma 2 days after completion of lymphodepleting chemotherapy.
  - 3. Ensure that 2 doses of tocilizumab and emergency equipment are available prior to infusion and during the recovery period.
  - 4. Delay the infusion of Abecma up to 7 days if a patient has any of the following conditions: unresolved serious adverse events (especially pulmonary events, cardiac events, or hypotension), or active infections or inflammatory disorders.
- H. Post-treatment: monitor patients at least daily for 7 days following Abecma infusion at the REMS-certified healthcare facility for signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic toxicities.
  - 1. Instruct patients to remain within proximity of the certified healthcare facility for at least 4 weeks following infusion.
  - 2. Refrain from driving or hazardous activities for at least 8 weeks.
- I. ONE (1) single dose of ABECMA is approved per lifetime



## COVERAGE LIMITATION AND EXCLUSIONS

- A. Kymriah (tisagenlecleucel) is not FDA-approved for relapse or refractory primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma
- B. Kymriah should not be used in the presence of the following:
  - 1. Burkitt lymphoma
  - 2. Active hepatitis B, C, or any uncontrolled infection
  - 3. Grade 2 to 4 graft-versus-host disease
  - 4. Concomitant genetic syndrome with the exception of Down syndrome
  - 5. Allogeneic cellular therapy, such as donor lymphocyte infusion, within 6 weeks prior to Kymriah infusion
  - 6. Active central nervous system 3 (CNS 3) acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ie, white blood cell count  $\geq 5$  cells/microliter in cerebrospinal fluid with presence of lymphoblasts).
- C. Brevanzi, Kymriah, Tecartus and Yescarta are not indicated for treatment of primary central nervous system lymphoma.
- D. Abecma, Brevanzi, Kymriah, Tecartus and Yescarta have black box warnings because of the risks of cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurologic toxicities, including fatal or life-threatening reactions, occurring in patients receiving Abecma, Brevanzi, Kymriah, Tecartus or Yescarta. Patients must be monitored for neurologic toxicities after treatment with Abecma, Brevanzi, Kymriah, Tecartus or Yescarta.
- E. Abecma, Brevanzi, Kymriah Tecartus or Yescarta should not be administered to patients with active infection.
- F. Pregnancy: Use of Abecma, Brevanzi, Kymriah, Tecartus and Yescarta is not recommended in pregnancy. There are no available data with Abecma, Brevanzi, Kymriah, Tecartus and Yescarta use in pregnant women. No animal reproductive and developmental toxicity studies have been conducted with Abecma, Brevanzi, Kymriah, Tecartus or Yescarta to assess whether these medications can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. It is not known if Kymriah Tecartus or Yescarta have the potential to be transferred to the fetus.
- G. Pediatric patients: Kymriah is excluded in children who are younger than age 3 years. Clinical studies of Kymriah included patients who were 3 years of age to 25 years of age; The safety and efficacy of Yescarta has not been established in pediatric patients; therefore, Yescarta is excluded in the pediatric population. The safety and efficacy of Abecma, Brevanzi, Tecartus and Yescarta has not been established in pediatric patients.
- H. Geriatric patients: The safety and effectiveness of Kymriah and Yescarta have not been established in geriatric patients. Clinical studies of Kymriah and Yescarta for this indication did not include patients age 65 years and over. Clinical studies of Tecartus showed that no overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between patients 65 years of age or older and younger patients. Clinical studies of Breyanzi



showed no clinically important differences in safety or effectiveness between patients 65 years of age or older and younger patients. In the clinical trial of Abecma, all five cases of Grade 3 neurotoxicity occurred in patients 65 years of age to 74 years of age. Clinical studies of Abecma showed no clinically important differences in effectiveness between patients 65 years of age or older and younger patients.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Yescarta, (axicabtagene ciloleucel), Tecartus (brexucabtagene autoleucel), Brevanzi, (lisocabtagene maraleucel), and Kymriah (tisagenlecleucel) are created from the patient’s own T cells which are withdrawn from the patient, genetically engineered to target the CD19 antigen on B cells and then given back to the patient intravenously. This process of using the immune system’s natural fighting ability is called adoptive immunotherapy.

Abecma (idecabtagene vicleucel) is a B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) -directed genetically modified autologous chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy. Each dose is customized using a patient’s own T-cells which are collected and genetically modified and infused back into the patient.

Applicable Codes

The following codes for treatments and procedures applicable to this document are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy.

HCPCS Code	Description
C90176	Lisocabtagene maraleucel (Brevanzi), up to 110 million autologous anti-cd19 car-positive viable t cells, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per therapeutic dose)
Q2041	Axicabtagene ciloleucel (Yescarta), up to 200 million autologous anti-CD19 car positive viable T cells, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per therapeutic dose
Q2042	Tisagenlecleucel (Kymriah), up to 600 million car-positive viable T cells, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per therapeutic dose
Q2053	Brexucabtagene autoleucel (Tecartus), up to 200 million autologous anti-cd19 car positive viable t cells, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures per therapeutic dose
J9999	Not otherwise classified, antineoplastic drugs (to be used for Abecma (Lidecabtagene vicleucel).



## CLINICAL/REGULATORY RESOURCE

### A. Medicare

1. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) covers CAR T-cell therapy when administered at facilities enrolled in the REMS program and is used for either an FDA-approved indication or when the product is FDA approved and the use is supported in one or more CMS-approved compendia.

### B. Medi-Cal

1. The Medi-Cal Provider Manual contains information on authorization requirements for chemotherapy. Axicabtagene ciloleucel brexucabtagene autoeucel lisocabtagene maraleucel and tisagenlecleucel are included in a section which lists specific medications regarding policy related to billing for injection services.
  - a. Idecabtagene vicleucel is not listed in the Medi-Cal Provider Manual.

### C. MCG Health

1. No guideline on CAR-T cell therapy.

### D. Apollo Managed Care

1. Guideline only states that health plans are exploring potential coverage.

### E. National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines (NCCN)

1. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia:
  - a. Recommends (category 2A) Kymriah (tisagenlecleucel) as a treatment for:
    - i. Philadelphia chromosomes-positive patients less than 26 years in age with refractory disease or 2 or more relapses and failure of 2 tyrosine kinase inhibitors.
    - ii. Philadelphia chromosome-negative patients less than 26 years in age with refractory disease or 2 or more relapses.
2. B-cell Lymphomas:
  - a. Recommends (category 2A) Yescarta (axicabtagene ciloleucel) Kymriah (tisagenlecleucel), or Brexanzi (lisocabtagene maraleucel) as a treatment option for:
    - i. Histological transformation to diffuse large B-cell lymphoma after multiple lines of prior therapies which include  $\geq 2$  chemo-immunotherapy regimens for indolent or transformed disease.
    - ii. Relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma after multiple lines of prior therapies which include  $\geq 2$  chemo-immunotherapy regimens for indolent or transformed disease.
  - b. Recommends (category 2A) Tecartus (brexucabtagene autoleucel) as a treatment option for:
    - i. Adult patients with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma only after chemoimmuno-therapy and BTK inhibitors.





### 3. Multiple Myeloma:

- a. Recommends (category 2A) Abecma (idecabtagene vicleucel) as a treatment option for:
  - i. Adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after four or more prior lines of therapy, including an immunomodulatory agent, a proteasome inhibitor, and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody.

### DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Relapsed disease is defined as the reappearance of leukemia cells in the bone marrow or peripheral blood after the attainment of a complete remission with chemotherapy and/or allogeneic cell transplant.
2. Refractory (resistant) disease is defined as those patients who fail to obtain complete response with induction therapy, i.e., failure to eradicate all detectable leukemia cells (<5% blasts) from the bone marrow and blood with subsequent restoration of normal hematopoiesis (>25% marrow cellularity and normal peripheral blood counts).
3. Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS)- drug safety program that the FDA can require for certain medications with serious safety concerns to help ensure the benefits of the medication outweigh its risk.
4. Central nervous system (CNS) disease for B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia is defined by the following groups:
  - A. CNS 1: Absence of blasts on cerebrospinal fluid cytospin preparation, regardless of the white blood cell (WBC) count
  - B. CNS 2: WBC count of less than 5/mL and blasts on cytospin findings
  - C. CNS 3: WBC count of 5/mL or more and blasts on cytospin findings and/or clinical signs of CNS leukemia (e.g, facial nerve palsy, brain/eye involvement, hypothalamic syndrome)

### REFERENCES

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