Clinical Policy: Ecallantide (Kalbitor)

Reference Number: CP.PHAR.177
Effective Date: 03.01.16
Last Review Date: 08.21
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

Ecallantide (Kalbitor®) is a plasma kallikrein inhibitor.

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Kalbitor is indicated for treatment of acute attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in patients 12 years of age and older.

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® that Kalbitor is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. **Hereditary Angioedema** (must meet all)**:**
   1. Diagnosis of HAE confirmed by one of the following (a or b):
      a. Low C4 level and low C1-INH antigenic or functional level (*see Appendix D*);
      b. Normal C4 level and normal C1-INH levels, and all of the following (i and ii):
         i. History of recurrent angioedema;
         ii. Family history of angioedema;
   2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist, allergist, or immunologist;
   3. Age ≥ 12 years;
   4. Prescribed for treatment of acute HAE attacks;
   5. Failure of generic Firazyr®, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
   6. Member is not using Kalbitor in combination with another FDA-approved product for treatment of acute HAE attacks (e.g., Berinert®, Ruconest®, Firazyr®);
   7. Dose does not exceed 30 mg (1 carton [3 vials]) per dose, with up to 2 doses administered in a 24-hour period.

   Approval duration: up to 4 doses per month
   Medicaid/HIM – 6 months
   Commercial – 6 months or to the member's renewal date, whichever is longer

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. Hereditary Angioedema (must meet all)**:**

1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
2. Member is responding positively to therapy;
3. Member is not using Kalbitor in combination with another FDA-approved product for treatment of acute HAE attacks (e.g., Berinert, Ruconest, Firazyr);
4. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed 30 mg (1 carton [3 vials]) per dose, with up to 2 doses administered in a 24-hour period.

Approval duration: up to 4 doses per month
Medicaid/HIM – 12 months
Commercial – 6 months or to the member's renewal date, whichever is longer

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

CI-INH: C1 esterase inhibitor
C4: complement component 4
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
HAE: hereditary angioedema

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
Icatibant (Firazyr®)	Treatment of acute HAE attacks: 30 mg SC in the abdominal area; if response is inadequate or symptoms recur, additional injections of 30 mg may be	90 mg/24 hours

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
	administered at intervals of at least 6 hours. Do not administer more than 3 injections in 24 hours.	

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

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings

- Contraindication(s): Do not administer Kalbitor to a patient who has known clinical hypersensitivity to Kalbitor.
- Boxed warning(s): Due to the risk for anaphylaxis, Kalbitor should only be administered by a healthcare professional with appropriate medical support to manage anaphylaxis and hereditary angioedema. Healthcare professionals should be aware of the similarity of symptoms between hypersensitivity reactions and hereditary angioedema and patients should be monitored closely. Do not administer Kalbitor to patients with known clinical hypersensitivity to Kalbitor.

Appendix D: General Information

- Diagnosis of HAE:
  - There are two classifications of HAE: HAE with C1-INH deficiency (further broken down into Type 1 and Type II) and HAE of unknown origin (also known as Type III).
  - In both Type 1 (~85% of cases) and Type II (~15% of cases), C4 levels are low. C1-INH antigenic levels are low in Type I while C1-INH functional levels are low in Type II. Diagnosis of Type I and II can be confirmed with laboratory tests. Reference ranges for C4 and C1-INH levels can vary across laboratories (see below for examples); low values confirming diagnosis are those which are below the lower end of normal.

Laboratory Test & Reference Range	Mayo Clinic	Quest Diagnostics	LabCorp
C4	14-40 mg/dL	16-47 mg/dL	13-44 mg/dL
C1-INH, antigenic	19-37 mg/dL	21-39 mg/dL	21-39 mg/dL
C1-INH, functional	Normal: > 67% Equivocal: 41-67% Abnormal: < 41%	Normal: ≥ 68% Equivocal: 41-67% Abnormal: ≤ 40%	Normal: > 67% Equivocal: 41-67% Abnormal: < 41%

  - Type III, on the other hand, presents with normal C4 and C1-INH levels. Some patients have an associated mutation in the FXII gene, while others have no identified genetic indicators. Type III is very rare (number of cases unknown), and there are no laboratory tests to confirm the diagnosis. Instead, the diagnosis is clinical and supported by recurrent episodes of angioedema with a strong family history of angioedema.

V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Treatment of acute HAE attacks	30 mg (3 mL) administered SC in three 10 mg (1 mL) injections; if attack persists, an additional dose of 30 mg may be administered within a 24 hour period	60 mg/24 hours

*Kalbitor should only be administered by a healthcare professional

VI. Product Availability

Vial with solution for injection: 10 mg/mL

VII. References

1. Kalbitor Prescribing Information. Burlington, MA: Dyax Corporation; March 2015. Available at: www.kalbitor.com. Accessed October 8, 2020.
2. Cicardi M, Bork K, Caballero T, et al. Evidence-based recommendations for the therapeutic management of angioedema owing to hereditary C1 inhibitor deficiency: consensus report of an International Working Group. *Allergy*. 2012; 67(2): 147-157.
3. Cicardi M, Aberer W, Banerji A, et al. Classification, diagnosis, and approach to treatment for angioedema: consensus report from the Hereditary Angioedema International Working Group. *Allergy*. 2014; 69(5): 602-616.
4. Craig T, Pursun E, Bork K, et al. WAO guideline for the management of hereditary angioedema. *WAO Journal*. 2012; 5: 182-199.
5. Zuraw BL, Banerji A, Bernstein JA, et al. US Hereditary Association Medical Advisory Board 2013 recommendations for the management of hereditary angioedema due to C1 inhibitor deficiency. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2013; 1(5): 458-467.
6. Zuraw BL, Bernstein JA, Lang DM, et al. A focused parameter update: hereditary angioedema, acquired C1 inhibitor deficiency, and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor-associated angioedema. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2013; 131(6): 1491-1493.
7. Maurer M, Magerl M, Ansotegui I, et al. The international WAO/EAACI guideline for the management of hereditary angioedema – the 2017 revision and update. *Allergy*. 2018; 73(8):1575-1596.
8. Mayo Clinic Laboratories [internet database]. Rochester, Minnesota: Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. Updated periodically. Accessed November 4, 2019.
9. Quest Diagnostics ® [internet database]. Updated periodically. Accessed November 4, 2019.
10. LabCorp [internet database]. Burlington, North Carolina: Laboratory Corporation of America. Updated periodically. Accessed November 4, 2019.

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.

HCPCS Codes	Description
J1290	Injection, ecallantide, 1 mg

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
Medicaid: Added criteria to confirm diagnosis. Removed age requirement. Increased approval duration to 12 months, and incorporated recommended dosing from PI. Removed warning against hypersensitivity. Added criteria for continued approval.	03.17	03.17
1Q18 annual review: Policies combined for Medicaid and commercial business; No significant changes from previously approved corporate policy; Medicaid: added specialist requirement, removed "Other types of angioedema have been ruled out" from part of diagnosis due to its subjective nature, while specialist has been added; Added age limit; References reviewed and updated.	11.15.17	02.18
1Q 2019 annual review: added quantity limit of 4 doses per month for treatment of acute attacks; added requirement that member is not using requested product in combination with other approved treatments for the treatment of acute HAE attacks; references reviewed and updated.	10.30.18	02.19
1Q 2020 annual review: HAE lab reference range updated; initial auth duration revised to 6 months for alignment; added HIM line of business; references reviewed and updated.	11.04.19	02.20
1Q 2021 annual review: no significant changes; references to HIM.PHAR.21 revised to HIM.PA.154; references reviewed and updated.	10.08.20	02.21
Per June SDC and prior clinical guidance, added redirection to generic Firazyr.	06.02.21	08.21

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 applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

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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