

**Clinical Policy: Macitentan (Opsumit)** 

Reference Number: CP.PCH.31

Effective Date: 09.01.20 Last Review Date: 08.20

Line of Business: Commercial, HIM

Revision Log

See <u>Important Reminder</u> at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

# **Description**

Macitentan (Opsumit®) is an endothelin receptor antagonist.

# FDA Approved Indication(s)

Opsumit is indicated for treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) (World Health Organization (WHO) Group I) to reduce the risks of disease progression and hospitalization for PAH.

Effectiveness was established in a long-term study in PAH patients with predominantly WHO Functional Class II-III symptoms treated for an average of 2 years. Patients had idiopathic and heritable PAH (57%), PAH caused by connective tissue disorders (31%), and PAH caused by congenital heart disease with repaired shunts (8%).

# 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 Opsumit is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

### I. Initial Approval Criteria

## A. Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (must meet all):

- 1. Diagnosis of PAH;
- 2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist or pulmonologist;
- 3. Failure of a calcium channel blocker (*see Appendix B*), unless member meets one of the following (a or b):
  - a. Inadequate response or contraindication to acute vasodilator testing;
  - b. Contraindication or clinically significant adverse effects to calcium channel blockers are experienced;
- 4. Dose does not exceed 10 mg (1 tablet) per day.

## **Approval duration:**

HIM – 6 months

Commercial – Length of Benefit

#### **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 and HIM.PHAR.21 for health insurance marketplace.

# **II. Continued Therapy**

# A. Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (must meet all):

- 1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met all initial approval criteria;
- 2. Member is responding positively to therapy;
- 3. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed 10 mg (1 tablet) per day.

# **Approval duration:**

HIM – 12 months

Commercial – Length of Benefit

## **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 and HIM.PHAR.21 for health insurance marketplace.

# 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 and HIM.PHAR.21 for health insurance marketplace or evidence of coverage documents.

#### IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key

FC: functional class PAH: pulmonary arterial hypertension

FDA: Food and Drug Administration
NYHA: New York Heart Association
PH: pulmonary hypertension
WHO: World Health Organization

#### 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 and may require prior authorization.

| Drug Name  | <b>Dosing Regimen</b>  | Dose Limit/<br>Maximum Dose |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| nifedipine (Adalat® CC, Afeditab® CR,                                      | 60 mg PO QD; may       | 240 mg/day                  |
| Procardia <sup>®</sup> , Procardia XL <sup>®</sup> )                       | increase to 120 to 240 |                             |
|  | mg/day                 |                             |
| diltiazem (Dilacor XR®, Dilt-XR®,  | 720 to 960 mg PO QD    | 960 mg/day                  |
| Cardizem <sup>®</sup> CD, Cartia XT <sup>®</sup> , Tiazac <sup>®</sup> ,   |                        |                             |
| Taztia XT <sup>®</sup> , Cardizem <sup>®</sup> LA, Matzim <sup>®</sup> LA) |                        |                             |

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| Drug Name             | 0 0               | Dose Limit/<br>Maximum Dose |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| amlodipine (Norvasc®) | 20 to 30 mg PO QD | 30 mg/day                   |

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): pregnancy
- Boxed Warning(s): embryo-fetal toxicity (REMS program)

# Appendix D: Pulmonary Hypertension: WHO Classification

- Group 1: PAH (pulmonary arterial hypertension)
- Group 2: PH due to left heart disease
- Group 3: PH due to lung disease and/or hypoxemia
- Group 4: CTEPH (chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension)
- Group 5: PH due to unclear multifactorial mechanisms

Appendix E: Pulmonary Hypertension: WHO/NYHA Functional Classes (FC)

| Treatment<br>Approach*  | FC  | Status at<br>Rest                         | Tolerance of<br>Physical<br>Activity<br>(PA)   | PA Limitations  | Heart<br>Failure                      |
|---|-----|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Monitoring for progression of PH and treatment of coexisting conditions | I   | Comfortable at rest                       | No limitation                                  | Ordinary PA does not cause undue dyspnea or fatigue, chest pain, or near syncope.   |                                       |
| Advanced  | II  | Comfortable at rest                       | Slight<br>limitation                           | Ordinary PA causes undue dyspnea or fatigue, chest pain, or near syncope.           |                                       |
| treatment of PH with PH-targeted therapy - see Appendix                 | III | Comfortable at rest                       | Marked<br>limitation                           | Less than ordinary PA causes undue dyspnea or fatigue, chest pain, or near syncope. |                                       |
| F**   | IV  | Dyspnea or fatigue may be present at rest | Inability to carry out any PA without symptoms | Discomfort is increased by any PA.  | Signs<br>of right<br>heart<br>failure |

<sup>\*</sup>PH supportive measures may include diuretics, oxygen therapy, anticoagulation, digoxin, exercise, pneumococcal vaccination. \*\*Advanced treatment options also include calcium channel blockers.

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Appendix F: Pulmonary Hypertension: Targeted Therapies

| Mechanism                                 | chanism Drug Class Drug Subclass Drug Brand/Generic        |   |              |  |  |
|---|--|---|--------------|--|--|
| of Action                                 | Drug Class   | Diag Subciuss   | Diug         | Formulations <b>Service</b>                                |  |
| 0.1.100.01                                | Prostacyclin* pathway agonist                              | Prostacyclin  | Epoprostenol | Veletri (IV) Flolan (IV) Flolan generic (IV)               |  |
|   | *Member of the prostanoid class of fatty acid derivatives. | Synthetic prostacyclin analog                                       | Treprostinil | Orenitram (oral tablet) Remodulin (IV) Tyvaso (inhalation) |  |
|   |  |   | Iloprost     | Ventavis (inhalation)                                      |  |
| Reduction<br>of<br>pulmonary<br>arterial  |  | Non-prostanoid<br>prostacyclin<br>receptor (IP<br>receptor) agonist | Selexipag    | Uptravi (oral tablet)                                      |  |
| through vasodilation received antage (ETI | Endothelin receptor  | Selective receptor antagonist                                       | Ambrisentan  | Letairis (oral tablet)                                     |  |
|   | antagonist<br>(ETRA)                                       | Nonselective dual action receptor                                   | Bosentan     | Tracleer (oral tablet)                                     |  |
|   |  | antagonist  | Macitentan   | Opsumit (oral tablet)                                      |  |
|   | Nitric oxide-<br>cyclic<br>guanosine                       | Phosphodiesterase<br>type 5 (PDE5)<br>inhibitor                     | Sildenafil   | Revatio (IV, oral tablet, oral suspension)                 |  |
|   | monophosphate<br>enhancer                                  |   | Tadalafil    | Adcirca (oral tablet)                                      |  |
|   |  | Guanylate cyclase stimulant (sGC)                                   | Riociguat    | Adempas (oral tablet)                                      |  |

# V. Dosage and Administration

| Indication | <b>Dosing Regimen</b> | Maximum Dose |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| PAH        | 10 mg PO QD           | 10 mg/day    |

# VI. Product Availability

Tablet: 10 mg

## VII. References

- 1. Opsumit Prescribing Information. South San Francisco, CA: Actelion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; April 2019. Available at: https://opsumit.com/opsumit-prescribing-information.pdf. Accessed November 22, 2019.
- 2. McLaughlin VV, Archer SL, Badesch DB, et al. ACCF/AHA 2009 expert consensus document on pulmonary hypertension: A report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force on Expert Consensus Documents and the American Heart Association developed in collaboration with the American College of Chest Physicians,

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- American Thoracic Society, Inc., and the Pulmonary Hypertension Association. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2009; 53(17): 1573-1619.
- 3. Klinger JR, Elliott CG, Levine DJ, et al. Therapy for pulmonary arterial hypertension in adults: update of the CHEST guideline and expert panel report. CHEST. 2019;155(3):565-586.
- 4. Abman SH, Hansmann G, Archer SL, et al. Pediatric pulmonary hypertension: Guidelines from the American Heart Association and American Thoracic Society. Circulation. 2015 Nov 24; 132(21): 2037-99.
- 5. Kim NH, Delcroix M, Jenkins DP, et al. Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension. J Am Coll Cardiol 2013; 62(25): Suppl D92-99.
- 6. Galiè N, Humbert M, Vachiery JL, et al. 2015 ESC/ERS Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary hypertension. Kardiol Pol. 2015;73(12):1127-206. doi: 10.5603/KP.2015.0242
- 7. Simmonneau G, Montani D, Celermajer D, et al. Haemodynamic definitions and updated clinical classification of pulmonary hypertension. Eur Respir J. 2019; 53:1801913.
- 8. Sitbon O, Humber M, Jais X, et al. Long-term response to calcium channel blockers in idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension. Circulation. 2005;111(23);3105;11.

| Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals  | Date     | P&T<br>Approval<br>Date |
|--|----------|-------------------------|
| Policy created (split from CP.PHAR.194) per May SDC and prior clinical guidance. | 05.26.20 | 08.20                   |

## **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.

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