Medical Necessity Guidelines
Medical Benefit Drugs

Alhemo® (concizumab-mtci)

Effective: July 1, 2025

Guideline Type	☒ Prior Authorization ☐ Non-Formulary ☐ Step-Therapy ☐ Administrative

Applies to:
☒ CarePartners of Connecticut Medicare Advantage HMO plans, Fax 617-673-0956
☒ CarePartners of Connecticut Medicare Advantage PPO plans, Fax 617-673-0956

Note: While you may not be the provider responsible for obtaining prior authorization, as a condition of payment you will need to ensure that prior authorization has been obtained.

Overview

Hemophilia is an inherited, lifelong bleeding disorder caused by a deficiency of coagulation factors. The two most common types of hemophilia are hemophilia A (Factor VIII deficiency) and B (Factor IX deficiency), and either type can lead to spontaneous bleeding and prolonged bleeding following an injury or surgical procedure. There are varying severities of hemophilia A and B depending on the level of factor produced by the patient. Severe hemophilia frequently results in bleeding even in the absence of trauma; moderate hemophilia is associated with less bleeding, and mild hemophilia usually results in bleeding only after obvious trauma. Historically hemophilia treatment involves replacing the deficient coagulation factor through episodic (on-demand) treatment or prophylaxis. Newer, easier-to-administer products have provided options for the management of patients with hemophilia A and B and include Hympavzi. Hympavzi is a tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI) antagonist. Hympavzi works by reducing the amount, and therefore, the activity of, the naturally occurring anticoagulation protein TFPI. This results in increased amounts of thrombin, an enzyme that is critical in blood clotting.

Approval of Alhemo was based on the open-label explorer 7 trial which included 133 patients (male patients aged 12 years and older and weighing ≥25 kg) with hemophilia A or B with inhibitors. The primary objective compared the number of treated spontaneous and traumatic bleeding episodes (measured by annualized bleeding rate [ABR]), showed an 86% reduction of ABR in patients randomized to receive Alhemo prophylaxis compared to no prophylaxis.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - Approved Indications:

Alhemo (concizumab-mtci) is a TFPI antagonist indicated for routine prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding in episodes in adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with hemophilia A (congenital factor VIII deficiency) with factor VIII inhibitors, or hemophilia B (congenital factor IX deficiency) with factor IX inhibitors.

Clinical Guideline Coverage Criteria

The plan may authorize coverage of Alhemo for Members when **ALL** the following criteria is met:

Initial Authorization Criteria

1. Documented diagnosis of hemophilia A or B

AND

2. Documentation for use as prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes

AND

3. The patient is at least 12 years of age or older

AND

4. Documentation the patient does have inhibitors (hemophilia A: FVIII, hemophilia B: FIX)

AND

5. Prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist

Reauthorization Criteria

1. Documented diagnosis of hemophilia A or B

AND

2. The patient is at least 12 years of age or older

AND

3. Prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist

AND

4. Documentation the patient does have inhibitors

AND

5. Documentation the Member has experienced a therapeutic response from Alhemo as defined by a reduction in the frequency of bleeds

Limitations

- Coverage of Alhemo will be authorized for 12 months
- Members new to the plan stable on Alhemo should be reviewed against Reauthorization Criteria.

Codes

None

References

1. Alhemo (concizumab-mtci) [package insert]. Plainsboro, NJ; Novo Nordisk Inc: December 2024.
2. Astermark J, et al. Efficacy and safety of concizumab prophylaxis in patients with hemophilia a or b without inhibitors: 56-week cut-off results of the Phase 3 explorer8 study. Blood. 2023;142(suppl 1):2609.
3. Chowdary P, et al. Concizumab prophylaxis in people with haemophilia A or haemophilia B without inhibitors (explorer8): a prospective, multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 3a trial [published correction appears in Lancet Haematol. 2024;11(12):e886. doi:10.1016/S2352-3026(24)00353-3]. Lancet Haematol. 2024;11(12):e891–e904.
4. Matsushita T, et al. Phase 3 Trial of Concizumab in hemophilia with inhibitors. N Engl J Med. 2023;389(9):783–794.
5. Alok Srivastava et al on behalf of the WFH Guidelines for the Management of Hemophilia panelists and co-authors. World Federation of Hemophilia guidelines for the management of hemophilia. 3rd edition. 2020. Accessed February 2025. Available at: https://elearning.wfh.org/resource/treatment-guidelines/.

Approval And Revision History

May 13, 2025: Reviewed by Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee (P&T).

June 2025: Joint Medical Policy and Health Care Services UM Committee review (eff 7/1/25).

Background, Product and Disclaimer Information

Point32Health prior authorization criteria to be applied to Medicare Advantage plan members is based on guidance from Medicare laws, National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) or Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs). When no guidance is provided, Point32Health uses clinical practice guidance published by relevant medical societies, relevant medical literature, Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved package labeling, and drug compendia to develop prior authorization criteria to apply to Medicare Advantage plan members. Medications that require prior authorization generally meet one or more of the following criteria: Drug product has the potential to be used for cosmetic purposes; drug product is not considered as first-line treatment by medically accepted practice guidelines, evidence to support the safety and efficacy of a drug product is poor, or drug product has the potential to be used for indications outside of the indications approved by the FDA. Prior authorization and use of the coverage criteria within this Medical Necessity Guideline will ensure drug therapy is medically necessary, clinically appropriate, and aligns with evidence-based guidelines. We revise and update Medical Necessity Guidelines annually, or more frequently if new evidence becomes available that suggests revisions.

Treating providers are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of Members. The use of this guidelines not a guarantee of payment or a final prediction of how specific claim(s) will be adjudicated. Claims payment is subject to eligibility and benefits on the date of service, coordination of benefits, referral/authorization, utilization management guidelines when applicable, and adherence to plan policies, plan procedures, and claims editing logic.