CarePartners of Connecticut MEDICARE ADVANTAGE

Medical Necessity Guidelines
Medical Benefit Drugs
Factor Products

Effective: October 1, 2024

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 A (factor VIII [factor 8] deficiency) and hemophilia B (factor IX [factor 9] deficiency) are X-linked coagulation factor disorders associated with bleeding of variable severity, from life-threatening to clinically silent. The severity of bleeding manifestations in hemophilia generally correlates with the degree of the clotting factor deficiency. The primary clinical hallmarks of hemophilia are prolonged spontaneous and/or traumatic hemorrhages, most commonly within the musculoskeletal system and predominantly intra-articular bleeding into the large synovial joints. The aim of management of specific hemorrhages is to treat the bleed and prevent bleed recurrence, limit complications, and restore tissue and/or organ function to a pre-bleed state. The ideal is for patients to not experience any bleeds (i.e., achieve “zero” bleeds); therefore, all forms of prophylaxis provide superior benefits over episodic therapy. Prophylaxis in hemophilia consists of regular administration of therapeutic products aimed at maintaining hemostasis to prevent bleeding, especially joint hemorrhages, which would lead to arthropathy and disability. The severity of bleeding manifestations in hemophilia generally correlates with the degree of the clotting factor deficiency. For patients with hemophilia (clotting factor level <1% of normal) A or B with a severe phenotype (clotting factor level <1% of normal), it is recommended that such patients be on prophylaxis sufficient to prevent bleeds at all times. Prophylaxis should be individualized, taking into consideration patient bleeding phenotype, joint status, individual pharmacokinetics, and patient self-assessment and preference. All forms of prophylaxis provide superior benefits over episodic therapy. Per the World Health Federation, in order to optimize treatment and make economically sound clinical decisions, objective evidence of both short and long-term outcomes of hemophilia treatment regimens is required. Frequency of bleeding (particularly joint and muscle bleeds) and response to treatment have been the most important indicators of the effectiveness of hemostatic therapy and the best surrogate predictors of long-term musculoskeletal outcomes.

von Willebrand disease (VWD) is a common, inherited bleeding disorder. Patients with VWD experience excessive mucocutaneous bleeding, including heavy menstrual bleeding, epistaxis, easy bruising, prolonged bleeding from minor wounds and the oral cavity, and gastrointestinal bleeding, as well as bleeding after dental work, childbirth, and surgery, with musculoskeletal bleeding also seen in the most severe cases. Treatment includes adjunctive therapies, such as tranexamic acid, and therapies that directly increase the levels of VWF, such as desmopressin and VWF concentrates. Treatment is individualized based on specific diagnosis, bleeding phenotype, and specific clinical context.

Antihemophilic Coagulation Factor VIII (Recombinant) agents

- Advate, Adynovate, Afstyla®, Eloctate®, Esperoct®, Jivi®, Kovaltry®, Novoeight®, Nuwiq®, Obizur®, Recombinate, and Xyntha®

Antihemophilic Coagulation Factor VIII (Plasma-derived) agents

- Hemofil M, Koate® DVI, and Monoclate-P®

Antihemophilic Coagulation Factor VIII/von Willebrand factor Complex (Plasma-derived) agents

- Alphanate®, Humate-P®, and Wilate®

Coagulation Factor IX (Recombinant) agents

- Alprolix®, BeneFIX®, Idelvion®, Ixinity®, Rebinyn®, and Rixubis

Coagulation Factor IX (Plasma-derived) agents

- AlphaNine® SD and Mononine®

Factor IX Complex (Plasma-derived) agents

- Profilnine® SD

Coagulation Factor X (Plasma-derived) agent

- Coagadex®

Factor XIII Concentrate (Recombinant) agent

- Tretten®

Factor XIII Concentrate (Plasma-derived) agent

- Corifact®

Coagulation Factor VIIa (Recombinant) agent

- NovoSeven® RT, Sevenfact®

Anti-inhibitor Coagulant Complex (Plasma-derived) agent

- FEIBA NF

Von Willebrand factor (Recombinant) agent

- Vonvendi

Clinical Guideline Coverage Criteria

Initial Authorization Criteria

Factor Products (excluding Coagadex, Corifact, Tretten, and Vovendi)
The plan may authorize coverage of a Factor Product for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of hemophilia A, hemophilia B, or von Willebrand disease

AND

2. Documentation of **one (1)** of the following:
    a. Treatment and/or management of acute bleeding in Members with severe hemophilia, and maintenance therapy as needed to maintain trough factor levels at 1% or greater
    b. Treatment and/or management of acute bleeding episodes for Members with mild hemophilia (factor levels > 5% and <30%) or moderate hemophilia (factor levels of 1% - 5%), such as bleeding episodes associated with surgery or trauma
    c. Treatment and/or management of acute bleeding in Members with von Willebrand disease, and in clinical situations in which patients with von Willebrand disease are at increased risk of bleeding (i.e., surgery or trauma)
    d. Treatment and/or management of significant menorrhagia in women with von Willebrand disease

Coagadex (Coagulation Factor X [Human])
The plan may authorize coverage of Coagadex for Members when the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of hereditary Factor X (FX) deficiency

AND

2. Documentation of **one (1)** of the following:
    a. Use as on-demand treatment and control of bleeding episodes
    b. Use as perioperative management of bleeding in patients with mild hereditary Factor X deficiency

AND

3. The patient is at least 12 years of age

Corifact (Factor XIII Concentrate [Human])
The plan may authorize coverage of Corifact for Members when the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of congenital Factor XIII (FXIII) deficiency

AND

2. Documentation of **one (1)** of the following:
    a. Use as routine prophylactic treatment of congenital FXIII deficiency in clinical situations in which Members are at increased risk of bleeding (i.e., surgery)

b. Use as perioperative management of surgical bleeding

NovoSeven or NovoSeven RT (Coagulation Factor VIIa [recombinant])

In addition to the above Factor Products criteria, the plan may authorize coverage of NovoSeven or NovoSeven RT for Members when the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of acquired hemophilia or congenital factor VII deficiency

AND

2. Documented use as treatment and/or management of acute bleeding episodes or in clinical situations in which patients are at increased risk of bleeding (e.g., surgery, trauma)

Tretten (Coagulation Factor XIII A-Subunit [Recombinant])

The plan may authorize coverage of Tretten for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of congenital factor XIII A-subunit deficiency

AND

2. Documented use as routine prophylaxis of bleeding

Vonvendi (von Willebrand Factor [Recombinant])

The plan may authorize coverage of Vonvendi for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of von Willebrand disease

AND

2. The patient is at least 18 years old

AND

3. Documentation why treatment with Alphanate, Humate-P, and Wilate is not clinically appropriate

Reauthorization Criteria

The plan may authorize coverage of a Factor Product, Coagadex, Corifact, NovoSeven/NovoSeven RT, and Tretten for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documentation the Member has experienced a therapeutic response from therapy with the requested medication as defined by at least **one (1)** of the following:
    a. Reduced frequency of bleeds
    b. Reduced severity of bleeds

Limitations

- Coverage of Factor Products for routine prophylaxis to reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes and on-demand treatment and control of bleeding episodes will be authorized for 12 months.
- Coverage of Factor Products for perioperative management of bleeding will be authorized for three (3) months.
- Members new to the plan stable on a Factor Product should be reviewed against Reauthorization Criteria.

Codes

Table 1: HCPCS Codes

HCPCS Codes	Description
J7175	Injection, factor X, (human), 1 IU (Coagadex)
J7179	Injection, Von Willebrand Factor (recombinant), (Vonvendi), 1 IU
J7180	Injection, factor XIII (antihemophilic factor, human), 1 IU
J7181	Injection, factor XIII A-subunit, (recombinant), per IU
J7182	Injection, factor VIII, (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), (Novoeight), per IU
J7183	Injection, von Willebrand factor complex (human), Wilate, 1 IU
J7185	Injection, factor VIII (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) (Xyntha), per IU
J7186	Injection, antihemophilic factor VIII/Von Willebrand factor complex (human), per factor VIII I.U.
J7187	Injection, Von Willebrand factor complex (Humate-P), per IU
J7188	Injection, factor VIII (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), (Obizur), per IU

HCPCS Codes	Description
J7189	Factor VIIa (antihemophilic Factor, recombinant), per 1mcg
J7190	Factor VIII (antihemophilic factor [human]) per IU
J7192	Factor VIII (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) per IU, not otherwise specified
J7193	Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, purified, non-recombinant) per IU
J7194	Factor IX, complex, per IU
J7195	Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) per IU
J7198	Anti-inhibitor, per IU
J7199	Hemophilia clotting factor, not otherwise classified
J7200	Injection, factor IX, (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), Rixubis, per IU
J7201	Injection, factor IX, Fc fusion protein (recombinant), Alprolix, per IU
J7202	Injection, factor IX, albumin fusion protein, (recombinant), Idelvion, 1 IU
J7203	Injection factor ix, (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), glycopegylated, (rebinyn), 1 iu
J7205	Injection, factor VIII, Fc fusion protein, (recombinant), per IU
J7207	Injection, factor VIII, (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), pegylated, 1 IU (Adynovate)
J7208	Injection, factor viii, (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), pegylated-aucl, (jivi), 1 i.u
J7209	Injection, factor VIII, (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), (Nuwiq), 1 IU
J7210	Injection, factor VIII, (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), (Afstyla), 1 IU
J7211	Injection, factor VIII, (antihemophilic factor, recombinant), (Kovaltry), 1 IU
J7212	Factor viia (antihemophilic factor, recombinant)-jncw (sevenfact), 1 microgram
J7204	Injection, Factor VIII, antihemophilic factor (recombinant), (Esperoct), glycopegylated-exei, per IU

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Approval And Revision History

September 12, 2023: Reviewed by the Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee.

Subsequent endorsement date(s) and changes made:

- November 2023: Administrative Updates: Rebranded from Tufts Health Unify to Tufts Health One Care for 2024 and administrative update in support of calendar year 2024 Medicare Advantage and PDP Final Rule.
- August 13, 2024: No changes (eff 10/1/24)
- September 2024: Joint Medical Policy and Health Care Services UM Committee review (eff 10/1/24)

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 guideline is 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.