RESPIRATORY INTERLEUKINS (CINQAIR®, FASENRA®, AND NUCALA®)

Policy Number: CS2020D0055H

Effective Date: January 1, 2020

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Commercial Policy

- Respiratory Interleukins (Cinqair®, Fasenra®, and Nucala®)

APPLICATION

This policy does not apply to the states of Florida (MMA Product Only), Kansas, and Pennsylvania.

COVERAGE RATIONALE

This policy provides information about the use of certain specialty pharmacy medications administered by either the subcutaneous (SC) or intravenous (IV) route.

This policy refers to the following drug products:
- Cinqair® (reslizumab)
- Fasenra® (benralizumab)
- Nucala® (mepolizumab)

Proven

Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA)

Initial Therapy
- Nucala is proven and medically necessary for the treatment of EGPA when ALL of the following criteria are met:
  - Diagnosis of relapsing or refractory EGPA as defined by all of the following:
    - Diagnosis with EPGA; and
    - Past medical history or presence of asthma; and
    - One of the following values at diagnosis:
      - Blood eosinophil level of at least 10% of leucocytes
      - Absolute eosinophil count > 1,000 cells/µL;
    and
  - Presence of at least two of the following characteristics typical of EGPA:
    - Histopathological evidence of:
      - Eosinophilic vasculitis
      - Perivascular eosinophilic infiltration
      - Eosinophil-rich granulomatous inflammation
    - Neuropathy, mono or poly (motor deficit or nerve conduction abnormality)
    - Pulmonary infiltrates, non-fixed
    - Sino-nasal abnormality
    - Cardiomyopathy (established by echocardiography or MRI)
    - Glomerulonephritis (hematuria, red cell casts, proteinuria)
- Alveolar hemorrhage (by bronchoalveolar lavage)
- Palpable purpura
- Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA) positive;

and

- History of relapsing or refractory disease defined as **one** of the following:
  - Relapsing disease as defined as a past history (within the past 2 years) of at least one EGPA relapse (requiring additional or dose escalation of corticosteroids or immunosuppressant, or hospitalization)
  - Refractory disease as defined as failure to attain remission within the prior 6 months following induction treatment with standard therapy regimens;

and

- Patient is currently taking standard therapy (corticosteroids with or without immunosuppressive therapy); **and**
- Patient is **not** receiving Nucala in combination with **any** of the following:
  - Anti-interleukin 4 therapy [e.g., Dupixent (dupilumab)]
  - Anti-interleukin 5 therapy [e.g., Nucala (mepolizumab), Cinqair (resilizumab), Fasenra (benralizumab)]
  - Anti-IgE therapy [e.g., Xolair (omalizumab)];

and

- Nucala dosing for EGPA is in accordance with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration approved labeling: 300mg subcutaneously once every 4 weeks; **and**
- Prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist, rheumatologist, or allergist/immunologist; **and**
- Initial authorization will be for no more than 6 months

Reauthorization/Continuation of Care Criteria

- Authorization for continued use of Nucala, for the treatment of EGPA, will be approved based on **all** of the following criteria:
  - Documentation of positive clinical response as demonstrated by at least **one** of the following:
    - Reduction in the frequency and/or severity of relapses
    - Reduction or discontinuation of doses of corticosteroids and/or immunosuppressant
    - Disease remission
    - Reduction in severity or frequency of EGPA-related symptoms;

and

- Patient is **not** receiving Nucala in combination with **any** of the following:
  - Anti-interleukin 4 therapy [e.g., Dupixent (dupilumab)]
  - Anti-interleukin 5 therapy [e.g., Nucala (mepolizumab), Cinqair (resilizumab), Fasenra (benralizumab)]
  - Anti-IgE therapy [e.g., Xolair (omalizumab)];

and

- Nucala dosing for EGPA is in accordance with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration approved labeling: 300mg subcutaneously once every 4 weeks; **and**
- Prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist, rheumatologist, or allergist/immunologist; **and**
- Reauthorization will be for no more than 12 months

Severe Asthma

- **Cinqair**
  - **Cinqair** for intravenous use is proven and medically necessary when **ALL** of the following criteria are met: 2,6
    - Diagnosis of severe asthma; **and**
    - Classification of asthma as uncontrolled or inadequately controlled as defined by at least **one** of the following:
      - Poor symptom control (e.g., ACQ score consistently greater than 1.5 or ACT score consistently less than 20); **or**
      - Two or more bursts of systemic corticosteroids for at least 3 days each in the previous 12 months; **or**
      - Asthma-related emergency treatment (e.g., emergency room visit, hospital admission, or unscheduled physician’s office visit for nebulizer or other urgent treatment); **or**
      - Airflow limitation (e.g., after appropriate bronchodilator withhold FEV1 less than 80% predicted [in the face of reduced FEV1/FVC defined as less than the lower limit of normal]);

and

- Asthma is an eosinophilic phenotype as defined by a baseline (pre-reslizumab) peripheral blood eosinophil level of ≥ 400 cells/μL within the past 4 weeks; **and**
- Used in combination with **one** of the following:
  - One maximally-dosed (appropriately adjusted for age) combination ICS/LABA product [e.g., fluticasone propionate/salmeterol (Advair®), budesonide/formoterol (Symbicort®)]; **or**
  - Combination therapy including **both** of the following:
    - One high-dose (appropriately adjusted for age) ICS product [e.g., ciclesonide (Alvesco®), mometasone furoate (Asmanex®), beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR®)]; **and**
• One additional asthma controller medication [e.g., LABA - olodaterol (Striverdi®) or indacaterol (Arcapta®), leukotriene receptor antagonist – montelukast (Singulair®), theophylline]; and

Patient is not receiving Cinqair in combination with any of the following:
- Anti-interleukin 4 therapy [e.g., Dupixent (dupilumab)]
- Anti-interleukin 5 therapy [e.g., Nucala (mepolizumab), Cinqair (resilizumab), Fasenra (benralizumab)]
- Anti-IgE therapy [e.g., Xolair (omalizumab)]; and

Cinqair dosing for severe eosinophilic asthma is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration (U.S. FDA) approved labeling: 3 mg/kg intravenously once every 4 weeks; and

Prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist or allergist/immunologist; and

Initial authorization will be for no more than 6 months

• Fasenra®
  o Fasenra for subcutaneous use is proven and medically necessary when ALL of the following criteria are met:3, 5, 6, 10-12
    • Diagnosis of severe asthma; and
    • Classification of asthma as uncontrolled or inadequately controlled as defined by at least one of the following:
      - Poor symptom control (e.g., Asthma Control Questionnaire [ACQ] score consistently greater than 1.5 or Asthma Control Test [ACT] score consistently less than 20); or
      - Two or more bursts of systemic corticosteroids for at least 3 days each in the previous 12 months; or
      - Asthma-related emergency treatment (e.g., emergency room visit, hospital admission, or unscheduled physician’s office visit for nebulizer or other urgent treatment); or
      - Airflow limitation (e.g., after appropriate bronchodilator withhold forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV1] less than 80% predicted [in the face of reduced FEV1/forced vital capacity [FVC] defined as less than the lower limit of normal]); and

    • Asthma is an eosinophilic phenotype as defined by a baseline (pre- benralizumab treatment) peripheral blood eosinophil level ≥ 150 cells/μL within the past 6 weeks;12 and

    Used in combination with one of the following:
    - One maximally-dosed (appropriately adjusted for age) combination inhaled corticosteroid (ICS)/long-acting beta2-agonist (LABA) product [e.g., fluticasone propionate/salmeterol (Advair®), budesonide/formoterol (Symbicort®)]; or
    - Combination therapy including both of the following:
      • One high-dose (appropriately adjusted for age) ICS product [e.g., ciclesonide (Alvesco®), mometasone furoate (Asmanex®), beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR®)]; and
      • One additional asthma controller medication [e.g., LABA - olodaterol (Striverdi®) or indacaterol (Arcapta®); leukotriene receptor antagonist – montelukast (Singulair®); theophylline]; and

    Patient is not receiving Fasenra in combination with any of the following:
    - Anti-interleukin 4 therapy [e.g., Dupixent (dupilumab)]
    - Anti-interleukin 5 therapy [e.g., Nucala (mepolizumab), Cinqair (resilizumab), Fasenra (benralizumab)]
    - Anti-IgE therapy [e.g., Xolair (omalizumab)]; and

    Fasenra dosing for severe eosinophilic asthma is in accordance with the U.S. FDA approved labeling: 30mg subcutaneously once every 4 weeks for 3 doses, then once every 8 weeks thereafter; and

Prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist or allergist/immunologist; and

Initial authorization will be for no more than 6 months

• Nucala®
  o Nucala for subcutaneous use is proven and medically necessary when ALL of the following criteria are met:1,3,6
    • Diagnosis of severe asthma; and
    • Classification of asthma as uncontrolled or inadequately controlled as defined by at least one of the following:
      - Poor symptom control (e.g., Asthma Control Questionnaire [ACQ] score consistently greater than 1.5 or Asthma Control Test [ACT] score consistently less than 20); or
      - Two or more bursts of systemic corticosteroids for at least 3 days each in the previous 12 months; or
      - Asthma-related emergency treatment (e.g., emergency room visit, hospital admission, or unscheduled physician’s office visit for nebulizer or other urgent treatment); or

Respiratory Interleukins (Cinqair®, Fasenra®, and Nucala®)
UnitedHealthcare Community Plan Medical Benefit Drug Policy
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- Airflow limitation (e.g., after appropriate bronchodilator withhold forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV1] less than 80% predicted [in the face of reduced FEV1/forced vital capacity [FVC] defined as less than the lower limit of normal]); and

- Asthma is an eosinophilic phenotype as defined by a baseline (pre-mepolizumab treatment) peripheral blood eosinophil level ≥ 150 cells/µL within the past 6 weeks; and

- Used in combination with one of the following:
  - One maximally-dosed (appropriately adjusted for age) combination inhaled corticosteroid (ICS)/long-acting beta2-agonist (LABA) product [e.g., fluticasone propionate/salmeterol (Advair®), budesonide/formoterol (Symbicort®)]; or
  - Combination therapy including both of the following:
    - One high-dose (appropriately adjusted for age) ICS product [e.g., ciclesonide (Alvesco®), mometasone furoate (Asmanex®), beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR®)]; and
    - One additional asthma controller medication [e.g., LABA - olodaterol (Striverdi®) or indacaterol (Arcapta®); leukotriene receptor antagonist – montelukast (Singulair®); theophylline]; and

- Patient is not receiving Nucala in combination with any of the following:
  - Anti-interleukin 4 therapy [e.g., Dupixent (dupilumab)]
  - Anti-interleukin 5 therapy [e.g., Nucala (mepolizumab), Cinqair (resilizumab), Fasenra (benralizumab)]
  - Anti-IgE therapy [e.g., Xolair (omalizumab)]; and

- Nucala dosing for severe eosinophilic asthma is in accordance with the U.S. FDA approved labeling:
  - 100mg subcutaneously once every 4 weeks; and
  - Prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist or allergist/immunologist; and
  - Initial authorization will be for no more than 6 months

Reauthorization/Continuation of Care Criteria

- For patients currently on Cinqair, Fasenra, or Nucala for the treatment of severe eosinophilic asthma, authorization for continued use will be approved based on all of the following criteria:
  - Documentation of positive clinical response as demonstrated by at least one of the following:
    - Reduction in the frequency of exacerbations
    - Decreased utilization of rescue medications
    - Increase in percent predicted FEV1 from pretreatment baseline
    - Reduction in severity or frequency of asthma-related symptoms (e.g., wheezing, shortness of breath, coughing, etc.); and

  - Used in combination with an ICS-containing controller medication; and

  - One of the following:
    - Patient is not receiving Nucala in combination with any of the following:
      - Anti-interleukin 4 therapy [e.g., Dupixent (dupilumab)]
      - Anti-interleukin 5 therapy [e.g., Nucala (mepolizumab), Cinqair (resilizumab), Fasenra (benralizumab)]
      - Anti-IgE therapy [e.g., Xolair (omalizumab)]; or

    - Patient is not receiving Cinqair in combination with any of the following:
      - Anti-interleukin 4 therapy [e.g., Dupixent (dupilumab)]
      - Anti-interleukin 5 therapy [e.g., Nucala (mepolizumab), Cinqair (resilizumab), Fasenra (benralizumab)]
      - Anti-IgE therapy [e.g., Xolair (omalizumab)]; or

    - Patient is not receiving Fasenra in combination with any of the following:
      - Anti-interleukin 4 therapy [e.g., Dupixent (dupilumab)]
      - Anti-interleukin 5 therapy [e.g., Nucala (mepolizumab), Cinqair (resilizumab), Fasenra (benralizumab)]
      - Anti-IgE therapy [e.g., Xolair (omalizumab)]; and

  - Nucala dosing for severe eosinophilic asthma is in accordance with the U.S. FDA approved labeling:
    - 100mg subcutaneously once every 4 weeks; or
  - Cinqair dosing for severe eosinophilic asthma is in accordance with the U.S. FDA approved labeling:
    - 3 mg/kg intravenously once every 4 weeks; or
• Fasenra dosing for severe eosinophilic asthma is in accordance with the U.S. FDA approved labeling: 30 mg subcutaneously once every 8 weeks;
  and
  o Prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist or allergist/immunologist; and
  o Reauthorization will be for no more than 12 months

Unproven
Cinqair, Fasenra, and Nucala are unproven and not medically necessary in the following:¹-²,⁸
• Other eosinophilic conditions
• Acute bronchospasm
• Status asthmaticus
• Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
• Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener’s)
• Microscopic polyangiitis
• Organ or life-threatening EGPA

APPLICABLE CODES
The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by federal, state or contractual requirements and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Coverage Determination Guidelines may apply.

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<td>J2182</td>
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<td>J2786</td>
<td>Injection, reslizumab, 1 mg</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>ICD-10 Diagnosis Code</th>
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<td>J45.50</td>
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<td>J45.51</td>
<td>Severe persistent asthma with (acute) exacerbation</td>
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<td>J45.52</td>
<td>Severe persistent asthma with status asthmaticus</td>
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<tr>
<td>J82</td>
<td>Pulmonary eosinophilia, not elsewhere classified</td>
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<tr>
<td>M30.1</td>
<td>Polyarteritis with lung involvement [Churg-Strauss]</td>
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BACKGROUND
Asthma is a common chronic inflammatory disease of the airways that affects an estimated 24 million adults and children. Although the disease is well controlled with inhaled therapy in most patients, approximately 1.2-2.4 million people have severe asthma (i.e., 5-10% of the asthma population) that is associated with substantial morbidity, mortality, and economic effects. Asthma has been divided into subtypes, some of which are associated with airway inflammation with eosinophils. It is estimated that about half of individuals with severe asthma exhibit the eosinophilic phenotype with elevated eosinophil levels (a marker of inflammation) in both the blood and airways. Activated eosinophils can increase airway smooth muscle contraction and mucous secretion, which are hallmarks of asthma. Interleukin-5 (IL-5) is an important cellular signal in eosinophilic inflammation. Therapies that decrease IL-5 levels, such as Nucala (mepolizumab) and Cinqair (reslizumab), may decrease eosinophils in lung tissue. Fasenra (benralizumab) directly binds to the human IL-5 receptor on the surface of eosinophils and basophils, leading to the apoptosis of these cells through antibody-dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity.⁴,⁷,⁹,¹⁰

Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA, Churg-Strauss syndrome) is characterized by asthma, sinusitis, pulmonary infiltrates, neuropathy, and eosinophilic vasculitis of one or more end organs. It is thought that eosinophils mediate the effects in patients with EGPA by infiltrating tissue and vasculature, causing inflammation. Systemic glucocorticoids are currently the standard of treatment for EGPA, however, some patients to not have sufficient response to therapy. Mepolizumab, by inhibiting IL-5 signaling, reduces the production and survival of eosinophils; however, the mechanism of mepolizumab action in asthma and EGPA has not been definitively established.¹,¹³
Proven

**Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA)**

Mepolizumab is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA).1

In a multicenter, double-blind, parallel-group, phase 3 trial, Wechsler et al, evaluated the efficacy and safety of mepolizumab versus placebo for eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA).13 Patients with relapsing or refractory EGPA were randomly assigned to receive 300 mg of mepolizumab (n=68) or placebo (n=68) subcutaneously every 4 weeks, plus standard care, for 52 weeks. Patients had to have received treatment for at least 4 weeks and were taking stable corticosteroid dosing for at least 4 weeks. The two primary end points were the accrued weeks of remission over the 52 week period, and the proportion of participants in remission at both week 36 and week 48. Secondary endpoints included: time to first relapse and average daily glucocorticoid use at weeks 48 through 52. Patients receiving mepolizumab had significantly more accrued weeks of remission than placebo (28% vs. 3% had 24 weeks of accrued remission; odds ratio, 5.91; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.68 to 13.03; P<0.001) and a higher percentage of patients were in remission at both week 36 and week 48 (32% vs. 3%; odds ratio, 16.74; 95% CI, 3.61 to 77.56; P<0.001). Remission did not occur in 47% of the patients in the mepolizumab group versus 81% of those in the placebo group. The annualized relapse rate was 1.14 in the mepolizumab group, as compared with 2.27 in the placebo group (rate ratio, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.36 to 0.70; P<0.001). A total of 44% of the patients in the mepolizumab group, as compared with 7% of those in the placebo group, had an average daily dose of prednisolone or prednisone of 4.0 mg or less per day during weeks 48 through 52 (odds ratio, 0.20; 95% CI, 0.09 to 0.41; P<0.001). The authors concluded that in patients with EGPA, mepolizumab resulted in significantly more weeks in remission and a higher proportion of patients in remission than placebo, although only half of the patients treated with mepolizumab had protocol-defined remission.

**Severe Eosinophilic Asthma**

Benralizumab is indicated for the add-on maintenance treatment of patients with severe asthma aged 12 years and older, and with an eosinophilic phenotype.10

Mepolizumab is indicated for the add-on maintenance treatment of patients with severe asthma aged 12 years and older, and with an eosinophilic phenotype.1

Reslizumab is indicated for the add-on maintenance treatment of patients with severe asthma aged 18 years and older, and with an eosinophilic phenotype.2

**Professional Societies**

**Severe Eosinophilic Asthma**

The Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA, 2018) recommends that for Step 5 treatment, adults and adolescents, may be treated with mepolizumab or reslizumab as follows (Evidence A: Randomized controlled trials and meta-analyses. Rich body of evidence):6

- **Step 5:** Higher level care and/or add-on treatment. Patients with persistent symptoms or exacerbations despite correct inhaler technique and good adherence with Step 4 treatment and in whom other controller options have been considered, should be referred to a specialist with expertise in management of severe asthma (Evidence D: Panel consensus judgment).
- **Add-on anti-interleukin-5 treatment** (subcutaneous mepolizumab for patients aged ≥ 12 years; intravenous reslizumab for ages ≥ 18 years) or anti-interleukin 5 receptor treatment (subcutaneous benralizumab for ages ≥ 12 years), with severe eosinophilic asthma that is uncontrolled on Step 4 treatment. (Evidence A).

On March 14, 2016, the Institute for Clinical and Economic Review (ICER) released a clinical report entitled, "Mepolizumab (Nucala®, GlaxoSmithKline plc.) for the Treatment of Severe Asthma with Eosinophilia: Effectiveness, Value, and Value-Based Price Benchmarks.” ICER recommendations are as follows:4

- ICER judges the current body of evidence on mepolizumab to be “comparable or better.”
- For adult patients with severe eosinophilic asthma, ICER judges there to be moderate certainty of a comparable or better net benefit for mepolizumab 100mg SC every four weeks as add-on maintenance treatment compared with standard of care including high dose ICS, LABA, and additional controller medications. There is moderate certainty because both the MENSIA trial, which demonstrated a significant reduction in asthma exacerbations, and the SIRIUS trial, which demonstrated a significant reduction in oral corticosteroids dosage, were relatively small studies of short duration. There remains uncertainty about the long-term durability of the benefits of the therapy and about the potential harms from modulation of the immune system. Ongoing post-marketing trials and extension studies evaluating mepolizumab may demonstrate a wide variety of outcomes, from substantial net...
health benefit to a comparable net benefit given the potential harms associated with the monoclonal antibody (opportunistic infection, anaphylaxis).

The European Respiratory Society (ERS)/American Thoracic Society (ATS) guidelines define severe asthma as that which requires treatment with high-dose ICSs plus a second controller (or systemic corticosteroids) to prevent progression to uncontrolled disease status or continuing uncontrolled disease status despite this therapy. The guidelines recommend that, “While the anti-IL5 antibody, mepolizumab, was not beneficial in unselected adult patients with moderate asthma, when studied in severe asthma patients with persistent sputum eosinophilia, two anti-IL-5 antibodies, mepolizumab and reslizumab, have been shown to decrease exacerbations and oral corticosteroid use, as well as improve symptoms and lung function to varying degrees.”

**Unproven**

Nucala and Cinqair have additional uses listed in the FDA label:1-2
- Other eosinophilic conditions
- Acute bronchospasm
- Status asthmaticus
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Statistically robust randomized controlled trials are necessary to establish the safety and efficacy of Nucala and Cinqair to treat these conditions.1-2,8

**U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)**

This section is to be used for informational purposes only. FDA approval alone is not a basis for coverage.

**Cinqair (Reslizumab)**

Cinqair is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the add-on maintenance treatment of patients with severe asthma aged 18 years and older, who have an eosinophilic phenotype. Cinqair is not indicated for the treatment of other eosinophilic conditions or for acute bronchospasm or status asthmaticus. Because of the risk of anaphylaxis, healthcare providers administering Cinqair should observe patients closely for an appropriate period of time and be prepared to manage anaphylaxis that can be life-threatening.2

**Fasenra (Benralizumab)**

Fasenra is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the add-on maintenance treatment of patients with severe asthma aged 12 years and older, who have an eosinophilic phenotype. Fasenra is not indicated for the treatment of other eosinophilic conditions or for acute bronchospasm or status asthmaticus.10

**Nucala (Mepolizumab)**

Nucala is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the add-on maintenance treatment of patients with severe asthma aged 12 years and older, who have an eosinophilic phenotype. Nucala is not indicated for the treatment of other eosinophilic conditions or for acute bronchospasm or status asthmaticus. Nucala is also indicated for the treatment of adult patient with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA).1

**CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES (CMS)**

Medicare does not have National Coverage Determination (NCDs) specifically for respiratory interleukin-5 antagonist monoclonal antibody therapies such as CINQAIR\textsuperscript{®} (reslizumab), NUCALA\textsuperscript{®} (mepolizumab) and FASENRA\textsuperscript{TM} (benralizumab). Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) do not exist at this time. (Accessed July 17, 2018)

**REFERENCES**

1. Nucala\textsuperscript{®} [prescribing information]. Research Triangle Park, NC; GlaxoSmithKline, LLC; December 2017.
2. Cinqair\textsuperscript{®} [prescribing information]. Frazer, PA; Teva Respiratory, LLC; May 2016.


**POLICY HISTORY/REVISION INFORMATION**

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<td>- Reorganized policy template:</td>
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<td>- Simplified and relocated <em>Application</em> section; previously titled <em>State Exceptions</em></td>
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<td>- Relocated <em>Background</em> and <em>FDA</em> sections</td>
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<td><strong>Supporting Information</strong></td>
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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

This Medical Benefit Drug Policy provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare standard benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage must be referenced as the terms of the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage may differ from the standard benefit plan. In the event of a conflict, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage govern. Before using this policy, please check the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage.

UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Benefit Drug Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

UnitedHealthcare may also use tools developed by third parties, such as the MCG™ Care Guidelines, to assist us in administering health benefits. The UnitedHealthcare Medical Benefit Drug Policies are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.