

## Clinical Policy: Ciltacabtagene Autoleucel (Carvykti)

Reference Number: LA.PHAR.533 Effective Date: <u>09.29.23</u> Last Review Date: <u>03.25.24</u> <del>05.01.23</del> Line of Business: Medicaid

Coding Implications Revision Log

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

\*\*Please note: This policy is for medical benefit\*\*

## Description

Ciltacabtagene autoleucel (Carvykti<sup>™</sup>) is a B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-directed chimeric antigen receptor T cell (CAR-T) therapy.

#### FDA Approved Indication(s)

Caryvkti is indicated for the treatment of adults with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma (MM) after four or more prior lines of therapy, including a proteasome inhibitor (PI), an immunomodulatory drugagent (IMiD), and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody.

#### **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 Louisiana Healthcare Connections<sup>®</sup> that Carvykti is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

#### I. Initial Approval Criteria

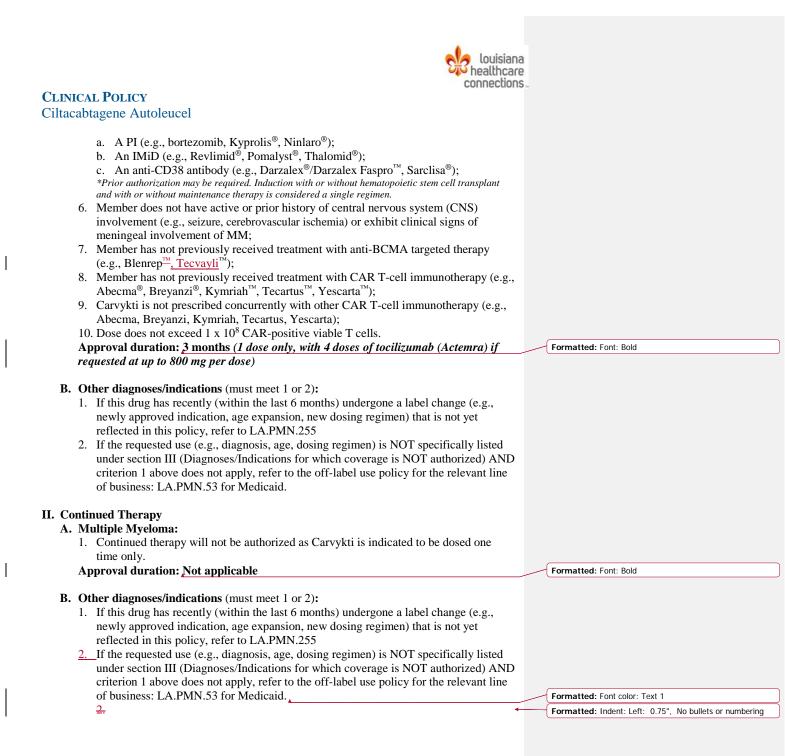
- A. Multiple Myeloma\* (must meet all):
  - \*Only for initial treatment dose; subsequent doses will not be covered.
  - 1. Diagnosis of <u>relapsed or refractory</u> MM;
  - 2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or hematologist;
  - 3. Age  $\geq$  18 years;

#### 4. One of the following (a or b):

- 4-<u>a</u>.Member has measurable disease as evidenced by one of the following assessed within the last 30 days (<u>a, bi, ii</u>, or <u>eiii</u>):
  - **a.** i. Serum M-protein  $\geq 1$  g/dL;
  - **b.ii.** Urine M-protein  $\ge 200 \text{ mg}/24 \text{ h}$ ;
  - e-<u>iii.</u> Serum free light chain (FLC) assay: involved FLC level  $\geq 10 \text{ mg/dL}$  (100 mg/L) provided serum FLC ratio is abnormal;
- b. Member has progressive disease, as defined by the IMWG response criteria (see Appendix D), assessed within 60 days following the last dose of the last antimyeloma drug regimen received;
- 5. Member has received  $\geq 4$  prior lines of therapy (see Appendix B for examples) that include all of the following (a, b, and c):

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#### 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 – LA.PMN.53 for Medicaid or evidence of coverage documents;
- **B.** Active or prior history of CNS involvement (e.g., seizure, cerebrovascular ischemia) or exhibit clinical signs of meningeal involvement of MM.

#### **IV. Appendices/General Information**

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key BCMA: B-cell maturation antigen CAR: chimeric antigen receptor CNS: central nervous system CRS: cytokine release syndrome FDA: Food and Drug Administration FLC: free light chain GBS: Guillain-Barré syndrome

ICANS: immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome IMiD: immunomodulatory drug IMWG: International Myeloma Working Group MM: multiple myeloma PI: proteasome inhibitor

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## 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
bortezomib/Revlimid <sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide)/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
bortezomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
bortezomib/doxorubicin (or liposomal doxorubicin)/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		
Kyprolis <sup>®</sup> (carfilzomib) Revlimid <sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide)/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		
Kyprolis <sup>®</sup> (carfilzomib)/cyclophosphamide/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		
Kyprolis <sup>®</sup> (carfilzomib – weekly or twice weekly)/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		
Ninlaro® (ixazomib)/Revlimid® (lenalidomide)/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		
Ninlaro <sup>®</sup> (ixazomib)/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
Ninlaro® (ixazomib)/pomalidomide/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
bortezomib/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
bortezomib/Thalomid® (thalidomide)/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
cyclophosphamide/Revlimid® (lenalidomide)/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		
Revlimid <sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide)/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies



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## **CLINICAL POLICY** Ciltacabtagene Autoleucel

Drug Name	Dosing	Dose Limit/
0	Regimen	Maximum Dose
VTD-PACE (dexamethasone/Thalomid <sup>®</sup> (thalidomide)/	Varies	Varies
cisplatin/doxorubicin/cyclophosphamide/etoposide/		
bortezomib)		
Revlimid <sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide)/low-dose dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
Darzalex <sup>®</sup> (daratumumab) or Darzalex Faspro <sup>™</sup>	Varies	Varies
(daratumumab/hyaluronidase-fihj)/bortezomib/		
melphan/prednisone		
Darzalex <sup>®</sup> (daratumumab) or Darzalex Faspro <sup>™</sup>	Varies	Varies
(daratumumab/hyaluronidase-fihj)/		
bortezomib/dexamethasone		
Darzalex <sup>®</sup> (daratumumab) or Darzalex Faspro <sup>™</sup>	Varies	Varies
(daratumumab/hyaluronidase-fihj)/Revlimid®		
(lenalidomide)/dexamethasone		
Darzalex <sup>®</sup> (daratumumab) or Darzalex Faspro <sup>™</sup>	Varies	Varies
(daratumumab/hyaluronidase-fihj)		
Darzalex <sup>®</sup> (daratumumab) or Darzalex Faspro <sup>™</sup>	Varies	Varies
(daratumumab/hyaluronidase-fihj)/pomalidomide/		
dexamethasone		
Empliciti <sup>®</sup> (elotuzumab)/Revlimid <sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide)/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		
Empliciti <sup>®</sup> (elotuzumab)/bortezomib/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
Empliciti <sup>®</sup> (elotuzumab)/pomalidomide/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
bendamustine/bortezomib/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
bendamustine/Revlimid <sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide)/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		
panobinostat/bortezomib/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
panobinostat/Kyprolis <sup>®</sup> (carfilzomib)	Varies	Varies
panobinostat/Revlimid <sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide)/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
pomalidomide/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
pomalidomide/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
pomalidomide/bortezomib/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
pomalidomide/Kyprolis <sup>®</sup> (carfilzomib)/dexamethasone	Varies	Varies
Sarclisa <sup>®</sup> (isatuximab-irfc)/pomalidomide/	Varies	Varies
dexamethasone		

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

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings

• Contraindication(s): none reported

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• Boxed warning(s): cytokine release syndrome (CRS), neurologic toxicities, hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis/macrophage activation syndrome, and prolonged and recurrent cytopenia

#### Appendix D: General Information

- In the CARTITUDE-1 trial, induction with or without hematopoietic stem cell transplant and with or without maintenance therapy was considered a single line of therapy. Patients were required to have undergone at least one complete cycle of treatment for each line of therapy, unless progressive disease was the best response to the regimen.
- In the CARTITUDE-1 trial, a line of therapy is defined as one or more cycles of a planned treatment program. This may consist of one or more planned cycles of single-agent therapy or combination therapy, as well as a sequence of treatments administered in a planned manner. For example, a planned treatment approach of induction therapy followed by autologous stem cell transplantation, followed by maintenance is considered one line of therapy. A new line of therapy starts when a planned course of therapy is modified to include other treatment agents (alone or in combination) as a result of disease progression, relapse, or toxicity. A new line of therapy also starts when a planned period of observation off therapy is interrupted by a need for additional treatment for the disease.
- The clinical trial protocol for CARTITUDE-1 did not define or provide details on the investigator assessment for determining active CNS disease for possible trial exclusion, this was left to the discretion of the principle investigator to determine patient fitness for trial enrollment. According to the NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers for leptomeningeal metastases, MRI or the brain and spine should be performed for accurate staging. A definitive diagnosis is most commonly made by CSF analysis via lumbar puncture with CSF protein that is typically increased, there may be a pleocytosis or decreased glucose levels, and ultimately positive CSF cytology for tumor cells. Most CNS myeloma patients present with cerebral symptoms, such as headaches and cognitive dysfunction, but a significant proportion also can have either spinal root/cord symptoms (e.g., limb sensory changes, motor loss, and urinary retention) or positive spinal leptomeningeal imaging. Given the frequent multi-focality of disease identified on imaging, it is reasonable to routinely perform whole spine imaging in any patient with suspected CNS myeloma
- Patients receiving Carvykti may experience fatal or life-threatening ICANS following treatment with Carvykti, including before CRS onset, concurrently with CRS, after CRS resolution, or in the absence of CRS. ICANS occurred in 23% (22/97) of patients receiving Carvykti including Grade 3 or 4 events in 3% (3/97) and Grade 5 (fatal) events in 2% (2/97).
- Of the 25 patients in the CARTITUDE-1 study experiencing any neurotoxicity, five male patients had neurologic toxicity with several signs and symptoms of parkinsonism, distinct from ICANS. One patient died of neurologic toxicity with parkinsonism 247 days after administration of Carvykti; two patients with ongoing parkinsonism died of infectious causes 162 and 119 days after administration of Carvykti; in the remaining 2

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patients, symptoms of parkinsonism were ongoing up to 530 days after administration of Carvykti.

• A fatal outcome following Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) has occurred in another ongoing study of Carvykti despite treatment with intravenous immunoglobulins. Carvykti prescribing information recommends to monitor for GBS. Evaluate patients presenting with peripheral neuropathy for GBS. Consider treatment of GBS with supportive care measures and in conjunction with immunoglobulins and plasma exchange, depending on severity of GBS.

# • The IMWG response criteria for multiple myeloma definition of progressive disease requires only one of the following:

- o Increase of 25% from lowest response value in any of the following:
   Serum M-component (absolute increase must be ≥ 0.5 g/dL), and/or
  - Urine M-component (absolute increase must be  $\geq 200 \text{ mg}/24 \text{ h}$ ), and/or
- Only in patients without measurable serum and urine M-protein levels: the difference between involved and uninvolved FLC levels (absolute increase must be > 10 mg/dL)
- Only in patients without measurable serum and urine M protein levels and without measurable disease by FLC levels, bone marrow plasma cell percentage irrespective of baseline status (absolute increase must be  $\geq 10\%$ )
- Appearance of a new lesion(s), ≥ 50% increase from nadir in SPD (sum of the products of the maximal perpendicular diameters of measured lesions) of > 1 lesion, or ≥ 50% increase in the longest diameter of a previous lesion >1 cm in short axis;
  ≥ 50% increase in circulating plasma cells (minimum of 200 cells per µL) if this is the
- $0 \ge 50\%$  increase in circulating plasma cells (minimum of 200 cells per µL) if this is the only measure of disease

## V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose	 Formatted Table
MM	0.5 to 1 x10 <sup>6</sup> chimeric CAR-	1 x10 <sup>8</sup> chimeric CAR-	
	positive viable T cells/kg	positive viable T cells	

## VI. Product Availability

Single-dose unit infusion bag: frozen suspension of genetically modified autologous T-cells labeled for the specific recipient

## VII. References

- Carvykti Prescribing Information. Horsham, PA: Janssen Biotech, Inc.; FebruaryMarch 2022. Available at: https://www.janssenlabels.com/package-insert/product-monograph/prescribinginformation/CARVYKTI-pi.pdf-. Accessed March 2, 2022January 30, 2023.
- ClinicalTrials.gov [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). Identifier NCT03548207, A Study of JNJ-68284528, a Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cell (CAR-T) Therapy Directed Against B-Cell Maturation Antigen (BCMA) in Participants With Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma (CARTITUDE-1); 28 January 2022. <u>Available at:</u> <u>https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03548207?term=NCT03548207. Accessed February</u>



1, 2022. Available at: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03548207?term=NCT03548207. Accessed January 30, 2023.



- Madduri D, Berdeja JG, Usmani SZ, et al. CARTITUDE-1: Phase 1b/2 Study of Ciltacabtagene Autoleucel, a B-Cell Maturation Antigen–Directed Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cell Therapy, in Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma; ASH 2020. Oral Presentation 177; December 5-8, 2020. Available at: <u>https://ash.confex.com/ash/2020/webprogram/Paper136307.html</u>.https://ash.confex.com/ash/ 2020/webprogram/Paper136307.html. Accessed <u>March 9, 2021January 30, 2023</u>.
- 4. Berdeja JG, Madduri D, Usmani SZ, et al. Ciltacabtagene autoleucel, a B-cell maturation antigen-directed chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (CARTITUDE-1): a phase 1b/2 open-label study. Lancet. 2021 JulJun 24; 398 (10297): 314-324.
- 5. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Multiple Myeloma Version <u>5.20223.2023</u>. Available at: <u>https://www.ncen.org/professionals/physician\_gls/pdf/myeloma.pdf</u>.https://www.ncen.org/pr
- ofessionals/physician\_gls/pdf/myeloma.pdf. Accessed March 21, 2022. 6.5. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Central Nervous System Cancers Version 2.2021. Available at: <u>https://www.neen.org/professionals/physician\_gls/pdf/ens.pdf</u>. Accessed April 5, 2022January 30, 2023.
- 7-6. Chen CI, Masih-Khan E, Jiang H, et al. Central nervous system involvement with multiple myeloma: long term survival can be achieved with radiation, intrathecal chemotherapy, and immunomodulatory agents. British Journal of Haematology. August 2013; 162 (4): 483-488.

## **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-todate sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

HCPCS Codes	Description
<del>J9999</del>	Not otherwise classified, antineoplastic drugs
Q2056	Ciltacabtagene autoleucel, up to 100 million autologous B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) directed CAR-positive T cells, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per therapeutic dose

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	LDH Approval Date
Policy created	05.01.23	08.28.23
Annual review: added additional option to currently required	03.25.24	
measurable disease requirement to allow for progressive disease as		
defined by IMWG; clarified requirement for diagnosis of relapsed		
or refractory multiple myeloma; removed J9999 HCPCS code;		
references reviewed and updated.		

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# CLINICAL POLICY Ciltacabtagene Autoleucel

#### **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. LHCC 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.

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 LHCC administrative policies and procedures.

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