

Coverage of any drug intervention discussed in a Medica prior authorization guideline is subject to the limitations and exclusions outlined in the member's benefit certificate or policy and applicable state and/or federal laws.

☑ Commercial (Small & Large Group)	⊠ ASO	☐ Exchange/ACA			
☐ Medicare Advantage (MAPD)					
LEOVIO (incliniran)		MD2227			

LEQVIO® (Inclisiran)

MB222/

Covered Service: NO

**Prior Authorization** 

Required: NO

Additional Information: Prescribed by (or in consultation with) cardiology specialists with prior authorization through The Plan Pharmacy Services.

**Medicare Policy:** 

Prior authorization is not required for Medicare Cost products (Dean Care Gold) and Medicare Supplement (Select) when this drug is provided by participating providers. Prior authorization is required if a member has Medicare primary and the plan secondary coverage. This policy is not applicable to our Medicare Replacement products.

Wisconsin **Medicaid Policy** 

Coverage of prescription drug benefits is administered by the Wisconsin Medicaid program. Coverage of medical drug benefits is administered by the Wisconsin Medicaid fee-for-service program. Medical drugs not paid on a fee-for-service basis by the Wisconsin Medicaid program are covered by the plan with no PA required.

#### 1.0 FDA Indication

- 1.1 LEQVIO®
  - 1.1.1 Inclisiran (LEQVIO®; Novartis) was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration under a New Drug Application (NDA) for adults with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) or clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) who require additional lowering of lowdensity lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C). This indication was approved based on a reduction of LDL-C, a surrogate marker for increased risk for ASCVD.1
- 1.2 Institute for Clinical and Economic Review (ICER):
  - In March 2021, ICER released guidance on high cholesterol treatment. In this review, the following clinical determinations were made



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regarding Inclisiran (Inclisiran was not FDA-approved at the time): a unanimous vote the evidence was judged adequate to demonstrate a net health benefit over usual care alone.<sup>6</sup>,<sup>7</sup>

- 1.2.1.1 Inclisiran did not reduce the risk of all-cause mortality or cardiovascular mortality, and there was no statistically significant difference in the occurrence of stroke and MI when compared to placebo.<sup>1,3,4</sup>
- 1.2.1.2 Inclisiran would represent a low-to-intermediate long-term value for money <sup>6</sup>
- 1.2.1.3 No studies reported data on the impact of inclisiran on health relatedrelated quality of life <sup>2,6,7</sup>
- 1.2.1.4 Other PCSK9 inhibitors can be preferred until studies show that inclisiran shows positive clinical effects
- 1.3 Treatment Guidelines/Consensus statements:
  - 1.3.1 The US ACC/AHA 2018 Guideline on the Management of Blood Cholesterol
    - 1.3.1.1 In patients with very high risk for CVD whose LDL-C level remains ≥ 70 mg/dL on maximally tolerated statin and ezetimibe therapy, adding a PCSK9 inhibitor is reasonable (Class IIa recommendation), although long term safety (> 3 years) is uncertain and cost effectiveness is low at mid-2018 list prices.
    - 1.3.1.2 The guideline came out before inclisiran was FDA approved
    - 1.3.1.3 The guideline does not favor one PCSK9 inhibitor (evolocumab or alirocumab) over another

#### 2.0 Policy / Criteria:

- 2.1 LEQVIO® is considered not covered due to insufficient evidence to demonstrate clinical efficacy for treatment of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) or clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) based on all of the following:
  - 2.1.1 LEQVIO® was approved based on an observed reduction in LDL-C levels, but it is unknown if that reduction is clinically significant. Currently there is no clear threshold for the amount of LDL reduction required to reduce CV mortality or morbidity. 1,2,3
  - 2.1.2 True clinical benefit has not been established based the following:
    - <sup>2.1.2.1</sup> There is no evaluation to demonstrate clinical efficacy to reduce the risk of all-cause mortality or cardiovascular mortality, and there was no statistically significant difference in the occurrence of stroke and MI when compared to placebo.<sup>1,2,6,7</sup>



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2.1.2.2 No studies reported data on the impact of inclisiran on health relatedrelated quality of life 6,7

### 3.0 Policy Rationale

- 3.1 The clinical benefit of LEQVIO® for the treatment of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) or clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) has not been established based on Practice and Consensus guidelines, ICER and clinical studies.<sup>6,7</sup>
- 3.2 Practice and Consensus Guidelines have not been updated to include inclisiran.<sup>2,7</sup>

### Comment(s):

- 1.0 \*Codes and descriptors listed in this document are provided for informational purposes only and may not be all inclusive or current. Listing of a code in this drug policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered service. Benefit coverage for any service is determined by the member's policy of health coverage with the plan. Inclusion of a code in the table does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other drug or medical policies may also apply.
  - 1.1 NDC and HCPCS codes

Medicatio	n Name	How Supplied	National Drug	
Brand	Generic		Code (NDC)	HCPCS code
LEQVIO	inclisiran	284 mg/1.5mL prefilled syringe	00078-1000-60	J1306
REPATHA	evolocumab	140 mg/mL prefilled syringe	55513-0760-02	
PRALUENT	alirocumab	75 mg/mL prilled syringe	61755-0020-02	

Committee/Source Date(s)

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LEQVIO® (inclisiran)



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Committee/Source Date(s)

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#### References:

- 1. LEQVIO [prescribing information]. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation; December 2021.
- Grundy SM, Stone NJ, Bailey AL, et al. 2018 AHA/ACC/AACVPR/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/ADA/AGS/APhA/ASPC/NLA/PCNA guideline on the management of blood cholesterol: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association task force on clinical practice guidelines. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2018 Nov 8. pii: S0735-1097(18)39034-X. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2018.11.003.
- 3. 3. Ray KK, Wright RS, Kallend D, et al. Two Phase 3 Trials of Inclisiran in Patients with Elevated LDL Cholesterol. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(16):1507-1519.
- 4. 4. Austin MA, Hunter CM, Zimmern RL, Humphries SE. Genetic causes of monogenic heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia: a HuGE prevalence review. Am J Epidemiol. 2004;160(5):407-420.
- 5. S. Raal FJ, Kallend D, Ray KK, et al. Inclisiran for the Treatment of Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(16):1520-1530.
- 6. ICER, Institute for Clinical and Economic Review, Alirocumab for High Cholesterol Final New Evidence Update. Published February 15, 2019. <a href="https://icer.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/ICER\_Reference\_Case\_013120.pdf">https://icer.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/ICER\_Reference\_Case\_013120.pdf</a>.
- 7. Arnett DK, Blumenthal RS, Albert MA, etal 2019. ACC/AHA guidelines on the primary prevention of cardiovascular Disease: A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical practive guideline. Circulation. 2019 Sept 19. Pii: Vol 140, No11. 2019 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines | Circulation (ahajournals.org).