



## UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT MEDICAL POLICY

**POLICY:** Hereditary Angioedema – C1 Esterase Inhibitors (Intravenous) Utilization Management Medical Policy

- Berinert® (C1 esterase inhibitor [human] intravenous infusion – CSL Behring)
- Cinryze® (C1 esterase inhibitor [human] intravenous infusion – Takeda)
- Ruconest® (C1 esterase inhibitor [recombinant] intravenous infusion – Pharming)

**REVIEW DATE:** 09/20/2023

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### OVERVIEW

Berinert, Cinryze, and Ruconest are C1 esterase inhibitor (C1-INH) replacement therapies for hereditary angioedema (HAE).<sup>1-3</sup> Cinryze and Berinert are human plasma-derived C1-INH; Ruconest is a recombinant C1-INH purified from milk of transgenic rabbits. Labeled indications are as follows:

- Berinert is indicated for the **treatment of acute abdominal, facial, or laryngeal HAE attacks** in adults and pediatric patients.<sup>1</sup>
- Cinryze is indicated for routine **prophylaxis against HAE attacks** in patients  $\geq 6$  years of age.<sup>2</sup>
- Ruconest is indicated for the **treatment of acute HAE attacks** in adults and adolescent patients.<sup>3</sup>

Of note, although Cinryze is labeled for use in the prophylactic setting and Berinert is labeled for use in the acute treatment setting, use of Cinryze in the acute setting and Berinert in the prophylactic setting has been reported in the literature.<sup>4,5</sup>

### Guidelines

#### *Acute Treatment of HAE Attacks*

According to US HAE Association Medical Advisory Board Guidelines (2020), when HAE is suspected based on clinical presentation, appropriate testing includes measurement of the serum C4 level, C1-INH antigenic level, and C1-INH functional level.<sup>6</sup> Low C4 plus low C1-INH antigenic or functional level is consistent with a diagnosis of HAE types I/II. The goal of acute therapy is to minimize morbidity and prevent mortality from an ongoing HAE attack. Patients must have ready access to effective on-demand medication to administer at the onset of an HAE attack. All HAE attacks are eligible for treatment, irrespective of the location of swelling or severity of the attack. First-line treatments include plasma-derived C1-INH, Ruconest, Kalbitor® (ecallantide subcutaneous [SC] injection), and icatibant (Firazyr®, generic).

In guidelines from the World Allergy Organization (WAO)/European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) [2021], it is recommended that all attacks be treated with either IV C1-INH, Kalbitor, or icatibant (evidence level A for all).<sup>7</sup> Regarding IV C1-INH, it is noted that Berinert and Cinryze are both plasma-derived products available for this use, although indications vary globally. It is essential that patients have on-demand medication to treat all attacks; thus, the guidelines recommend that patients have and carry medication for treatment of at least two attacks.

#### *Long-Term Prophylaxis*

US HAE Association Medical Advisory Board Guidelines (2020) note the decision on when to use long-term prophylaxis cannot be made on rigid criteria but should reflect the needs of the individual patient.<sup>6</sup> First-line medications for HAE I/II include intravenous (IV) C1-INH, Haegarda® (C1-INH [human] SC injection), or Takhzyro® (landelumab-flyo SC injection). The guideline was written prior to approval of Orladeyo® (berotralstat capsules).

According to WAO/EAACI guidelines (2021), it is recommended to evaluate for long-term prophylaxis at every visit, taking disease activity, burden, and control as well as patient preference into consideration.<sup>7</sup> The following therapies are supported as first-line options for long-term prophylaxis: plasma-derived C1-INH (87% agreement), Takhzyro (89% agreement), and Orladeyo (81% agreement). With regard to plasma-derived C1-INH, it is noted that Haegarda provided very good and dose-dependent preventative effects on the occurrence of HAE attacks; the subcutaneous route may provide more convenient administration and maintain improved steady-state plasma concentrations compared with the IV route. Of note, androgens are not recommended in the first-line setting for long-term prophylaxis. Recommendations are not made regarding long-term prophylaxis in HAE with normal C1-INH.

### **Dosing Information for Plasma-Derived C1-INH (Berinert, Cinryze)**

For prophylaxis (Berinert or Cinryze), the maximum allowable dose in the policy comes from the Cinryze prescribing information and is applied to both Berinert and Cinryze prophylactic use requests. For the acute setting (Berinert or Cinryze), dosing recommendations come from the Berinert prescribing information and are applied to both Berinert and Cinryze requests for acute use. Of note, in the pivotal study of Berinert, a maximum of 20 IU/kg of Berinert was administered, and response was assessed for up to 24 hours. For the treatment of acute attacks, the prescribing information states that doses of Berinert lower than 20 IU/kg should not be administered.

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

Prior Authorization is recommended for medical benefit coverage of Berinert, Cinryze, and Ruconest. Approval is recommended for those who meet the **Criteria** and **Dosing** for the listed indications. Extended approvals are allowed if the patient continues to meet the Criteria and Dosing. Requests for doses outside of the established dosing documented in this policy will be considered on a case-by-case basis by a clinician (i.e., Medical Director or Pharmacist). All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with Berinert, Cinryze, and Ruconest, as well as monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval requires the medication to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated. A patient who has previously met initial therapy criteria for Berinert, Cinryze, and Ruconest for the requested indication under the Coverage Review Department and is currently receiving the requested therapy is only required to meet the continuation therapy criteria (i.e., currently receiving Berinert, Cinryze, or Ruconest). If past criteria have not been met under the Coverage Review Department and the patient is currently receiving Berinert, Cinryze, or Ruconest, initial therapy criteria must be met.

**Documentation:** Documentation will be required where noted in the criteria as **[documentation required]**. Documentation may include, but is not limited to, chart notes, laboratory records, and prescription claims records.

**Automation:** None.

## RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

I. Coverage of Beriner or Cinryze is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

### FDA-Approved Indications

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- 1. Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency – Prophylaxis.** Approve Beriner or Cinryze for 1 year if the patient meets one of the following (A or B):
- A) Initial therapy.** Approve if the patient meets both of the following (i and ii):
- i.** Patient has HAE type I or type II as confirmed by the following diagnostic criteria (a and b):  
Note: A diagnosis of HAE with normal C1-INH (also known as HAE type III) does NOT satisfy this requirement.
    - a)** Patient has low levels of functional C1-INH protein (< 50% of normal) **at baseline**, as defined by the laboratory reference values **[documentation required]**; AND
    - b)** Patient has lower than normal serum C4 levels **at baseline**, as defined by the laboratory reference values **[documentation required]**; AND
  - ii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an allergist/immunologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of HAE or related disorders.
- B) Patient is currently receiving Beriner or Cinryze prophylaxis.** Approve if the patient meets all of the following (i, ii, and iii):  
Note: If the patient is currently receiving the requested therapy, but has not previously received approval of Beriner or Cinryze for this indication through the Coverage Review Department, review under criteria for Initial Therapy.
- i.** Patient has a diagnosis of HAE type I or type II **[documentation required]**; AND  
Note: A diagnosis of HAE with normal C1-INH (also known as HAE type III) does NOT satisfy this requirement.
  - ii.** According to the prescriber, the patient has had a favorable clinical response since initiating Beriner or Cinryze prophylactic therapy compared with baseline (i.e., prior to initiating prophylactic therapy); AND  
Note: Examples of a favorable clinical response include decrease in HAE acute attack frequency, decrease in HAE attack severity, or decrease in duration of HAE attacks.
  - iii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an allergist/immunologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of HAE or related disorders.

**Dosing.** Approve one of the following regimens (A or B):

- A) Patient is ≥ 12 years of age:** Approve up to a maximum dose of 2,500 units (not exceeding 100 units/kg), administered intravenously no more frequently than twice weekly with doses separated by at least 3 days; OR
- B) Patient is < 12 years of age:** Approve up to a maximum dose of 1,000 units, administered intravenously no more frequently than twice weekly with doses separated by at least 3 days.

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**2. Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency – Treatment of Acute Attacks.** Approve Beriner or Cinryze for 1 year if the patient meets one of the following (A or B):

- A) Initial therapy.** Approve if the patient meets both of the following (i and ii):
- i.** Patient has HAE type I or type II as confirmed by following (a and b):  
Note: A diagnosis of HAE with normal C1-INH (also known as HAE type III) does NOT satisfy this requirement.
    - a)** Patient has low levels of functional C1-INH protein (< 50% of normal) at baseline, as defined by the laboratory reference values **[documentation required]**; AND



Note: Examples of a favorable clinical response include decrease in the duration of HAE attacks, quick onset of symptom relief, complete resolution of symptoms, or decrease in HAE acute attack frequency or severity.

- iii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an allergist/immunologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of HAE or related disorders.

**Dosing.** Approve up to a maximum dose of 4,200 units (not exceeding 50 units/kg), administered intravenously no more frequently than twice daily.

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### CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of Berinert, Cinryze, or Ruconest is not recommended in the following situations:

1. **Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Prophylaxis (Ruconest ONLY).** Ruconest is not FDA-approved for prophylaxis of HAE attacks. A small (n = 32) Phase II, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in adults and adolescents  $\geq 13$  years of age showed efficacy of Ruconest over placebo for reducing mean monthly rate of HAE attacks ( $P < 0.0001$ ).<sup>8</sup> At this time, evidence is not sufficient to support Ruconest use for HAE prophylaxis.

Note: This Condition Not Recommended for Approval does not apply to Berinert or Cinryze.

2. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

### REFERENCES

1. Berinert® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Kankakee, IL: CSL Behring; September 2021.
2. Cinryze® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Lexington, MA: Takeda; January 2021.
3. Ruconest® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Warren, NJ: Pharming; April 2020.
4. Zuraw BL. Hereditary angioedema. *N Engl J Med*. 2008;359:1027-1036.
5. Craig T, Shapiro R, Vegh A, et al. Efficacy and safety of an intravenous C1-inhibitor concentrate for long-term prophylaxis in hereditary angioedema. *Allergy Rhinol (Providence)*. 2017;8(1):13-19.
6. Busse PJ, Christiansen SC, Riedl MA, et al. US HAEA Medical Advisory Board 2020 guidelines for the management of hereditary angioedema. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2021;9(1):132-150.e3.
7. Maurer M, Magerl M, Betschel S, et al. The international WAO/EAACI guideline for the management of hereditary angioedema: the 2021 revision and update. *Allergy*. 2022;77(7):1961-1990.
8. Riedl MA, Grivcheva-Panovska V, Moldovan D, et al. Recombinant human C1 esterase inhibitor for prophylaxis of hereditary angio-oedema: a phase 2, multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover trial. *Lancet*. 2017;390:1595-1602.

**HISTORY**

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Selected Revision	<p><b><u>Berinert and Cinryze</u></b>  <b>Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency [Type I or Type II] – Prophylaxis:</b> A Note was added to the initial and continuation criteria that a diagnosis of HAE with normal C1-INH (also known as HAE type III) does not satisfy the requirement for a diagnosis of HAE type I or type II.  <b>Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency [Type I or Type II] – Treatment of Acute Attacks:</b> A Note was added to the initial and continuation criteria that a diagnosis of HAE with normal C1-INH (also known as HAE type III) does not satisfy the requirement for a diagnosis of HAE type I or type II.  <b><u>Ruconest</u></b>  <b>Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency [Type I or Type II] – Treatment of Acute Attacks:</b> A Note was added to the initial and continuation criteria that a diagnosis of HAE with normal C1-INH (also known as HAE type III) does not satisfy the requirement for a diagnosis of HAE type I or type II.</p>	06/01/2022
Annual Revision	<p><b><u>Berinert and Cinryze</u></b>  <b>Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency [Type I or Type II] – Prophylaxis:</b> In Dosing, the interval was revised to read “no more frequently than twice weekly with doses separated by at least 3 days”. Previously, the interval was written as “no more frequently than once every 3 days”.</p>	09/21/2022
Annual Revision	<p>It was added to the Policy Statement that a person who has previously met initial therapy criteria for Cinryze, Berinert, or Ruconest for the requested indication under the Coverage Review Department and is currently receiving the medication, is only required to meet continuation of therapy criteria. If past criteria have not been met under the Coverage Review Department and the patient is currently receiving Cinryze, Berinert, or Ruconest, initial therapy criteria must be met. In addition, the following changes were made:</p> <p><b><u>Berinert and Cinryze</u></b>  <b>Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency – Prophylaxis:</b> Deleted [Type I or Type II] from indication heading. Under criteria for “Patient is currently receiving Berinert or Cinryze prophylaxis”, added a Note that patient has to meet initial therapy criteria and approval through the Coverage Review Department if they had previously received initial therapy approval through a different entity. Also added the word “type” before II while referring to diagnosis of HAE types.  <b>Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency – Treatment of Acute Attacks:</b> Deleted [Type I or Type II] from indication heading. Under criteria for “Patient has treated previous acute HAE attacks with Berinert or Cinryze”, added a Note that patient has to meet initial therapy criteria and approval through the Coverage Review Department if they had previously received initial therapy approval through a different entity.</p> <p><b><u>Ruconest</u></b>  <b>Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Due to C1 Inhibitor (C1-INH) Deficiency – Treatment of Acute Attacks:</b> Deleted [Type I or Type II] from indication heading. Under criteria for “Patient has treated previous acute HAE attacks with Ruconest”, added a Note that patient has to meet initial therapy criteria and approval through the Coverage Review Department if they had previously received initial therapy approval through a different entity.</p>	09/20/2023