



PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

- POLICY:** Amyloidosis – Tafamidis Products Prior Authorization Policy
- Vyndaqel (tafamidis meglumine capsules – Pfizer)
 - Vyndamax (tafamidis capsules – Pfizer)

REVIEW DATE: 12/04/2024

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

THE FOLLOWING COVERAGE POLICY APPLIES TO HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS ADMINISTERED BY CIGNA COMPANIES. CERTAIN CIGNA COMPANIES AND/OR LINES OF BUSINESS ONLY PROVIDE UTILIZATION REVIEW SERVICES TO CLIENTS AND DO NOT MAKE COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS. REFERENCES TO STANDARD BENEFIT PLAN LANGUAGE AND COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO THOSE CLIENTS. COVERAGE POLICIES ARE INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE IN INTERPRETING CERTAIN STANDARD BENEFIT PLANS ADMINISTERED BY CIGNA COMPANIES. PLEASE NOTE, THE TERMS OF A CUSTOMER'S PARTICULAR BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT [GROUP SERVICE AGREEMENT, EVIDENCE OF COVERAGE, CERTIFICATE OF COVERAGE, SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION (SPD) OR SIMILAR PLAN DOCUMENT] MAY DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE STANDARD BENEFIT PLANS UPON WHICH THESE COVERAGE POLICIES ARE BASED. FOR EXAMPLE, A CUSTOMER'S BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT MAY CONTAIN A SPECIFIC EXCLUSION RELATED TO A TOPIC ADDRESSED IN A COVERAGE POLICY. IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT, A CUSTOMER'S BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT ALWAYS SUPERSEDES THE INFORMATION IN THE COVERAGE POLICIES. IN THE ABSENCE OF A CONTROLLING FEDERAL OR STATE COVERAGE MANDATE, BENEFITS ARE ULTIMATELY DETERMINED BY THE TERMS OF THE APPLICABLE BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT. COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS IN EACH SPECIFIC INSTANCE REQUIRE CONSIDERATION OF 1) THE TERMS OF THE APPLICABLE BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF SERVICE; 2) ANY APPLICABLE LAWS/REGULATIONS; 3) ANY RELEVANT COLLATERAL SOURCE MATERIALS INCLUDING COVERAGE POLICIES AND; 4) THE SPECIFIC FACTS OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATION. EACH COVERAGE REQUEST SHOULD BE REVIEWED ON ITS OWN MERITS. MEDICAL DIRECTORS ARE EXPECTED TO EXERCISE CLINICAL JUDGMENT AND HAVE DISCRETION IN MAKING INDIVIDUAL COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS. COVERAGE POLICIES RELATE EXCLUSIVELY TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS. COVERAGE POLICIES ARE NOT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT AND SHOULD NEVER BE USED AS TREATMENT GUIDELINES. IN CERTAIN MARKETS, DELEGATED VENDOR GUIDELINES MAY BE USED TO SUPPORT MEDICAL NECESSITY AND OTHER COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS.

CIGNA NATIONAL FORMULARY COVERAGE:

OVERVIEW

Vyndaqel and Vyndamax are selective stabilizers of transthyretin (TTR) indicated for the treatment of the **cardiomyopathy of wild-type or hereditary TTR-mediated amyloidosis (ATTR-CM)** to reduce cardiovascular mortality and cardiovascular-related hospitalization in adults.¹ Studies excluded patients with New York Heart Association class IV disease.²

Disease Overview

In ATTR-CM, there is misfolding of the TTR protein resulting in accumulation of amyloid in the heart causing thickening of both ventricles.²⁻⁸ ATTR-CM may be suspected following cardiac imaging (e.g., echocardiogram, cardiac magnetic imaging). Subsequent testing (e.g., scintigraphy or biopsy) confirms the diagnosis of ATTR-CM. Endomyocardial biopsy confirms the diagnosis of ATTR-CM.⁸ Biopsy can confirm if ATTR-CM is due to a hereditary mutant variant of TTR vs. an acquired wild-type variant. In patients with confirmed cardiac amyloidosis, TTR gene sequencing aids in treatment decisions and is necessary for genetic counseling in relatives of patients with a TTR variant.⁷ Although many mutations have been identified, mutation of V122I is the most common in the US.²⁻⁶ This mutation is present in 3% to 4% of African Americans and is associated with amyloid cardiomyopathy. Vyndaqel

and Vyndamax bind to TTR at the thyroxine binding sites and stabilize the tetramer. This slows dissociation into monomers, which is the rate-limiting step in the amyloidogenic process.¹

Guidelines

The American Heart Association (AHA) scientific statement for the evolving diagnosis and management of cardiac amyloidosis (2020) recognizes tafamidis as a treatment for ATTR-CM.⁷ They note that the benefit of tafamidis has not been observed in patients with NYHA class IV symptoms. Additionally, although combination use of tafamidis with Onpattro® (patisiran lipid complex intravenous infusion) or Tegsedi® (inotersen subcutaneous injection) is appealing to target both TTR silencing and stabilization for the remaining synthesized protein, this approach lacks data and may be cost-prohibitive. Tafamidis should generally be considered the agent of choice in ATTR-CM in patients with reasonable expected survival according to a position statement of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) working group on myocardial and pericardial disease (2021).⁸ The working group notes that tafamidis is the only drug that has shown efficacy in a randomized trial in patients with ATTR-CM and should be considered in patients with reasonable expected survival. The American College of Cardiology (ACC) expert consensus decision pathway on comprehensive multidisciplinary care for patients with cardiac amyloidosis (2023) make similar comments and recommendations to the AHA and ESC regarding tafamidis.¹⁰

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of tafamidis products (Vyndaqel and Vyndamax). All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with tafamidis products (Vyndaqel and Vyndamax) as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, initial approval requires the agent to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

- **Vyndaqel (tafamidis meglumine capsules – Pfizer)**
- **Vyndamax (tafamidis capsules – Pfizer)**

is(are) covered as medically necessary when the following criteria is(are) met for FDA-approved indication(s) or other uses with supportive evidence (if applicable):

FDA-Approved Indication

- 1. Cardiomyopathy of Wild-Type or Hereditary Transthyretin-Mediated Amyloidosis (ATTR-CM).** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, D, and E):

Note: Variant Transthyretin Amyloidosis is also known as Hereditary Transthyretin Amyloidosis.

A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND

- B)** The diagnosis was confirmed by ONE of the following (i, ii, or iii):
- i.** A technetium pyrophosphate scan (i.e., nuclear scintigraphy); OR
 - ii.** A tissue biopsy with confirmatory transthyretin (TTR) amyloid typing by mass spectrometry, immunoelectron microscopy or immunohistochemistry; OR
 - iii.** Patient had genetic testing which, according to the prescriber, identified a transthyretin (TTR) pathogenic variant; AND
Note: Examples of TTR variants include Val122Ile variant and Thr60Ala variant. If the patient has wild-type amyloidosis, this is **not** a TTR pathogenic variant.
- C)** Diagnostic cardiac imaging has demonstrated cardiac involvement; AND
Note: Examples of cardiac imaging include echocardiogram and cardiac magnetic imaging. Examples of cardiac involvement on imaging include increased thickness of the ventricular wall or interventricular septum.
- D)** Patient has heart failure, but does **not** have New York Heart Association class IV disease; AND
- E)** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of amyloidosis.

CONDITIONS NOT COVERED

- **Vyndaqel (tafamidis meglumine capsules – Pfizer)**
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is(are) considered experimental, investigational or unproven for ANY other use(s) including the following (this list may not be all inclusive; criteria will be updated as new published data are available):

- 1. Concurrent use with other medications indicated for the treatment of polyneuropathy of hereditary transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis or transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis-cardiomyopathy (e.g., Amvuttra [vutrisiran subcutaneous injection], Attruby [acoramidis tablets], Onpattro [patisiran lipid complex intravenous infusion], Tegsedi [inotersen subcutaneous injection], or Wainua [eplontersen subcutaneous injection]).**

The requested medication should not be administered in combination with other medications indicated for polyneuropathy of hereditary transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis or transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis-cardiomyopathy. Combination therapy is generally not recommended due to a lack of controlled clinical trial data supporting additive efficacy.

- 2. Concurrent Use of Vyndaqel and Vyndamax.** There are no data available to support concomitant use.¹
- 3. Polyneuropathy of Hereditary Transthyretin–Mediated Amyloidosis (hATTR).** Neither Vyndaqel nor Vyndamax are indicated for treatment of symptoms of polyneuropathy associated with hATTR.¹

Note: For patients with hATTR and cardiomyopathy or mixed phenotype (concurrent cardiomyopathy and polyneuropathy), refer to FDA-Approved Indication, above.

REFERENCES

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3. Maurer MS, Elliott P, Merlini G, et al. Design and rationale of the Phase 3 ATTR-ACT clinical trial (tafamidis in transthyretin cardiomyopathy clinical trial). *Circ Heart Fail*. 2017;10(6).
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5. Donnelly JP, Hanna M. Cardiac amyloidosis: an update on diagnosis and treatment. *Cleve Clin J Med*. 2017;84(12 Suppl 3):12-26.
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8. Kittleson MM, Maurer MS, Ambardekar AV, et al; on behalf of the American Heart Association Heart Failure and Transplantation Committee of the Council on Clinical Cardiology. AHA scientific statement: cardiac amyloidosis: evolving diagnosis and management. *Circulation*. 2020;142:e7-e22.
9. Garcia-Pavia P, Rapezzi C, Adler Y, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of cardiac amyloidosis: a position statement of the ESC working group on myocardial and pericardial disease. *Eur Heart J*. 2021;42:1554-1568.
10. Kittleson M, Ruberg FL, Ambardekar AV, et al. A report of the American College of Cardiology Solution Set Oversight Committee. 2023 ACC expert consensus decision pathway on comprehensive multidisciplinary care for the patient with cardiac amyloidosis. *JACC*. 2023;81(11):1076-1126.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	11/29/2023
Selected Revision	Conditions Not Covered Concomitant Use With Amvuttra (vutrisiran subcutaneous injection), Onpattro (patisiran lipid complex intravenous infusion), Tegsedi (inotersen subcutaneous injection), or Wainua (eplontersen subcutaneous injection). Wainua was added to this condition not recommended for approval.	01/03/2024
Annual Revision	Cardiomyopathy of Wild-Type or Hereditary Transthyretin Amyloidosis. The criterion Amyloid deposits are identified on cardiac biopsy was changed to A tissue biopsy with confirmatory TTR amyloid typing by mass spectrometry, immunoelectron microscopy or immunohistochemistry. For diagnosis confirmed by genetic testing, rephrased the term "mutation" to "pathogenic variant." Conditions Not Covered : Concurrent use with other medications indicated for polyneuropathy of hereditary transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis or transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis-cardiomyopathy (e.g., Amvuttra (vutrisiran subcutaneous injection), Attruby (acoramidis tablets), Onpattro (patisiran lipid complex intravenous infusion), Tegsedi (inotersen subcutaneous injection), or Wainua	12/04/2024

	[eplontersen subcutaneous injection]) was changed to as listed (previously Concomitant Use With Amvuttra (vutrisiran subcutaneous injection), Onpattro (patisiran lipid complex intravenous infusion), Tegsedi (inotersen subcutaneous injection), or Wainua [eplontersen subcutaneous injection]).	
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