

Nonprofit corporations and independent licensees of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association

Medical benefit drug policies are a source for BCBSM and BCN medical policy information only. These documents are not to be used to determine benefits or reimbursement. Please reference the appropriate certificate or contract for benefit information. This policy may be updated and therefore subject to change.

Effective Date: 10/12/2023

Kanuma™ (sebelipase alfa)

HCPCS: J2840

Policy:

Requests must be supported by submission of chart notes and patient specific documentation.

- A. Coverage of the requested drug is provided when all the following are met:
 - a. FDA approved indication
 - b. FDA approved age
 - c. Confirmation of diagnosis by serum assay showing a decrease of lysosomal acid lipase (LAL) activity followed by genetic testing showing a mutation in the LIPA gene
 - d. Symptomatic manifestations of the disease are present, such as, elevated liver enzymes, microvesicular steatosis, elevated low-density lipoprotein, low high-density lipoprotein, or coronary artery disease
 - e. Trial and failure, contraindication, OR intolerance to the preferred drugs as listed in BCBSM/BCN's utilization management medical drug list.
- B. Quantity Limitations, Authorization Period and Renewal Criteria
 - a. Quantity Limits: Align with FDA recommended dosing
 - b. Authorization Period: 1 year at a time
 - c. Renewal Criteria: Clinical documentation must be provided to confirm that current criteria are met and that the medication is providing clinical benefit

***Note: Coverage and approval duration may differ for Medicare Part B members based on any applicable criteria outlined in Local Coverage Determinations (LCD) or National Coverage Determinations (NCD) as determined by Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). See the CMS website at http://www.cms.hhs.gov/. Determination of coverage of Part B drugs is based on medically accepted indications which have supported citations included or approved for inclusion determined by CMS approved compendia.

Background Information

Lysosomal acid lipase deficiency (LAL-D) is an autosomal recessive lysosomal storage disorder caused by a
mutation on the LIPA gene. It is characterized by accumulation of undegraded triglycerides and cholesteryl esters
due to a deficiency or insufficient activity of the enzyme lysosomal acid lipase (LAL). Age of onset and phenotypic
spectrum are variable and range from an infantile-onset form or Wolman disease with severe clinical course and
death before 1 year of age to childhood/adult-onset disease with milder symptoms, historically also known as

This policy and any information contained herein is the property of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan and its subsidiaries, is strictly confidential, and its use is intended for the P&T committee, its members and BCBSM employees for the purpose of coverage determinations.

cholesteryl ester storage disease. The most common symptoms of Wolman's disease include abdominal distension, hepatosplenomegaly, ascites, fibrosis of the liver, vomiting, diarrhea, steatorrhea, malnutrition, failure to thrive, calcification of the adrenal gland, and developmental delays. Patients with cholesteryl ester storage disease present with a range of symptoms depending on the degree of LAL activity including hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, high-density lipoprotein deficiency, abnormal lipid deposits, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, adrenomegaly, fatty liver disease, and liver fibrosis.

- LAL-D diagnosis is confirmed through identifying reduced lysosomal acid lipase activity in peripheral leukocytes or skin fibroblasts followed by genetic testing that shows the patient has a mutation of the LIPA gene.
- Enzyme replacement is the standard of care in lysosomal acid lipase deficiency. Kanuma is the only enzyme
 replacement therapy FDA approved for the treatment of pediatric and adult patients with LAL-D. Kanuma has been
 studied in patients as young as 1 month of age. All patients studied were symptomatic at study entry and showed
 improvement in liver function, lipid panel, hepatosplenomegaly, and gastrointestinal symptoms.

References:

- 1. Kanuma [prescribing information]. New Haven, CT: Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; November 2021.
- Burton BK, Balwani M, Feillet F, et al. A phase 3 trial of sebelipase alfa in lysosomal acid lipase deficiency. N Engl J Med. 2015; 373: 1010 – 20.
- 3. Jones SA, Plantaz D, Vara R, et al. Effect of sebelipase alfa on survival and liver function in infants with rapidly progressive lysosomal acid lipase deficiency. Molecular Gene Met. 2015;114 (2): S59.
- 4. Erwin AL. The role of sebelipase alfa in the treatment of lysosomal acid lipase deficiency. Therap Adv Gastroenterol. 2017 Jul; 10 (7): 553 62.
- 5. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Wolman disease. 2015. Available at: https://rarediseases.org/rarediseases.org/rarediseases.org/rarediseases.org/rarediseases.org/rarediseases/. Accessed on July 6, 2020.
- 6. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Cholesteryl ester storage disease. 2019. Available at: https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/cholesteryl-ester-storage-disease/. Accessed on July 6, 2020.
- 7. Jones SA, Rojas-Caro S, Quinn AG, et al. Survival in infants treated with sebelipase alfa for lysosomal acid lipase deficiency: an open-label, multicenter, dose-escalation study. Orphanet J Rare Dis. 2017 Feb 8; 12 (1): 25 36.
- 8. Balwani M, Breen C, Enns GM, et al, Clinical effect and safety profile of recombinant human lysosomal acid lipase in patients with cholesteryl ester storage disease. Hepatology. 2013 Sep; 58 (3): 950 7.
- 9. Valayannopoulos V, Malinova V, Honzík T, et al. Sebelipase alfa over 52 weeks reduces serum transaminases, liver volume and improves serum lipids in patients with lysosomal acid lipase deficiency. J Hepatol. 2014 Nov; 61 (5): 1135 42.
- 10. Burton BK, Balwani M, Feillet F, et al. A phase 3 trial of sebelipase alfa in lysosomal acid lipase deficiency. N Engl J Med. 2015 Sep 10; 373 (11): 1010 20.

Policy	History			
#	Date	e Change Description		
1.7	Effective Date: 10/12/2023	Updated to remove prescriber requirement		
1.6	Effective Date: 10/06/2022	Annual review – no changes made to the criteria at this time		
1.5	Effective Date: 10/07/2021	Annual review of policy. No changes were made to the criteria.		
1.4	Effective Date: 10/08/2020	New policy created for this disease state and drug. The Enzyme Replacement Therapy policy will be retired		
1.3	Effective Date: 02/01/2019	UM medical management system update for MAPPO		
		Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)	
		BCBS	Yes	
		BCN	Yes	
		MAPPO	Yes	
		BCNA	Yes	
1.2	Effective Date: 01/01/2017	UM medical management system update for BCNA		
		Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)	
		BCBS	Yes	
		BCN	Yes	
		MAPPO	No	
		BCNA	Yes	
1.1	Effective Date: 02/01/2016	UM medical management system update for BCBS		
		Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)	
		BCBS	Yes	
		BCN	Yes	
		MAPPO	No	
		BCNA	No	
1.0	Effective Date: 01/01/2016	UM medical management system update for BCN		
		Line of Business	PA Required in Medical Management System (Yes/No)	
		BCBS	No	
		BCN	Yes	
		MAPPO	No	
		BCNA	No	

^{*} The prescribing information for a drug is subject to change. To ensure you are reading the most current information it is advised that you reference the most updated prescribing information by visiting the drug or manufacturer website or http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/index.cfm.