



## MEDICATION POLICY

**Generic Name:** Adalimumab

**Therapeutic Class or Brand Name:** Humira®

**Applicable Drugs** (if Therapeutic Class): N/A

**Date of Origin:** 2/1/13

**Date Last Reviewed/Revised:** 8/26/16

**GPI Code:** 6627001500

### **Prior Authorization Criteria (may be considered medically necessary when criteria I through IV are met):**

- I. Documented diagnosis of one of the following conditions A through I AND must meet criteria listed under applicable diagnosis:
  - A. Active Ankylosing Spondylitis and criteria 1 and 2 are met:
    1. Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist.
    2. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.
  - B. Moderately to Severely Active Rheumatoid Arthritis and criteria 1 through 3 are met:
    1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to Methotrexate, or one other DMARD or second line drug (azathioprine, sulfasalazine, leflunomide, penicillamine, hydroxychloroquine, etc.).
    2. Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist.
    3. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.
  - C. Moderately to Severely Active Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis and criteria 1 through 3 are met:
    1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to at least one DMARD (i.e. methotrexate, etc.).
    2. Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist.
    3. Minimum age requirement: 2 years old.
  - D. Active Psoriatic Arthritis and criteria 1 and 2 are met:
    1. Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist or dermatologist.
    2. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.
  - E. Moderate to Severe Chronic Plaque Psoriasis and criteria 1 through 4 are met:

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1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication with phototherapy or photochemotherapy.
  2. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication with at least one appropriate systemic agent (i.e. cyclosporine, methotrexate, acitretin, etc.).
  3. Diagnosis must be established by a dermatologist or a rheumatologist.
  4. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.
- F. Moderately to Severely Active Crohn's Disease and criteria 1 through 3 are met:
1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to conventional therapy (i.e. 5-aminosalicylates, antibiotics, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, corticosteroids, budesonide, etc.).
  2. Treatment must be prescribed by a gastroenterologist.
  3. Minimum age requirement: 6 years old.
- G. Moderately to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis and criteria 1 through 3 are met:
1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to conventional therapy (i.e. 5-aminosalicylates, antibiotics, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, corticosteroids, budesonide, etc.).
  2. Treatment must be prescribed by a gastroenterologist.
  3. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.
- H. Moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa and criteria 1 and 2 are met:
1. Treatment must be prescribed by a dermatologist.
  2. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.
- I. Uveitis (non-infectious intermediate, posterior and panuveitis) and criteria 1 through 4 are met:
1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to corticosteroids (ophthalmic or systemic).
  2. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to at least one DMARD (i.e. azathioprine, cyclosporine, methotrexate, mycophenolate, etc.).
  3. Diagnosis must be established by an ophthalmologist.
  4. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.

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- II. Absence of active serious infection or sepsis.
- III. Negative TB skin test within the previous 12 months or history of treatment for latent TB infection.
- IV. Refer to plan document for the list of preferred products. If requested agent is not listed as a preferred product, must have a documented failure, intolerance, or contraindication to a preferred product(s).

### Exclusion Criteria:

- Coadministration of Humira® with another biologic DMARD, Otezla® (apremilast), or Xeljanz®/ XR (tofacitinib). Examples of biologic DMARDs include the following:
  - Actemra® (tocilizumab)
  - Cosentyx® (secukinumab)
  - Entyvio® (vedolizumab)
  - Kineret® (anakinra)
  - Orencia® (abatacept)
  - Rituxan® (rituximab)
  - Stelara® (ustekinumab)
  - Taltz® (Ixekizumab)
  - TNF inhibitors [Cimzia® (certolizumab pegol), Enbrel® (etanercept), Remicade® (infliximab), Simponi®/Simponi® Aria® (golimumab)]
  - Tysabri® (natalizumab)

### Other Criteria:

- N/A

### Quantity/Days Supply Restrictions:

- Rheumatologic conditions (Ankylosing Spondylitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Psoriatic Arthritis):
  - Quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg pens or syringes every 28 days.
- Plaque Psoriasis, Uveitis:
  - Quantities of up to 4 of the 40mg pens or syringes in the first 28 days, then in quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg pens or syringes every 28 days.
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease (Crohn's Disease, Ulcerative Colitis):

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- Quantities of up to 6 of the 40mg pens or syringes in the first 28 days, then in quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg pens or syringes every 28 days.
- Hidradenitis suppurativa:
  - Quantities of up to 6 of the 40mg pens or syringes in the first 28 days, then in quantities of up to 4 of the 40mg pens or syringes every 28 days.

### Approval Length:

- **Authorization:** 1 year.
- **Re-Authorization:** An updated letter of medical necessity or progress notes showing improvement or maintenance with medication.

### Appendix:

N/A

### References:

1. <http://blue.regence.com/trgmedpol/drugs/dru081.pdf>.
2. [www.drugs.com](http://www.drugs.com).
3. <https://npsonline.pti-nps.com>.
4. <http://www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/humira.pdf>.

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<b>Historical Tracking Of Changes Made To Policy</b>	
8/26/2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Changed</b> “I. D. Active Psoriatic Arthritis and criterion 1 is met:...” to “I. D. Active Psoriatic Arthritis and criteria 1 and 2 are met:...2. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old” <b>under Prior Authorization Criteria.</b></li><li>2. <b>Changed</b> “I. I. Active Uveitis and criteria 1 through 3 are met:...” to “I. I. Uveitis (non-infectious intermediate, posterior and panuveitis) and criteria 1 through 4 are met: ...4. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old” <b>under Prior Authorization Criteria.</b></li><li>3. <b>Changed</b> “IV. Refer to plan document for the list of preferred products. If Humira® is not listed as a preferred product, must have a documented failure, intolerance, or contraindication to a preferred product” to “IV. Refer to plan document for the list of preferred products. If requested agent is not listed as a preferred product, must have a documented failure, intolerance, or contraindication to a preferred product(s)” <b>under Prior Authorization Criteria.</b></li><li>4. <b>Changed</b> “Coadministration of Humira® with ...Xeljanz® (tofacitinib)...” to “Coadministration of Humira® with ...Xeljanz®/ XR (tofacitinib)...” <b>under Exclusion Criteria.</b></li><li>5. <b>Changed</b> “Cosentyx™” to “Cosentyx®” <b>under Exclusion Criteria.</b></li><li>6. <b>Added</b> “Taltz® (Ixekizumab)” <b>to list under Exclusion Criteria.</b></li><li>7. <b>Changed</b> “syringes or vials” to “pens or syringes” <b>under Quantity/Days Supply Restrictions.</b></li><li>8. <b>Changed</b> “Plaque Psoriasis: Quantities of up to 4 of the 40mg pens or syringes in the first 28 days, then in quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg pens or syringes every 28 days;...Uveitis: Quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg pens or syringes every 28 days” to “Plaque Psoriasis, Uveitis: Quantities of up to 4 of the 40mg pens or syringes in the first 28 days, then in quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg pens or syringes every 28 days” <b>under Quantity/Days Supply Restrictions.</b></li><li>9. <b>Removed table below from Appendix</b> (no longer needed since Uveitis is now FDA approved indication):</li></ol>

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<i>Historical Tracking Of Changes Made To Policy</i>		
<b>Data Supporting Off-Label Indication: Uveitis</b>		
<b>Study</b>	<b>Highlighted Details</b>	<b>Highlighted Findings</b>
Díaz-Llopis et al.	<p>- Prospective case series examining the efficacy of adalimumab in 131 patients with refractory uveitis and intolerance or failure to respond to prednisone and at least 1 other systemic immunosuppressive drug.</p> <p>- Most common causes of uveitis included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile idiopathic arthritis in 39 patients (29.7%).</li> <li>• Pars planitis in 16 patients (12.2%).</li> <li>• Behçet’s disease in 13 patients (9.9%).</li> <li>• Idiopathic forms of uveitis in 27 patients (20.6%).</li> </ul> <p>- Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 mg adalimumab SC every other week for 6 months.</li> <li>• Associated immunosuppressants were tapered after administering 3 adalimumab injections (week 6).</li> </ul>	<p>- At the end of the six month study period, anterior chamber and posterior chamber inflammation were statistically significantly improved (<math>p &lt; 0.001</math>) by 1.26 points and 0.89 points respectively (measured on the Standardization of Uveitis Nomenclature Working Group grading scheme).</p> <p>- Adverse events (treatment was not discontinued for these events):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injection site reaction</li> <li>• Fatigue</li> <li>• Hypertension</li> <li>• Herpes zoster</li> <li>• Infectious mononucleosis</li> <li>• Reactivation of chronic hepatitis C virus infection</li> </ul>

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<i>Historical Tracking Of Changes Made To Policy</i>				
		Simonini et al. (2011)	<p>- Open-label prospective, comparative, multicenter cohort study comparing adalimumab to infliximab in 33 patients with childhood refractory, vision-threatening, noninfectious active uveitis.</p> <p>- Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 children received infliximab 5mg/kg at weeks 0, 2, and 6, and then every 6-8 weeks for at least 1 year.</li> <li>• 16 children received adalimumab 24 mg/m<sup>2</sup> every 2 weeks for at least 1 year.</li> </ul> <p>- Causes of uveitis in infliximab treatment group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile idiopathic arthritis in 10 patients (58.8%).</li> <li>• Early-onset sarcoidosis in 1 patient (5.9%).</li> <li>• Behçet’s disease in 1 patient (5.9%).</li> <li>• Idiopathic uveitis in 5 patients (29.4%).</li> </ul> <p>- Causes of uveitis in adalimumab treatment group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile idiopathic arthritis in 12 patients (75%).</li> <li>• Behçet’s disease in 1 patients (6.3%).</li> <li>• Idiopathic uveitis in 3 patients (18.8%).</li> </ul>	<p>- There was no demonstrable difference between treatment groups in time to achieve remission and time to steroid discontinuation. However, at 40 months of follow-up, 9 (60%) of 15 children receiving adalimumab compared to 3 (18.8%) of 16 children receiving infliximab were still in remission on therapy (p &lt; 0.02).</p>

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<i>Historical Tracking Of Changes Made To Policy</i>			
		<p>Simonini et al. (2013)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Open-label, comparative, multi-center, cohort study comparing adalimumab when used as first anti-TNF<math>\alpha</math> therapy versus adalimumab used after the failure of a previous anti-TNF<math>\alpha</math> (infliximab) in 26 patients with childhood refractory, non-infectious active uveitis.</li> <li>- Intervention:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 children (Group 1) received adalimumab 24 mg/m<sup>2</sup> every 2 weeks for at least 1 year, as first anti-TNF<math>\alpha</math> choice.</li> <li>• 12 children (Group 2) received adalimumab 24 mg/m<sup>2</sup> every 2 weeks for at least 1 year, as second anti-TNF<math>\alpha</math> drug, due to the loss of efficacy of infliximab, administered after a period of at least 1 year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Causes of uveitis in Group 1:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile idiopathic arthritis in 10 patients (71.4%).</li> <li>• Behçet’s disease in 1 patient (7.1%).</li> <li>• Idiopathic uveitis in 3 patients (21.4%).</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Causes of uveitis in Group 2:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile idiopathic arthritis in 7 patients (58.3%).</li> <li>• Early-onset sarcoidosis in 1 patient (8.3%).</li> <li>• Behçet’s disease in 1 patient (8.3%).</li> <li>• Idiopathic uveitis in 3 patients (25%).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>- 17 children (12 in Group 1 and 5 in Group 2) were able to stop steroid administration during the first 6 months from the start of adalimumab, and all responders discontinued steroid before 1 year of treatment. However, Group 2 needed a longer time to discontinue steroids (<math>p &lt; 0.001</math>) and showed a lower probability to steroid discontinuation during the first 12 months of treatment (<math>p &lt; 0.004</math>).</p> <p>- In long-term follow-up, Group 1 had higher probability of uveitis remission during the time of treatment on adalimumab (<math>p &lt; 0.002</math>).</p>			
<p>10. <b>Removed</b>            “<a href="https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20RA,%20PA,%20AS%20&amp;%20P%202014-12-26.pdf">https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20RA,%20PA,%20AS%20&amp;%20P%202014-12-26.pdf</a>”,            “<a href="https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20Crohns%202014-12-26.pdf">https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20Crohns%202014-12-26.pdf</a>”,  <b>and</b> “<a href="https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20UC%202014-12-26.pdf">https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20UC%202014-12-26.pdf</a>”  <b>from under References</b> (links no longer valid).</p>			
<p>11. <b>Removed</b> “Díaz-Llopis M, Salom D, Garcia-de-Vicuña C, et al. Treatment of refractory uveitis with adalimumab: a prospective multicenter study of 131 patients. <i>Ophthalmology</i>. 2012 Aug;119(8):1575-81. doi: 10.1016/j.ophtha.2012.02.018. Epub 2012 Apr 21. PubMed PMID: 22525047; Simonini G, Taddio A, Cattalini M, et. al. Prevention of flare recurrences in childhood-refractory chronic uveitis: an open-</p>			

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	label comparative study of adalimumab versus infliximab. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2011 Apr;63(4):612-8. doi: 10.1002/acr.20404. PubMed PMID: 21452272; Simonini G, Taddio A, Cattalini M, et. al. Superior efficacy of Adalimumab in treating childhood refractory chronic uveitis when used as first biologic modifier drug: Adalimumab as starting anti-TNF- $\alpha$ therapy in childhood chronic uveitis. <i>Pediatr Rheumatol Online J</i> . 2013 April 15; 11(1):16. doi: 10.1186/1546-0096-11-16. PubMed PMID: 23587261” <b>from under References</b> (no longer needed since Uveitis is now FDA approved indication).
11/9/2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changed</b> “Documented diagnosis of one of the following conditions A through H...” <b>to</b> “Documented diagnosis of one of the following conditions A through I...”, <b>and added</b> “Moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa and criteria 1 and 2 are met: 1. Treatment must be prescribed by a dermatologist; 2. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old” <b>under Prior Authorization Criteria</b>.</li> <li>2. <b>Added</b> “Hidradenitis suppurativa: Quantities of up to 6 of the 40mg syringes or vials in the first 28 days, then in quantities of up to 4 of the 40mg syringes or vials every 28 days” <b>under Quantity/Days Supply Restrictions</b>.</li> </ol>
3/2/2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Added</b> “Cosentyx™ (secukinumab)” <b>to list under Exclusion Criteria</b>.</li> </ol>
2/27/2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changed</b> “Documented diagnosis of one of the following conditions A through G...: A. Moderate to Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis or Psoriatic Arthritis and criteria 1 through 4 are met: 1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to Methotrexate, or one other DMARD or second line drug (azathioprine, sulfasalazine, leflunomide, penicillamine, hydroxychloroquine, etc.); 2. The number of swollen joints and tender joints must be 3 or more; 3. Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist... B. Ankylosing Spondylitis...; C. Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis and criteria 1 through 3 are met:...3. Minimum age requirement: 4 years old; D. Moderate to Severe Plaque Psoriasis...; E. Moderate to Severely Active Crohn's Disease and criteria 1 through 3 are met: 1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to conventional therapy (i.e. 5-aminosalicylates, antibiotics, MTX, 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, corticosteroids, or budesonide); ...3. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old; F. Moderate to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis and criteria 1 through 3 are met: 1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication with each of the following a through c: a. At least one adequate course of systemic corticosteroids (i.e. more than 20 mg per day for at least 14 days or less than 20 mg per day for at least 40 days); b. At least one aminosaliclylate (i.e. mesalamine, balsalazide, sulfasalazine); c. At least one oral systemic agent for ulcerative colitis [i.e. azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP)]...; G. Active Uveitis and criteria 1 through 3 are met: 1. Diagnosis must be established by an ophthalmologist; 2. Treatment with corticosteroids (ophthalmic or systemic) has been ineffective after an adequate course of therapy, not tolerated, or contraindicated (such as development of glaucoma or cataracts); 3. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to at least one DMARD (i.e. azathioprine, cyclosporine, methotrexate, mycophenolate, etc.)” <b>to</b> “Documented diagnosis of one of the following conditions A through H...: A. Active Ankylosing Spondylitis...; B. Moderately to Severely Active Rheumatoid Arthritis and criteria 1 through 3 are met: 1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to Methotrexate, or one other DMARD or second line drug (azathioprine, sulfasalazine, leflunomide, penicillamine, hydroxychloroquine, etc.); 2. Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist...; C. Moderately to Severely Active Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis and criteria 1 through 3 are met:...3. Minimum age requirement: 2 years old; D. Active Psoriatic Arthritis and criterion 1 is met: 1. Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist or dermatologist; E. Moderate to Severe Chronic Plaque Psoriasis...; F. Moderately to Severely Active Crohn’s Disease and criteria 1 through 3 are met: 1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to conventional therapy (i.e. 5-aminosalicylates, antibiotics, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, corticosteroids, budesonide, etc.); ...3. Minimum age requirement: 6 years old; G. Moderately to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis and criteria 1 through 3 are met: 1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to conventional therapy (i.e. 5-aminosalicylates, antibiotics, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, corticosteroids, budesonide, etc.)...; H. Active Uveitis and criteria 1</li> </ol>

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	<p>through 3 are met: 1. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to corticosteroids (ophthalmic or systemic); 2. History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to at least one DMARD (i.e. azathioprine, cyclosporine, methotrexate, mycophenolate, etc.); 3. Diagnosis must be established by an ophthalmologist” <b>under Prior Authorization Criteria.</b></p> <p>2. <b>Changed</b> “Absence of active bacterial or viral infection, malignancy, or immunosuppressive condition” <b>to</b> “Absence of active serious infection or sepsis” <b>under Prior Authorization Criteria.</b></p> <p>3. <b>Changed</b> “Humira® may not be given with other biologic agents such as Interferon, experimental medications, or combinations” <b>to</b> “Coadministration of Humira® with another biologic DMARD, Otezla® (apremilast), or Xeljanz® (tofacitinib). Examples of biologic DMARDs include the following: Actemra® (tocilizumab); Entyvio® (vedolizumab); Kineret® (anakinra); Orencia® (abatacept); Rituxan® (rituximab); Stelara® (ustekinumab); TNF inhibitors [Cimzia® (certolizumab pegol), Enbrel® (etanercept), Remicade® (infliximab), Simponi®/Simponi® Aria® (golimumab)]; Tysabri® (natalizumab)” <b>under Exclusion Criteria.</b></p> <p>4. <b>Changed Rheumatologic conditions from</b> “Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis” <b>to</b> “Ankylosing Spondylitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Psoriatic Arthritis” <b>under Quantity/Days Supply Restrictions.</b></p> <p>5. <b>Changed</b> “Active Uveitis” <b>to</b> “Uveitis” <b>under Quantity/Days Supply Restrictions.</b></p> <p>6. <b>Updated</b> “<a href="http://www.health.utah.gov/medicaid/pharmacy/priorauthorization/allentries.php">http://www.health.utah.gov/medicaid/pharmacy/priorauthorization/allentries.php</a>” <b>to</b> “<a href="https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20RA,%20PA,%20AS%20&amp;%20P%202014-12-26.pdf">https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20RA,%20PA,%20AS%20&amp;%20P%202014-12-26.pdf</a>”, “<a href="https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20Crohns%202014-12-26.pdf">https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20Crohns%202014-12-26.pdf</a>”, and “<a href="https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20UC%202014-12-26.pdf">https://medicaid.utah.gov/pharmacy/priorauthorization/pdf/Humira%20UC%202014-12-26.pdf</a>” <b>under References.</b></p>
10/15/2013	<p>1. <b>Adapted policy to new format.</b></p> <p>2. <b>Added</b> “Refer to plan document for the list of preferred products. If Humira® is not listed as a preferred product, must have a documented failure, intolerance, or contraindication to a preferred product.” <b>requirement.</b></p> <p>3. <b>Changed criteria for Moderate to Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis or Psoriatic Arthritis from:</b> “History of treatment, incomplete response, or intolerance to Methotrexate, or one other DMARD or second line drug (azathioprine, sulphadiazine, leflunomide, penicillamine, hydroxychloroquine, etc.); The number of swollen joints must be 6 or more and the number of tender joints must be 9 or more (WRITE SPECIFIC NUMBER IN NOTES OR LETTER); Rheumatology consultation within the last 60 days; Minimum age requirement: 18 year old” <b>to</b> “History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to Methotrexate, or one other DMARD or second line drug (azathioprine, sulfasalazine, leflunomide, penicillamine, hydroxychloroquine, etc.); The number of swollen joints and tender joints must be 3 or more; Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist; Minimum age requirement: 18 years old”.</p> <p>4. <b>Changed criteria for Ankylosing Spondylitis from:</b> “Rheumatology consultation within the last 60 days” <b>to</b> “Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist; Minimum age requirement: 18 years old”.</p> <p>5. <b>Changed criteria for Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis from:</b> “Documentation of failed treatment on at least one DMARD; Rheumatology consultation within the last 60 days; Minimum age requirement: 4 years old” <b>to</b></p>

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- “History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to at least one DMARD (i.e. methotrexate, etc.); Diagnosis must be established by a rheumatologist; Minimum age requirement: 4 years old”.
6. **Changed criteria for Moderate to Severe Plaque Psoriasis from:**  
“History of incomplete response or intolerance to one appropriate systemic agent or photo therapy; Dermatology consultation within the last 60 days; Minimum age requirement: 18 years old; Initial authorization is for 80mg initial dose followed by 40mg every other week starting 1 week after initial dose”  
**to**  
“History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication with phototherapy or photochemotherapy; History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication with at least one appropriate systemic agent (i.e. cyclosporine, methotrexate, acitretin, etc.); Diagnosis must be established by a dermatologist or a rheumatologist; Minimum age requirement: 18 years old”.
7. **Changed criteria for Moderate to Severely Active Crohn’s Disease from:**  
“Documented inadequate response to conventional therapy (i.e. 5-aminosalicylates, antibiotics, MTX, 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, corticosteroids, or budesonide); Minimum age requirement: 18 years old; Initial authorization is for one 6-syringe starter pack and 2-syringe maintenance packs monthly thereafter”  
**to**  
“History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to conventional therapy (i.e. 5-aminosalicylates, antibiotics, MTX, 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine, corticosteroids, or budesonide); Treatment must be prescribed by a gastroenterologist; Minimum age requirement: 18 years old”.
8. **Added Moderate to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis diagnosis and the following criteria for this diagnosis:**  
“History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication with each of the following a through c: a. At least one adequate course of systemic corticosteroids (i.e. more than 20 mg per day for at least 14 days or less than 20 mg per day for at least 40 days); b. At least one aminosalicylate (i.e. mesalamine, balsalazide, sulfasalazine); c. At least one oral systemic agent for ulcerative colitis [i.e. azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP)]; Treatment must be prescribed by a gastroenterologist; Minimum age requirement: 18 years old”.
9. **Added Active Uveitis diagnosis and the following criteria for this diagnosis:**  
“Diagnosis must be established by an ophthalmologist; Treatment with corticosteroids (ophthalmic or systemic) has been ineffective after an adequate course of therapy, not tolerated, or contraindicated (such as development of glaucoma or cataracts); History of treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication to at least one DMARD (i.e. azathioprine, cyclosporine, methotrexate, mycophenolate, etc.)”.
10. **Changed quantity restriction** of “8 syringes per 28 days” under “Quantity/Days Supply Restrictions” section **to** “Rheumatologic conditions (Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis): Quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg syringes or vials every 28 days; Plaque Psoriasis: Quantities of up to 4 of the 40mg syringes or vials in the first 28 days, then in quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg syringes or vials every 28 days; Inflammatory Bowel Disease (Crohn’s Disease, Ulcerative Colitis): Quantities of up to 6 of the 40mg syringes or vials in the first 28 days, then in quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg syringes or vials every 28 days; Active Uveitis: Quantities of up to 2 of the 40mg syringes or vials every 28 days”.
11. **Added a summary** of some of the studies supporting the Uveitis indication **in the Appendix section.**
12. **Updated references** to include specific Regence policy referred to, Humira Prescribing Information, and references for studies supporting Uveitis indication.

*Disclaimer: Medication Policies are developed to help ensure safe, effective and appropriate use of selected medications. They offer a guide to coverage and are not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Refer to Plan for individual adoption of specific Medication Policies. Providers are expected to exercise their medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care for their patients.*