



AETNA BETTER HEALTH®  
Coverage Policy/Guideline

Name: Fabhalta (iptacopan)

Page: 1 of 2

Effective Date: 3/26/2024

Last Review Date: 01/26/2024

Applies to:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illinois	<input type="checkbox"/> Florida	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Jersey
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maryland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Florida Kids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pennsylvania Kids
	<input type="checkbox"/> Michigan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky PRMD

### Intent:

The intent of this policy/guideline is to provide information to the prescribing practitioner outlining the coverage criteria for Fabhalta under the patient's prescription drug benefit.

### Description:

#### FDA-Approved Indication

Fabhalta is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH).

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

### Applicable Drug List:

Fabhalta

### Policy/Guideline:

#### Documentation

Submission of the following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review for new requests for treatment of:

A. For initial requests:

Flow cytometry used to show results of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins (GPI-APs) deficiency.

B. For continuation requests:

Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response.

### Criteria for Initial Approval

#### Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

**Authorization may be granted for treatment of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) when ALL of the following criteria are met:**

- A. The diagnosis of PNH was confirmed by detecting a deficiency of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins (GPI-APs) as demonstrated by either of the following:
1. At least 5% PNH cells
  2. At least 51% of GPI-AP deficient poly-morphonuclear cells
- B. Flow cytometry is used to demonstrate GPI-APs deficiency.

### Continuation of Therapy



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## Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

**Authorization may be granted for continued treatment when the following criteria are met:**

- A. There is no evidence of unacceptable toxicity or disease progression while member is on the current regimen and demonstrates a positive response to therapy (e.g., improvement in hemoglobin levels, normalization of lactate dehydrogenase [LDH] levels).

### Approval Duration and Quantity Restrictions:

**Initial Approval:** 6 Months

**Renewal Approval:** 12 Months

### Quantity Level Limit:

Fabhalta (iptacopan) 200mg capsules	60 capsules per 30 days	200mg orally twice daily without regard to food
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### References:

1. Fabhalta [package insert]. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation; December 2023.
2. Parker CJ. Management of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria in the era of complement inhibitory therapy. *Hematology*. 2011; 21-29.
3. Borowitz MJ, Craig F, DiGiuseppe JA, et al. Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Monitoring of Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria and Related Disorders by Flow Cytometry. *Cytometry B Clin Cytom*. 2010; 78: 211-230.
4. Preis M, Lowrey CH. Laboratory tests for paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). *Am J Hematol*. 2014;89(3):339-341.
5. Parker CJ. Update on the diagnosis and management of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2016;2016(1):208-216.
6. Dezern AE, Borowitz MJ. ICCS/ESCCA consensus guidelines to detect GPI-deficient cells in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) and related disorders part 1 - clinical utility. *Cytometry B Clin Cytom*. 2018 Jan;94(1):16-22.