



An Independent Licensee of the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association

PHARMACY COVERAGE GUIDELINES
SECTION: DRUGS

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 4/01/2019
LAST REVIEW DATE: 2/17/2022
LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE: 2/17/2022
ARCHIVE DATE:

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Pharmacy Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any.

This Pharmacy Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide BCBSAZ complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.

The section identified as "Description" defines or describes a service, procedure, medical device or drug and is in no way intended as a statement of medical necessity and/or coverage.

The section identified as "Criteria" defines criteria to determine whether a service, procedure, medical device or drug is considered medically necessary or experimental or investigational.

State or federal mandates, e.g., FEP program, may dictate that any drug, device or biological product approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may not be considered experimental or investigational and thus the drug, device or biological product may be assessed only on the basis of medical necessity.

Pharmacy Coverage Guidelines are subject to change as new information becomes available.

For purposes of this Pharmacy Coverage Guideline, the terms "experimental" and "investigational" are considered to be interchangeable.

BLUE CROSS®, BLUE SHIELD® and the Cross and Shield Symbols are registered service marks of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, an association of independent Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans. All other trademarks and service marks contained in this guideline are the property of their respective owners, which are not affiliated with BCBSAZ.

This Pharmacy Coverage Guideline does not apply to FEP or other states' Blues Plans.

Information about medications that require precertification is available at www.azblue.com/pharmacy.

Some large (100+) benefit plan groups may customize certain benefits, including adding or deleting precertification requirements.

All applicable benefit plan provisions apply, e.g., waiting periods, limitations, exclusions, waivers and benefit maximums.

Precertification for medication(s) or product(s) indicated in this guideline requires completion of the [request form](#) in its entirety with the chart notes as documentation. **All requested data must be provided.** Once completed the form must be signed by the prescribing provider and faxed back to BCBSAZ Pharmacy Management at (602) 864-3126 or emailed to Pharmacyprecert@azblue.com. **Incomplete forms or forms without the chart notes will be returned.**

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

Criteria:

- **Criteria for initial therapy:** Benlysta (belimumab) is considered *medically necessary* and will be approved when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:
1. Prescriber is a physician specializing in the patient's diagnosis or is in consultation with a Rheumatologist or Nephrologist
 2. A confirmed diagnosis using EULAR/ACR criteria of **ONE** of the following:
 - a. Individual age of 5-years or older with active, autoantibody positive systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) despite use for at least 3-months of at least two standard therapies for SLE such as corticosteroids, azathioprine, hydroxychloroquine, methotrexate, and mycophenolate
 - b. Individual age of 18-years or older with active lupus nephritis (LN) despite use for at least 3-months of at least two standard therapies for LN such as corticosteroids, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, and mycophenolate
 3. **For subcutaneous dosing:** Individual is 18-years of age or older
 4. **ALL** of the following baseline tests have been completed before initiation of treatment with continued monitoring as clinically appropriate:
 - a. **For Systemic Lupus Erythematosus:**
 - i. Positive for anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) greater than or equal to 1:80 or anti-double stranded DNA (anti-dsDNA) greater than or equal to 30 IU/mL
 - ii. Disease is active as indicated by **ONE** of the following:
 1. SELENA-SLEDAI (Safety of Estrogens in Lupus Erythematosus National Assessment Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index) of 6 or greater
 2. British Isles Lupus Assessment Group (BILAG) A organ domain score ≥ 1 OR BILAG B organ domain score ≥ 2
 - b. **For Lupus Nephritis:**
 - i. Positive ANA greater than or equal to 1:80 or anti-dsDNA greater than or equal to 30 IU/mL
 - ii. Disease is active as indicated by **ONE** of the following:
 1. SELENA-SLEDAI of 6 or greater
 2. BILAG A organ domain score ≥ 1 OR BILAG B organ domain score ≥ 2
 - iii. Biopsy showing International Society of Nephrology (ISN)/Renal Pathology Society (RPS) LN Class III, Class IV, or Class V
 - iv. Urinary protein to creatinine ratio (UPCR) of greater than or equal to 1 (corresponding to 1 g/day proteinuria)
 5. No evidence of severe active lupus nephritis (proteinuria greater than 6 g/dL over 24 hours, serum creatinine greater than 2.5 mg/dL, or on hemodialysis) or severe active central nervous system lupus (such as seizures, psychosis, organic brain syndrome, cerebrovascular accident, cerebritis)

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

6. Individual will continue standard therapy for SLE or LN as clinically appropriate which can include any of the following (alone or in combination): corticosteroids, immunosuppressives (azathioprine, methotrexate, and mycophenolate), and antimalarials (hydroxychloroquine, chloroquine, quinacrine), or NSAIDS
7. Benlysta (belimumab) is not being used concurrently with rituximab, other biologics, or intravenous cyclophosphamide
8. An assessment of risk of depression and suicide has been performed
9. There is no evidence of chronic infections when initiating or continuing Benlysta (belimumab)
10. Will not be used with live vaccines

Initial approval duration: 6 months

➤ **Criteria for continuation of coverage (renewal request):** Benlysta (belimumab) is considered **medically necessary** and will be approved when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

1. Individual continues to be seen by a physician specializing in the patient's diagnosis or is in consultation with a Rheumatologist
2. Individual's condition responded while on
 - a. Response is defined as
 - i. **For SLE and LN: TWO** of the following:
 1. Improvement in involved organ systems (such as mucocutaneous, musculoskeletal, immune)
 2. Able to reduce corticosteroid dose by at least 25% over baseline
 3. No new organ involvement or evidence of disease progression
 4. Reduced flares or a prolonged time to flare
 - ii. **Additional response for LN:**
 1. UPCR of 0.7 or less
 2. eGFR that is no worse than 20% below the pre-flare value or at least 60 mL /min/ 1.73 m²
3. Individual has been adherent with the medication
4. No evidence of severe active lupus nephritis (proteinuria greater than 6 g/dL over 24 hours, serum creatinine greater than 2.5 mg/dL, or on hemodialysis) or severe active central nervous system lupus (such as seizures, psychosis, organic brain syndrome, cerebrovascular accident, cerebritis)
5. Individual will continue standard therapy for SLE or LN as clinically appropriate which can include any of the following (alone or in combination): corticosteroids, immunosuppressives (azathioprine, methotrexate, and mycophenolate), and antimalarials (hydroxychloroquine, chloroquine, quinacrine), or NSAIDS

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

6. Benlysta is not being used concurrently with rituximab, other biologics, or intravenous cyclophosphamide
7. There is no evidence of chronic infection(s)
8. Will not be used with live vaccines
9. Individual has not developed any significant adverse drug effects that may exclude continued use
 - a. Significant adverse effect such as:
 - i. Anaphylaxis or severe hypersensitivity reaction to Benlysta
 - ii. Serious infections
 - iii. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)
 - iv. Severe depression and/or suicidal behaviors or other mood changes

Renewal duration: 12 months

- Criteria for a request for non-FDA use or indication, treatment with dosing, frequency, or duration outside the FDA-approved dosing, frequency, and duration, refer to one of the following Pharmacy Coverage Guideline:

1. **Off-Label Use of Non-cancer Medications**
 2. **Off-Label Use of Cancer Medications**
-

Description:

Benlysta (belimumab) is a B-lymphocyte stimulator (BLyS)-specific inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients aged 5 years and older with active, autoantibody-positive, systemic lupus erythematosus who are receiving standard therapy. The efficacy of Benlysta (belimumab) has not been evaluated in patients with severe active lupus nephritis or severe active central nervous system lupus. Benlysta (belimumab) has not been studied in combination with other biologics or intravenous cyclophosphamide. Use of Benlysta (belimumab) is not recommended in these situations.

Belimumab is a human IgG1 λ monoclonal antibody specific for soluble human B lymphocyte stimulator protein (BLyS, also referred to as BAFF and TNFSF13B) that blocks the binding of soluble BLyS, a B-cell survival factor, to its receptors on B cells. Benlysta (belimumab) does not bind B cells directly, but by binding with BLyS, Benlysta (belimumab) inhibits the survival of B cells, including autoreactive B cells, and reduces the differentiation of B cells into immunoglobulin-producing plasma cells.

Belimumab significantly reduces circulating CD19+, CD20+, naïve, activated B-cells, and the SLE B-cell subset. Belimumab also reduces IgG and anti-double strand DNA antibodies (anti-dsDNA). Belimumab increases complement C3 and C4.

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic inflammatory disease of unknown cause that can affect virtually every organ, the most common pattern is a mixture of constitutional complaints with skin, musculoskeletal, mild



An Independent Licensee of the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association

PHARMACY COVERAGE GUIDELINES
SECTION: DRUGS

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 4/01/2019
LAST REVIEW DATE: 2/17/2022
LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE: 2/17/2022
ARCHIVE DATE:

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

hematologic, and serologic involvement. Some patients will have predominately hematologic, renal, or central nervous system manifestations. The disease may be characterized by periods of remissions and of chronic or acute relapses and the symptoms may vary from mild to severe depending upon the type of organs involved. Renal involvement is clinically apparent in approximately 50 percent of SLE patients. Neuropsychiatric involvement of SLE consists of a broad range of neurologic and psychiatric manifestations including cognitive dysfunction, organic brain syndromes, delirium, psychosis, seizures, headache, and/or peripheral neuropathies. Other less common problems are movement disorders, cranial neuropathies, myelitis, and meningitis. SLE treatment regimen medications include any of the following (alone or in combination): corticosteroids, immunosuppressives (including azathioprine, methotrexate, and mycophenolate), antimalarials (hydroxychloroquine, chloroquine, quinacrine), and NSAIDs.

Kidney involvement is common in SLE, most patients will have clinical evidence of kidney disease, usually an abnormal urinalysis, at some point in the course of their disease. Lupus nephritis (LN) typically develops early in the disease. Abnormal urinalysis with or without an elevated plasma creatinine concentration is present in a large proportion of patients at the time of diagnosis of LN. The most frequently observed abnormality in patients with LN is proteinuria.

The diagnosis of LN is ideally confirmed by a kidney biopsy. A kidney biopsy should be performed in most patients with SLE who have clinical or laboratory evidence of kidney involvement (e.g., abnormal proteinuria, active urine sediment, elevated serum creatinine and/or decreased glomerular filtration rate) to establish the correct diagnosis and determine the histologic subtype of LN.

Based upon the results from the kidney biopsy, a LN classification system was developed. The International Society of Nephrology (ISN)/Renal Pathology Society (RPS) classification system divides glomerular disorders associated with SLE into six different patterns (or classes) based upon kidney biopsy histopathology.

A widely used classification system of LN divides glomerular disorders associated with SLE into six different patterns or classes based upon kidney biopsy findings including minimal mesangial LN (class I), mesangial proliferative LN (class II), focal proliferative LN (class III), diffuse proliferative LN (class IV), membranous lupus nephropathy (class V), and advanced sclerosing LN (class VI).

Treatment of LN varies according to the specific ISN/RPS class as well as other pathologic features. Combined immunosuppressive therapy is typically indicated in patients with focal (Class III) and diffuse (Class IV) proliferative LN and in many patients with lupus membranous nephropathy (Class V). Therapy may include corticosteroids, mycophenolate, cyclophosphamide, azathioprine, and belimumab.

Definitions:

Classification system of LN:

Divides glomerular disorders associated with SLE into six different patterns or classes based upon kidney biopsy findings:

Minimal mesangial LN	Class I
Mesangial proliferative LN	Class II

PHARMACY COVERAGE GUIDELINES
SECTION: DRUGS

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 4/01/2019
LAST REVIEW DATE: 2/17/2022
LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE: 2/17/2022
ARCHIVE DATE:

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

Focal proliferative LN	Class III
Diffuse proliferative LN	Class IV
Membranous lupus nephropathy	Class V
Advanced sclerosing LN	Class VI

2019 European League Against Rheumatism/American College of Rheumatology (EULAR/ACR) Classification Criteria for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE):

Entry criterion
Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) at a titer of $\geq 1:80$ on HEp-2 cells or an equivalent positive test (ever)



If absent, do not classify as SLE
If present, apply additive criteria



Additive criteria
Do not count a criterion if there is a more likely explanation than SLE.
Occurrence of a criterion on at least one occasion is sufficient.
SLE classification requires at least one clinical criterion and ≥ 10 points.
Criteria need not occur simultaneously.
Within each domain, only the highest weighted criterion is counted toward the total score.

Clinical domains and criteria	Weight	Immunology domains and criteria	Weight
Constitutional		Antiphospholipid antibodies	
Fever	2	Anti-cardiolipin antibodies OR Anti- $\beta 2$ GP1 antibodies OR Lupus anticoagulant	2
Hematologic		Complement proteins	
Leukopenia	3	Low C3 OR low C4	3
Thrombocytopenia	4	Low C3 AND low C4	4
Autoimmune hemolysis	4	SLE-specific antibodies	
Neuropsychiatric		Anti-dsDNA antibody* OR Anti-Smith antibody	6
Delirium	2		
Psychosis	3		
Seizure	5		
Mucocutaneous			
Non-scarring alopecia	2		
Oral ulcers	2		
Subacute cutaneous OR discoid lupus	4		
Acute cutaneous lupus	6		
Serosal			
Pleural or pericardial effusion	5		
Acute pericarditis	6		
Musculoskeletal			
Joint involvement	6		
Renal			
Proteinuria $>0.5g/24h$	4		
Renal biopsy Class II or V lupus nephritis	8		
Renal biopsy Class III or IV lupus nephritis	10		

Total score:



Classify as Systemic Lupus Erythematosus with a score of 10 or more if entry criterion fulfilled.

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

Safety of Estrogen in Lupus Erythematosus National Assessment-SLE Disease Activity Index (SELENA-SLEDAI):

- Endpoint consists of some subjective data.
- In clinical trials of belimumab (Benlysta), response was defined as a ≥ 4 -point reduction in the SELENA-SLEDAI scale; however, the ACR has defined a clinically meaningful improvement as a ≥ 7 -point reduction.
- The scoring system measures disease activity in patients with SLE, and consists of 24 clinical and laboratory items.
- The scoring system is based on the presence or absence of the 24 individual items in the previous 10 days, and is weighted based on the organ system; for example, mucocutaneous and immunology items are each multiplied by 2, whereas central nervous system (CNS) items are multiplied by 8.
- The weighted scores are then summed, and possible final scores range from 0-105, where higher scores indicate greater disease activity.

SELENA-SLEDAI Scoring Definitions:

Organ System	Score	Description
CNS	8	Seizure – recent onset
	8	Psychosis – altered ability to function in normal activity due to severe disturbance in perception of reality
	8	Organic Brain Syndrome
	8	Visual disturbance – retinal and eye changes of SLE
	8	Cranial nerve disorder – new onset sensory or motor neuropathy
	8	Lupus headache – severe persistent headache
	8	CVA – new onset of CVA(s)
Vascular	8	Vasculitis – ulceration, gangrene, tender finger nodules, etc.
Musculoskeletal	4	Arthritis – > 2 joints with pain and signs of inflammation
	4	Myositis – proximal muscle aching/weakness
Renal	4	Urinary casts – heme-granular or RBC casts
	4	Hematuria – > 5 RBCs per high power field
	4	Proteinuria – New onset or recent increase of > 0.5 g / 24 hours
	4	Pyuria – > 5 WBCs per high power field; Excludes infection
Mucocutaneous	2	Rash – new or ongoing inflammatory lupus rash
	2	Alopecia – new or ongoing abnormal, patchy or diffuse hair loss
	2	Mucosal ulcers – new or ongoing oral/nasal ulcerations
Cardiovascular / Respiratory	2	Pleurisy – classic and severe pleuritic chest pain, pleural rub or effusion or new pleural thickening
	2	Pericarditis – classic and severe pericardial pain, rub or effusion
Immunologic	2	Low complement – CH50, C3 or C4 below lower limit of normal
	2	Increased DNA binding – $> 25\%$ binding by Farr assay
Constitutional	1	Fever – $> 38^\circ\text{C}$, excluding infectious causes
Hematologic	1	Thrombocytopenia – $< 100,000$ platelets / mm^3
	1	Leukopenia – $< 3,000$ WBCs / mm^3 , excluding drug causes

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

British Isles Lupus Activity Group (BILAG) assessment:

- An organ-specific assessment consisting of 86-items based on a healthcare provider's intention to treat.
- The assessor scores organ manifestations on a 4-point scale, where 1 = improved, 2 = same, 3 = worse, and 4 = new within the last month.
- The areas assessed include general, mucocutaneous, neuropsychiatric, musculoskeletal, cardiorespiratory, vasculitis, renal and hematologic.
- Multiple manifestations and laboratory findings within an organ system are combined into a single score for that system (using a computer program), and the resulting score is classified as:
 - A = very active disease
 - B = moderate activity
 - C = mild stable disease
 - D = resolved activity
 - E = organ was never involved
- The ACR defined a clinically meaningful improvement in the BILAG score to be a ≥ 7 -point reduction

Physicians Global Assessment (PGA):

- The PGA is a visual analog scale that is scored from 0 to 3
- In SLE, a score of:
 - 0 = absence of disease activity
 - 1 = mild lupus disease activity
 - 2 = moderate activity
 - 3 = severe activity
- An increase of $\geq 10\%$, or 0.3 points, is considered to be clinically meaningful disease activity worsening

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Responder Index (SRI):

- The SRI uses:
 - SELENA-SLEDAI score as an objective measure of reduction in global disease activity
 - BILAG index to ensure no significant worsening in any specific organ system
 - PGA to ensure that improvements in disease activity are not accompanied by worsening of the patient's condition overall
- The SRI is a novel, composite endpoint that attempts to capture clinically meaningful improvement without a significant worsening in overall disease activity in patients with SLE, where response is defined as meeting each of the following criteria at Week 52 compared with baseline:
 - ≥ 4 -point reduction in the SELENA-SLEDAI score (defined below), and
 - No new BILAG A organ domain score or 2 new BILAG B organ domain score, and
 - No worsening (< 0.30 -point increase) in PGA score

Resources:

Benlysta (belimumab) product information, revised by manufacturer GlaxoSmithKline LLC. 03-2021. Available at DailyMed <http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov>. Accessed January 17, 2022.



An Independent Licensee of the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association

PHARMACY COVERAGE GUIDELINES
SECTION: DRUGS

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 4/01/2019
LAST REVIEW DATE: 2/17/2022
LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE: 2/17/2022
ARCHIVE DATE:

BENLYSTA® (belimumab)

Wallace DJ, Gladman DD. Clinical manifestations and diagnosis of systemic erythematosus in adults. In: UpToDate, Pissetsky DS, Curtis MR (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham MA.: UpToDate Inc. Available at <http://uptodate.com>. Topic last updated January 04, 2022. Accessed January 18, 2022.

Wallace DJ. Overview of the management and prognosis of systemic lupus erythematosus in adults. In: UpToDate, Pissetsky DS, Schur PH, Curtis MR (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham MA.: UpToDate Inc. Available at <http://uptodate.com>. Topic last updated October 15, 2021. Accessed January 07, 2022.

Bomback AS, Appel GB. Lupus nephritis: Diagnosis and classification. In: UpToDate, Glasscock RJ, Pissetsky DS, Lam AQ, Curtis MR (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham MA.: UpToDate Inc. Available at <http://uptodate.com>. Topic last updated November 15, 2021. Accessed January 07, 2022.

Falk RJ, Dall'Era M, Appel GB. Lupus nephritis: Therapy of lupus membranous nephropathy. In: UpToDate, Glasscock RJ, Rovin BH, Lam AQ, Curtis MR (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham MA.: UpToDate Inc. Available at <http://uptodate.com>. Topic last updated September 27, 2021. Accessed January 07, 2022.

Falk RJ, Dall'Era M, Appel GB. Lupus nephritis: Initial and subsequent therapy for local or diffuse lupus membranous nephritis. In: UpToDate, Glasscock RJ, Rovin BH, Lam AQ, Curtis MR (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham MA.: UpToDate Inc. Available at <http://uptodate.com>. Topic last updated November 04, 2021. Accessed January 07, 2022.

Falk RJ, Dall'Era M, Appel GB. Lupus nephritis: Treatment of relapsing focal or diffuse lupus nephritis. In: UpToDate, Glasscock RJ, Rovin BH, Lam AQ, Curtis MR (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham MA.: UpToDate Inc. Available at <http://uptodate.com>. Topic last updated January 04, 2022. Accessed January 07, 2022.

Falk RJ, Dall'Era M, Appel GB. Lupus nephritis: Treatment of relapsing focal or diffuse lupus nephritis resistant to initial therapy. In: UpToDate, Glasscock RJ, Rovin BH, Lam AQ, Curtis MR (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham MA.: UpToDate Inc. Available at <http://uptodate.com>. Topic last updated January 05, 2022. Accessed January 07, 2022.