Drug Coverage Policy

Effective Date..... 11/15/2024
Coverage Policy Number IP0049
Policy Title..... Vigabatrin

Antiseizure Medications – Vigabatrin

- Sabril® (vigabatrin tablets and powder for solution – Lundbeck, generic)
- Vigpoder™ (vigabatrin powder for oral solution – Pyros [branded generic to Sabril powder for solution])
- Vigadrone® (vigabatrin tablets and oral solution – Upsher-Smith [branded generic to Sabril])
- Vigafyde™ (vigabatrin oral solution – Pyros)

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 Healthcare Coverage Policy

OVERVIEW
Vigabatrin (Sabril, generic) is indicated for the following uses:[1-3]

- **Infantile spasms**, as monotherapy, in patients 1 month to 2 years of age for whom the potential benefits outweigh the potential risk of vision loss.
- **Refractory complex partial seizures**, as adjunctive therapy, in patients ≥ 2 years of age who have inadequately responded to several alternative treatments and for whom the potential benefits outweigh the risk of vision loss. Vigabatrin is not indicated as a first-line agent for complex partial seizures.

Vigafyde is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of infantile spasms in pediatric patients 1 month to 2 years of age for whom the potential benefits outweigh the potential risk of vision loss.[4]

According to the vigabatrin prescribing information, use the lowest dosage and shortest exposure to vigabatrin consistent with clinical objectives.[1-4] In patients with infantile spasms, vigabatrin should be withdrawn if a substantial clinical benefit is not observed within 2 to 4 weeks. In patients with refractory complex partial seizures, vigabatrin should be withdrawn if a substantial clinical benefit is not observed within 3 months of initiating treatment.[1-3]

Safety
Vigabatrin has a Boxed Warning with regard to permanent vision loss.[1-4] In some cases, vigabatrin can also damage the central retina and may decrease visual acuity. The onset of vision loss from vigabatrin is unpredictable, and can occur within weeks of starting treatment or sooner, or at any time after starting treatment, even after months or years. The risk of vision loss increases with increasing dose and cumulative exposure, but there is no dose or exposure known to be free of risk of vision loss. Vision assessment is recommended at baseline (no later than 4 weeks after starting vigabatrin), at least every 3 months during therapy, and about 3 to 6 months after the discontinuation of therapy. Once detected, vision loss due to vigabatrin is not reversible. Because of the risk of vision loss, vigabatrin should be withdrawn from patients with refractory complex partial seizures who fail to show substantial clinical benefit within 3 months of initiation and within 2 to 4 weeks of initiation for patients with infantile spasms, or sooner if treatment failure becomes obvious. Because of the risk of permanent vision loss, vigabatrin is available only through a restricted access program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the Vigabatrin REMS Program.

Guidelines/Recommendations
In 2012, the American Academy of Neurology (AAN) and the Child Neurology Society updated the evidence-based guideline for the medical treatment of infantile spasms (retired April 15, 2024).[5] The guidelines note that low-dose adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) is a first-line agent for the short-term treatment of infantile spasms. ACTH or vigabatrin may be useful for short-term treatment of infantile spasms, with ACTH considered preferentially over vigabatrin. Hormonal therapy (ACTH or prednisolone) may be considered for use in preference to vigabatrin in infants with cryptogenic infantile spasms, to possibly improve developmental outcome. A shorter lag time to treatment of infantile spasms with either hormonal therapy or vigabatrin possibly improves long-term developmental outcomes. The Infantile Spasms Working Group (ISWG) published a US consensus report on infantile spasms in 2010.[6] Data regarding ACTH use and vigabatrin use in infantile spasms were detailed. ACTH is an effective first-line therapy for infantile spasms. Vigabatrin is considered a drug of first choice for infantile spasms with concomitant tuberous sclerosis complex, and it is the drug of second or third choice for children with other symptomatic or cryptogenic infantile spasms.

The AAN and the American Epilepsy Society published a guideline update for treatment-resistant epilepsy (2018) that notes clobazam is probably effective as add-on therapy for LGS and is possibly effective as add-on therapy for treatment-resistant adult focal epilepsy.[7] Vigabatrin is effective as add-on therapy in treatment-resistant adult focal epilepsy based on two Class I

studies, but it should not be used as a first-line treatment. The benefits of vigabatrin should be weighed against the risks, particularly the risk of irreversible retinopathy.

Medical Necessity Criteria

Vigabatrin is considered medically necessary when the following criteria are met:

FDA-Approved Indications

1. **Infantile Spasms.** Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C and D):
   - **A)** Patient is ≤ 2 years of age; AND
   - **B)** Vigabatrin is being used as monotherapy; AND
   - **C)** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist.
   - **D)** Preferred product criteria are met for the product(s) as listed in the below table(s)

2. **Treatment-Refractory Complex Partial Seizures.** Approve for the duration noted below if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):
   - **A.** Initial Therapy. Approve for 3 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
     - **i.** Patient is ≥ 2 years of age; AND
     - **ii.** Patient has tried and/or is concomitantly receiving at least three other antiseizure medications; AND
       Note: Examples of antiseizure medications include valproic acid, gabapentin, phenytoin, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, lacosamide, levetiracetam, zonisamide, Fycompa (perampanel tablet or oral suspension), lamotrigine, topiramate, rufinamide, tiagabine, felbamate, Diacomit (stiripentol capsules or oral suspension), and clobazam.
     - **iii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist.
     - **iv.** Preferred product criteria are met for the product(s) as listed in the below table(s)
   - **B.** Patient is Currently Receiving Vigabatrin. Approve for 1 year if the patient is responding to therapy (e.g., reduced seizure severity, frequency, and/or duration) as determined by the prescriber.

Employer Plans:

Product	Criteria
Sabril (vigabatrin tablets and powder packet)	Patient has tried the bioequivalent generic product, **vigabatrin**, AND cannot take due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [for example, difference in dyes, fillers, preservatives] between the Brand and the bioequivalent generic product which, per the prescriber, would result in a significant allergy or serious adverse reaction.
Vigadrone (vigabatrin tablets)	Patient has tried **vigabatrin 500 mg tablets** (generic for Sabril) AND cannot take due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [for example, difference in dyes, fillers, preservatives] between the Brand and the bioequivalent generic product which, per the prescriber, would result in a significant allergy or serious adverse reaction.

Product	Criteria
Vigafyde (vigabatrin oral solution)	Patient has tried **vigabatrin granules for oral solution** (generic for Sabril), AND cannot take due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [for example, difference in dyes, fillers, preservatives] between the Vigafyde and vigabatrin granules for oral solution (generic for Sabril) which, per the prescriber, would result in a significant allergy or serious adverse reaction.

Individual and Family Plans:

Product	Criteria
Sabril (vigabatrin tablets and powder packet)	Patient has tried the bioequivalent generic product, **vigabatrin**, AND cannot take due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [for example, difference in dyes, fillers, preservatives] between the Brand and the bioequivalent generic product which, per the prescriber, would result in a significant allergy or serious adverse reaction
Vigafyde (vigabatrin oral solution)	Patient has tried **vigabatrin granules for oral solution** (generic for Sabril), AND cannot take due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [for example, difference in dyes, fillers, preservatives] between the Vigafyde and vigabatrin granules for oral solution (generic for Sabril) which, per the prescriber, would result in a significant allergy or serious adverse reaction.

When coverage is available and medically necessary, the dosage, frequency, duration of therapy, and site of care should be reasonable, clinically appropriate, and supported by evidence-based literature and adjusted based upon severity, alternative available treatments, and previous response to therapy.

Receipt of sample product does not satisfy any criteria requirements for coverage.

Conditions Not Covered

Any other use is considered experimental, investigational, or unproven (criteria will be updated as new published data are available).

References

1. Sabril® tablets and powder for oral solution [prescribing information]. Deerfield, IL: Lundbeck; October 2021.
2. Vigpoder™ powder for oral solution [prescribing information]. Parsippany, NJ: Pyros; July 2023.
3. Vigadrone® powder for oral solution [prescribing information]. Maple Grove, MN: Upsher-Smith; February 2020.
4. Vigafyde™ oral solution [prescribing information]. Parsippany, NJ: Pyrose; June 2024.
5. Go CY, Mackay MT, Weiss SK, et al. Evidence-based guideline update: medical treatment of infantile spasms: Report of the guideline development subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the Practice Committee of the Child Neurology Society. *Neurology*. 2012;78:1974-1980.

6. Pellock JM, Hrachovy R, Shinnar S, et al. Infantile spasms: a US consensus report. *Epilepsia*. 2010;51(10):2175-2189.
7. Kanner AM, Ashman E, Gloss D, et al. Practice guideline update summary: Efficacy and tolerability of the new antiepileptic drugs II: Treatment-resistant epilepsy. Report of the Guideline Development, Dissemination, and Implementation Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the American Epilepsy Society. *Neurology*. 2018;91:82-90.

Revision Details

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Date
Annual Revision	**Updated** coverage policy title from *Vigabatrin* to *Antiseizure Medications - Vigabatrin.* **Infantile Spasms:** **Updated** authorization durations to 6 months (whether initial or reauthorization). **Treatment-Refractory Complex Partial Seizures:** **Updated** initial authorization duration from 6 months to 3 months. **Updated** language to "tried and/ or concomitantly receiving" from "failure" for criterion requiring other antiseizure medications.	8/1/2024
Selected Revision	**Vigafyde:** Vigafyde was added to the policy. **Preferred Product Table.** **Removed** Vigadrone oral solution **Added** Vigafyde oral solution	11/15/2024

The policy effective date is in force until updated or retired.