



Drug Coverage Policy

Effective Date 10/15/2024

Coverage Policy Number..... IP0647

Policy Title..... Voydeya

Complement Inhibitors – Voydeya

- Voydeya™ (danicopan tablets – Alexion)

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

Voydeya, a complement Factor D inhibitor, is indicated as add-on therapy to Soliris® (eculizumab intravenous infusion) or Ultomiris® (ravulizumab-cwvz intravenous infusion or subcutaneous injection) for the treatment of extravascular hemolysis in adults with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH).

Voydeya has a Boxed Warning about serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria.¹ Voydeya is only available through a restricted access program, Voydeya Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS).

Disease Overview

Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) is a rare, genetic disorder of hematopoietic stem cells.^{2,3} The mutation in the X-linked gene phosphatidylinositol glycan class A (PIGA) results in a deficiency in the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) protein, which is responsible for anchoring other protein moieties to the surface of the erythrocytes. Loss of anchoring of these proteins causes cells to hemolyze and leads to complications such as hemolytic anemia, thrombosis, and peripheral blood cytopenias. PNH is a clinical diagnosis that should be confirmed with peripheral blood flow cytometry to detect the absence or severe deficiency of GPI-anchored proteins on at least two lineages.^{2,5} Prior to the availability of complement inhibitors, only supportive management, in terms of managing the cytopenias and controlling thrombotic risk were available. Supportive measures include platelet transfusion, immunosuppressive therapy for patients with bone marrow failure, use of erythropoietin for anemias, and aggressive anticoagulation.

Medical Necessity Criteria

Voydeya is considered medically necessary when the following are met:

FDA-Approved Indication

- 1. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria.** Approve for the duration noted 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 ≥ 18 years of age; AND
 - ii.** Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria diagnosis was confirmed by peripheral blood flow cytometry results showing the absence or deficiency of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins on at least two cell lineages; AND
 - iii.** The medication is prescribed in combination with Soliris (eculizumab intravenous infusion) or Ultomiris (ravulizumab-cwvz intravenous infusion or subcutaneous injection); AND
 - iv.** According to the prescriber, patient has clinically significant extravascular hemolysis (while receiving Soliris or Ultomiris), as evidenced by objective laboratory findings.; AND
Note: Examples of objective laboratory findings include reduction in hemoglobin levels, elevated reticulocyte counts, increased transfusion requirements, transfusion-dependence.
 - v.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist.
 - B) Patient is Currently Receiving Voydeya.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, and iv):
 - i.** Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
 - ii.** The medication is prescribed in combination with Soliris (eculizumab intravenous infusion) or Ultomiris (ravulizumab-cwvz intravenous infusion or subcutaneous injection); AND
 - iii.** According to the prescriber, patient is continuing to derive benefit from Voydeya; AND
Note: Examples of benefit include increase in or stabilization of hemoglobin levels, decreased transfusion requirements or transfusion independence, reductions in hemolysis, improvement in Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy (FACIT)-Fatigue score.
 - iv.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist.

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, including the following (this list may not be all inclusive; criteria will be updated as new published data are available):

- 1. Concomitant Use with Empaveli (pegcetacoplan subcutaneous injection) or Fabhalta (iptacopan capsules).** There is no evidence to support concomitant use of Voydeya with Empaveli or Fabhalta.

References

1. Voydeya tablets [prescribing information]. Boston, MA: Alexion; March 2024.
2. Cançado RD, da Silva Araújo A, Sandes AF, et al. Consensus statement for diagnosis and treatment of paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. *Hematol Transfus Cell Ther.* 2021;43:341-348.
3. Shah N, Bhatt H. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. [Updated 2023 Jul 31]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2023 Jan. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK562292/>. Accessed on April 11, 2024.
4. Roth A, Maciejewski J, Nishinura JI, et al. Screening and diagnostic clinical algorithm for paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: Expert consensus. *Eur J Haematol.* 2018;101(1):3-11.

Revision Details

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Date
New	New policy	10/15/2024

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

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