



PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

- POLICY:** Colony Stimulating Factors – Filgrastim Products Prior Authorization Policy
- Neupogen® (filgrastim intravenous or subcutaneous injection – Amgen)
 - Nivestym™ (filgrastim-aafi intravenous or subcutaneous injection – Hospira/Pfizer)
 - Releuko® (filgrastim-ayow intravenous or subcutaneous injection – Amneal)
 - Zarxio® (filgrastim-sndz intravenous or subcutaneous injection – Sandoz)

REVIEW DATE: 08/31/2022

OVERVIEW

Filgrastim, a leukocyte growth factor, is indicated for the following uses:¹⁻⁴

- **Decrease the incidence of infection as manifested by febrile neutropenia**, in patients with nonmyeloid malignancies receiving myelosuppressive anti-cancer drugs associated with a significant incidence of severe neutropenia with fever.
- **Mobilization of hematopoietic progenitor cells**, into the peripheral blood for collection by leukapheresis.
- **Reduce the time to neutrophil recovery and the duration of fever**, following induction or consolidation chemotherapy treatment of adults with acute myeloid leukemia.
- **Reduce the duration of neutropenia and neutropenia-related clinical sequelae (e.g., febrile neutropenia)**, in patients with nonmyeloid malignancies undergoing myeloablative chemotherapy followed by marrow transplantation.
- **Reduce the incidence and duration of sequelae of neutropenia (e.g., fever, infections, oropharyngeal ulcers)**, in symptomatic patients with congenital neutropenia, cyclic neutropenia, or idiopathic neutropenia.

Nivestym, Releuko, and Zarxio are biosimilars to Neupogen.²⁻⁴ Neupogen is the only agent indicated to increase survival in patients acutely exposed to myelosuppressive doses of radiation (hematopoietic syndrome of acute radiation syndrome).¹

Guidelines

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) addresses the use of filgrastim products in several guidelines.

- **Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia:** Guidelines (version 2.2022 – June 14, 2022) recommend granulocyte colony stimulating factors (CSFs) as supportive care for myelosuppressive blocks of therapy or as directed by treatment protocol.⁵
- **Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation:** Guidelines (version 1.2022 – April 1, 2022) recommend filgrastim for hematopoietic cell mobilization for allogeneic or autologous donors as a single agent or in combination with other treatments.⁶
- **Hematopoietic Growth Factors:** Guidelines (version 4.2021 – May 20, 2021) recommend filgrastim, along with other CSFs, for prophylactic use if the patient is receiving anti-cancer medications that are associated with a high (> 20%) incidence of severe neutropenia with fever.⁷ Consider CSF therapy for patients with an intermediate (10% to 20%) probability of developing febrile neutropenia based on risk factors. The NCCN guidelines also recommend therapy with CSFs in other scenarios in those given myelosuppressive chemotherapy. Filgrastim products are also recommended for mobilization and following hematopoietic cell transplant.

- **Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities:** Guidelines (version 1.2022 – February 28, 2022) recommend granulocyte CSFs as supportive care for neutropenic patients with Grade 1 cytokine release syndrome resulting from chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy.⁸
- **Myelodysplastic Syndromes:** Guidelines (version 3.2022 – January 13, 2022) recommend filgrastim for use in certain patients (e.g., neutropenic patients with recurrent or resistant infections, combination use with epoetin alfa or Aranesp[®] [darbepoetin alfa injection] in patients with anemia).⁹

The American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guidelines for the use of white blood cell growth factors (2015) recommend CSFs to reduce the risk of febrile neutropenia in patients receiving cancer chemotherapy.¹⁰ CSFs may be considered in patients receiving radiation therapy alone if prolonged delays secondary to neutropenia are expected. The guidelines state CSFs should be avoided in patients receiving concomitant chemotherapy and radiation therapy, particularly involving the mediastinum.

Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

Neutropenia occurs in patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and may be caused by medications or due to the disease process. Studies have demonstrated positive outcomes with the use of filgrastim for the treatment of neutropenia in this patient population.¹¹⁻¹⁴

Filgrastim has been used for agranulocytosis caused by non-cytotoxic medications, primarily described in case series, case reports and literature reviews.¹⁵⁻²¹

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of filgrastim products. All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. In cases where the approval is authorized in months, 1 month is equal to 30 days. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with filgrastim products as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval for some conditions requires filgrastim products to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

Automation: None.

RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of filgrastim products is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

FDA-Approved Indications

1. **Acute Myeloid Leukemia in a Patient Receiving Chemotherapy.** Approve for 6 months if prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or hematologist.
2. **Bone Marrow Transplant in a Patient with Cancer Who Received Chemotherapy.** Approve for 1 month if prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist, an oncologist, or a physician who specializes in transplantation.
3. **Cancer in a Patient Receiving Myelosuppressive Chemotherapy.** Approve for 6 months if the patient meets the following (A and B):
 - A) Patient meets ONE of the following conditions (i, ii, iii, or iv):



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- i. Patient is receiving myelosuppressive anti-cancer medications that are associated with a high risk of febrile neutropenia (the risk is at least 20% based on the chemotherapy regimen); OR
 - ii. Patient meets both of the following (a and b):
 - a) Patient is receiving myelosuppressive anti-cancer medications that are associated with a risk of febrile neutropenia, but the risk is less than 20% based on the chemotherapy regimen; AND
 - b) Patient has at least one risk factor for febrile neutropenia according to the prescriber; OR
Note: Examples of risk factors include age ≥ 65 years; prior chemotherapy or radiation therapy; persistent neutropenia; bone marrow involvement by tumor; recent surgery and/or open wounds; liver and/or renal dysfunction; poor performance status; or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.
 - iii. Patient meets both of the following (a and b):
 - a) Patient has had a neutropenic complication from prior chemotherapy and did not receive prophylaxis with a colony stimulating factor; AND
Note: Examples of colony stimulating factors include filgrastim products, pegfilgrastim products, and sargramostim products (e.g., Leukine).
 - b) A reduced dose or frequency of chemotherapy may compromise treatment outcome; OR
 - iv. Patient who has received chemotherapy has febrile neutropenia and has at least one risk factor for poor clinical outcomes or for developing infection-associated complications according to the prescriber; AND
Note: Examples of risk factors include sepsis syndrome; age > 65 years; severe neutropenia (absolute neutrophil count [ANC] < 100 cells/mm³); neutropenia expected to be > 10 days in duration; invasive fungal infection; or other clinically documented infections.
- B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or hematologist.**
- 4. Peripheral Blood Progenitor Cell Collection and Therapy.** Approve for 1 month if prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist, a hematologist, or a physician who specializes in transplantation.
 - 5. Radiation Syndrome (Hematopoietic Syndrome of Acute Radiation Syndrome).** Approve for 1 month if prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who has expertise in treating acute radiation syndrome.
 - 6. Severe Chronic Neutropenia (e.g., Congenital Neutropenia, Cyclic Neutropenia, Idiopathic Neutropenia).** Approve for 6 months if prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist.

Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

- 7. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia.** Approve for 1 month if prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or a hematologist.
- 8. Cytokine Release Syndrome Associated with Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T-Cell Therapy.** Approve for 1 month if prescribed for a patient who has neutropenia.
Note: Examples of CAR T-cell therapy include Kymriah (tisagenlecleucel intravenous infusion) and Yescarta (axicabtagene ciloleucel intravenous infusion).
- 9. Drug-Induced (Non-Chemotherapy) Agranulocytosis or Neutropenia.** Approve for 1 month.
- 10. Myelodysplastic Syndromes.** Approve for 3 months if prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or hematologist.

- 11. Neutropenia Associated with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).** Approve for 4 months if the agent is prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in infectious diseases, a hematologist, or a physician who specializes in the management of HIV/AIDS.
- 12. Radiation-Induced Neutropenia.** Approve for 6 months if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):
 - A)** Patient is not currently receiving chemotherapy; AND
 - B)** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist, radiologist, or radiation oncologist.

CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of filgrastim products is not recommended in the following situations:

1. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

REFERENCES

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