

products to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

Automation: None.

RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

I. Coverage of Cuprimine and penicillamine capsules is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

FDA-Approved Indications

1. **Cystinuria.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):
 - A) According to the prescriber, patient has tried increased fluid intake; restriction of sodium and protein; and urinary alkalization; AND
 - B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
 - i. Generic penicillamine capsules are requested; OR
 - ii. If brand Cuprimine is prescribed, patient has tried generic penicillamine capsules AND cannot take generic penicillamine capsules due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [e.g., 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.
2. **Wilson’s Disease.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A, B, C, and D):
 - A) Diagnosis of Wilson’s disease is confirmed by ONE of the following (i or ii):
 - i. Genetic testing results confirming biallelic pathogenic *ATP7B* mutations (in either symptomatic or asymptomatic individuals); OR
 - ii. Confirmation of at least TWO of the following (TWO of a, b, c, and d):
 - a) Presence of Kayser-Fleischer rings;
 - b) Serum ceruloplasmin level < 20 mg/dL;
 - c) Liver biopsy findings consistent with Wilson’s disease;
 - d) 24-hour urinary copper > 40 mcg/24 hours; AND
 - B) Patient meets ONE of the following criteria (i, ii, iii, or iv):
 - i. Patient has tried Galzin (zinc acetate capsules); OR
 - ii. Patient has tried another zinc product (e.g., zinc sulfate, zinc gluconate, zinc acetate); OR
 - iii. According to the prescriber, patient has symptoms of Wilson’s disease and zinc would not be an appropriate therapy; OR
 - iv. Patient has been started on therapy with a penicillamine product; AND
 - C) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
 - i. Generic penicillamine capsules are requested; OR
 - ii. If brand Cuprimine is prescribed, patient has tried generic penicillamine capsules AND cannot take generic penicillamine capsules due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [e.g., 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; AND
 - D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a gastroenterologist, hepatologist, or liver transplant physician.

II. Coverage of Depen and penicillamine tablets is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

FDA-Approved Indications

- 1. Cystinuria.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):
 - A)** According to the prescriber, patient has tried increased fluid intake; restriction of sodium and protein; and urinary alkalization; **AND**
 - B)** Patient meets **ONE** of the following (i or ii):
 - i.** Generic penicillamine tablets are requested; **OR**
 - ii.** If brand Depen is prescribed, patient has tried generic penicillamine tablets **AND** cannot take generic penicillamine tablets due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [e.g., 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.

- 2. Wilson’s Disease.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A, B, C, and D):
 - A)** Diagnosis of Wilson’s disease is confirmed by **ONE** of the following (i or ii):
 - i.** Genetic testing results confirming biallelic pathogenic *ATP7B* mutations (in either symptomatic or asymptomatic individuals); **OR**
 - ii.** Confirmation of at least two of the following (a, b, c, d):
 - a)** Presence of Kayser-Fleischer rings;
 - b)** Serum ceruloplasmin level < 20 mg/dL;
 - c)** Liver biopsy findings consistent with Wilson’s disease;
 - d)** 24-hour urinary copper > 40 mcg/24 hours; **AND**
 - B)** Patient meets **ONE** of the following criteria (i, ii, iii, or iv):
 - i.** Patient has tried Galzin (zinc acetate capsules); **OR**
 - ii.** Patient has tried another zinc product (e.g., zinc sulfate, zinc gluconate, zinc acetate); **OR**
 - iii.** According to the prescriber, patient has symptoms of Wilson’s disease and zinc would not be an appropriate therapy; **OR**
 - iv.** Patient has been started on therapy with a penicillamine product; **AND**
 - C)** Patient meets **ONE** of the following (i or ii):
 - i.** Generic penicillamine tablets are requested; **OR**
 - ii.** If brand Depen is prescribed, patient has tried generic penicillamine tablets **AND** cannot take generic penicillamine tablets due to a formulation difference in the inactive ingredient(s) [e.g., 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; **AND**
 - D)** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a gastroenterologist, hepatologist, or liver transplant physician.

CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of penicillamine 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

1. Cuprimine® capsules [prescribing information]. Bridgewater, NJ. Valeant; November 2019.



2. Depen® tablets [prescribing information]. Somerset, NJ. Meda; January 2019.
3. Roberts EA, Schilsky MI. AASLD Practice Guidelines: Diagnosis and treatment of Wilson disease: an update. *Hepatology*. 2008;47(6):2089-2111.
4. European Association for Study of the Liver (EASL) clinical practice guidelines: Wilson's disease. *J Hepatol*. 2012;56(3):671-85.
5. Fraenkel L, Bathon JM, England BR, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*. 2021 Jul;73(7):924-939.