

# SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

## FASENRA (benralizumab)

### POLICY

#### I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

##### FDA-Approved Indication

Fasenra is indicated for:

- A. Add-on maintenance treatment of adult and pediatric patients aged 6 years and older with severe asthma, and with an eosinophilic phenotype

##### *Limitations of Use:*

*Not indicated for the relief of acute bronchospasm or status asthmaticus*

- B. Treatment of adult patients with eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA)

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

#### II. DOCUMENTATION

Submission of the following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review:

##### A. Asthma:

- 1. For initial requests:
  - i. Chart notes or medical record documentation showing baseline blood eosinophil count, or dependence on systemic corticosteroids, if applicable.
  - ii. Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried including drug, dose, frequency and duration.
- 2. For continuation requests: Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting improvement in asthma control.

##### B. EGPA

- 1. For initial requests:
  - i. Chart notes or medical record documentation showing pretreatment blood eosinophil count.
  - ii. Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried including drug, dose, frequency and duration. If therapy is not advisable, documentation of clinical reason to avoid therapy.
- 2. For continuation requests: Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting improvement in EGPA control.

#### III. PRESCRIBER SPECIALTIES

For the indication of asthma: This medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with an allergist/immunologist or pulmonologist.

#### IV. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

##### A. Asthma

1. Authorization of 6 months may be granted for members 6 years of age or older who have previously received a biologic drug (e.g., Dupixent, Nucala) indicated for asthma in the past year.
2. Authorization of 6 months may be granted for treatment of severe asthma when all of the following criteria are met:
  - i. Member is 6 years of age or older.
  - ii. Member meets either of the following criteria:
    - a. Member has a baseline blood eosinophil count of at least 150 cells per microliter.
    - b. Member is dependent on systemic corticosteroids.
  - iii. Member has uncontrolled asthma as demonstrated by experiencing at least one of the following within the past year:
    - a. Two or more asthma exacerbations requiring oral or injectable corticosteroid treatment
    - b. One or more asthma exacerbation(s) resulting in hospitalization or emergency medical care visit(s)
    - c. Poor symptom control (frequent symptoms or reliever use, activity limited by asthma, night waking due to asthma)
  - iv. Member has inadequate asthma control despite current treatment with both of the following medications at optimized doses:
    - a. High-dose inhaled corticosteroid
    - b. Additional controller (i.e., long-acting beta<sub>2</sub>-agonist, long-acting muscarinic antagonist, leukotriene modifier, or sustained-release theophylline)
  - v. Member will continue to use maintenance asthma treatments (e.g., inhaled corticosteroid, additional controller) in combination with the requested medication.

##### B. Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of EGPA when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Member is 18 years of age or older.
2. Member has a history or the presence of a blood eosinophil count of more than 1000 cells per microliter or a blood eosinophil level of greater than 10%.
3. Member is currently taking oral corticosteroids, unless contraindicated or not tolerated.
4. Member has at least two of the following disease characteristics of EGPA:
  - i. Biopsy showing histopathological evidence of eosinophilic vasculitis, perivascular eosinophilic infiltration, or eosinophil-rich granulomatous inflammation
  - ii. Neuropathy, mono or poly (motor deficit or nerve conduction abnormality)
  - iii. Pulmonary infiltrates, non-fixed
  - iv. Sino-nasal abnormality
  - v. Cardiomyopathy (established by echocardiography or magnetic resonance imaging)
  - vi. Glomerulonephritis (hematuria, red cell casts, proteinuria)
  - vii. Alveolar hemorrhage (by bronchoalveolar lavage)
  - viii. Palpable purpura
  - ix. Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic anti-body (ANCA) positive (Myeloperoxidase or proteinase 3)
5. Member has had at least one relapse (i.e., requiring increase in oral corticosteroid dose, initiation/increased dose of immunosuppressive therapy or hospitalization) within 2 years prior to starting treatment with the requested medication or has a refractory disease.

## V. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

### A. Asthma

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of severe asthma when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Member is 6 years of age or older.
2. Asthma control has improved on the requested medication as demonstrated by at least one of the following:
  - i. A reduction in the frequency and/or severity of symptoms and exacerbations
  - ii. A reduction in the daily maintenance oral corticosteroid dose
3. Member will continue to use maintenance asthma treatments (e.g., inhaled corticosteroid, additional controller) in combination with the requested medication.

### B. Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for continuation of treatment of EGPA when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Member is 18 years of age or older.
2. Member has a beneficial response to treatment with the requested medication as demonstrated by any of the following:
  - i. A reduction in the frequency of relapses
  - ii. A reduction or discontinuation of daily oral corticosteroid dose
  - iii. No active vasculitis

## VI. OTHER

For all indications: Member cannot use the requested medication concomitantly with any other biologic drug or targeted synthetic drug for the same indication.

Note: If the member is a current smoker or vaper, they should be counseled on the harmful effects of smoking and vaping on pulmonary conditions and available smoking and vaping cessation options.

## VII. REFERENCES

1. Fasentra [package insert]. Wilmington, DE: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP; September 2024.
2. Nair P, Wenzel S, Rabe K, et al. Oral glucocorticoid-sparing effect of benralizumab in severe asthma. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;376:2448-2458.
3. Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA). Global Strategy for Asthma Management and Prevention. 2023 update. Available at: [https://ginasthma.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/GINA-Full-Report-23\\_07\\_06-WMS.pdf](https://ginasthma.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/GINA-Full-Report-23_07_06-WMS.pdf). Accessed March 8, 2024.
4. American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI) 2020 Virtual Annual Meeting. Available at: <https://annualmeeting.aaaai.org/>. Accessed March 8, 2024.
5. Cloutier MM, Dixon AE, Krishnan JA, et al. Managing asthma in adolescents and adults: 2020 asthma guideline update from the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program. *JAMA*. 2020;324(22):2301-2317.
6. AstraZeneca. Efficacy and Safety of Benralizumab in EGPA Compared to Mepolizumab. (MANDARA) Available from <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/record/NCT04157348>. NLM identifier: NCT04157348. Accessed September 20, 2024.
7. Groh M, Pagnoux C, Baldini C, et al. Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Churg–Strauss) (EGPA) Consensus Task Force Recommendations for evaluation and management. *Eur J Intern Med*. 2015;26(7):545-553.

Reference number(s)
2413-A

8. Chung SA, Langford CA, Maz M, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology/Vasculitis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody-Associated Vasculitis. *Arthritis Rheumatol.* 2021;73(8):1366-1383.