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Imiglucerase

Table of Contents

Overview	1
Medical Necessity Criteria	1
Reauthorization Criteria	2
Authorization Duration	2
Conditions Not Covered	2
Coding / Billing Information	2
Background	2
References	3

Related Coverage Resources

Pharmacogenetic Testing

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. Coverage Policies relate exclusively to the administration of health benefit plans. Coverage Policies may be used to support medical necessity and other coverage determinations.

Overview

This policy supports medical necessity review for imiglucerase (Cerezyme®).

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

Medical Necessity Criteria

Imiglucerase (Cerezyme) is considered medically necessary when the following are met:

- 1. Gaucher Disease. Individual meets ALL of the following criteria (A, B, and C):
 - A. Individual has symptomatic Type 1 or Type 3 Gaucher disease that results in at least **ONE** of the following: anemia, thrombocytopenia, bone disease, hepatomegaly, or splenomegaly
 - B. Documented confirmation of diagnosis is established by **ONE** of the following (i <u>or</u> ii)
 - i. Demonstration of deficient beta-glucocerebrosidase activity in leukocytes or fibroblasts
 - ii. Molecular genetic testing (for example, biallelic pathogenic variants in the GBA gene)

C. Medication is being prescribed by or in consultation with a geneticist, endocrinologist, a metabolic disorder sub-specialist, or a physician who specializes in the treatment of lysosomal storage disorder

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.

Reauthorization Criteria

Imiglucerase (Cerezyme) is considered medically necessary for continued use when initial criteria are met AND there is documentation of beneficial response (for example, reduced severity or resolution of anemia, thrombocytopenia, bone disease, hepatomegaly, or splenomegaly).

Authorization Duration

Initial approval and reauthorization duration is up to 12 months.

Conditions Not Covered

Any other use is considered experimental, investigational or unproven for **ANY** other use including the following:

1. Concomitant use with other treatments (for example, Cerdelga, Cerezyme, Elelyso, Vpriv, and Zavesca) approved for Gaucher disease.

Coding / Billing Information

Note:

- 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.
- 2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

HCPCS Codes	Description
J1786	Injection, imiglucerase, 10 units

Background

OVERVIEW

Cerezyme, an analogue of β -glucocerebrosidase, is indicated for the long-term enzyme replacement therapy for patients with a confirmed diagnosis of **Type 1 Gaucher disease** that results in at least one of the following: anemia, thrombocytopenia, bone disease, hepatomegaly, or splenomegaly.¹

Cerezyme is produced via recombinant DNA technology in Chinese hamster ovary cells and differs from human placental glucocerebrosidase by one amino acid at position 495.¹ Cerezyme catalyzes the breakdown of glucocerebroside to glucose and ceramide.

Disease Overview

Gaucher disease is a rare autosomal recessive, inherited, lysosomal storage disorder caused by a deficiency of the lysosomal enzyme β -glucocerebrosidase.²⁻⁴ Glucocerebrosidase is responsible for the breakdown of

glucosylcerebroside (GluCer) into glucose and ceramide. A deficiency of this enzyme is characterized by an excessive accumulation of GluCer in the visceral organs such as the liver, spleen, and bone marrow. GluCer remains stored within lysosomes causing enlarged lipid-laden macrophages called "Gaucher cells".

Gaucher disease is classified into three phenotypes (Types 1 through 3).²⁻⁵ Type 1 is a non-neuropathic variant with asymptomatic or symptomatic clinical manifestations of splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, anemia, thrombocytopenia, skeletal complications, and occasional lung involvement. Type 2 is an acute neuropathic form characterized by an early onset (3 to 6 months of age) of rapidly progressive neurological disease with visceral manifestations; death generally occurs by the time patients reach 1 to 2 years of age. Type 3 is characterized by neurological symptoms and visceral symptoms with a later onset and includes abnormal eye movements, ataxia, seizures, and dementia. Type 1 is most prevalent in the Western world, accounting for an estimated 94% of patients with Gaucher disease.^{2,6} Types 2 and 3 represent < 1% and 5%, respectively, in Europe, North America, and Israel.^{2,5} The diagnosis of Gaucher disease is established by demonstrating deficient β -glucocerebrosidase activity in leukocytes or fibroblasts, or mutations in the glucocerebrosidase gene.^{7,8}

References

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