

Pharmacy Policy Bulletin: J-0724 CFTR Modulators – Commercial and Healthcare Reform	
Number: J-0724	Category: Prior Authorization
Line(s) of Business: ☒ Commercial ☒ Healthcare Reform ☐ Medicare	Benefit(s): Commercial: Prior Authorization (1.): 1. Miscellaneous Specialty Drugs Oral = Yes w/ Prior Authorization Healthcare Reform: Not Applicable
Region(s): ☒ All ☐ Delaware ☐ New York ☐ Pennsylvania ☐ West Virginia	Additional Restriction(s): None
Version: J-0724-015	Original Date: 05/02/2018
Effective Date: 04/25/2025	Review Date: 04/09/2025

Drugs Product(s):	• Alyftrek (vanzacaftor, tezacaftor, and deutivacaftor tablets) • Kalydeco (ivacaftor) • Orkambi (lumacaftor/ivacaftor) • Symdeko (tezacaftor/ivacaftor) • Trikafta (elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor)
FDA-Approved Indication(s):	• Alyftrek (vanzacaftor, tezacaftor, and deutivacaftor tablets) ◦ Treatment of cystic fibrosis (CF) in patients aged 6 years and older who have at least one <i>F508del</i> mutation or another responsive mutation in the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (<i>CFTR</i>) gene (see <i>Table 1</i>). • Kalydeco (ivacaftor) ◦ Treatment of CF in patients age 1 month and older who have at least one mutation in the <i>CFTR</i> gene that is responsive to ivacaftor based on clinical and/or <i>in vitro</i> assay data (see <i>Table 2</i>). • Orkambi (lumacaftor/ivacaftor) ◦ Treatment of CF in patients aged 1 year and older who are homozygous for the <i>F508del</i> mutation in the <i>CFTR</i> gene. • Symdeko (tezacaftor/ivacaftor) ◦ Treatment of CF in patients ages 6 years and older who are homozygous for the <i>F508del</i> mutation or who have at least one mutation in the <i>CFTR</i> gene that is responsive to tezacaftor/ivacaftor based on <i>in vitro</i> data and/or clinical evidence (see <i>Table 3</i>). • Trikafta (elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor) ◦ Treatment of CF in patients aged 2 years and older who have at least one <i>F508del</i> mutation in the <i>CFTR</i> gene or a mutation in the <i>CFTR</i> gene that is responsive based on clinical and/or <i>in vitro</i> data (see <i>Table 4</i>).
Background:	• CFTR modulators improve the quality and quantity of CFTR at the cell surface, ultimately resulting in an increase of chloride transport which helps to maintain moisture within mucous membranes.

- CF is a life-threatening, multi-system disorder caused by defective or deficient CFTR protein activity. The protein is responsible for moving chloride to the cell surface, which attracts water. The lack of chloride and resulting absence of water leads to thick, viscous mucus in the lungs, pancreas, liver, intestine, and reproductive tract. *F508del* is the most common CFTR mutation.
- CF is characterized by progressive lung disease, gastrointestinal and nutritional abnormalities, and genital abnormalities in males. Pulmonary disease is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with CF.
- About 10 percent of patients with CF in the United States carry mutations that are responsive to ivacaftor. Approximately 50 percent of patients with CF are homozygous for the mutation *F508del*, and another 40 percent are heterozygous for this mutation.
- *F508del* results in folding defects leading to decreased CFTR at the cell surface as well as gating defects causing decreased conductance. Lumacaftor can partially correct the folding defect in *F508del*-CFTR, resulting in slightly increased surface protein, but ivacaftor is also needed to improve conductance.

Table 1: List of CFTR Gene Mutations Responsive to Alyftrek

Based on Clinical Data*

<i>A455E</i>	<i>G551D</i>	<i>L1077P</i> [†]	<i>R352Q</i>	<i>S549N</i>	<i>V754M</i>	
<i>D1152H</i>	<i>G85E</i> [†]	<i>L206W</i>	<i>R75Q</i>	<i>S549R</i>	<i>W1098C</i> [†]	
<i>F508del</i> [†]	<i>H1054D</i>	<i>M1101K</i> [†]	<i>S1159F</i>	<i>S945L</i>	<i>W1282R</i>	
<i>G1244E</i>	<i>I336K</i>	<i>R1066H</i>	<i>S1251N</i>	<i>V562I</i>	<i>Y563N</i> [†]	

Based on in vitro Data[‡]

<i>1507_1515del9</i>	<i>E116Q</i>	<i>G424S</i>	<i>I556V</i>	<i>P140S</i>	<i>R334L</i>	<i>T1053I</i>
<i>2183A→G</i>	<i>E193K</i>	<i>G463V</i>	<i>I601F</i>	<i>P205S</i>	<i>R334Q</i>	<i>T1086I</i>
<i>3141del9</i>	<i>E292K</i>	<i>G480C</i>	<i>I618T</i>	<i>P499A</i>	<i>R347H</i>	<i>T1246I</i>
<i>3195del6</i>	<i>E403D</i>	<i>G480S</i>	<i>I807M</i>	<i>P5L</i>	<i>R347L</i>	<i>T1299I</i>
<i>3199del6</i>	<i>E474K</i>	<i>G551A</i>	<i>I980K</i>	<i>P574H</i>	<i>R347P</i>	<i>T338I</i>
<i>546insCTA</i>	<i>E56K</i>	<i>G551S</i>	<i>K1060T</i>	<i>P67L</i>	<i>R352W</i>	<i>T351I</i>
<i>A1006E</i>	<i>E588V</i>	<i>G576A</i>	<i>K162E</i>	<i>P750L</i>	<i>R516G</i>	<i>T604I</i>
<i>A1067P</i>	<i>E60K</i>	<i>G576A;R668C</i> [§]	<i>K464E</i>	<i>P99L</i>	<i>R516S</i>	<i>V1153E</i>
<i>A1067T</i>	<i>E822K</i>	<i>G622D</i>	<i>L1011S</i>	<i>Q1100P</i>	<i>R553Q</i>	<i>V1240G</i>
<i>A107G</i>	<i>E92K</i>	<i>G628R</i>	<i>L102R</i>	<i>Q1291R</i>	<i>R555G</i>	<i>V1293G</i>
<i>A120T</i>	<i>F1016S</i>	<i>G91R</i>	<i>L1065P</i>	<i>Q1313K</i>	<i>R560S</i>	<i>V201M</i>
<i>A234D</i>	<i>F1052V</i>	<i>G970D</i>	<i>L1324P</i>	<i>Q237E</i>	<i>R560T</i>	<i>V232D</i>
<i>A309D</i>	<i>F1074L</i>	<i>G970S</i>	<i>L1335P</i>	<i>Q237H</i>	<i>R668C</i>	<i>V392G</i>
<i>A349V</i>	<i>F1099L</i>	<i>H1085P</i>	<i>L137P</i>	<i>Q359R</i>	<i>R709Q</i>	<i>V456A</i>
<i>A46D</i>	<i>F1107L</i>	<i>H1085R</i>	<i>L1480P</i>	<i>Q372H</i>	<i>R74Q</i>	<i>V456F</i>
<i>A554E</i>	<i>F191V</i>	<i>H1375P</i>	<i>L15P</i>	<i>Q452P</i>	<i>R74W</i>	<i>V520F</i>
<i>A559T</i>	<i>F200I</i>	<i>H139R</i>	<i>L165S</i>	<i>Q493R</i>	<i>R74W;D1270N</i> [§]	<i>V603F</i>
<i>A559V</i>	<i>F311del</i>	<i>H199R</i>	<i>L320V</i>	<i>Q552P</i>	<i>R74W;V201M</i> [§]	<i>W361R</i>
<i>A561E</i>	<i>F311L</i>	<i>H199Y</i>	<i>L333F</i>	<i>Q98R</i>	<i>R74W;V201M;D1270N</i> [§]	<i>Y1014C</i>
<i>A613T</i>	<i>F508C</i>	<i>H609R</i>	<i>L333H</i>	<i>R1048G</i>	<i>R75L</i>	<i>Y1032C</i>
<i>A62P</i>	<i>F508C;S1251N</i> [§]	<i>H620P</i>	<i>L346P</i>	<i>R1066C</i>	<i>R751L</i>	<i>Y109N</i>
<i>A72D</i>	<i>F575Y</i>	<i>H620Q</i>	<i>L441P</i>	<i>R1066L</i>	<i>R792G</i>	<i>Y161D</i>
<i>C491R</i>	<i>F587I</i>	<i>H939R</i>	<i>L453S</i>	<i>R1066M</i>	<i>R933G</i>	<i>Y161S</i>
<i>D110E</i>	<i>G1047R</i>	<i>H939R;H949L</i>	<i>L619S</i>	<i>R1070Q</i>	<i>S1045Y</i>	<i>Y301C</i>

D110H	G1061R	I1027T	L967S	R1070W	S108F	Y569C
D1270N	G1069R	I105N	L997F	R1162L	S1118F	Y913C
D1445N	G1123R	I1139V	M1101R	R117C	S1159P	
D192G	G1247R	I1234Vdel 6aa	M1137V	R117C;G5 76A;R 668C	S1235R	
D443Y	G1249R	I125T	M150K	R117G	S1255P	
D443Y;G5 76A;R 668C [§]	G126D	I1269N	M152V	R117H	S13F	
D513G	G1349D	I331N	M265R	R117L	S341P	
D565G	G149R	I1366N	M952I	R117P	S364P	
D579G	G178E	I1398S	M952T	R1283M	S492F	
D614G	G178R	I148N	N1088D	R1283S	S549I	
D836Y	G194R	I148T	N1303I	R170H	S589N	
D924N	G194V	I175V	N1303K [†]	R258G	S737F	
D979V	G27E	I502T	N186K	R297Q	S912L	
D993Y	G27R	I506L	N187K	R31C	S977F	
Based on Extrapolation[¶]						
1341G→A	2789+2ins A	3041- 15T→G	3849+10kb C→T	3850- 3T→G	5T;TG13	711+3A →G
1898+3A→ G	2789+5G →A	3272- 26A→G	3849+4A→ G	4005+2T→ C	621+3A→ G	E831X
2752- 26A→G	296+28A →G	3600G→A	3849+40A →G	5T;TG12		
[*] Clinical data is obtained from Trials 1 and 2. [†] This mutation is also predicted to be responsive by FRT assay with ALYFTREK. [‡] The N1303K mutation is predicted to be responsive only by HBE assay. All other mutations predicted to be responsive with in vitro data are supported by FRT assay. [§] Complex/compound mutations where a single allele of the CFTR gene has multiple mutations; these exist independent of the presence of mutations on the other allele. [¶] Efficacy is extrapolated to certain non-canonical splice mutations because clinical trials in all mutations in this subgroup are infeasible and these mutations are not amenable to interrogation by FRT system.						

Table 2: Examples of CFTR Gene Mutations that Produce CFTR Protein and are Responsive to Kalydeco

711+3A→G *	F311del	I148T	R75Q	S589N
2789+5G→A*	F311L	I175V	R117C*	S737F
3272- 26A→G*	F508C	I807M	R117G	S945L *
3849+10kbC →T*	F508C;S1251 N †	I1027T	R117H*	S977F*
A120T	F1052V	I1139V	R117L	S1159F
A234D	F1074L	K1060T	R117P	S1159P
A349V	G178E	L206W*	R170H	S1251N*
A455E*	G178R*	L320V	R347H*	S1255P*
A1067T	G194R	L967S	R347L	T338I
D110E	G314E	L997F	R352Q *	T1053I
D110H	G551D*	L1480P	R553Q	V232D
D192G	G551S *	M152V	R668C	V562I
D579G*	G576A	M952I	R792G	V754M
D924N	G970D	M952T	R933G	V1293G
D1152H*	G1069R	P67L *	R1070Q	W1282R
D1270N	G1244E *	Q237E	R1070W *	Y1014C

<i>E56K</i>	<i>G1249R</i>	<i>Q237H</i>	<i>R1162L</i>	<i>Y1032C</i>
<i>E193K</i>	<i>G1349D *</i>	<i>Q359R</i>	<i>R1283M</i>	
<i>E822K</i>	<i>H939R</i>	<i>Q1291R</i>	<i>S549N *</i>	
<i>E831X *</i>	<i>H1375P</i>	<i>R74W</i>	<i>S549R *</i>	
† Complex/compound mutations where a single allele of the CFTR gene has multiple mutations; these exist independent of the presence of mutations on the other allele.				

Table 3: Examples of CFTR Gene Mutations that Produce CFTR Protein and are Responsive to Symdeko

<i>546insCTA</i>	<i>E92K</i>	<i>G576A</i>	<i>L346P</i>	<i>R117G</i>	<i>S589N</i>
<i>711+3A→G*</i>	<i>E116K</i>	<i>G576A;R668C†</i>	<i>L967S</i>	<i>R117H</i>	<i>S737F</i>
<i>2789+5G→A*</i>	<i>E193K</i>	<i>G622D</i>	<i>L997F</i>	<i>R117L</i>	<i>S912L</i>
<i>3272-26A→G*</i>	<i>E403D</i>	<i>G970D</i>	<i>L1324P</i>	<i>R117P</i>	<i>S945L*</i>
<i>3849+10kbC→T*</i>	<i>E588V</i>	<i>G1069R</i>	<i>L1335P</i>	<i>R170H</i>	<i>S977F*</i>
<i>A120T</i>	<i>E822K</i>	<i>G1244E</i>	<i>L1480P</i>	<i>R258G</i>	<i>S1159F</i>
<i>A234D</i>	<i>E831X</i>	<i>G1249R</i>	<i>M152V</i>	<i>R334L</i>	<i>S1159P</i>
<i>A349V</i>	<i>F191V</i>	<i>G1349D</i>	<i>M265R</i>	<i>R334Q</i>	<i>S1251N</i>
<i>A455E*</i>	<i>F311del</i>	<i>H939R</i>	<i>M952I</i>	<i>R347H*</i>	<i>S1255P</i>
<i>A554E</i>	<i>F311L</i>	<i>H1054D</i>	<i>M952T</i>	<i>R347L</i>	<i>T338I</i>
<i>A1006E</i>	<i>F508C</i>	<i>H1375P</i>	<i>P5L</i>	<i>R347P</i>	<i>T1036N</i>
<i>A1067T</i>	<i>F508C;S1251N†</i>	<i>I148T</i>	<i>P67L*</i>	<i>R352Q*</i>	<i>T1053I</i>
<i>D110E</i>	<i>F508del^</i>	<i>I175V</i>	<i>P205S</i>	<i>R352W</i>	<i>V201M</i>
<i>D110H*</i>	<i>F575Y</i>	<i>I336K</i>	<i>Q98R</i>	<i>R553Q</i>	<i>V232D</i>
<i>D192G</i>	<i>F1016S</i>	<i>I601F</i>	<i>Q237E</i>	<i>R668C</i>	<i>V562I</i>
<i>D443Y</i>	<i>F1052V</i>	<i>I618T</i>	<i>Q237H</i>	<i>R751L</i>	<i>V754M</i>
<i>D443Y;G576A;R668C†</i>	<i>F1074L</i>	<i>I807M</i>	<i>Q359R</i>	<i>R792G</i>	<i>V1153E</i>
<i>D579G*</i>	<i>F1099L</i>	<i>I980K</i>	<i>Q1291R</i>	<i>R933G</i>	<i>V1240G</i>
<i>D614G</i>	<i>G126D</i>	<i>I1027T</i>	<i>R31L</i>	<i>R1066H</i>	<i>V1293G</i>
<i>D836Y</i>	<i>G178E</i>	<i>I1139V</i>	<i>R74Q</i>	<i>R1070Q</i>	<i>W1282R</i>
<i>D924N</i>	<i>G178R</i>	<i>I1269N</i>	<i>R74W</i>	<i>R1070W*</i>	<i>Y109N</i>
<i>D979V</i>	<i>G194R</i>	<i>I1366N</i>	<i>R74W;D1270N†</i>	<i>R1162L</i>	<i>Y161S</i>
<i>D1152H*</i>	<i>G194V</i>	<i>K1060T</i>	<i>R74W;V201M†</i>	<i>R1283M</i>	<i>Y1014C</i>

D1270N	G314E	L15P	R74W;V201M;D1270N†	R1283S	Y1032C
E56K	G551D	L206W*	R75Q	S549N	
E60K	G551S	L320V	R117C*	S549R	
† Complex/compound mutations where a single allele of the CFTR gene has multiple mutations; these exist independent of the presence of mutations on the other allele. ^ A patient must have two copies of the F508del mutation or at least one copy of a responsive mutation presented to be indicated.					

Table 4: List of CFTR Gene Mutations Responsive to TRIKAFTA

Mutations responsive to TRIKAFTA based on clinical data*				
2789+5G→A	D1152H†	L206W†	R1066H†	S945L†
3272-26A→G	F508del†	L997F†	R117C†	T338I†
3849+10kbC→T	G85E†	M1101K†	R347H†	V232D†
A455E†	L1077P†	P5L†	R347P†	
Mutations responsive to TRIKAFTA based on in vitro data†				
N1303K	F200I	I1139V	P574H	S1045Y
1507_1515del9	F311del	I125T	P67L	S108F
2183A→G	F311L	I1269N	P750L	S1118F
3141del9	F508C	I1366N	Q1291R	S1159F
546insCTA	F508C;S1251N	I148N	Q1313K	S1159P
A1006E	F575Y	I148T	Q237E	S1235R
A1067P	F587I	I175V	Q237H	S1251N
A1067T	G1047R	I331N	Q359R	S1255P
A107G	G1061R	I336K	Q372H	S13F
A120T	G1069R	I502T	Q493R	S341P
A234D	G1123R	I506L	Q552P	S364P
A309D	G1244E	I556V	Q98R	S492F
A349V	G1247R	I601F	R1048G	S549I
A46D	G1249R	I618T	R1070Q	S549N
A554E	G126D	I807M	R1070W	S549R
A62P	G1349D	I980K	R1162L	S589N
C491R	G178E	K1060T	R117C;G576A;R668C	S737F
D110E	G178R	K162E	R117G	S912L
D110H	G194R	K464E	R117H	S977F
D1270N	G194V	L1011S	R117L	T1036N
D1445N	G27E	L1324P	R117P	T1053I
D192G	G27R	L1335P	R1283M	T1086I
D443Y	G314E	L137P	R1283S	T1246I
D443Y;G576A;R668C	G424S	L1480P	R170H	T1299I
D565G	G463V	L15P	R258G	T351I
D579G	G480C	L165S	R297Q	V1153E
D614G	G480S	L320V	R31C	V1240G
D836Y	G551A	L333F	R31L	V1293G
D924N	G551D	L333H	R334L	V201M
D979V	G551S	L346P	R334Q	V392G
D993Y	G576A	L441P	R347L	V456A
E116K	G576A;R668C	L453S	R352Q	V456F
E116Q	G622D	L619S	R352W	V562I
E193K	G628R	L967S	R516S	V603F
E292K	G970D	M1137V	R553Q	V754M
E403D	G970S	M150K	R555G	W1098C
E474K	H1054D	M152V	R668C	W1282R
E56K	H1085P	M265R	R709Q	W361R
E588V	H1085R	M952I	R74Q	Y1014C
E60K	H1375P	M952T	R74W	Y1032C
E822K	H139R	N1088D	R74W;D1270N	Y109N
E92K	H199Y	N1303I	R74W;V201M	Y161D
F1016S	H620P	N186K	R74W;V201M;D1	Y161S

			270N	
F1052V	H620Q	N187K	R751L	Y301C
F1074L	H939R	N418S	R75L	Y563N
F1099L	H939R;H949L	P140S	R75Q	
F1107L	I1027I	P205S	R792G	
F191V	I105N	P499A	R933G	
Mutations responsive to TRIKAFTA based on extrapolation from Trial 5^s				
4005+21→C	2789+2insA	3849+40A→G	5T;TG13	
1341G→A	296+28A→G	3849+4A→G	621+3A→G	
1898+3A→G	3041-151→G	3850-31→G	711+3A→G	
2752-26A→G	3600G→A	5T;TG12	E831X	
* Clinical data obtained from Trials 1, 2, and 5. † This mutation is also predicted to be responsive by FRT assay. ‡ The N1303K mutation is predicted to be responsive by HBE assay. All other mutations predicted to be responsive with in vitro data are supported by FRT assay. § Efficacy is extrapolated from Trial 5 to non-canonical splice mutations because clinical trials in all mutations of this subgroup are infeasible and these mutations are not amenable to interrogation by FRT system.				

- Prescribing Considerations:
 - CFTR Modulators will not be approved in patients with CF who do not have a mutation responsive to the respective agent.
 - CFTR Modulators should be prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist or CF specialist.
 - Hepatic impairment and CYP3A inhibitor dosage adjustments:
 - Alyftrek: Alyftrek should not be used in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C). Alyftrek is not recommended in patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B). Use of Alyftrek should only be considered in patients with hepatic impairment when there is a clear medical need, and the benefit outweighs the risk. If used, the recommended dosage in patients with moderate hepatic impairment is the same as for patients with normal hepatic function. The recommended dosage of Alyftrek in patients with mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class A) is the same as in patients with normal hepatic function. Alyftrek is not recommended to be used concomitantly with strong or moderate CYP3A inducers. Reduce the dose of Alyftrek when used concomitantly with strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors.
 - Kalydeco: Reduce dose in moderate and severe hepatic impairment and with moderate and strong CYP3A inhibitors.
 - Orkambi: Reduce dose in moderate and severe hepatic impairment and with strong CYP3A inhibitors. If treatment is interrupted for more than 1 week and then re-initiated while taking strong CYP3A inhibitors, patients should reduce dose to 1 tablet daily for the first week of treatment re-initiation. Following this period, continue with the recommended daily dose.
 - Symdeko: Reduce morning dose and eliminate evening dose in moderate (Child-Pugh Class B) and severe (Child-Pugh Class C) hepatic impairment and with moderate and strong CYP3A inhibitors. Co-administration with strong CYP3A4 inducers is not recommended.
 - Trikafta: Treatment is not recommended for patients with moderate hepatic impairment. Use should only be considered when there is a clear medical need, and the benefit exceeds the risk. If used, reduce dose and eliminate evening dose. Reduce dose and eliminate evening dose with moderate and strong CYP3A inhibitors. Do not use in severe hepatic impairment.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | ○ Orkambi and Kalydeco tablets may be crushed for patient administration. |
|--|---|

Approval Criteria

I. Initial Authorization

A. Alyftrek

When a benefit, coverage of Alyftrek may be approved when all of the following criteria are met **(1., 2., and 3.):**

1. The member is 6 years of age or older.
2. The member has a diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. (ICD-10: E84)
3. The member has at least one *F508del* mutation or another responsive mutation in the *CFTR* gene (see *Table 1*) as detected by an FDA-approved test.

B. Kalydeco

When a benefit, coverage of Kalydeco may be approved when all of the following criteria are met **(1., 2., and 3.):**

1. The member is 1 month of age or older.
2. The member has a diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. (ICD-10: E84)
3. The member has at least one mutation from *Table 2* as detected by an FDA-approved test.

C. Orkambi

When a benefit, coverage of Orkambi may be approved when all of the following criteria are met **(1., 2., and 3.):**

1. The member is 1 year of age or older.
2. The member has a diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. (ICD-10: E84)
3. The member has the homozygous *F508del* mutation as detected by an FDA-approved test.

D. Symdeko

When a benefit, coverage of Symdeko may be approved when all of the following criteria are met **(1., 2., and 3.):**

1. The member is 6 years of age or older.
2. The member has a diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. (ICD-10: E84)
3. The member has the homozygous *F508del* mutation or has at least one mutation from *Table 3* as detected by an FDA-approved test.

E. Trikafta

When a benefit, coverage of Trikafta may be approved all of the following criteria are met **(1., 2., and 3.)**

1. The member is 2 years of age or older.
2. The member has a diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. (ICD-10: E84)
3. The member has at least one mutation from *Table 4* as detected by an FDA-approved test.

II. Reauthorization

When a benefit, reauthorization of a CFTR modulator may be approved when one (1) of the following criteria is met **(A. through D.):**

- A. Documented improvement or stabilization of forced expiratory volume (FEV₁) compared to baseline FEV₁.
- B. Increased Body Mass Index.
- C. Decreased pulmonary exacerbations.
- D. Improved quality of life as demonstrated by Cystic Fibrosis Questionnaire.

III. An exception to some or all of the criteria above may be granted for select members and/or circumstances based on state and/or federal regulations.

Limitations of Coverage

- I. Coverage of drug(s) addressed in this policy for disease states outside of the FDA-approved indications should be denied based on the lack of clinical data to support effectiveness and safety in other conditions unless otherwise noted in the approval criteria.
- II. For Commercial or HCR members with a closed formulary, a non-formulary product will only be approved if the member meets the criteria for a formulary exception in addition to the criteria outlined within this policy.

Authorization Duration

Initial Authorization

- Commercial and HCR plans: If approved, up to a 6 month authorization may be granted.
- For Delaware Commercial fully-insured and ACA members, a 12 month authorization must be granted pursuant to 18 Del. C. §§3376(a) and 3586(a) and market conduct examination docket #5467 (Exam Authority #53287-22-701).

Reauthorization

- Commercial and HCR plans: If approved, up to a 12 month authorization may be granted.

Automatic Approval Criteria

None

References:

1. Alyftrek [package insert]. Boston, MA: Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc.; December 2024.
2. Symdeko [package insert]. Boston, MA: Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc.; August 2023.
3. Orkambi [package insert]. Boston, MA: Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc.; August 2023.
4. Kalydeco [package insert]. Boston, MA: Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc.; August 2023.
5. Trikafta [package insert]. Boston, MA: Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc.; August 2023.
6. Van Goor F, Hadida S, Grootenhuys PD, et al. Rescue of CF airway epithelial cell function in vitro by a CFTR potentiator, VX-770 [published online ahead of print October 21, 2009]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2009;106(44):18825-30.
7. Ramsey BW, Davies J, McElvaney NG, et al; VX08-770-102 Study Group. A CFTR potentiator in patients with cystic fibrosis and the G551D mutation. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365(18):1663-72.
8. Aherns R, Rodriguez S, Yen K, Davies JC. VX-770 in subjects 6 to 11 years with cystic fibrosis and the G551D-CFTR mutation [abstract]. *Pediatr Pulmonol*. 2011;46(suppl 34):283.
9. Flume PA, Borowitz D, Liou T, et al. VX-770 in subjects with CF and homozygous for the F508del-CFTR mutation [abstract]. *Pediatr Pulmonol*. 2011;46(suppl 34):284-85.
10. Mogayzel PJ, Jr. Naureckas ET, Robinson KA, et. al. Cystic fibrosis pulmonary guidelines: Chronic medications for maintenance of lung health. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2013;187(7):680-689.
11. Ren CL, Morgan RL, Oermann C, et al. Cystic fibrosis foundation pulmonary guidelines: Use of cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator modulator therapy in patients with cystic fibrosis. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*. 2018;15(3):271-280.
12. Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. About cystic fibrosis. Available at: <https://www.cff.org/What-is-CF/About-Cystic-Fibrosis/>. Accessed January 29, 2025.

Pharmacy policies do not constitute medical advice, nor are they intended to govern physicians' prescribing or the practice of medicine. They are intended to reflect the plan's coverage and reimbursement guidelines. Coverage may vary for individual members, based on the terms of the benefit contract.

The plan retains the right to review and update its pharmacy policy at its sole discretion. These guidelines are the proprietary information of the plan. Any sale, copying or dissemination of the pharmacy policies is prohibited; however, limited copying of pharmacy policies is permitted for individual use.