| Pharmacy Policy Bulletin: J-1089 Ponvory (ponesimod) – Commercial and |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Healthcare Reform   |   |  |
| Number: J-1089  |   | Category: Prior Authorization                            |
| Line(s) of Business:  |   | Benefit(s):  |
|   |   | Commercial:  |
|   |   | Prior Authorization (1.):                                |
| ☐ Medicare  |   | Miscellaneous Specialty Drugs Oral =                     |
|   |   | Yes w/ Prior Authorization                               |
|   |   | Healthcare Reform: Not Applicable                        |
| Region(s):  |   | Additional Restriction(s):                               |
| Region(s).<br>  ⊠ All   |   | None   |
|   |   | None   |
| ☐ Delaware  |   |  |
| ☐ New York  |   |  |
| ☐ Pennsylvania  |   |  |
| ☐ West Virginia   |   |  |
| <b>Version:</b> J-1089-007  |   | Original Date: 06/02/2021                                |
| Effective Date: 04/25/2025  |   | Review Date: 04/09/2025                                  |
|   |   |  |
| Drugs<br>Product(s):  | Ponvory (ponesimod)   |  |
| FDA-  | Treatment of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically  |  |
| Approved  | isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary  |  |
| Indication(s):  | progressive disease, in adults.   |  |
|   |   |  |
| Background:   | <ul> <li>Ponvory is a sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) receptor 1 modulator that binds<br/>with high affinity to S1P receptor 1. Ponvory blocks the capacity of lymphocytes</li> </ul> |  |
|   |   | des, reducing the number of lymphocytes in peripheral    |
|   |   | by which Ponvory exerts therapeutic effects in multiple  |
|   | sclerosis is unknown but  | t may involve reduction of lymphocyte migration into the |
|   | central nervous system.   |  |
|   | Clinically isolated syndrome is the first episode of neurological symptoms caused  by inflormation and demyelipation in the central paragraph system. Palagoing                     |  |
|   | by inflammation and demyelination in the central nervous system. Relapsing-<br>remitting MS (RRMS) is characterized by clearly defined attacks of new or                            |  |
|   | increasing neurologic symptoms. The attacks are followed by periods of partial or   |  |
|   | complete recovery (remissions). Secondary progressive disease follows an initial  |  |
|   | relapsing remitting course, with disability gradually increasing over time.   |  |
|   | Prescribing Considerations:  Prescribing Considerations:  |  |
|   | <ul> <li>Ponvory should be prescribed under the supervision of a neurologist.</li> <li>First-dose monitoring is recommended for patients with sinus</li> </ul>                      |  |
|   | <ul> <li>First-dose monitoring is recommended for patients with sinus</li> <li>bradycardia, first- or second-degree [Mobitz type I] atrioventricular block,</li> </ul>              |  |
|   | or history of myocardial infarction or heart failure.   |  |
|   | Assessments are required prior to initiating Ponvory. These include a   |  |
|   | complete blood count, an electrocardiogram, liver function tests, and an  |  |
|   | ophthalmic evaluation.  o A 14-day starter pack must be used for patients initiating treatment with   |  |
|   | ○ A 14-day starter<br>Ponvory.  | pack must be used for patients initiating treatment with |
|   | rulivuly.   |  |

# **Approval Criteria**

### I. Initial Authorization

When a benefit, coverage of Ponvory may be approved when all of the following criteria are met (A., B., and C.):

- **A.** The member is 18 years of age or older.
- **B.** The member has a diagnosis of MS (ICD-10: G35), classified as one (1) of the following relapsing forms (1., 2., or 3.):
  - 1. Clinically isolated syndrome
  - 2. Relapsing remitting disease
  - 3. Active secondary progressive disease
- **C.** If the member is a new start to Ponvory, the member has experienced therapeutic failure, contraindication, or intolerance to one (1) of the plan-preferred products (1. or 2.):
  - 1. generic fingolimod
  - 2. generic dimethyl fumarate

#### II. Reauthorization

When a benefit, reauthorization of Ponvory may be approved when the following criterion is met (A.):

- A. The prescriber attests that the member has experienced a therapeutic response defined as one (1) of the following (1., 2., or 3.):
  - 1. Disease stability
  - 2. Disease improvement
  - 3. Delayed disease progression
- **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.** Combination use of disease modifying MS agents (e.g. Aubagio, Gilenya, interferons, Copaxone, Tysabri, etc.) will not be authorized.
- **II.** 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.
- **III.** 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**

Commercial and HCR Plans: If approved, up to a 24 month authorization may be granted.

### **Automatic Approval Criteria**

None

#### References:

- 1. Ponvory [package insert]. Titusville, NJ: Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; June 2024.
- 2. Rae-Grant A, Day GS, Marrie RA, et al. Practice guideline: Disease-modifying therapies for adults with multiple sclerosis. *Neurol.* 2018 April 24;90(17):1-228.
- 3. National Multiple Sclerosis Society. Types of MS. Available at: https://www.nationalmssociety.org/What-is-MS/Types-of-MS. Accessed February 3, 2025.

