

Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guidelines: Anti-Inflammatory Conditions

Effective: September 21, 2020

Prior Authorization Required	√	Type of Review – Ca	
Not Covered		Type of Review - Cli	√
Pharmacy (RX) or Medical (MED) Benefit	Oral or SC: RX IV: MED	Department to Revie	RXUM/ MM
These pharmacy medical necessity guideling	Fax Numbers:		
Commercial Products	Intravenous injection		
☐ Tufts Health Plan Commercial products ☐ Tufts Health Plan Commercial products ☐ Tufts Health Freedom Plan products — I. ☐ Tufts Health Freedom Plan products — s • CareLink SM — Refer to CareLink Procedur Authorization	MM: 888.415.9055 Self-administered formulations (oral, subcutaneous injection) RXUM: 617.673.0988		
Tufts Health Public Plans Products ☐ Tufts Health Direct - A Massachusetts (product) ☐ Tufts Health Together - MassHealth MC Plans	RXUM: 617.673	.0988	
☐ Tufts Health RITogether – A Rhode Isla			

Note: This guideline does not apply to Medicare Members (includes dual eligible Members).

OVERVIEW

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-APPROVED INDICATIONS

The biologics for the treatment of anti-inflammatory conditions bolded in the table below are preferred.

Actemra (tocilizumab)

In addition to the conditions in the table below, Actemra (tocilizumab) is also indicated for the treatment of:

• Cytokine release syndrome

Chimeric antigen receptor T cell-induced severe or life-threatening cytokine release syndrome in adults and pediatric patients 2 years of age and older

Giant cell arteritis

Giant cell arteritis in adult patients

Cimzia (certolizumab pegol)

In addition to the conditions in the table below, Cimzia (certolizumab pegol) is also indicated for the treatment of:

Non-radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis

Active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA) with objective signs of inflammation in adults

Cosentyx (secukinumab)

In addition to the conditions in the table below, Cosentyx (secukinumab) is also indicated for the treatment of:

Non-radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis

Active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA) with objective signs of inflammation in adults

Humira (adalimumab)

In addition to the conditions in the table below, Humira (adalimumab) is also indicated for the treatment of:

Hidradenitis Suppurativa

Moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in patients 12 years of age and older

Uveitis:

Non-infectious intermediate, posterior and panuveitis in adults and pediatric patients 2 years of age and older

Kineret (anakinra)

In addition to the conditions in the table below, Kineret (anakinra) is also indicated for the treatment of **Neonatal-Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease** (NOMID)

Otezla (apremilast)

In addition to the conditions in the table below, Otezla (apremilast) is also indicated for the treatment of adults with **oral ulcers associated with Behcet's disease**

Taltz (ixekizumab)

In addition to the conditions in the table below, Taltz (ixekizumab) is also indicated for the treatment of:

• Non-radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis

Active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA) with objective signs of inflammation in adults

Brand Name	MOA	Benefit	AS	CD	PsO	PsA	pJIA	RA	sJIA	UC
Preferred										
Enbrel	TNF inhibitor	RX	х	-	Х	Х	х	х	-	-
Humira	TNF inhibitor	RX	Х	х	х	Х	х	х	-	Х
Nonpreferred			•	,	•	·		,		
Actemra IV	IL antagonist (6)	MB	-	-	-	-	х	х	х	-
Actemra SC	IL antagonist (6)	RX	-	-	-	-	-	Х	х	-
Avsola	TNF inhibitor	MB	Х	Х	х	Х	-	Х	-	Х
Cimzia	TNF inhibitor	RX	Х	х	х	Х	-	Х	-	-
Cosentyx	IL antagonist (17A)	RX	х		х	х	-	-	-	-
Entyvio	IRA	MB	-	Х		-	-	-	-	Х
Ilumya	IL antagonist (23)	MB	-	-	х	-	-	-	-	-
Inflectra	TNF inhibitor	MB	Х	х	x	Х	-	х	-	Х
Olumiant	JAKI	RX	-	-	-	-	-	х	-	-
Kevzara	IL antagonist (6)	RX	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-
Kineret	IL antagonist (1)	RX	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-
Orencia IV	T cell	MB	-	-	-	Х	х	х	-	-
Orencia SC	T cell	RX	-	-	-	Х	Х	Х	-	-
Otezla	PDE4I	RX	-	-	x	Х	-		-	-
Remicade	TNF inhibitor	MB	Х	Х	х	Х	-	Х	-	Х
Renflexis	TNF inhibitor	MB	Х	Х	x	Х	-	Х	-	Х
Rinvoq	JAKI	RX	-	-	-	-	-	х	-	-
Siliq	IL antagonist (17A)	RX	-	-	х	-	-	-	1	-
Simponi SC	TNF inhibitor	RX	Х	-	-	Х	-	Х	-	Х
Simponi Aria IV	TNF inhibitor	MB	Х	-	-	Х	-	Х	-	-
Skyrizi	IL antagonist (23)	Rx	-	-	х	-	-	-	-	-
Stelara IV	IL antagonist (12/23)	МВ	-	х	-	-	-	-	-	x
Stelara SC	IL antagonist (12/23)	RX	-	х	х	х	-	-	-	х
Taltz	IL antagonist (17A)	RX	х	-	х	х	-	-	-	-
Tremfya	IL antagonist (23)	RX	-	-	х	Х	-	-	-	-
Xeljanz	JAKI	RX	-	-	-	Х	-	Х	-	Х

AS=ankylosing spondylitis, CD=Crohn's disease, JAKI=janus kinase inhibitor, IL=interleukin, IRA=integrin receptor antagonist, IV=intravenous, MB=medical benefit, MOA=mechanism of action, PDE4I=phosphodiesterase, pJIA=polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis, PsA=psoriatic arthritis, PsO=plaque psoriasis, RA=rheumatoid arthritis, RX=pharmacy benefit, SC=subcutaneous, sJIA=systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis, TNF=tumor necrosis factor, UC=ulcerative colitis

COVERAGE GUIDELINES

PREFERRED PRODUCTS

1. Enbrel (etanercept)

The plan may authorize coverage of Enbrel for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Ankylosing spondylitis

1. Documented diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis

AND

- 2. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Enbrel prior to enrollment

Plaque psoriasis

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is four years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - i. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - ii. Methotrexate
 - iii. Cyclosporine
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of plaque psoriasis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Enbrel prior to enrollment

Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

.

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member is two years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Enbrel prior to enrollment

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

VND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

- 3. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of psoriatic arthritis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Enbrel prior to enrollment

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

- 3. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - i. Azathioprine
 - ii. Gold therapy
 - iii. Hydroxychloroquine
 - iv. Methotrexate
 - v. Penicillamine
 - vi. Sulfasalazine
 - vii. Cyclosporine
 - viii. Leflunomide
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Enbrel prior to enrollment

2. Humira (adalimumab)

The plan may authorize coverage of Humira for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Ankylosing spondylitis

1. Documented diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis

AND

- 2. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Humira prior to enrollment

Crohn's disease and Ulcerative colitis

- 1. Documented diagnosis of one of the following:
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Ulcerative colitis

ΔΝΩ

2. The prescribing physician is a gastroenterologist

AND

- 3. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to an appropriate trial with at least two of the following or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness of all of the following:
 - i. Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)
 - ii. 5-Aminosalicylates (e.g., sulfasalazine)
 - iii. 6-mercaptopurine and/or azathioprine
 - iv. Methotrexate
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis
 - c. The Member is moderate to high risk as evidenced by deep ulcers on colonoscopy, long segments of small and/or large bowel involvement, perianal disease, extra-intestinal manifestations (e.g., fever, weight loss, abdominal pain, intermittent nausea/vomiting), history of bowel resections, or recent hospitalization for the disease
 - d. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Humira prior to enrollment

Hidradenitis suppurativa

1. Documented diagnosis of hidradenitis suppurativa

ΔND

2. Documentation of Hurley Stage II or III disease with at least three abscesses or inflammatory nodules

AND

3. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least three of the following conventional treatments:
 - i. Local hygiene and ordinary hygiene
 - ii. Weight reduction in patients who are obese
 - iii. Use of ordinary soaps and antiseptic and antiperspirant agents (e.g., aluminum chloride hexahydrate)
 - iv. Application of warm compresses with sodium chloride solution or Burow's solution
 - v. Laser hair removal
 - vi. Cessation of cigarette smoking
 - vii. Medical anti-inflammatory or antiandrogen therapy such as oral or topical antibiotics, intralesional triamcinolone, spironolactone, or finasteride
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of hidradenitis suppurativa
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Humira prior to enrollment

Plaque psoriasis

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness of all of the following:
 - i. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - ii. Methotrexate
 - iii. Cyclosporine
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of plaque psoriasis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Humira prior to enrollment

Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

ΔND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member is two years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Humira prior to enrollment

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

- 3. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of psoriatic arthritis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Humira prior to enrollment

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

ΔΝΓ

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - i. Azathioprine
 - ii. Gold therapy
 - iii. Hydroxychloroquine
 - iv. Methotrexate
 - v. Penicillamine
 - vi. Sulfasalazine
 - vii. Cyclosporine
 - viii. Leflunomide
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Humira prior to enrollment

Uveitis

1. Documented diagnosis of non-infectious intermediate, posterior or panuveitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a uveitis specialist (e.g., ophthalmologist, ocular immunologist, rheumatologist)

- 3. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response or inability to tolerate conventional therapy (e.g., periocular, intraocular, or systemic corticosteroids; immunosuppressants)
 - b. The Member has tried and failed treatment with another biological agent indicated for the treatment of non-infectious intermediate, posterior and panuveitis
 - c. The Member is new to the plan and has been stable on Humira prior to enrollment

NONPREFERRED PRODUCTS

1. Actemra (tocilizumab) - intravenous

The plan may authorize coverage of **Actemra intravenous injection** for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Cytokine release syndrome

1. Documented diagnosis of severe or life-threatening chimeric antigen receptor T cell-induced cytokine release syndrome

Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member is two years of age or older

AND

4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following:**
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Actemra and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

ΔΝΓ

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroguine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

AND

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Actemra and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate

2. Actemra (tocilizumab) – subcutaneous

The plan may authorize coverage of **Actemra subcutaneous injection** for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Giant cell arteritis

1. Documented diagnosis of giant cell arteritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist or neurologist

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with corticosteroids:
 - a. Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)
 - b. Immunosuppressants (e.g., methotrexate)

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

ΔND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. Documentation the Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroquine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

AND

4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:

- a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
- The Member is new to the plan and stable on Actemra and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate

3. Cimzia (certolizumab)

The plan may authorize coverage of Cimzia for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Ankylosing spondylitis

1. Documented diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Cimzia and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Crohn's disease

1. Documented diagnosis of Crohn's disease

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a gastroenterologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member is moderate to high risk as evidenced by deep ulcers on colonoscopy, long segments of small and/or large bowel involvement, perianal disease, extra-intestinal manifestations (e.g., fever, weight loss, abdominal pain, intermittent nausea/vomiting), history of bowel resections, or recent hospitalization for the disease
 - b. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to an appropriate trial with at least two of the following or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness of all of the following:
 - i. Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)
 - ii. 5-Aminosalicylates (e.g., sulfasalazine)
 - iii. 6-mercaptopurine and/or azathioprine
 - iv. Methotrexate

AND

- 5. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Cimzia and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred product would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Non-radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of non-radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

4. Documentation of objective signs of inflammation

AND

5. Documented trial and failure with, or intolerance to at least two nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

Plaque psoriasis

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

- 3. The Member is 18 years of age or older
- 4. Documentation the Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Cyclosporine

AND

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Cimzia and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. Documentation the Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Cimzia and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

ΔND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroquine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

AND

4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:

- a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
- b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Cimzia and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

4. Cosentyx (secukinumab)

The plan may authorize coverage of Cosentyx for Members when all of the following criteria are met: **Ankylosing spondylitis**

1. Documented diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Cosentyx and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Non-radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

4. Documentation of objective signs of inflammation

AND

5. Documented trial and failure with, or intolerance to at least one nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug

Plaque psoriasis

1. Documented diagnosis of plague psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Cyclosporine

- 5. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Cosentyx and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Cosentyx and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

5. Entyvio (vedolizumab)

The plan may authorize coverage of Entyvio for Members when all of the following criteria are met: **Crohn's disease and Ulcerative colitis**

- 1. Documented diagnosis of one of the following:
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Ulcerative colitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a gastroenterologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member is moderate to high risk as evidenced by deep ulcers on colonoscopy, long segments of small and/or large bowel involvement, perianal disease, extra-intestinal manifestations (e.g., fever, weight loss, abdominal pain, intermittent nausea/vomiting), history of bowel resections, or recent hospitalization for the disease
 - b. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to an appropriate trial with at least two of the following or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness of all of the following:
 - i. Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)
 - ii. 5-Aminosalicylates (e.g., sulfasalazine)
 - iii. 6-mercaptopurine and/or azathioprine
 - iv. Methotrexate

- 5. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with the following agent or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Entyvio and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred product would result in adverse clinical outcomes

6. Ilumya (tildrakizumab-asmn)

The plan may authorize coverage of Ilumya for Members when all of the following criteria are met: **Plaque psoriasis**

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Cyclosporine
 - c. Methotrexate

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Ilumya and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

7. Infliximab-products (Avsola [infliximab-axxq], Inflectra [infliximab-dyyb], Remicade [infliximab], and Renflexis [infliximab-adba])

Avsola (infliximab-axxq), Inflectra (infliximab-dyyb), and Renflexis (infliximab-adba)
The plan may authorize coverage of Avsola, Inflectra, or Renflexis for Members when the following criteria are met:

Ankylosing spondylitis

1. Documented diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. Documentation of **one (1) of the following:**
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira

OR

b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on the requested agent and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Crohn's disease and Ulcerative colitis

- 1. Documented diagnosis of one of the following:
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Ulcerative colitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a gastroenterologist

AND

3. The Member is 6 years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member is moderate to high risk as evidenced by deep ulcers on colonoscopy, long segments of small and/or large bowel involvement, perianal disease, extra-intestinal manifestations (e.g., fever, weight loss, abdominal pain, intermittent nausea/vomiting), history of bowel resections, or recent hospitalization for the disease
 - b. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness of all of the following:
 - i. Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)
 - ii. 5-Aminosalicylates (e.g., sulfasalazine)
 - iii. 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine and/or cyclosporine
 - iv. Methotrexate

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with the following agent or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on the requested agent and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred product would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Plaque psoriasis

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Cyclosporine
 - c. Methotrexate

AND

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on the requested agent and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on the requested agent and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroquine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

AND

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on the requested agent and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Remicade (infliximab)

In addition to the coverage criteria for Avsola, Inflectra, and Renflexis, the plan may authorize coverage of **Remicade** for Members when the following criteria are met:

- 1. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. Documented previous failure, contraindication, or clinical inappropriateness with all infliximab biosimilars

OR

 The Member is new to the plan and stable on Remicade and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred product(s) would result in adverse clinical outcomes

8. Kevzara (sarilumab)

The plan may authorize coverage of Kevzara for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Rheumatoid arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - c. Azathioprine
 - d. Gold therapy
 - e. Hydroxychloroquine
 - f. Methotrexate
 - g. Penicillamine
 - h. Sulfasalazine
 - i. Cyclosporine
 - j. Leflunomide

AND

4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:

- a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
- The Member is new to the plan and stable on Kevzara and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

9. Kineret (anakinra)

The plan may authorize coverage of Kineret for Members when all of the following criteria are met: **Neonatal-Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease (NOMID)**

1. Documented diagnosis of neonatal-onset multisystem inflammatory disease

Rheumatoid arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

ANI

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroquine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Kineret and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

10. Olumiant (baracitinib)

The plan may authorize coverage of Olumiant for Members when all of the following criteria are met: **Rheumatoid arthritis**

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroquine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

AND

4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:

- a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
- The Member is new to the plan and stable on Olumiant and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

11. Orencia (abatacept) (intravenous and subcutaneous)

The plan may authorize coverage of Orencia for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member is 2 years of age or older

AND

4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate

AND

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following:**
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Orencia and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Orencia and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcome

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

ΔΝΓ

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroquine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Orencia and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

12. Otezla (apremilast)

The plan may authorize coverage of Otezla for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Behcet's disease

1. Documented diagnosis of Behcet's disease

AND

2. Documentation of active oral ulcers

AND

3. Prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist

ΔND

- 4. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Colchicine
 - c. Corticosteroids (topical or systemic)
 - d. Sucralfate

Plaque psoriasis

1. Documented diagnosis of plague psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Cyclosporine

AND

- 5. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Otezla and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Otezla and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

13. Rinvoq (upadacitinib)

The plan may authorize coverage of Rinvoq for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Rheumatoid arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroquine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

AND

4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:

- a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
- The Member is new to the plan and stable on Rinvoq and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

14. Siliq (brodalumab)

The plan may authorize coverage of Siliq for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Plaque psoriasis

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Cyclosporine

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Siliq and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

15. Simponi and Simponi Aria (golimumab) Ankylosing spondylitis

The plan may authorize coverage of **Simponi and Simponi Aria** for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - c. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - d. The Member is new to the plan and stable on golimumab and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcome

Psoriatic arthritis

The plan may authorize coverage of **Simponi and Simponi Aria** for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on golimumab and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

The plan may authorize coverage of **Simponi and Simponi Aria** for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroquine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

AND

4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:

- a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
- The Member is new to the plan and stable on golimumab and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Ulcerative colitis

The plan may authorize coverage of **Simponi** for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of ulcerative colitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a gastroenterologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following:**
 - a. The Member is moderate to high risk as evidenced by deep ulcers on colonoscopy, long segments of small and/or large bowel involvement, perianal disease, extra-intestinal manifestations (e.g., fever, weight loss, abdominal pain, intermittent nausea/vomiting), history of bowel resections, or recent hospitalization for the disease
 - b. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to an appropriate trial with at least two of the following or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness of all of the following:
 - i. Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)
 - ii. 5-Aminosalicylates (e.g., sulfasalazine)
 - iii. 6-mercaptopurine and/or azathioprine
 - iv. Methotrexate

- 5. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on a Simponi and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

16. Skyrizi (risankizumab-rzaa)

The plan may authorize coverage of Skyrizi for Members when all of the following criteria are met: **Plaque psoriasis**

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Cyclosporine

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Skyrizi and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

17. Stelara (ustekinumab) (intravenous and subcutaneous) Crohn's disease and Ulcerative Colitis

The plan may authorize coverage of **Stelara intravenous and subcutaneous injections** for Member when all of the following criteria are met:

- 1. Documented diagnosis of one of the following:
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Ulcerative colitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a gastroenterologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following:**
 - a. The Member is moderate to high risk as evidenced by deep ulcers on colonoscopy, long segments of small and/or large bowel involvement, perianal disease, extra-intestinal manifestations (e.g., fever, weight loss, abdominal pain, intermittent nausea/vomiting), history of bowel resections, or recent hospitalization for the disease
 - b. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to an appropriate trial with at least two of the following or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness of all of the following:
 - i. Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)
 - ii. 5-Aminosalicylates (e.g., sulfasalazine)
 - iii. 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP) and/or azathioprine
 - iv. Methotrexate

AND

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on a Stelara and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Plaque psoriasis

The plan may authorize coverage of **Stelara subcutaneous injection** for Member when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 6 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Cyclosporine

- 5. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Stelara and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Psoriatic arthritis

The plan may authorize coverage of **Stelara subcutaneous injection** for Member when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Stelara and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

18. Taltz (ixekizumab)

The plan may authorize coverage of Taltz for Members when all of the following criteria are met:

Ankylosing spondylitis

1. Documented diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Taltz and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Non-radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis

6. Documented diagnosis of non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis

AND

7. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

8. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

9. Documentation of objective signs of inflammation

AND

10. Documented trial and failure with, or intolerance to at least one nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug

Plaque psoriasis

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 6 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Cyclosporine

- 5. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Taltz and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following**:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Taltz and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

19. Tremfya (guselkumab)

The plan may authorize coverage of Tremfya for Members when all of the following criteria are met: **Plaque psoriasis**

1. Documented diagnosis of plaque psoriasis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a dermatologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to phototherapy and at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Soriatane (acitretin)
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Cyclosporine

AND

- 5. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on Tremfya and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

AND

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on Tremfya and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

20. Xeljanz (tofacitinib)

The plan may authorize coverage of Xeljanz/Xeljanz XR for Members when all of the following crtieria are met:

Psoriatic arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to optimal doses of methotrexate or sulfasalazine for at least three months or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with methotrexate and sulfasalazine

AND

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on tofacitinib and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Rheumatoid arthritis

1. Documented diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a rheumatologist

AND

- 3. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to at least one of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with all of the following:
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Gold therapy
 - c. Hydroxychloroguine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Penicillamine
 - f. Sulfasalazine
 - g. Cyclosporine
 - h. Leflunomide

AND

- 4. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with both of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Enbrel
 - ii. Humira
 - The Member is new to the plan and stable on tofacitinib and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

Ulcerative colitis

1. Documented diagnosis of ulcerative colitis

AND

2. The prescribing physician is a gastroenterologist

AND

3. The Member is 18 years of age or older

AND

- 4. Documentation of **one (1) of the following:**
 - a. The Member is moderate to high risk as evidenced by deep ulcers on colonoscopy, long segments of small and/or large bowel involvement, perianal disease, extra-intestinal manifestations (e.g., fever, weight loss, abdominal pain, intermittent nausea/vomiting), history of bowel resections, or recent hospitalization for the disease
 - b. The Member has demonstrated an inadequate response to an appropriate trial with at least two of the following or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness of all of the following:
 - i. Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)
 - ii. 5-Aminosalicylates (e.g., sulfasalazine)
 - iii. 6-mercaptopurine and/or azathioprine
 - iv. Methotrexate

AND

- 5. Documentation of one (1) of the following:
 - a. The Member has tried and failed treatment with at least two of the following agents or the provider has indicated clinical inappropriateness with or contraindication to treatment with:
 - i. Humira
 - b. The Member is new to the plan and stable on a tofacitinib product and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred products would result in adverse clinical outcomes

LIMITATIONS

- Samples, free goods, or similar offerings of the requested medication do not qualify for an established clinical response and will not be considered for prior authorization.
- Maximal doses of methotrexate are defined as 15 to 25 mg per week depending on the patient's tolerance.
- For the diagnosis of plaque psoriasis, inconvenience does not qualify as a contraindication to phototherapy.
- Documentation of a Member being a social drinker does not qualify as a medically acceptable contraindication or clinically inappropriateness to methotrexate therapy.
- Documentation of a Member having a needle phobia does not qualify as a medically acceptable contraindication or clinical inappropriateness to injectable products.
- Approval of Actemra intravenous injection for cytokine release syndrome will be limited to 1 month.
- Quantity limitations coverage of the requested medication will be limited as follows:

Brand Name	Indication	Quantity
Actemra SC	Giant cell arteritis, RA, sJIA	4 syringes per 28 days
Cimzia	All	2 syringes per 28 days
	AS, CD, PsA, PsO, RA	Starter pack: One time fill
Cosentyx	AS*, non-radiographical AS, PsA*	150 mg: 1 syringe per 28 days
	PsO*	300 mg dose pack: 1 per 28 days (total of two 150 mg syringes)
	Non-radiographical AS^	150 mg; 1 syringe per 28 days
Enbrel	AS, pJIA, PsA, PsO*, RA	25 mg: 8 syringes per 28 days 50 mg: 4 auto-injectors, cartridges, or syringes per 28 days
Humira	AS, CD, pJIA, PsA, PsO, RA, uveitis	2 per 28 days
	HS	4 per 28 days
	CD, HS, psoriasis, UC, uveitis	Stater pack: One time fill
Kevzara	All	2 pens or syringes per 28 days
Kineret	All	28 syringes per 28 days
Orencia SC	All	4 auto-injectors or syringes per 28 days
Otezla	All	60 tablets per 30 days
		Starter pack: One time fill
Rinvoq	All	30 tablets per 30 days
Siliq*	All	2 syringes per 28 days
Simponi	All (UC*)	1 auto-injector or syringe per 28 days
Skyrizi*	All	2 prefilled syringes per 84 days
Stelara SC	PsA*, PsO*	45 mg syringes or vials: 1 per 84 days
	CD	90 mg syringes: 1 per 54 days
	PsA*, PsO*	90 mg syringes: 1 per 84 days
Taltz	AII*	1 auto-injector or syringe per 28 days
Tremfya*	All	1 per 54 days
Xeljanz	All	5, 10 mg: 60 tablets per 30 days
		11 mg: 30 tablets per 30 days

^{*}Loading dose required

AS=ankylosing spondylitis, CD=Crohn's disease, HS=hidradenitis suppurativa, pJIA=polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis, PsA=psoriatic arthritis, PsO=plaque psoriasis, RA=rheumatoid arthritis, SC=subcutaneous, sJIA=systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis, UC=ulcerative colitis

[^]With or without loading dose

CODES

The following HCPC/CPT code(s) are:

Code	Description	
J0129	Injection, abatacept, per 10 mg	
J1602	Injection, golimumab, 1 mg, for intravenous use	
J1745	Injection, infliximab, excludes biosimilar, 10mg	
J3245	Injection, tildrakizumab, 1 mg	
J3262	Injection, tocilizumab, 1 mg	
J3358	Ustekinumab, for intravenous injection, 1 mg	
J3380	Injection, vedolizumab, 1 mg	
Q5103	Injection, infliximab-dyyb, biosimilar, (Inflectra), 10 mg	
Q5104	Injection, infliximab-adba-biosimilar, (Renflexis), 10 mg	
Q5121	Injection, infliximab-axxq, biosimilar, (AVSOLA), 10 mg	

Note: Medical billing codes may not be used for Actemra, Orencia, Simponi, or Stelara injections for subcutaneous use. These formulations must be obtained via the Member's pharmacy benefit.

REFERENCES

- 1. Aaltonen KJ, Virkki LM, Malmivaara A et al. Systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy and safety of existing TNF blocking agents in treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *PLoS One*. 2012;7(1):e30275. Epub 2012 Jan 17.
- 2. Actemra (tocilizumab) [package insert]. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech, Inc.; May 2017.
- 3. Afif W, Leighton JA, Hanauer SB et al. Open-label study of adalimumab in patients with ulcerative colitis including those with prior loss of response or intolerance to infliximab. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2009;15(9):1302-7.
- 4. American College of Rheumatology 2008 Recommendations for the use of nonbiologics and biologics disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2008; 59(6):762-84.
- 5. American College of Rheumatology Subcommittee on Rheumatoid Arthritis Guidelines. Guidelines for the management of rheumatoid arthritis: 2002 Update. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2002; 46(2):328-46.
- 6. Armstrong AW, Lynde CW, McBride SR et al. Effect of Ixekizumab Treatment on Work Productivity for Patients With Moderate-to-Severe Plaque Psoriasis: Analysis of Results From 3 Randomized Phase 3 Clinical Trials. *JAMA Dermatol*. 2016 Mar 7.
- 7. Ash Z, Gaujoux-Viala C, Gossec L et al. A systematic literature review of drug therapies for the treatment of psoriatic arthritis: current evidence and meta-analysis informing the EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2012 Mar; 71(3):319-26.
- 8. Asquith DL, McInnes IB. Emerging cytokine targets in rheumatoid arthritis: IL-6. Curr Opin Rheumatol. 2007; 19(3):246-51.
- 9. Athanasakis K, Petrakis I, Kyriopoulos J. Investigating the value of abatacept in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review of cost-effectiveness studies. *ISRN Rheumatol*. 2013 May 30;2013:256871.
- 10. Atzeni F, Puttini PS, Mutti A, et al. Long-term safety of abatacept in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Autoimmun Rev.* 2013 Jun 22. pii: S1568-9972(13)00115-8.
- 11. Avsola (infliximab-axxq) [prescribing information]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen Inc.; December 2019
- 12. Baeten D, Baraliakos X, Braun J, et al. Anti-interleukin-17A monoclonal antibody secukinumab in treatment of ankylosing spondylitis: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2013 Nov 23;382(9906):1705-13.
- 13. Baeten D, Sieper J, Braun J, et al. Secukinumab, an Interleukin-17A Inhibitor, in Ankylosing Spondylitis. *N Engl J Med*. 2015 Dec 24;373(26):2534-48
- 14. Bhosle M, Kulkarni A, Feldman SR et al. Quality of life in patients with psoriasis. *Health Qual Life Outcomes*. 2006;4:35.
- 15. Birbara C, Blanco FJ, Crowley JJ et al. Efficacy of apremilast, an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor, on physical function and pain in patients with psoriatic arthritis, including current skin involvement: results of a phase 3, randomized, controlled trial. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013a; 72(Suppl3):678. Abstract.
- 16. Birbara C, Blanco FJ, Hu C et al. Apremilast, an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor, in patients with psoriatic arthritis including current skin involvement: results of a phase 3, randomized, controlled trial. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013b; 72(Suppl3):85. Abstract.

- 17. Blauvelt A, Prinz J, Gottlieb A et al. Secukinumab administration by pre-filled syringe: efficacy, safety and usability results from a randomized controlled trial in psoriasis (FEATURE). *Br J Dermatol* 2015:172(2):484-93.
- 18. Boehncke WH, Schön MP. Psoriasis. Lancet. 2015; 386(9997): 983-94.
- 19. Bonafede M, Joseph GJ, Princic N, Harrison DJ. Annual acquisition and administration cost of biologic response modifiers per patient with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, or ankylosing spondylitis. *J Med Econ.* 2013 Sep; 16(9):1120-8.
- 20. Braun J, Davis J, Dougados M, et al. First update of the international ASAS consensus statement for the use of anti-TNF agents in patients with ankylosing spondylitis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2006; 65:316-20.
- 21. Braun J, Deodhar A, Inman RD, et al. Golimumab administered subcutaneously every 4 weeks in ankylosing spondylitis: 104-week results of the GO-RAISE study. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2012 May; 71(5):661-7.
- 22. Baumgart DC and Sandborn WJ. Inflammatory bowel disease: clinical aspects and established and evolving therapies. *Lancet*. 2007; 369:1641-57.
- 23. Buimer MG, Wobbes T, Klinkenbijl JH. Hidradenitis suppurativa. *Br J Surg*. 2009 Apr. 96(4):350-60
- 24. Burmester GR, Blanco R, Charles-Schoeman C, et al. Tofacitinib (CP-690,550), an oral janus kinase inhibitor, in combination with methotrexate, in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis with an inadequate response to tumor necrosis factor-inhibitors: a 6-month phase 3 study. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2011;63(Suppl 10):S279.
- 25. Burmester G, Lin Y, Patel R et al. Efficacy and safety of sarilumab monotherapy versus adalimumab monotherapy for the treatment of patients with active rheumatoid arthritis (MONARCH): a randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, phase III trial. Ann Rheum Dis. 2017; 76:840-847.
- 26. Bykerk VP, Ostör AJ, Alvaro-Gracia J et al. Tocilizumab in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis and inadequate responses to DMARDs and/or TNF inhibitors: a large, open-label study close to clinical practice. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2012 Dec;71(12):1950-4.
- 27. Callen JP, Krueger GG, Lebwohl M et al. AAD consensus statement on psoriasis therapies. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2003; 49:897-9.
- 28. Carlin CS, Feldman SR, Krueger JG et al. A 50% reduction in the psoriasis area and severity index (PASI 50) is a clinically significant endpoint in the assessment of psoriasis. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2004: 50:859-66.
- 29. Carter MJ, Lobo AJ, Travis SP et al. Guidelines for the management of inflammatory bowel disease in adults. *Gut.* 2004; 53(Suppl 5):V1-16.
- 30. Chen JS, Makovey J, Lassere M, et al. Comparative effectiveness of anti-tumour necrosis factor (TNF) drugs on health-related quality of life among patients with inflammatory arthritis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*. 2013 Sep 10.
- 31. Choy E, McKenna F, Vencovsky J, et al. Certolizumab pegol plus MTX administered every 4 weeks is effective in patients with RA who are partial responders to MTX. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. 2012 Jul; 51(7):1226-34.
- 32. Clark M, Colombel JF, Feagan BC, et al. American Gastroenterological Association Consensus Development Conference on the Use of Biologics in the Treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease, June 21-23, 2006. *Gastroenterology*. Jul 2007; 133(1):312-339.
- 33. Clegg DO, Reda DJ, Mejias E, et al. Comparison of sulfasalazine and placebo in the treatment of psoriatic arthritis. A Department of Veterans Affairs cooperative study. *Arthritis Rheum*. 1996; 39(12):2013-20.
- 34. Cimzia (certolizumab pegol) [package insert]. Smyrna, GA: UCB, Inc.; May 2018.
- 35. Combe B, Dasgupta B, Louw I, et al. Efficacy and safety of golimumab as add-on therapy to disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: results of the GO-MORE study. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013 Jun 5.
- 36. Cosentyx (secukinumab) [package insert]. East Hanover, New Jersey: Novartis Pharmaceuticals; 2020 June.
- 37. Cutolo M, Myerson GE, Fleischmann RM et al. Long-term (52-week) results of a phase 3, randomized, controlled trial of apremilast, an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor, in patients with psoriatic arthritis (PALACE 2). *Arthritis Rheum.* 2013; 65(Suppl10):815. Abstract.
- 38. Da W, Zhu J, Wang L, Lu Y. Efficacy and safety of certolizumab pegol for Crohn's disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Adv Ther*. 2013 May; 30(5):541-53.
- 39. De Benedetti F, Brunner HI, Ruperto N et al. Randomized trial of tocilizumab in systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis. *N Engl J Med.* 2012 Dec 20;367(25):2385-95.

- 40. Dougados M, van der Heijde D, Chen YC et al. Baricitinib in patients with inadequate response or intolerance to conventional synthetic DMARDs: results from the RA-BUILD study. Ann Rheum Dis. 2017; 76(1):88-95.
- 41. Edwards CJ, Blanco FJ, Crowley J et al. Long-term (52-week) results of a phase 3, randomized, controlled trial of apremilast, an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor, in patients with psoriatic arthritis and current skin involvement (PALACE 3). *Arthritis Rheum.* 2013; 65(Suppl10):311. Abstract.
- 42. Emery P, Fleischmann RM, Doyle MK, et al. Golimumab, a human anti-TNF monoclonal antibody, injected subcutaneously every 4 weeks in MTX-naïve patients with active rheumatoid arthritis: 1-year and 2-year clinical, radiological, and physical function findings of a Phase 3, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Arthritis Care Res* (Hoboken). 2013 Jul 16.
- 43. Emery P, Keystone E, Tony HP et al. IL-6 receptor inhibition with tocilizumab improves treatment outcomes in patients with rheumatoid arthritis refractory to anti-tumor necrosis factor biologicals: results from a 24-week multicenter, randomized placebo-controlled trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2008; 67:1516-23.
- 44. Enbrel (etanercept) [package insert]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen Inc. and Pfizer Inc.; 2015 March.
- 45. Entyvio (vedolizumab) [package insert]. Deerfield, IL: Takeda Pharmaceuticals America, Inc.; 2014 May.
- 46. Escher JC, Taminiau JA, Nieuwenhuis EE, et al. Treatment of inflammatory bowel disease in childhood: best available evidence. *Inflamm Bowel Dis.* 2003; 9(1):34-58.
- 47. Farahnik B, Beroukhim K, Zhu TH et al. Ixekizumab for the Treatment of Psoriasis: A Review of Phase III Trials. *Dermatol Ther*. 2016 Mar;6(1):25-37.
- 48. Feagan BG, Rutgeerts P, Sands BE et al. Vedolizumab as induction and maintenance therapy for ulcerative colitis. *N Engl J Med.* 2013; 369(8):699-710.
- 49. Fleischmann R. Radiographic, clinical and functional comparison of tofacitinib monotherapy versus methotrexate in methotrexate-naive patients with rheumatoid arthritis [oral presentation]. Presented at the annual meeting of the American College of Rheumatology. Washington, D.C.; 2012a November 10-14.
- 50. Fleischmann R, Adelsberg J, Lin Y et al. Sarilumab and nonbiologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis and inadequate response or intolerance to tumor necrosis factor inhibitors. Arthritis & Rheumatology. 2017; 69(2):277-90.
- 51. Fleischmann RM, Halland AM, Brzosko M, et al. Tocilizumab inhibits structural joint damage and improves physical function in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and inadequate responses to methotrexate: LITHE study 2-year results. *J Rheumatol.* 2013 Feb; 40(2):113-26.
- 52. Fleischmann R, Kremer J, Cush J, et al. Placebo-controlled trial of tofacitinib monotherapy in rheumatoid arthritis. *N Engl J Med*. 2012b;367:495-507.
- 53. Flouri I, Markatseli TE, Voulgari PV, et al. Comparative effectiveness and survival of infliximab, adalimumab, and etanercept for rheumatoid arthritis patients in the Hellenic Registry of Biologics: Low rates of remission and 5-year drug survival. *Semin Arthritis Rheum*. 2013 Sep 5. pii: S0049-0172(13)00159-5.
- 54. Ford AC, Sandborn WJ, Khan KJ et al. Efficacy of biological therapies in inflammatory bowel disease: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2011; 106:644-659.
- 55. Garnett WR, Yunder N. Treatment of Crohn's Disease with Infliximab. *Am J Health-System Pharmacy* 2001; 58(04): 307-319.
- 56. Gelfand JM, Wan J, Callis Duffin K, et al. Comparative effectiveness of commonly used systemic treatments or phototherapy for moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in the clinical practice setting. Arch Dermatol. 2012 Apr;148(4):487-94.
- 57. Genovese MC, Becker JC, Schiff M, et al. Abatacept for rheumatoid arthritis refractory to tumor necrosis factor alpha inhibition. *N Engl J Med*. 2005;353(11):1114-23.
- 58. Genovese M, Fleischmann R, Kivitz A et al. Sarilumab plus methotrexate in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis and inadequate response to methotrexate: results of a phase III study. Arthritis & Rheumatology 2015; 67:1424-37.
- 59. Genovese MC, Kremer J, Zamani O et al. Baricitinib in patients with refractory rheumatoid arthritis. N Engl J Med. 2016; 374(13):1243-52.
- 60. Genovese MC, McKay JD, Nasonov EL et al. Interleukin-6 receptor inhibition with tocilizumab reduces disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis with inadequate response to disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs. *Arthritis Rheum* 2008; 58(10): 2968-80.
- 61. Gisondi P, Fantin F, Del Giglio M et al. Chronic plaque psoriasis is associated with increased arterial stiffness. *Dermatology*. 2009; 218(2):110-3.

- 62. Gisondi P, Galvan A, Idolazzi L et al. Management of moderate to severe psoriasis in patients with metabolic comorbidities. *Front Med.* 2015;2:1.
- 63. Gladman DD, Antoni C, Mease P et al. Psoriatic arthritis: epidemiology, clinical features, course, and outcome. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2005; 64(Suppl2):ii14-ii17.
- 64. Gordon KB. Ixekizumab for treatment of moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis: 60-week results from a double-blind phase 3 induction and randomized withdrawal study (UNCOVER-1). Presented at: 73rd Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology; San Francisco; 2015.
- 65. Gordon KB, Papp KA, Langley RG, et al. Long-term safety experience of ustekinumab in patients with moderate to severe psoriasis (Part II of II): results from analyses of infections and malignancy from pooled phase II and III clinical trials. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2012 May; 66(5):742-51.
- 66. Gossec L, Smolen JS, Ramiro S, et al. European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2015 update. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015 Dec 7.
- 67. Gottlieb A, Korman NJ, Gordon KB et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: Section 2. Psoriatic arthritis: overview and guidelines of care for treatment with an emphasis on the biologics. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2008; 58(5):851-64.
- 68. Gottlieb AB, Langley RG, Philipp S, et al. Secukinumab Improves Physical Function in Subjects With Plaque Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis: Results from Two Randomized, Phase 3 Trials. *J Drugs Dermatol*. 2015 Aug;14(8):821-33.
- 69. Griffiths CE, Reich K, Lebwohl M et al. Comparison of ixekizumab with etanercept or placebo in moderate-to-severe psoriasis (UNCOVER-2 and UNCOVER-3): results from two phase 3 randomised trials. *Lancet*. 2015 Aug 8;386(9993):541-51.
- 70. Griffiths C, Strober B, van der Kerkhof PCM, et al. A phase 3, multicenter, randomized study comparing ustekinumab and etanercept for the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis [poster]. 17th Congress of European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology, September 17-21, 2008. Paris, France.
- 71. Hanauer SB. Inflammatory bowel disease: epidemiology, pathogenesis, and therapeutic opportunities. *Inflamm Bowel Dis.* 2006; 12(Suppl 1):S3-S9.
- 72. Hennigan S, Kavanaugh A. Interleukin-6 inhibitor in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Ther Clin Risk Manag. 2008; 4(4):767-75.
- 73. Humira (adalimumab) [package insert]. North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc.; October 2018.
- 74. Hunder GG. Treatment of giant cell (temporal) arteritis. In: UpToDate, Post TW (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA. (Accessed on September 7, 2018).
- 75. Hyams JS, Griffiths A, Markowitz J et al. Safety and efficacy of adalimumab for moderate to severe Crohn's disease in children. *Gastroenterology*. 2012 Aug; 143(2):365-74.
- 76. Ilumya (tildrakizumab-asmn) [package insert]. Whitehouse Station; NJ: Merck & Co., Inc.; March 2018.
- 77. Imagawa T, Yokota S, Mori M et al. Safety and efficacy of tocilizumab, an anti-IL-6-receptor monoclonal antibody, in patients with polyarticular-course juvenile idiopathic arthritis. *Mod Rheumatol.* 2012 Feb;22(1):109-15.
- 78. Inflectra (infliximab-abda) [package insert]. Kenilworth, NJ: Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp; April 2017.
- 79. Inman RD, Davis JC Jr, Heijde D, et al. Efficacy and safety of golimumab in patients with ankylosing spondylitis: results of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III trial. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2008; 58(11):3402-12.
- 80. Jemec GB. Clinical practice. Hidradenitis suppurativa. N Engl J Med. 2012 Jan 12. 366(2):158-64.
- 81. Jones G, Sebba A, Gu J et al. Comparison of tocilizumab monotherapy versus methotrexate monotherapy in patients with moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis; the AMBITION study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010; 69:88-96.
- 82. Jovanovic M, Schwartz RA, Kihiczak G. Hidradenitis Suppurativa Treatment & Management. Medscape. Available at emedicine.medscape.com/article/1073117-treatment#showall. Accessed 2018 September 7.
- 83. Kalb RE, Blauvelt A, Sofen HL, et al. Effect of Infliximab on Health-Related Quality of Life and Disease Activity by Body Region in Patients With Moderate-to-Severe Psoriasis and Inadequate Response to Etanercept: Results from the PSUNRISE Trial. *J Drugs Dermatol*. 2013 Aug 1:12(8):874-80.
- 84. Kaine J, Gladstein G, Strusberg I et al. Evaluation of abatacept administered subcutaneously in adults with active rheumatoid arthritis: impact of withdrawal and reintroduction on immunogenicity, efficacy and safety (phase Iiib ALLOW study). *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2012 Jan; 71(1):38-44.

- 85. Kaufmann J, Feist E, Roske AE, Schmidt WA. Monotherapy with tocilizumab or TNF-alpha inhibitors in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: efficacy, treatment satisfaction, and persistence in routine clinical practice. *Clin Rheumatol*. 2013 May 24.
- 86. Kavanaugh A, McInnes I, Mease P, et al. Golimumab, a new human tumor necrosis factor alpha antibody, administered every four weeks as a subcutaneous injection in psoriatic arthritis: Twenty-four-week efficacy and safety results of a randomized, placebo-controlled study. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2009; 60(4):976-86/
- 87. Kavanaugh A, Mease P, Adebajo AO et al. Long-term (52-week) results of a phase 3, randomized, controlled trial of apremilast, an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor, in patients with psoriatic arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013; 72(Suppl3):163. Abstract.
- 88. Kavanaugh A, Mease P, Gomez-Reino JJ et al. Treatment of psoriatic arthritis in a phase 3 randomised, placebo-controlled trial with apremilast, an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor. *Ann Rheum Dis.* In press.
- 89. Kevzara (sarilumab) [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ: sanofi-aventis U.S. LLC; May 2017.
- 90. Keystone EC, Combe B, Smolen J, et al. Sustained efficacy of certolizumab pegol added to methotrexate in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis: 2-year results from the RAPID 1 trial. *Rheumatology (Oxford).* 2012 Sep; 51(9):1628-38.
- 91. Keystone EC, Genovese MC, Klareskog L, et al. Golimumab, a human antibody to tumor necrosis factor (alpha) given by monthly subcutaneous injections, in active rheumatoid arthritis despite methotrexate therapy: the GO-FORWARD study. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2009; 68(6):789-96.
- 92. Keystone E, Landewé R, van Vollenhoven R, et al. Long-term safety and efficacy of certolizumab pegol in combination with methotrexate in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis: 5-year results from the RAPID 1 trial and open-label extension. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013 Aug 5.
- 93. Keystone EC, Taylor PC, Drescher E et al. Safety and efficacy of baricitinib at 24 weeks in patients with rheumatoid arthritis who have had an inadequate response to methotrexate. Ann Rheum Dis. 2015; 74(2):333-40.
- 94. Kimball AB, Gordon KB, Fakharzadeh S, et al. Long-term efficacy of ustekinumab in patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis: results from the PHOENIX 1 trial through up to 3 years. Br J Dermatol. 2012 Apr; 166(4):861-72.
- 95. Kimball AB, Kerdel F, Adams D, et al. Adalimumab for the treatment of moderate to severe Hidradenitis suppurativa: a parallel randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012 Dec 18;157(12):846-55
- 96. Kineret (anakinra) [package insert]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen Inc.; October 2013.
- 97. Kirkham BW, Kavanaugh A, Reich K. Interleukin-17a: a unique pathway in immune-mediated diseases: psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. *Immunology*. 2014; 141(2):133-42
- 98. Kornbluth A, Sachar DB. Erratum: ulcerative colitis practice guidelines in adults: American College of Gastroenterology, practice parameters committee. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2010; 105:501-523.
- 99. Kremer J, Li ZG, Hall S, et al. An oral JAK inhibitor, in combination with traditional DMARDs: phase 3 study in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis with inadequate response to DMARDs [abstract]. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2011;70(Suppl 3):170.
- 100. Kremer JM, Genant HK, Moreland LW et al. Effects of abatacept in patients with methotrexateresistant active rheumatoid arthritis: a randomized trial. Ann Intern Med. 2006 Jun 20;144(12):865-76.
- 101. Kremer J, Ritchlin C, Mendelsohn A, et al. Golimumab, a new human anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha antibody, administered intravenously in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis: Forty-eight-week efficacy and safety results of a phase III randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2010 Apr; 62(4):917-28.
- 102. Kremer JM, Russell AS, Emery P et al. Long-term safety, efficacy and inhibition of radiographic progression with abatacept treatment in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and an inadequate response to methotrexate: 3-year results from the AIM trial. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2011 Oct; 70(10):1826-30.
- 103. Krueger G, Ellis CN. Psoriasis-recent advances in understanding its pathogenesis and treatment. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2005; 53(1 Suppl 1): S94-100.
- 104. Kornbluth A, Sachar DB. Ulcerative Colitis Practice Guidelines in Adults. *American College of Gastroenterology Practice Parameters Committee*. 2004.
- 105. Krueger G, Ellis CN. Psoriasis-recent advances in understanding its pathogenesis and treatment. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2005; 53(1 Suppl 1):S94-100.
- 106. Landewé R, Braun J, Deodhar A, et al. Efficacy of certolizumab pegol on signs and symptoms of axial spondyloarthritis including ankylosing spondylitis: 24-week results of a double-blind randomised placebo-controlled Phase 3 study. Ann Rheum Dis. 2013 Sep 6.

- 107. Langan RC, Gotsch PB, Krafczyk MA et al. Ulcerative colitis: diagnosis and treatment. *Am Fam Physician*. 2007; 76:1323-30.
- 108. Langley RG, Elewski BE, Lebwohl M et al. Secukinumab in plaque psoriasis--results of two phase 3 trials. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;371(4):326-38.
- 109. Langley RG, Ellis CN. Evaluating psoriasis with Psoriasis Area and Severity Index, Psoriasis Global Assessment, and Lattice System Physician's Global Assessment. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2004; 51: 563–69.
- 110. Langley RGB, Krueger GG, Griffiths CEM. Psoriasis: epidemiology, clinical features, and quality of life. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2005; 64(Suppl 2): ii18-23.
- 111. Lebwohl M. A clinician's paradigm in the treatment of psoriasis. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2005; 53(1 Suppl 1):S59-S69.
- 112. Lebwohl M. Psoriasis. Lancet. 2003; 361(9364):1197-204.
- 113. Lebwohl M, Leonardi C, Griffiths CE, et al. Long-term safety experience of ustekinumab in patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis (Part I of II): results from analyses of general safety parameters from pooled Phase 2 and 3 clinical trials. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2012 May; 66(5):731-41.
- 114. Lebwohl M, Strober B, Menter A, et al. Phase 3 Studies Comparing Brodalumab with Ustekinumab in Psoriasis. *N Engl J Med.* 2015; 373(14): 1318-28.
- 115. Leonardi CL, Kimball AB, Papp KA, et al. Efficacy and safety of ustekinumab, a human interleukin-12/23 monoclonal antibody, in patients with psoriasis: 76-week results from a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (PHOENIX-1). Lancet. 2008; 371(9625):1665-74.
- 116. Lichtenstein GR, Hanauer SB, Sandborn WJ et al. Management of Crohn's disease in adults. Am J Gastroenterol. 2009; 10.1038/aig.2008.168.
- 117. Lowes MA, Suárez-Fariñas M, Krueger JG. Immunology of psoriasis. *Annu Rev Immunol*. 2014;32:227-55.
- 118. Machado MA, Barbosa MM, Almeida AM, et al. Treatment of ankylosing spondylitis with TNF blockers: a meta-analysis. *Rheumatol Int.* 2013 Sep; 33(9):2199-213.
- 119. Mandema JW, Salinger DH, Baumgartner SW, Gibbs MA. A dose-response meta-analysis for quantifying relative efficacy of biologics in rheumatoid arthritis. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*. 2011 Dec; 90(6):828-35.
- 120. Martínez-Santana V, González-Sarmiento E, Calleja-Hernández M, Sánchez-Sánchez T. Comparison of drug survival rates for tumor necrosis factor antagonists in rheumatoid arthritis. *Patient Prefer Adherence*. 2013 Jul 29;7:719-27.
- 121. Mason J, Mason AR, Cork MJ. Topical preparations for the treatment of psoriasis: a systematic review. *Br J Dermatol*. 2002; 146(3):351-64.
- 122. McCann FE, Palfreeman AC, Andrews M et al. Apremilast, a novel PDE4 inhibitor, inhibits spontaneous production of tumour necrosis factor-alpha from human rheumatoid synovial cells and ameliorates experimental arthritis. *Arthritis Res Ther.* 2010; 12(3):R107.
- 123. McInnes IB, Kavanaugh A, Gottlieb AB, et al. Efficacy and safety of ustekinumab in patients with active psoriatic arthritis: 1 year results of the phase 3, multicentre, double-blind, placebocontrolled PSUMMIT 1 trial. Lancet. 2013 Aug 31;382(9894):780-9.
- 124. McInnes IB, Mease PJ, Kirkham B, et al. Secukinumab, a human anti-interleukin-17A monoclonal antibody, in patients with psoriatic arthritis (FUTURE 2): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2015 Sep 19;386(9999):1137-46.
- 125. Mease PJ, Fleischmann R, Deodhar AA, et al. Effect of certolizumab pegol on signs and symptoms in patients with psoriatic arthritis: 24-week results of a Phase 3 double-blind randomised placebo-controlled study (RAPID-PsA). *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013 Aug 28.
- 126. Mease PJ, Gladman DD, Ritchlin CT et al. Adalimumab for the treatment of patients with moderately to severely active psoriatic arthritis: results of a double-blind, randomized, placebocontrolled trial. Arthritis Rheum. 2005; 52:3279-89.
- 127. Mease P, Kavanaugh A, Adebajo AO et al. Apremilast: pooled safety analysis of three phase 3, randomized, controlled trials in patients with psoriatic arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013; 72(Suppl3):685. Abstract.
- 128. Menter A, Gottlieb A, Feldman SR, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: Section 1. Overview of psoriasis and guidelines of care for the treatment of psoriasis with biologics. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2008; 58(5): 826-50.
- 129. Menter A, Korman N, Elmets CA, et al. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: Section 6. Guidelines of care for the treatment of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: Case-based presentations and evidence-based conclusions. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2011; 65(1):137-74.

- 130. Menter A, Strober BE, Kaplan DH, et al. Joint AAD-NPF guidelines of care for the management and treatment of psoriasis with biologics. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2019;80:1029-72.
- 131. Miller I, Lynggaard CD, Lophaven S, et al. A double-blind placebo-controlled randomized trial of adalimumab in the treatment of hidradenitis suppurativa. Br J Dermatol. 2011 Aug;165(2):391-8.
- 132. Mrowietz U, Leonardi CL, Girolomoni G, et al. Secukinumab retreatment-as-needed versus fixed-interval maintenance regimen for moderate to severe plaque psoriasis: A randomized, double-blind, noninferiority trial (SCULPTURE). *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2015 Jul;73(1):27-36.e1.
- 133. Nishimoto N, Amano K, Hirabayashi Y et al. Retreatment efficacy and safety of tocilizumab in patients with rheumatoid arthritis in recurrence (RESTORE) study. *Mod Rheumatol*. 2013 May 17.
- 134. Nograles KE, Brasington RD, Bowcock AM. New insights into the pathogenesis and genetics of psoriatic arthritis. Nat Clin Pract Rheumatol. 2009; 5(2):83-91.
- 135. Nuki G, Bresnihan B, Bear MB, McCabe D. Long-term safety and maintenance of clinical improvement following treatment with anakinra (recombinant human interleukin-1 receptor antagonist) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: extension phase of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 2002; 46:2838-46.
- 136. O'Dell JR, Mikuls TR, Taylor TH, et al. Therapies for active rheumatoid arthritis after methotrexate failure. *N Engl J Med*. 2013 Jul 25;369(4):307-18.
- 137. Olumiant (baricitinib) [package insert]. Indianapolis, IN: Eli Lilly and Company; 2018 June.
- 138. Orencia (abatacept) [package insert]. Princeton, NJ: Bristol-Myers Squibb; June 2017.
- 139. Otezla (apremilast) [package insert]. Summit, NJ: Celgene Corporation; 2019 July.
- 140. Papoutsaki M, Osório F, Morais P, et al. Infliximab in psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. *BioDrugs*. 2013 Jan;27 Suppl 1:13-23.
- 141. Papp KA, Langley RG, Lebwohl M, et al. Efficacy and safety of ustekinumab, a human interleukin-12/23 monoclonal antibody, in patients with psoriasis: 52-week results from a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (PHOENIX-2). Lancet. 2008; 371(9625):1675-84.
- 142. Papp KA, Reich K, Paul C et al. A prospective phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of brodalumab in patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. Br J Dermatol. 2016; 175(2): 273-86.
- 143. Pariser DM, Bagel J, Gelfand JM, Korman NJ, Ritchlin CT, Strober BE, Van Voorhees AS, Young M, Rittenberg S, Lebwohl MG, Horn EJ; National Psoriasis Foundation. National Psoriasis Foundation clinical consensus on disease severity. *Arch Dermatol*. 2007 Feb;143(2):239-42.
- 144. Present DH, et al. Infliximab for the Treatment of Fistulas in Patients with Crohn's Disease. *N Engl. J Med.* 1999; 340:1398-1405, May 6, 1999.
- 145. Paul C, Lacour JP, Tedremets L et al. Efficacy, safety and usability of secukinumab administration by autoinjector/pen in psoriasis: a randomized, controlled trial (JUNCTURE). *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol*. 2015 Jun;29(6):1082-90.
- 146. Ramiro S, Smolen JS, Landewé R, et al. Pharmacological treatment of psoriatic arthritis: a systematic literature review for the 2015 update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015 Dec 11.
- 147. Ramanan AV, Dick AD, Benton D, et al. A randomised controlled trial of the clinical effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness of adalimumab in combination with methotrexate for the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis associated uveitis (SYCAMORE Trial). *Trials*. 2014 Jan 9;15:14.
- 148. Ramiro S, Smolen JS, Landewé R, et al. Pharmacological treatment of psoriatic arthritis: a systematic literature review for the 2015 update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015 Dec 11.
- 149. Rau R. Adalimumab (a fully human anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha monoclonal antibody) in the treatment of active rheumatoid arthritis: the initial results of five trials. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2002; 61(Suppl II):ii70-3.
- 150. Reich K, Papp KA, Griffiths CE, et al. An update on the long-term safety experience of ustekinumab: results from the psoriasis clinical development program with up to four years of follow-up. J Drugs Dermatol. 2012 Mar; 11(3):300-12.
- 151. Reinisch W, Sandborn WJ, Hommes DW et al. Adalimumab for induction of clinical remission in moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis: results of a randomised controlled trial. *Gut*. 2011 Jun;60(6):780-7.
- 152. Remicade (infliximab) [package insert]. Malvern, PA: Centocor Ortho Biotech, Inc.; 2015 January.
- 153. Renflexis (infliximab-abda) [package insert]. Kenilworth, NJ: Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. Inc.; April 2017.

- 154. Revuz JE, Canoui-Poitrine F, Wolkenstein P, et al. Prevalence and factors associated with hidradenitis suppurativa: results from two case-control studies. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2008 Oct. 59(4):596-601.
- 155. Rinvoq (upadacitinib) [package insert]. North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc.; Aug 2019.
- 156. Ruperto N, Lovell DJ, Quartier P et al. Abatacept in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled withdrawal trial. *Lancet*. 2008 Aug 2;372(9636):383-91.
- 157. Rutgeerts P, Van Assche G, Sandborn WJ et al. Adalimumab induces and maintains mucosal healing in patients with Crohn's disease: data from the EXTEND trial. *Gastroenterology*. 2012 May;142(5):1102-1111.
- 158. Saag KG, Teng GG, Patkar NM, Anuntiyo J, Finney C, Curtis JR. American College of Rheumatology 2008 recommendations for the use of nonbiologic and biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum*. Jun 15 2008; 59(6):762-84.
- 159. Sandborn WJ, Feagan BG, Stoinov S, et al. Certolizumab pegol for the treatment of Crohn's disease. *N Engl J Med.* Jul 19 2007; 357(3):228-238.
- 160. Sandborn WJ, Feagan BG, Marano C, et al. Subcutaneous Golimumab Induces Clinical Response and Remission in Patients With Moderate to Severe Ulcerative Colitis. *Gastroenterology*. 2013 Jun 2. pii: S0016-5085(13)00846-9.
- 161. Sandborn WJ, Feagan BG, Rutgeerts P et al. Vedolizumab as induction and maintenance therapy for Crohn's disease. *N Engl J Med*. 2013; 369(8):711-21.
- 162. Sandborn WJ, van Assche G, Reinisch W et al. Adalimumab induces and maintains clinical remission in patients with moderate-to-severe ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology*. 2012 Feb; 142(2):257-65.
- 163. Sandborn WJ, Schreiber S, Feagan BG, et al. Certolizumab pegol for active Crohn's disease: a placebo-controlled, randomized trial. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2011 Aug; 9(8):670-678.
- 164. Sandborn W, Feagan B, Marano C, et al. A phase 2/3 multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind study to evaluate the safety and efficacy of golimumab induction therapy, administered subcutaneously, in patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis: Results from the PURSUIT SC study. DDW abstract 2012.
- 165. Santos-Gómez M, Calvo-Río V, Blanco R, et al. The effect of biologic therapy different from infliximab or adalimumab in patients with refractory uveitis due to Behçet's disease: results of a multicentre open-label study. Clin Exp Rheumatol. 2016 Apr 7. [Epub ahead of print]
- 166. Savarino E, Bodini G, Dulbecco P, et al. Adalimumab Is More Effective Than Azathioprine and Mesalamine at Preventing Postoperative Recurrence of Crohn's Disease: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2013 Sep 10. doi: 10.1038/ajg.2013.287. [Epub ahead of print] Available from Internet. Accessed 2013 September 12.
- 167. Schreiber S, Khaliq-Kareemi M, Lawrance IC, et al. Maintenance therapy with certolizumab pegol for Crohn's disease. *N Engl J Med.* Jul 19 2007; 357(3):239-250.
- 168. Schreiber S, Reinisch W, Colombel JF, et al. Subgroup analysis of the placebo-controlled CHARM trial: increased remission rates through 3 years for adalimumab-treated patients with early Crohn's disease. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2013 Apr 1;7(3):213-21.
- Schreiber S, Rutgeerts P, Fedorak RN, et al. A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of certolizumab pegol (CDP870) for treatment of Crohn's disease. Gastroenterology. Sep 2005; 129(3):807-818.
- 170. Schiff M, Pritchard C, Huffstutter JE et al. The 6-month safety and efficacy of abatacept in patients with rheumatoid arthritis who underwent a washout after anti-tumour necrosis factor therapy or were directly switched to abatacept: the ARRIVE trial. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2009 Nov;68(11):1708-14.
- 171. Schneider M, Krüger K. Rheumatoid arthritis-early diagnosis and disease management. *Dtsch Arztebl Int*. 2013 Jul;110(27-28):477-84.
- 172. Sibley CH, Plass N, Snow J, et al. Sustained response and prevention of damage progression in patients with neonatal-onset multisystem inflammatory disease treated with anakinra: a cohort study to determine three- and five-year outcomes. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2012 Jul;64(7):2375-86.
- 173. Sieper J, van der Heijde D, Dougados M et al. Early response to adalimumab predicts long-term remission through 5 years of treatment in patients with ankylosing spondylitis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2012 May;71(5):700-6.
- 174. Siliq (brodalumab) [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ: Valeant Pharmaceuticals North America LLC; February 2017.
- 175. Simponi (golimumab) [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Biotech Inc.; 2016 January.
- 176. Simponi Aria (golimumab) [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Biotech Inc.; 2016 August.

- 177. Singh JA, Furst DE, Bharat A et al. Update of the 2008 American College of Rheumatology Recommendations for the Use of Disease-Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs and Biologic Agents in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis. Arthritis Care & Research. Vol. 64, No. 5, May 2012, pp 625–639.
- 178. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges SL Jr, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology guideline for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. 2016 Jan;68(1):1-26.
- 179. Skyrizi (risankizumab-rzaa) [prescribing information]. North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc.; 2019 April.
- 180. Smolen JS, Beaulieu A, Rubbert-Roth A et al. Effect of interleukin-6 receptor inhibition with tocilizumab in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (OPTION study): a double-blind, placebocontrolled, randomized trial. *Lancet* 2008; 371:987-97.
- 181. Smolen JS, Landewé R, Breedveld FC, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010; 69: 964 75.
- 182. Smolen JS, Kay J, Landewé RB, et al. Golimumab in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis who have previous experience with tumour necrosis factor inhibitors: results of a long-term extension of the randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled GO-AFTER study through week 160. Ann Rheum Dis. 2012 Oct; 71(10):1671-9.
- 183. Smolen JS, Nash P, Durez P, et al. Maintenance, reduction, or withdrawal of etanercept after treatment with etanercept and methotrexate in patients with moderate rheumatoid arthritis (PRESERVE): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2013 Mar 16;381(9870):918-29.
- 184. Stelara (ustekinumab) [prescribing information]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Biotech, Inc.; July 2020
- 185. Strand V, Burmester GR, Ogale S et al. Improvements in health-related quality of life after treatment with tocilizumab in patients with rheumatoid arthritis refractory to tumour necrosis factor inhibitors: results from the 24-week randomized controlled RADIATE study. *Rheumatology* (Oxford). 2012 Oct; 51(10):1860-9.
- 186. Strand V, Sharp V, Koenig AS et al. Comparison of health-related quality of life in rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and psoriasis and effects of etanercept treatment. Ann Rheum Dis. 2012 Jul; 71(7):1143-50.
- 187. Suarez-Almazor ME, Belseck E, Shea B, et al. Methotrexate for rheumatoid arthritis. Cochrane *Database Syst Rev.* 2000; (2):CD000957.
- 188. Suhler EB, Lowder CY, Goldstein DA, et al. Adalimumab therapy for refractory uveitis: results of a multicentre, open-label, prospective trial. *Br J Ophthalmol*. 2013 Apr;97(4):481-6.
- 189. Taltz (ixekizumab) [package insert]. Indianapolis, Indiana: Eli Lilly and Company; 2020 March.
- 190. Tanaka Y, Emoto K, Cai Z et al. Efficacy and safety of baricitinib in Japanese patients with active rheumatoid arthritis receiving background methotrexate therapy: a 12-week, double-blind, randomized placebo-controlled study. J Rheumatol. 2016; 43(3):504-11.
- 191. Tanaka C, Shiozawa K, Hashiramoto A, Shiozawa S. A study on the selection of DMARDs for the combination therapy with adalimumab. *Kobe J Med Sci.* 2012 Jun 27;58(2):E41-50.
- 192. Thaci D, Blauvelt A, Reich K, et al. Secukinumab is superior to ustekinumab in clearing skin of subjects with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis: CLEAR, a randomized controlled trial. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2015 Sep;73(3):400-9.
- 193. Thaçi D, Humeniuk J, Frambach Y, et al. Secukinumab in psoriasis: randomized, controlled phase 3 trial results assessing the potential to improve treatment response in partial responders (STATURE). *Br J Dermatol*. 2015 Sep;173(3):777-87.
- 194. Tremfya (guselkumab) [package insert]. Horshma, PA: Janssen Biotech, Inc.; July 2020.
- 195. Ungprasert P, Thongprayoon C, Davis JM 3rd. Indirect comparisons of the efficacy of biological agents in patients with psoriatic arthritis with an inadequate response to traditional disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs or to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: A meta-analysis. Semin Arthritis Rheum. 2015 Oct 3.
- 196. van der Heijde D, Kivitz A, Schiff MH, et al. Efficacy and safety of adalimumab in patients with ankylosing spondylitis: results of a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2006; 54:2136-46.
- 197. van Vollenhoven RF, Fleischmann R, Cohen S, et al. Tofacitinib or adalimumab versus placebo in rheumatoid arthritis. *N Engl J Med*. 2012 Aug 9; 367(6):508-19.
- 198. Vavricka SR, Schoepfer AM, Bansky G, et al. Efficacy and safety of certolizumab pegol in an unselected crohn's disease population: 26-week data of the FACTS II survey. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2011 Jul; 17(7):1530-9.
- 199. Weinblatt ME, Bingham CO 3rd, Mendelsohn AM, et al. Intravenous golimumab is effective in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis despite methotrexate therapy with responses as early as

- week 2: results of the phase 3, randomised, multicentre, double-blind, placebo-controlled GO-FURTHER trial. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013 Mar; 72(3):381-9.
- 200. Weinblatt ME. Keystone EC, Furst DE, et al. Adalimumab, a fully human anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha monoclonal antibody, for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in patients taking concomitant methotrexate. The ARMADA trial. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2003; 48:35-45.
- 201. Weinblatt ME, Fleischmann R, Huizinga TW, et al. Efficacy and safety of certolizumab pegol in a broad population of patients with active rheumatoid arthritis: results from the REALISTIC phase IIIb study. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. 2012 Dec; 51(12):2204-14.
- 202. Weinblatt ME, Schiff M, Valente R, et al. Head-to-head comparison of subcutaneous abatacept versus adalimumab for rheumatoid arthritis: findings of a phase IIIb, multinational, prospective, randomized study. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2013 Jan;65(1):28-38.
- 203. Wells AF, Westhovens R, Reed DM et al. Abatacept plus methotrexate provides incremental clinical benefits versus methotrexate alone in methotrexate-naive patients with early rheumatoid arthritis who achieve radiographic nonprogression. *J Rheumatol*. 2011 Nov;38(11):2362-8.
- 204. Xeljanz (tofacitinib) [package insert]. New York, NY: Pfizer Labs; December 2019.
- 205. Xiong HZ, Gu JY, He ZG, Chen WJ, Zhang X, et al. Efficacy and safety of secukinumab in the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Int J Clin Exp Med.* 2015;8(3):3156-72.
- 206. Yamauchi PS, Mau N. Hidradenitis suppurativa managed with adalimumab. *J Drugs Dermatol*. 2009 Feb. 8(2):181-3.
- 207. Yazici Y, Curtis JR, Ince A et al. Efficacy of tocilizumab in patients with moderate to severe active rheumatoid arthritis and a previous inadequate response to disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: the ROSE study. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2012 Feb; 71(2):198-205.

APPROVAL HISTORY

October 2006: Reviewed by Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee.

Subsequent endorsement date(s) and changes made:

- 1. October 7, 2014: No changes
- 2. November 4, 2014: Removed age limit for Crohn's disease; modified age restriction under Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis.
- 3. December 2, 2014: Added dosing for Pediatric Crohn's Disease and Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis including new dosage form.
- 4. September 16, 2015: Added pharmacy coverage guidelines for the treatment of hidradenitis suppurativa. Updated other biologic agents based on indication.
- 5. February 9, 2016: Updated quantity limitation for the indication of hidradenitis suppurativa.
- 6. September 13, 2016: Added pharmacy coverage guidelines and quantity limitations for the treatment of uveitis.
- 7. April 11, 2017: Administrative update. Effective 6/1/2017, Medical Necessity Guideline applies to Tufts Health RITogether.
- 8. August 8, 2017: No changes
- 9. September 12, 2017: Effective 1/1/18, for the treatment rheumatoid arthritis, changed the prerequisite DMARD trial to a three drug generic regimen of methotrexate, sulfasalazine, hydroxychloroquine for patients with low to moderate disease activity.
- 10. November 14, 2017: Administrative update adding a limitation to clarify that for plaque psoriasis, inconvenience does not qualify as a contraindication to phototherapy.
- 11. April 10, 2018: Effective 6/12/18, added the Limitation that documentation of a Member being a social drinker does not qualify as a medically acceptable contraindication or clinically inappropriateness to methotrexate therapy. For the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis in Members with low to moderate disease activity, removed the requirement of a documented clinical assessment scale score.
- 12. September 18, 2018: Effective January 1, 2019, created therapeutic class Medical Necessity Guideline and changed name of Medical Necessity Guideline from "Humira (adalimumab)" to "Anti-inflammatory Conditions." Non-biologic prerequisite requirements removed for all non-preferred products. Updated stability language for non-preferred products to "The Member is new to the plan and stable on the requested product and the prescribing physician has documented that changing to the preferred product(s) would result in adverse clinical outcomes." Removed the following limitation: "Entyvio (vedoliziumab) will not be approved if administered concomitantly with a tumor necrosis factor antagonist or Tysabri (natalizumab)." Removed age requirements for all drugs indicated for the following indications: Ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, hidradenitis suppurativa, uveitis, and systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis. Added FDA label supported age requirements for all drugs indicated for the following indications:

Plaque psoriasis, polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis, ulcerative colitis, and Crohn's disease. Updated duration of approval to life of plan for Enbrel, Cimzia, Kevzara, Kineret, Orencia, Simponi (all indications except ulcerative colitis), Simponi Aria, and Xeljanz (all indications except ulcerative colitis). Updated the initial duration of approval for Humira, Simponi, and Xeljanz for the indication of ulcerative colitis to be limited to 8 weeks. Added coverage criteria for cytokine release syndrome for Actemra intravenous injection.

- 13. October 16, 2018: Effective January 1, 2019, added Actemra subcutaneous injection to the approval criteria for systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis and added Olumiant to the medical necessity guideline.
- 14. November 13, 2018: No changes. Administrative update to update Humira's indications for hidradenitis suppurativa and uveitis in the Overview section.
- 15. December 19, 2018: Effective January 1, 2019, added Ilumya to the Medical Necessity Guideline.
- 16. May 7, 2019: Added criteria for Cimzia for the expanded indication of Non-radiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis and updated quantity limitation of Humira to 4 pens per month for members approved for HS.
- 17. August 13, 2019: Added Skyrizi to the Medical Necessity Guideline. Added criteria for Otezla for the expanded indication of treatment of adult patients with oral ulcers associated with Behcet's disease.
- 18. October 15, 2019: Effective November 18, 2019, added Rinvoq to the Medical Necessity Guideline, added criteria for Taltz for the expanded indication of treatment of ankylosing spondylitis, and for the treatment of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, added documentation the Member is high-risk to criteria for preferred agents.
- 19. January 14, 2020: Added criteria for Xeljanz XR for the supplemental indication of ulcerative colitis. Effective April 1, 2020, added the following Limitation, "Documentation of a Member having a needle phobia does not qualify as a medically acceptable contraindication or clinical inappropriateness to injectable products" and added non-biologic perquisite criteria for all non-preferred agents back to coverage criteria.
- 20. February 11, 2020: Effective April 1, 2020, removed the low to moderate disease activity prerequisite criteria for rheumatoid arthritis.
- 21. May 12, 2020: Updated the age requirements of Taltz for plaque psoriasis based on expanded indication for use in patients at least 6 years of age.
- 22. July 14, 2020: Added Avsola to the Medical Necessity Guideline and removed the step through Renflexis for Inflectra. Updated the Remicade criteria to require previous failure, contraindication, or clinical inappropriateness of all infliximab biosimilars. Added coverage criteria for Cosentyx's and Taltz's supplemental indication for non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis. Removed reauthorization criteria for Entyvio, Humira, Simponi, and Xeljanz.
- 23. August 11, 2020: Added coverage criteria for Tremfya's supplemental indication for psoriatic
- 24. September 15, 2020: Updated the age requirements of Stelara for psoriasis based on expanded indication for use in patients at least 6 years of age.

BACKGROUND, PRODUCT AND DISCLAIMER INFORMATION

Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guidelines have been developed for determining coverage for plan benefits and are published to provide a better understanding of the basis upon which coverage decisions are made. The plan makes coverage decisions on a case-by-case basis considering the individual member's health care needs. Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guidelines are developed for selected therapeutic classes or drugs found to be safe, but proven to be effective in a limited, defined population of patients or clinical circumstances. They include concise clinical coverage criteria based on current literature review, consultation with practicing physicians in the service area who are medical experts in the particular field, FDA and other government agency policies, and standards adopted by national accreditation organizations. The plan revises and updates Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guidelines annually, or more frequently if new evidence becomes available that suggests needed revisions.

For self-insured plans, coverage may vary depending on the terms of the benefit document. If a discrepancy exists between a Pharmacy Medical Necessity Guideline and a self-insured Member's benefit document, the provisions of the benefit document will govern.

Treating providers are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. The use of this policy is not a guarantee of payment or a final prediction of how specific claim(s) will be adjudicated. Claims payment is subject to member eligibility and benefits on the date of service, coordination of benefits, referral/authorization and utilization management guidelines when applicable, and adherence to plan policies and procedures and claims editing logic.

Provider Services