

## Glatiramer Acetate (Copaxone, Glatopa)

### Disclaimer

*Clinical guidelines are developed and adopted to establish evidence-based clinical criteria for utilization management decisions. Clinical guidelines are applicable according to policy and plan type. The Plan may delegate utilization management decisions of certain services to third parties who may develop and adopt their own clinical criteria.*

*Coverage of services is subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations of a member's policy, as well as applicable state and federal law. Clinical guidelines are also subject to in-force criteria such as the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) national coverage determination (NCD) or local coverage determination (LCD) for Medicare Advantage plans. Please refer to the member's policy documents (e.g., Certificate/Evidence of Coverage, Schedule of Benefits, Plan Formulary) or contact the Plan to confirm coverage.*

### Summary

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, inflammatory, demyelinating disease of the central nervous system. It typically presents in young adults with symptoms such as vision problems, muscle weakness, numbness, and difficulty with balance and coordination. The most common form is relapsing-remitting MS, characterized by acute attacks followed by periods of remission. Treatment goals include reducing relapses, slowing disability progression, and managing symptoms. Disease-modifying therapies are the primary treatment approach and include injectable medications (interferons, glatiramer acetate), oral medications (dimethyl fumarate, fingolimod, teriflunomide, etc.), and infusion therapies (natalizumab, ocrelizumab).

Glatiramer acetate is a medication prescribed for adults with various relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS). These forms include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting MS, and active secondary

progressive MS. Clinical studies have demonstrated that glatiramer acetate can decrease the frequency of relapses in patients with relapsing-remitting MS. Additionally, for individuals who have experienced a single clinical episode and show MRI findings suggestive of MS, this drug has been found to lower the likelihood of the condition progressing to definitive MS. Glatiramer acetate is administered subcutaneously (SUBQ) using a prefilled syringe or a compatible injection device.

## Definitions

"**Clinically isolated syndrome**" refers to a first episode of neurologic symptoms lasting at least 24 hours caused by inflammation or demyelination in the central nervous system.

"**Disease-modifying therapy**" is a medication that modifies the course of MS by reducing relapses and slowing disability progression.

"**Multiple sclerosis**" is a chronic autoimmune disease of the central nervous system characterized by inflammation, demyelination, and neurodegeneration.

"**Primary progressive MS**" refers to worsening neurologic function from the onset of symptoms, without early relapses or remissions.

"**Relapse**" is defined as the appearance of new symptoms or the worsening of existing symptoms lasting at least 24 hours in the absence of fever or infection.

"**Relapsing-remitting MS**" refers to a disease course characterized by clearly defined attacks of new or increasing neurologic symptoms followed by periods of partial or complete recovery.

"**Secondary progressive MS**" is a disease course following relapsing-remitting MS that is characterized by a progressive worsening of neurologic function over time with or without relapses.

## Medical Necessity Criteria for Initial Authorization

The Plan considers **Glatiramer Acetate (Copaxone, Glatopa)** when recent (within the last 3 months) clinical chart documentation provided indicates the member meets **ALL** of the following:

1. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or physician who specializes in the treatment of multiple sclerosis; **AND**
2. Is 18 years of age or older; **AND**

3. Has **ONE** of the following forms of multiple sclerosis:
  - a. relapsing-remitting (RRMS); **or**
  - b. active secondary progressive disease (SPMS); **or**
  - c. clinically isolated syndrome (CIS); **AND**
4. Glatiramer Acetate will be used as monotherapy for multiple sclerosis (i.e., member is not using and will not use other disease-modifying MS therapies while on Glatiramer Acetate); **AND**
5. Glatiramer Acetate is being prescribed within the manufacturer's published dosing guidelines or falls within dosing guidelines found in a compendia of current literature.
  - o *The recommended dose is either:*
    - i. 20 mg/mL administered subcutaneously once daily; **or**
      1. 20 mg/mL: 30 syringes per 30 days
    - ii. 40 mg/mL administered subcutaneously three times per week at least 48 hours apart.
      1. 40 mg/mL: 12 syringes per 28 days

**If the above prior authorization criteria are met, the requested product will be authorized for 12-months.**

#### **Medical Necessity Criteria for Reauthorization**

Reauthorization for 12-months will be granted if the member has recent (within the last 6-months) clinical documentation showing **BOTH** of the following:

1. The requested medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of multiple sclerosis; **AND**
2. The member has experienced at least **ONE** of the following:
  - a. Improvement in at least one objective measure, such as:
    - i. Reduced disease activity on MRI; **and/or**
    - ii. Improved or stable disability scores; **and/or**
    - iii. Reduced relapse rate; **and/or**
    - iv. Improved fatigue or walking assessments; **AND/OR**
  - b. Stabilization or improvement in at least one MS symptom, such as:
    - i. Motor function; **and/or**
    - ii. Fatigue; **and/or**
    - iii. Vision; **and/or**
    - iv. Bowel/bladder function; **and/or**
    - v. Spasticity; **and/or**

- vi. Walking/gait; **and/or**
- vii. Pain/numbness/tingling.

### Experimental or Investigational / Not Medically Necessary

Glatiramer Acetate (Copaxone, Glatopa) for any other indication or use is considered not medically necessary by the Plan, as it is deemed to be experimental, investigational, or unproven. Non-covered indications include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Used for the treatment of primary progressive multiple sclerosis.
- Used in combination with other disease-modifying therapies for multiple sclerosis.
- Used in members under 18 years of age.
- Used for indications other than FDA-approved relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis.

### References

1. Bainbridge JL, Miravalle A, Wong PS. Multiple Sclerosis. In DiPiro JT, Yee GC, Posey LM, et al, eds. *Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach*. 11th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2019.
2. Copaxone (glatiramer acetate) [prescribing information]. Parsippany, NJ: Teva Neuroscience Inc; November 2023.
3. Glatopa (glatiramer acetate) [prescribing information]. Princeton, NJ: Sandoz Inc; March 2023.
4. Hauser, S., & Cree, B. (2020). Treatment of Multiple Sclerosis: A Review.. *The American journal of medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2020.05.049>.
5. McGinley MP, Goldschmidt CH, Rae-Grant AD. Diagnosis and Treatment of Multiple Sclerosis: A Review. *JAMA*. 2021;325(8):765–779. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.26858
6. Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada. Disease-modifying therapies. <https://mssociety.ca/managing-ms/treatments/medications/disease-modifying-therapies-dmts>.
7. National MS Society. Disease-modifying therapies for MS (updated March 2022). Available from National MS Society website: <https://nms2cdn.azureedge.net/cmssite/nationalmssociety/media/msnationalfiles/brochures/brochure-the-ms-disease-modifying-medications.pdf>.
8. Rae-Grant A, Day GS, Marrie RA, et al. Practice guideline recommendations summary: Disease-modifying therapies for adults with multiple sclerosis: Report of the Guideline Development, Dissemination, and Implementation Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*. 2018;90(17):777-788.
9. Reich DS, Lucchinetti CF, Calabresi PA. 2018. Multiple sclerosis. *New England Journal of Medicine* 378(2):169-180
10. The use of disease-modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis: principles and current evidence summary. Multiple Sclerosis Coalition. Available from the National MS Society Website: <https://www.nationalmssociety.org/>.

11. Tramacere I, Del Giovane C, Salanti G, et al. Immunomodulators and immunosuppressants for relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: a network meta-analysis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2015;9:CD011381.
12. Yang, J., Rempe, T., Whitmire, N., Dunn-Pirio, A., & Graves, J. (2022). Therapeutic Advances in Multiple Sclerosis. *Frontiers in Neurology*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fneur.2022.824926>.

#### Clinical Guideline Revision / History Information

Original Date: 06/27/2024

Reviewed/Revised: