

Market Applicability							
Market	DC	GA	KY	MD	NJ	NY	WA
Applicable	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA

Enbrel (etanercept)

Override(s)	Approval Duration
Prior Authorization Quantity Limit	1 year unless otherwise specified*

Medications	Quantity Limit
Enbrel (etanercept) 25 mg/mL vial*	8 vials
Enbrel (etanercept) 25 mg/0.5 mL (0.51 mL) prefilled syringe*	8 syringes
Enbrel (etanercept) 50 mg/mL (0.98 mL) prefilled syringe*, SureClick® autoinjector*	4 syringes/autoinjectors
Enbrel (etanercept) 50 mg/mL Mini prefilled cartridge with AutoTouch*	4 cartridges

*Initiation of therapy for adult Plaque Psoriasis (Ps): May approve up to 2 (two) additional 25 mg vials (25 mg/mL) or syringes [(25 mg/0.5 mL (0.51 mL))] OR 1 (one) additional 50 mg syringe [50 mg/mL (0.98 mL)], pen (50 mg/0.5 mL), autoinjector [50 mg/mL (0.98 mL)], or cartridge (50 mg/mL) per week in the first 3 months (84 days) of treatment.

APPROVAL CRITERIA

Requests for Enbrel (etanercept) may be approved for the following:

- I. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) when each of the following criteria are met:
 - A. Individual is 18 years of age or older with moderate to severe RA;
 - AND**
 - B. Individual has had an inadequate response to, is intolerant of, or has a contraindication to conventional therapy [nonbiologic disease modifying anti-rheumatic agents (DMARDs) (such as methotrexate, sulfasalazine, leflunomide, or hydroxychloroquine)] (ACR 2015);

OR

- II. Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) when each of the following criteria are met:
 - A. Individual is 18 years of age or older with moderate to severe AS;
 - AND**
 - B. Individual has had an inadequate response to, is intolerant of, or has a contraindication to conventional therapy [such as NSAIDs or nonbiologic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) (such as sulfasalazine)] (ACR 2015);

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OR

III. Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (PJIA) when each of the following criteria are met:

A. Individual is 2 years of age or older with moderate to severe PJIA;

AND

B. Individual has had an inadequate response to, is intolerant of, or has a contraindication to conventional therapy [nonbiologic disease modifying anti-rheumatic agents (DMARDs) (such as methotrexate)] (ACR 2011);

OR

IV. Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) when each of the following criteria are met:

A. Individual is 18 years of age or older with moderate to severe PsA;

AND

B. Individual has had an inadequate response to, is intolerant of, or has a contraindication to conventional therapy [nonbiologic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) (such as methotrexate, sulfasalazine, or leflunomide)] (AAD 2011);

OR

V. Plaque psoriasis (Ps) (Psoriasis vulgaris) when each of the following criteria are met:

A. Individual is 4 years of age or older with chronic moderate to severe (that is, extensive or disabling) plaque Ps (psoriasis vulgaris) with either of the following (AAD 2011):

1. Plaque Ps (psoriasis vulgaris) involving greater than five percent (5%) body surface area (BSA); **OR**
2. Plaque Ps (psoriasis vulgaris) involving less than or equal to five percent (5%) (BSA) involving sensitive areas or areas that significantly impact daily function (such as palms, soles of feet, head/neck, or genitalia);

AND

B. Individual has had an inadequate response to, is intolerant of, or has a contraindication to phototherapy or other systemic therapy (such as acitretin, cyclosporine, or methotrexate).

Requests for Enbrel (etanercept) may **not** be approved for the following:

- I. In combination with other TNF antagonists, JAK inhibitors, or other biologic drugs (such as abatacept, anakinra, vedolizumab), or cyclophosphamides; **OR**
- II. Tuberculosis, other active serious infections, or a history of recurrent infections; **OR**
- III. Individual has not had a tuberculin skin test (TST), or a Centers for Disease Control (CDC-) and Prevention -recommended equivalent, to evaluate for latent tuberculosis prior to initiating etanercept.

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Note:

TNFi have black box warnings for serious infections and malignancy. Individuals treated with TNFi are at increased risk for developing serious infections that may lead to hospitalization or death. Most individuals who developed these infections were taking concomitant immunosuppressants such as methotrexate or corticosteroids. TNFi should be discontinued if an individual develops a serious infection or sepsis. Individuals should be tested for latent tuberculosis (TB) before TNFi use and during therapy. Treatment for latent TB should be initiated prior to TNFi use. Risks and benefits of TNFi should be carefully considered prior to initiation of therapy in individuals with chronic or recurrent infection. Lymphoma and other malignancies have been reported in children and adolescents treated with TNFi. Postmarketing cases of hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma (HSTCL) have been reported in individuals treated with TNFi. Almost all cases had received treatment with azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine concomitantly with a TNFi at or prior to diagnosis. It is uncertain whether HSTCL is related to the use of a TNFi or a TNFi in combination with these other immunosuppressants.

State Specific Mandates		
State name	Date effective	Mandate details (including specific bill if applicable)
N/A	N/A	N/A

Key References:

1. Clinical Pharmacology [database online]. Tampa, FL: Gold Standard, Inc.: 2018. URL: <http://www.clinicalpharmacology.com>. Updated periodically.
2. DailyMed. Package inserts. U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health website. <http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/about.cfm>. Accessed: September 14, 2018.
3. DrugPoints® System [electronic version]. Truven Health Analytics, Greenwood Village, CO. Updated periodically.
4. Lexi-Comp ONLINE™ with AHFS™, Hudson, Ohio: Lexi-Comp, Inc.; 2018; Updated periodically.
5. NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) 2016 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. Available at: NCCN.org. Updated periodically. Accessed on: September 14, 2018.
6. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges SL et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2016;68:1-26.
7. Menter A, Korman NJ, Elmets CA et al for the American Academy of Dermatology. Guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2011; 65: 137-174.
8. Ward MM, Deodhar A, Akl EA, et al. American College of Rheumatology/Spondylitis Association of America/ Spondyloarthritis Research and Treatment Network 2015 Recommendations for the Treatment of Ankylosing Spondylitis and Nonradiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol.* 2016; 68(2):282-298.
9. Ringold S, Weiss PF, Beukelman T, et al. 2013 Update of the 2011 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: recommendations for the medical therapy of children with systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis and tuberculosis screening among children receiving biologic medications. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2013; 65(10):2499-2512.
10. Beukelman T, Patkar NM, Saag KG, et al. 2011 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: initiation and safety monitoring of therapeutic agents for the treatment of arthritis and systemic features. *Arthritis Care & Research.* 2011; 63(4):465-482.

This policy does not apply to health plans or member categories that do not have pharmacy benefits, nor does it apply to Medicare. Note that market specific restrictions or transition-of-care benefit limitations may apply. CRX-ALL-0475-19