subcutaneous immune globulin (SCIG)

Commercial Medical Benefit Drug Policy

Cutaquig 16.5%
Cuvitru 20%
Gammagard 10%
Gammaked
Gamunex-C 10%
Hizentra 20%
HyQvia 10%
Xembify 20%

Place of Service
Home Infusion Administration
Infusion Center Administration
Outpatient Facility Infusion Administration

Drug Details

USP Category: IMMUNOLOGICAL AGENTS
Mechanism of Action: Immune globulin is a sterile, nonpyrogenic solution of globulins containing many antibodies normally present in adult human blood.
HCPCS:
J1551:Injection, immune globulin (cutaquig), 100 mg
J1555:Injection, immune globulin (cuvitru), 100 mg
J1558:Injection, immune globulin (xembify), 100 mg
J1559:Injection, immune globulin (hizentra), 100 mg
J1561:Injection, immune globulin, (gamunex-c/gammaked), non-lyophilized (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1569:Injection, immune globulin, (gammagard liquid), non-lyophilized, (e.g., liquid), 500 mg
J1575:Injection, immune globulin/hyaluronidase, (hyqvia), 100 mg immunoglobulin
How Supplied:
Cutaquig: 1 gm, 1.65 gm, 2 gm, 3.3 gm, 4 gm, 8 gm (single use vials)
Cuvitru: 1 gm, 2 gm, 4 gm, 8gm, 10 gm (single use vials)
Hizentra: 1 gm, 2 gm, 4 gm, 10 gm (single use vials)
Gamunex-C: 1 gm, 2.5 gm, 5 gm, 10 gm, 20 gm, 40 gm (single use bottles)
Gammagard: 1 gm, 2.5 gm, 5 gm, 10 gm, 20 gm, 30 gm (single use bottles)
Gammaked: 1 gm, 2.5 gm, 5 gm, 10 gm or 20 gm (single use vials)
HyQvia: 2.5 gm, 5 gm, 10 gm, 20 gm, 30 gm (dual vial unit of two single use vials containing the labeled amount of functionally active Immune Globulin Infusion 10% (Human) and Recombinant Human Hyaluronidase)
Xembify: 1 gm, 2 gm, 4 gm (single use vials)

Condition(s) listed in policy *(see coverage criteria for details)*

- Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) and Variants
- Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders (PIDD)

Any condition not listed in this policy requires a review to confirm it is medically necessary. For conditions that have not been approved for intended use by the Food and Drug Administration (i.e., off-label use), the criteria outlined in the Health and Safety Code section 1367.21 must be met.

Special Instructions and Pertinent Information

Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) to ensure the member has met all medical necessity requirements.

The member's specific benefit may impact drug coverage. Other utilization management processes, and/or legal restrictions may take precedence over the application of this clinical criteria.

For billing purposes, drugs must be submitted with the drug's assigned HCPCS code (as listed in the drug policy) and the corresponding NDC (national drug code). An unlisted, unspecified, or miscellaneous code should not be used if there is a specific code assigned to the drug.

Members with the following plans: **PPO, Direct Contract HMO, and when applicable, ASO, Shared Advantage, HMO (non-direct)** may be required to have their medication administered at a preferred site of service, including the home, a physician's office, or an independent infusion center not associated with a hospital.

For members that cannot receive infusions in the preferred home or ambulatory setting AND meet one of the following criteria points, drug administration may be performed at a hospital outpatient facility infusion center.

CRITERIA FOR HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT FACILITY ADMINISTRATION

MCG Care Guidelines, 19th edition, 2015

ADMINISTRATION OF THIS DRUG IN THE HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT FACILITY SITE OF CARE REQUIRES ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (*Supporting Documentation must be submitted)*

1. Patient is initiating therapy on immune globulin given as a shot (SCIG) or is being re-initiated on SCIG after at least 6 months off therapy. *Subsequent doses will require medical necessity for continued use in the hospital outpatient facility site of care.*

OR

Additional clinical monitoring is required during administration as evidenced by one of the following:

2. Patient has experienced a previous severe adverse event on SCIG based on documentation submitted.
3. Patient continues to experience moderate to severe adverse events on SCIG based on documentation submitted, despite receiving premedication such as acetaminophen, steroids, diphenhydramine, fluids, etc.
4. Patient is clinically unstable based on documentation submitted.
5. Patient is physically or cognitively unstable based on documentation submitted.

Coverage Criteria
The following condition(s) require Prior Authorization/Preservice.

Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) and Variants

Meets medical necessity if all the following are met:

1. Diagnosis of ONE of the following:
   a. Typical chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP)
   b. Multifocal acquired demyelinating polyneuropathy
   c. Pure sensory chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
   d. Distal chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
   e. Focal chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
   f. Motor chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
2. Diagnosis by a neurologist
3. Meets ONE of the following:
   a. Electrodiagnostic testing (nerve conduction studies) shows definite CIDP
   b. Nerve conduction studies show possible CIDP AND 2 of the following to confirm the diagnosis: CSF examination, nerve biopsy, MRI, ultrasound
4. Patient has been stabilized with IVIG and is switching for maintenance therapy

Covered Doses:

Maintenance:
0.2 g/kg to 0.4 g/kg given by subcutaneous infusion weekly beginning one week after last IVIG infusion

Coverage Period:

Maintenance:
Cover yearly based on continued response to treatment [e.g. control of symptoms (weakness, sensory loss, imbalance, pain), and/or improvement or maintenance of functional ability).]

ICD-10:

G61.81

<u>Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders (PIDD)</u>

Meets medical necessity if all the following are met:

1. Meets ONE of the following (a) and (b):
   a. Diagnosis of primary immunodeficiency (There are over 500 Primary immunodeficiency diseases which can be found at the Immune Deficiency Foundation website) and meets ONE of the following:
      i. IgG <200 mg/dL
      ii. Meets ALL of the following:
         1. Member has a history of recurrent bacterial infections
         2. Inability to respond to IgG antibody production after antigenic challenge against diphtheria and tetanus toxoids or pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine
         3. Decreased IgG concentrations (<500mg/dL or below normal as defined by testing laboratory) documented on two or more occasions OR diagnosed by an allergist or immunologist if IgG concentrations are not decreased (>500mg/d or normal as defined by the testing laboratory)
   b. Diagnosis of IgG Subclass Deficiency, and meets ALL of the following:
      i. History of recurrent infections requiring antibiotic therapy

ii. Pre-treatment levels of one or more serum IgG subclasses are below the lower limit of the age-adjusted laboratory reference range
iii. Inability to respond to IgG antibody production after antigenic challenge against diphtheria and tetanus toxoids or pneumococcal polysaccharide

Covered Doses:

GAMUNEX-C, GAMMAGARD, GAMMAKED (10% immune globulin)

- Previous IVIG dose x 1.37, then divide this dose into weekly doses (e.g., if patient was administered IVIG every three weeks, divide dose by three).

CUVITRU (20% immune globulin)

- Switching from immune globulin intravenous (human) treatment (IVIG) or adult patients switching from HYQVIA:
  - Weekly: Start Cuvitru SC one week after the last IVIG or HyQvia SC infusion
  - Initial weekly dosing: 1.3 x previous IVIG or HyQvia SC dose (grams)/number of weeks between IVIG or HyQvia SC doses.
  - Frequent dosing (2 to 7 times per week): divide the calculated weekly dose by the desired number of times per week.
  - Biweekly: Multiply the calculated weekly dose by two.
- Switching from all other immune globulin subcutaneous (human) treatments (SCIG):
  - Weekly: weekly dose (grams) should be the same as the weekly dose of prior SCIG treatment (grams)
  - Frequent dosing (2 to 7 times per week): divide the calculated weekly dose by the desired number of times per week
  - Biweekly dosing: multiply the calculated weekly dose by two

HIZENTRA (20% immune globulin)

- Frequent dosing (2 to 7 times per week): Start Hizentra SC one week after the last IVIG or Hizentra/SCIG infusion. Divide the calculated weekly dose by the desired number of times per week.
- Weekly: Start Hizentra SC 1 week after last IVIG infusion.
- Initial weekly dosing: Cover up to 1.53 × previous IVIG dose (grams)/number of weeks between IVIG doses.
- Biweekly: Start Hizentra SC 1 or 2 weeks after the last IVIG infusion or 1 week after the last weekly Hizentra SC infusion. Administer twice the calculated weekly dose.
- Doses may be adjusted over time to achieve the desired clinical response and serum IgG levels.

HYQVIA (10% immune globulin with recombinant human hyaluronidase)

- Switching from IVIG treatment: Cover same dose and frequency as previous intravenous treatment after the initial dose ramp-up.
- Naïve to IgG treatment or switching from immune globulin subcutaneous (Human): Cover target dose 300 to 600 mg/kg at 3 to 4-week intervals, after initial ramp-up

Initial Treatment Interval/Dosage Ramp-Up Schedule:

- Week 1: Up to 7.5 grams SC
- Week 2: Up to 15 grams SC
- Week 3: No dose

- Week 4: Up to 22.5 grams SC
- Week 5: No dose
- Week 6: No dose
- Week 7: Up to 30 grams

CUTAQUIG (16.5% immune globulin)
Switching from IVIG or SCIG infusion: Ensure that patients have received IVIG or SCIG at regular intervals for at least 3 months. Start Cutaquig treatment one week after the last IVIG/SCIG infusion.

- Switching from IVIG to CUTAQUIG: Establish the initial weekly dose by converting the monthly IVIG dose into an equivalent weekly dose and increasing it using a dose adjustment factor. To calculate the initial weekly dose, divide the monthly IVIG dose in grams by the number of weeks between IVIG infusions and then multiply this value with a Dose Adjustment Factor of 1.40. To convert the dose (in grams) to milliliters (mL), multiply the calculated dose (in grams) by 6.
  Weekly: Start Cutaquig one week after last IVIG infusion

  $$\text{Initial weekly dose} = \frac{\text{Previous IVIG dose (in grams)} \times 1.40}{\text{Number of weeks between IVIG doses}}$$
- Switching from other SCIG: Dosing should be the same as for previous SCIG. To convert the dose (in grams) to milliliters (mL), multiply the calculated dose (in grams) by 6.

XEMBIFY (20% immune globulin)

- Switching from immune globulin intravenous (human), 10% (IVIG) to XEMBIFY: calculate the dose by using a dose adjustment factor (1.37)
- Weekly: Begin Xembify one week after last IVIG infusion.
- Establish initial weekly dose by converting the monthly (or every 3 weeks) IVIG dose into an equivalent weekly dose and increasing it using a dose adjustment factor (1.37).

  $$\text{Initial weekly dose (grams)} = \frac{\text{Prior IVIG dose (in grams)} \times 1.37}{\text{Number of weeks between IVIG doses}}$$
- Frequent dosing (2-7 times per week): Divide the calculated weekly dose by the desired number of times per week.
- Switching from immune globulin subcutaneous (human) treatment (SCIG): Weekly dose (grams) should be the same as the weekly dose of prior SCIG treatment (grams).

Coverage Period:
Initial: 6 months
Reauthorization: Annually based upon continued response to treatment

ICD-10:
D80.0, D80.1, D80.3, D80.5, D80.6, D80.7, D81.0-D81.2, D81.6, D81.7, D81.89, D81.9, D82.0, D82.1, D82.3, D82.4, D83.0, D83.1, D83.2, D83.8, D83.9

References

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5. DrugDex. Available by subscription at http://www.micromedexsolutions.com/home/dispatch
6. Hizentra (immune globulin subcutaneous, human) Prescribing Information. CSL Behring LLC, Kankakee, IL: 4/2023.
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8. Gammaked (immune globulin, human) Prescribing Information. Kedrion Biopharma, Inc., Fort Lee, NJ: 1/2020.
9. Gamunex-C (immune globulin, human) Prescribing Information. Grifols Therapeutics LLC, Research Triangle Park, NC: 1/2020.
10. HyQvia (immune globulin 10% subcutaneous with recombinant human hyaluronidase) Prescribing Information. Takeda Pharmaceuticals U.S.A. Inc., Cambridge, MA: 9/2024.
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    Impact of 2021 European Academy of Neurology/Peripheral Nerve Society diagnostic criteria on diagnosis and therapy of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy variants. Eur J Neurol. 2024 Jan 2;31(4)
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15. Xembify (immune globulin subcutaneous, human) Prescribing Information. Grifols Therapeutics LLC, Research Triangle Park, NC: 7/2024.

Review History

Date of Last Annual Review: 2Q2025
Changes from previous policy version:

- Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders:
  - Clarified primary immunodeficiency diseases (PID) that are proven for immune globulin therapy *(Rationale: Immune Deficiency Foundation Types of Primary Immunodeficiencies)*
  - Added coverage for IgG Subclass Deficiency for immune globulin therapy *(Rationale: Immune Deficiency Foundation Types of Primary Immunodeficiencies)*
- Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy: Removed requirement for motor or sensory dysfunction and for tendon reflexes or gait ataxia involvement *(Rationale: 2021 European Academy of Neurology/ Peripheral Nerve Society guideline on diagnosis and treatment of CIDP)*