Leukine

Description

Leukine (sargramostim)

Background
Leukine is a man-made form of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) which is a type of protein that your body produces to help increase the number of white blood cells (WBCs). Some cancer treatments, including chemotherapy, can kill healthy cells like WBCs in addition to killing cancer cells. Leukine is used to help increase the number and function of white blood cells after bone marrow transplantation, in cases of bone marrow transplantation failure or engraftment delay, before and after peripheral blood stem cell transplantation, and following induction chemotherapy in older patients with acute myelogenous leukemia (1).

Leukine may treat other conditions such as neutropenia that is HIV associated, chemotherapy associated, or hepatitis C treatment associated and in the treatment of severe chronic, congenital neutropenia (2-11).

Regulatory Status
FDA-approved indications: Leukine is indicated for use in the following (12):
1. Acute myelogenous leukemia following induction chemotherapy
2. Mobilization and following transplantation of autologous peripheral blood progenitor cells
3. Myeloid reconstitution after autologous bone marrow transplantation
4. Myeloid reconstitution after allogeneic bone marrow transplantation
5. Bone marrow transplantation failure or engraftment delay
Leukine use is contraindicated 24 hours before and after administration of myelosuppressive chemotherapy or radiation (12).

**Related policies**
Granix, Neulasta, Neupogen, Zarxio

**Policy**

*This policy statement applies to clinical review performed for pre-service (Prior Approval, Precertification, Advanced Benefit Determination, etc.) and/or post-service claims.*

Leukine may be considered **medically necessary** for the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, peripheral blood progenitor cell collection, umbilical cord stem cell transplantation, myelodysplastic syndrome, neutropenia, and autologous peripheral blood progenitor cell mobilization.

Leukine may be considered **investigational** for all other indications.

**Prior-Approval Requirements**

**Diagnoses**

Patient must have **ONE** of the following:

1. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in patients >55 years old following induction chemotherapy if bone marrow demonstrates <5% blasts
2. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
3. Peripheral blood progenitor cell (PBPC) collection
4. Umbilical cord stem cell transplantation
5. Myelodysplastic syndrome in neutropenic patients with recurrent or resistant infections.
6. Neutropenia
   a. AIDS associated
   b. Chemotherapy associated; prophylaxis in patients at intermediate to high risk for febrile neutropenia following chemotherapy with solid or non-myeloid malignancies
   c. Hepatitis C therapy associated (ANC<750/mm³)
   d. Chronic congenital (Kostmann’s Syndrome)
7. Autologous peripheral blood progenitor cell (PBPC) mobilization and following transplantation
Prior – Approval Renewal Requirements
Same as above

Policy Guidelines

Pre - PA Allowance
None

Prior - Approval Limits

Duration 12 months

Prior – Approval Renewal Limits
Same as above

Rationale

Summary
Leukine is a recombinant human granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) that facilitates the proliferation and differentiation of cells including neutrophils and macrophages. Leukine prevents the growth of tumor cells and increases activity against cancer cells. Leukine use is contraindicated 24 hours before and after administration of myelosuppressive chemotherapy or radiation (12).

Prior authorization is required to ensure the safe, clinically appropriate and cost effective use of Leukine while maintaining optimal therapeutic outcomes.

References
5.10.08

Section: Prescription Drugs  Effective Date: July 1, 2015
Subsection: Hematological Agents  Original Policy Date: December 7, 2011
Subject: Leukine  Page: 4 of 6


Policy History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<td>July 2010</td>
<td>ICD-9 code was removed for myelosuppressive chemotherapy, to decrease the incidence of infection as manifested by febrile neutropenia (various), bone marrow transplantation (996.85), peripheral blood progenitor cell collection (various), acceleration of myeloid recovery in patients with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, ALL or Hodgkin’s disease undergoing bone marrow transplantation (various), induction chemotherapy in acute myelogenous leukemia (various), mobilization and following transplantation of autologous PBPC (various), myeloid reconstitution after allogenic bone marrow transplantation (various), severe chronic neutropenia (various) and bone marrow transplantation failure or engraftment delay (996.0-996.5). ICD-9 code was updated for bone marrow transplantation failure or engraftment delay (996.82). ICD-10 code was added for bone marrow transplantation failure or engraftment delay (T86.02).</td>
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<td>December 2010</td>
<td>Simplify criterion; listing approved diagnoses in a bullet point style which is easier to read with associated lab values supported in the FDA approved packaging. Removal of Neulasta from the colony stimulating agents PA criteria due to different FDA approved indications (1). Removal of remaining ICD-9 codes due to various codes used to indicate these diagnoses.</td>
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September 2011  Separating the colony stimulating agent criterion into individual agents; adding coverage for drug (non-chemotherapy) associated neutropenia for Hepatitis C treatment. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) therapy-induced neutropenia; defined as absolute neutrophil count (ANC) below 750 cells/µL. ANC typically decreases by 30-50% from normal with HCV therapy. Therefore, neutropenia is a common reason for dose reduction or withdrawal from HCV therapy (1). Treatment for neutropenia is granulocyte colony stimulating factors (GM-CSF) such as Leukine. Several studies have shown that administration of GM-CSF is effective in increasing neutrophil count and reducing dose reduction or withdrawal from HCV therapy, which leads to increased sustained virological response (SVR) (2,3). Not having to modify the dose of HCV therapy and an increased SVR means an improvement in the quality of life of the patient (3). Current criterion allows for treatment of AIDS associated neutropenia with Leukine which is supported by USP Drug Information (4). Also treatment of chemotherapy associated neutropenia with Leukine is supported by National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) (5). Although not FDA approved, treatment of Myelodysplastic syndrome is supported by the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) and the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) (5,6).

November 2011  There has been a clarification of rationale statement. The difference between FDA approved and other approvable criteria was defined. The criteria of myelodysplastic syndrome, AIDS associated and congenital neutropenia were referenced.

November 2011  Added further requirements to the diagnosis of AML in order to align with both Leukine prescribing information and NCCN guidelines which state that efficacy and safety have not been studied in patients <55 years old. Further, Leukine treatment should not be initiated post-induction if there are >5% residual blasts due to the risk of disease progression (1,6,10).

Clarified use in autologous bone marrow transplants to align with the prescribing information (1).

Removed Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation and added it to the diagnosis of peripheral blood progenitor cell mobilization.

Clarified use in chemotherapy-associated neutropenia to align with NCCN guidelines which state that GM-CSF should only be used in patients with solid or non-myeloid malignancies at high- or intermediate-risk for developing febrile neutropenia (11).
This policy was approved by the FEP® Pharmacy and Medical Policy Committee on June 19, 2015 and effective July 1, 2015.

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