


<b>Policy and Procedure</b>	
<b>PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY AND CRITERIA ORPTCONC058.0623</b>	<b>ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS RITUXIMAB</b> See <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for medications covered by policy
<b>Effective Date: 8/1/2023</b>  	Review/Revised Date: 08/06, 04/07, 12/08, 02/09, 12/09, 04/10, 06/11, 02/13, 06/13, 02/14, 02/15, 06/15, 07/15, 01/16, 12/16, 01/18, 04/18, 08/18, 01/19, 03/19, 09/19, 12/19, 01/20, 12/20, 04/21, 01/22, 04/22 (MA), 01/23 (KN), 05/23 (KN)
	P&T Committee Meeting Date: 8/06, 4/07, 12/08, 2/09, 12/09, 04/10, 06/11, 02/13, 06/13, 02/14, 02/15, 06/15, 07/15, 02/16, 02/17, 02/18, 06/18, 10/18, 02/19, 04/19, 10/19, 12/19, 02/20, 06/20, 02/21, 04/21, 04/21 (cv), 06/21, 02/22, 04/22, 02/23, 06/23
	Original Effective Date: 08/06
<b>Robert Gluckman, M.D. Chief Medical Officer</b>	Approved by: Oregon Region Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee Page 1 of 13

**SCOPE:**

Providence Health Plan, Providence Health Assurance, Providence Plan Partners, and Ayin Health Solutions as applicable (referred to individually as “Company” and collectively as “Companies”).

**APPLIES TO:**

Commercial  
Medicaid

**POLICY CRITERIA:**

**COVERED USES:**

All Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved indications not otherwise excluded from the benefit, some medically- accepted indications (as outlined in the Required Medical Information section).

**REQUIRED MEDICAL INFORMATION:**

**For all requests for non-preferred rituximab products:** Documented trial and failure, intolerance, or contraindication to the use of both preferred biosimilar medications: Ruxience® (rituximab-pvvr) and Truxima® (rituximab-abbs)

**For initiation of therapy:** Requests for rituximab may be approved for the following indications when the criteria below are met:

1. **For Oncologic Diagnoses:** Use must be for an FDA approved indication or indication supported by National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines with recommendation 2A or higher
2. **For Rheumatoid Arthritis:**
  - a. Documentation of trial, failure, intolerance, or contraindication to at least one of the following targeted immune modulators: etanercept (Enbrel®), adalimumab (Humira®), or a preferred infliximab product

**AND**

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

- b. Documentation that rituximab will be used concurrently with methotrexate. If intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate, then in combination with another disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD) (for example, leflunomide, sulfasalazine, hydroxychloroquine), unless medical rationale is provided to support monotherapy.
- 3. **For Vasculitis**, including antineutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitis [Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)] and refractory polyarteritis nodosa (resistant to cyclophosphamide):
  - a. Documentation that rituximab will be given in combination with glucocorticoids  
**AND**
  - b. Documentation of severe disease (for example, critical organ system involvement)
- 4. **For Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP):**
  - a. Documentation of trial, failure, intolerance, or contraindication to systemic corticosteroid therapy  
**AND**
  - b. Documentation of active bleeding, or high-risk of bleeding, or a platelet count less than 30,000 cells per microliter
- 5. **For Relapsing and Remitting Multiple Sclerosis (RRMS):** One of the following:
  - a. Documentation of trial, failure, or intolerance to at least two disease modifying therapies indicated for RRMS  
**OR**
  - b. Documentation that patient has highly active or aggressive disease
- 6. **For Refractory Myasthenia Gravis:**
  - a. Documentation that patient has severely impaired function due to myasthenia gravis  
**AND**
  - b. Documented trial, failure, intolerance, or contraindication to at least two of the following conventional therapies:
    - i. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (for example, pyridostigmine)
    - ii. Corticosteroids (for example, prednisone, methylprednisolone)
    - iii. Immunosuppressive agents (for example, azathioprine, cyclosporine, mycophenolate)
    - iv. Plasma exchange
- 7. **For Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia (AIHA):**
  - a. Diagnosis of warm AIHA and documentation of trial, failure, intolerance, or contraindication to glucocorticoids  
**OR**

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

- b. Diagnosis of cold AIHA or cold agglutinin disease
- 8. **Confirmed diagnosis of Neuromyelitis Optica**
- 9. **Confirmed diagnosis of Moderate to Severe Pemphigus Vulgaris**

**For patients established on therapy:** Documentation of adequate response to the medication must be provided.

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA:** N/A

**AGE RESTRICTIONS:** N/A

**PRESCRIBER RESTRICTIONS:**

Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with a specialist for the respective indication, such as: an oncologist, hematologist, rheumatologist, neurologist (in the case of RRMS, NMO), dermatologist (in the case of PV), or nephrologist (in the case of renal disease).

**COVERAGE DURATION:**

For oncologic diagnoses: Authorization will be approved until no longer eligible with the plan, subject to formulary and/or benefit changes

For non-oncologic diagnoses: Initial authorization will be approved for six months and reauthorization will be approved until no longer eligible with the plan, subject to formulary and/or benefit changes

---

*For off-label use criteria please see the Chemotherapy Treatment Utilization Criteria; Coverage for Non-FDA Approved Indications ORPTCOPS105.*

*Requests for indications that were approved by the FDA within the previous six (6) months may not have been reviewed by the health plan for safety and effectiveness and inclusion on this policy document. These requests will be reviewed using the New Drug and or Indication Awaiting P&T Review; Prior Authorization Request ORPTCOPS047.*

*Requests for a non-FDA approved (off-label) indication requires the proposed indication be listed in either the American Hospital Formulary System (AHFS), Drugdex, or the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) and is considered subject to evaluation of the prescriber's medical rationale, formulary alternatives, the available published evidence-based research and whether the proposed use is determined to be experimental/investigational.*

*Coverage for Medicaid is limited to a condition that has been designated a covered line item number by the Oregon Health Services Commission listed on the Prioritized List of Health Care Services.*

*Coverage decisions are made on the basis of individualized determinations of medical necessity and the experimental or investigational character of the treatment in the individual case.*

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

**INTRODUCTION:**

Rituximab binds to the CD20 antigen on B-lymphocytes and the Fc portion recruits immune functions to mediate B-cell lysis. Recombinant human hyaluronidase is an endoglycosidase used to increase the dispersion and absorption of co-administered drugs when administered subcutaneously.

Rituximab has a boxed warning for severe mucocutaneous reactions, hepatitis B (HBV) reactivation, and progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). Intravenous rituximab also has a boxed warning for fatal-infusion related reactions within 24 hours of administration. The majority of these reactions occur with the first infusion.

**FDA APPROVED INDICATIONS:**

Rituximab and biosimilars, injection for intravenous use

- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL)
  - Relapsed or refractory, low-grade or follicular, CD20-positive, B-cell NHL as a single agent
  - Previously untreated follicular, CD20-positive, B-cell NHL in combination with first line chemotherapy and, in patients achieving a complete or partial response to Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy, as single-agent maintenance therapy.
  - Non-progressing (including stable disease), low-grade, CD20-positive, B-cell NHL as a single agent after first-line CVP chemotherapy
  - Previously untreated diffuse large B-cell, CD20-positive NHL in combination with CHOP or other anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimens
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL): in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC) for the treatment of patients with previously untreated and previously treated CD20-positive CLL
- Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) (Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) in adult and pediatric patients two years of age and older in combination with glucocorticoids Rituxan®, Ruxience®, Truxima®
- Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): (Moderate to Severe), in combination with methotrexate, in patients who had an inadequate response to one or more tumor-necrosis-factor (TNF) antagonist therapies

Rituxan® only

- Moderate to severe Pemphigus Vulgaris (PV) in adult patients
- Mature B-cell NHL and mature B-cell acute leukemia (B-AL): previously untreated, advanced stage, CD20-positive, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

(DLBCL), Burkitt-like lymphoma (BLL) or mature B-cell acute leukemia (B-AL) in combination with chemotherapy in pediatric patients age 6 months and older

Limitations of use: Rituxan® is not recommended for use in patients with severe, active infection.

Rituxan Hycela® (rituximab and hyaluronidase) injection

- Follicular Lymphoma
  - Relapsed or refractory, follicular lymphoma as a single agent
  - Previously untreated follicular lymphoma in combination with first line chemotherapy and, in patients achieving a complete or partial response to rituximab in combination with chemotherapy, as single-agent maintenance therapy
  - Non-progressing (including stable disease), follicular lymphoma as a single agent after first-line cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone (CVP) chemotherapy
- Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma
  - Previously untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma in combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone (CHOP) or other anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimens
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
  - Previously untreated and previously treated CLL in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC)

Limitations of Use:

- Initiate treatment only after patients have received at least one full dose of a rituximab product by intravenous infusion.
- Not indicated for the treatment of non-malignant conditions.

**POSITION STATEMENT:**

Information to date suggests that patients with **rheumatoid arthritis** (RA) who receive rituximab have an increased risk of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). Physicians should consider the risk of PML in any patient treated with rituximab who presents with new onset neurologic manifestations. Consultation with a neurologist, brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan, and lumbar puncture should be considered as clinically indicated. The American College of Rheumatology guidelines, updated in 2021, recommend rituximab for use in certain populations including patients who were previously treated for lymphoproliferative disorders such as B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, hairy cell leukemia.

**Vasculitis** is a term for a general condition that causes inflammation of blood vessels that can lead to occlusion or rupture of the vessels. This can have devastating effects to organ systems, including ischemia or hemorrhage. The cause is unknown in most cases, but certain infections [human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Hepatitis B] and autoimmune conditions (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis) can be considered risk factors. Diagnosis is typically done through biopsy, angiography, and other blood tests.

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA), also known as Wegener's granulomatosis, is an uncommon subset of vasculitis that is characterized by inflammation of blood vessels that primarily affect the upper airways, lungs, and kidneys. Typically, symptoms start in the sinuses and can progress rapidly to organ systems like the kidneys, ultimately causing organ failure or dysfunction (e.g., glomerulonephritis). Microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) is another uncommon form of vasculitis that primarily affects small to medium sized blood vessels in the kidneys, lung, nerves, skin, and joints. Symptoms are related to the affected organ system (e.g., muscle/joint pain, or dermatologic rash). Both GPA and MPA are commonly associated with antineutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibody (ANCA), approximately 80 to 90% of patients are found to have ANCA. Although GPA and MPA are distinct entities within ANCA-associated vasculitis, they have been classified together due to their overlapping manifestations and it can be extremely difficult to differentiate between the two diseases. Experts commonly recognize ANCA antigen types for myeloperoxidase (anti-MPO) or proteinase 3 (anti-PR3), rather than by disease type (GPA or MPA).<sup>12, 13, 14, 28, 29</sup>

The 2015 European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) update for management of ANCA-associated vasculitis (AAV) was developed in collaboration with the European Renal Association-European Dialysis and Transplant Association (ERA-EDTA) and the European Vasculitis Association (EUVAS)<sup>15</sup>:

- For remission-induction and major relapse of new-onset organ-threatening or life-threatening AAV, it is recommended to treat with high-dose glucocorticoid therapy in combination with rituximab or cyclophosphamide for GPA and MPA (Grade A recommendation)
  - Two randomized controlled trials investigated the use of rituximab in AAV, the RAVE and RITUXVAS trials in patients with GPA and MPA.
  - In both studies, patients received high-dose glucocorticoids with rituximab 375 mg/m<sup>2</sup> weekly
  - Rituximab was non-inferior to cyclophosphamide in both trials
  - Rituximab appeared more effective for relapsing disease in RAVE trial, therefore it is preferred over cyclophosphamide for relapsing disease per EULAR/ERA-DTA recommendations



**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

- Glucocorticoid plus rituximab or cyclophosphamide combination therapy is also recommended with a lower grade of evidence for eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA) which is also known as Churg-Strauss syndrome.
- For remission-induction in non-organ-threatening disease in AAV, EULAR recommends combination of glucocorticoid and either methotrexate or mycophenolate mofetil. .
- Maintenance of remission is achieved by use of low-dose glucocorticoids plus either azathioprine, rituximab, methotrexate, or mycophenolate mofetil (listed in order of the strength of voting by the expert panel who developed the EULAR/ERA-DTA recommendations).
  - Leflunomide is no longer considered first-line therapy for remission maintenance due to more adverse effects compared to the immunosuppressants listed above
- For patients with recurrent infections, rituximab is associated with hypogammaglobulinemia, therefore it is recommended to test serum immunoglobulin levels prior to course of rituximab

The use of rituximab for polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) is supported by its efficacy in ANCA-associated vasculitis. PAN is a systemic vasculitis that is treated with glucocorticoids and cyclophosphamide in severe cases. Case reports has shown successful treatment by rituximab for life-threatening polyarteritis nodosa that did not respond to glucocorticoids and cyclophosphamide.

**Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)** is also known as immune thrombocytopenic purpura or idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. This is an autoimmune disease characterized by immunologic destruction of otherwise normal platelets and is typically caused by an unknown trigger. First line treatment is typically with corticosteroids when the platelet count is  $< 30 \times 10^9/L$ . Immune globulin (IgG) can be considered for add-on therapy (one-time dose) when a rapid increase in platelet count is needed. Second-line treatments include splenectomy, TPO-receptor agonists (e.g., eltrombopag, romiplostim), and rituximab. Splenectomy is the only treatment that provides sustained remission off all treatments at one year and beyond in a high proportion of ITP patients.

Per the American Academy of Neurology, determining initial treatment **for relapsing remitting multiply sclerosis (RRMS)** should encompass consideration of safety, route of administration, lifestyle, cost, efficacy, common adverse effects (AEs), and tolerability. Rituximab has been used off-label to treat RRMS for many years. A 2021 systematic Cochrane review assessed the beneficial and adverse effects of rituximab as 'first choice' and as 'switching' therapy for adults with MS. In reviewing rituximab as a first choice agent for RRMS, one non-randomized study compared

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

rituximab with interferon beta or glatiramer acetate, dimethyl fumarate, natalizumab, or fingolimod in active relapsing MS at 24 months' follow-up. Rituximab likely results in a large reduction in relapses compared with interferon beta or glatiramer acetate (hazard ratio (HR) 0.14, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.05 to 0.39; 335 participants; moderate-certainty evidence). Rituximab may reduce relapses compared with dimethyl fumarate (HR 0.29, 95% CI 0.08 to 1.00; 206 participants; low-certainty evidence) and natalizumab (HR 0.24, 95% CI 0.06 to 1.00; 170 participants; low-certainty evidence). It may make little or no difference on relapse compared with fingolimod (HR 0.26, 95% CI 0.04 to 1.69; 137 participants; very low-certainty evidence). In those patients that were switching therapy, one RCT compared rituximab with placebo in relapsing MS at 12 months' follow-up. Rituximab may decrease recurrence of relapses compared with placebo (OR 0.38, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.93; 104 participants; low-certainty evidence). The authors concluded, for preventing relapses in relapsing MS, rituximab as 'first choice' and as 'switching' may compare favorably with a wide range of approved DMTs. A comprehensive review on the treatment of multiple sclerosis by Gholamzad et al. 2019 suggested that rituximab for RRMS patients who did not respond to first- and second-line therapies and in cases where RRMS is stabilized after natalizumab treatment and is a candidate for a RRMS therapy with less PML risk.

**Pemphigus vulgaris (PV)** is an acquired autoimmune disease in which immunoglobulin (IgG) antibodies target desmosomal proteins to produce intraepithelial, mucocutaneous blistering. Rituxim in combination with short-term prednisone was compared to prednisone monotherapy (1:1) as first-line treatment in 90 newly diagnosed adult patients with moderate to severe pemphigus (74 PV). This was a randomized, open-label, controlled study. 66 of the patients with PV had severe disease, defined by Harman's criteria. Study treatment included an initial IV infusion of 1 gram of rituximab in combination with a short-term regimen of oral prednisone 0.5 mg/kg/day tapered over three months for moderate disease and 1 mg/kg/day for severe disease tapered over six months. All patients received a second IV infusion of 1 g on day 15. Maintenance infusions of 500 mg were administered at months 12 and 18. In the prednisone arm, patients received 1 mg/kg/day of oral prednisone tapered over 12 months for moderate disease and 1.5 mg/kg/day oral prednisone tapered over 18 months for severe disease. The primary endpoint was complete remission at month 24 without the use of prednisone therapy for two months or more. Rituximab plus prednisone had an 89% response rate and 90% response rate among the 38 PV patients compared to a 34% response rate among prednisone monotherapy (28% of 36 PV patients).

**Autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA)** is a group of disorders characterized by a malfunction of the immune system that produces autoantibodies, which attack red



**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

blood cells as if they were substances foreign to the body. There are no randomized, controlled prospective trials to compare relative effectiveness of the different treatment options.

- There are two main types of AIHA: Warm AIHA where the autoantibodies attach to and destroy red blood cells (RBC) at normal body temperature and cold AIHA (cold agglutinin disease) where the autoantibodies (IgM) become most active and attack RBC only at temperatures well below normal body temperature.
- Treatment strategy in warm AIHA includes reduction in autoantibody production (e.g., glucocorticoids, rituximab) and reduction in autoantibody effectiveness (e.g., splenectomy)
  - First-line option is glucocorticoids at an initial dose of 1 to 1.5 mg/kg per day of prednisone or its equivalent in adults
  - Second-line options include splenectomy or rituximab, although splenectomy is more likely to achieve long-term cure
  - Third-line options include immunosuppressive or cytotoxic agents
- Treatment strategy in cold AIHA (cold agglutinin disease [CAD]) include minimizing cold-induced symptoms, maintaining an acceptable hemoglobin level, and addressing underlying disorders. Glucocorticoids and splenectomy are not effective therapy in CAD. Rituximab-containing regimens are usually recommended as first-line.

**Neuromyelitis optica (NMO)**, previously known as Devic disease, is an autoimmune inflammatory disorder that typically affects the optic nerves and spinal cord.<sup>32</sup> Prophylactic treatment of NMO recurrence must be immediately performed when NMO is identified because the progression of NMO disability is related to the severity of attacks.

The pathogenesis of NMO is related to the presence of aquaporin-4 autoantibody, thus, rituximab has been often utilized as treatment given its activity against CD20. The depletion of CD20 provides a theoretical basis for treatment of autoimmune diseases, in which B cells and autoantibodies play a key role; for example, AQP4-Ab is associated with NMO. A meta-analysis of 26 studies with 577 participants was conducted to evaluate rituximab efficacy in terms of safety and tolerance and assessed the treatment efficacies based on relapse rates and disability. Antibodies against aquaporin-4 autoantibody were recorded in 435 of 577 (75.39%) patients with NMO. Rituximab therapy resulted in a mean - 1.56 (95% CI, - 1.82 to - 1.29) reduction in the mean ARR ratio and a mean - 1.16 (95% CI, - 1.36 to - 0.96) reduction in the mean EDSS score. A total of 330 of 528 patients (62.9%) reached

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

the relapse-free state. A total of 95 of 577 (16.46%) patients had adverse reactions.<sup>33</sup>

**Biosimilar Products**

A biosimilar is a type of biologic drug that is highly similar to an FDA-approved biologic drug, known as the reference product. Biosimilars provide equivalent clinical benefit to the original reference product (“therapeutically equivalent”). These products have been deemed interchangeable with the reference products by the Oregon Region Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee (ORPTC). Members will be required to utilize a preferred biosimilar, unless clinical documentation is provided outlining medical rationale for using a non-preferred product, as outlined in the criteria above.

**REFERENCE/RESOURCES:**

1. Rituxan In: DRUGDEX® System [Internet database]. Greenwood Village, CO: Thomson Reuters (Healthcare) Inc.; Updated periodically. Accessed January 6, 2022.
2. Rituxan® package insert. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech; 2021 Dec.
3. Rituxan Hycela® package insert. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech; 2019 Dec.
4. Truxima® package insert. North Wales, PA: Teva Pharmaceuticals; 2021 Dec.
5. Ruxience® package insert. New York, NY: Pfizer; 2021 Nov.
6. Riabni® package insert. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen, Inc; 2020 Dec.
7. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma. NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2022. Available at [https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/cli.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cli.pdf). Accessed January 6, 2022.
8. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. B-Cell Lymphomas. NCCN Guidelines Version 5.2021. Available at [https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/b-cell.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/b-cell.pdf). Accessed January 6, 2022.
9. Fraenkel L, Bathon JM, England BR, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis. *Arthritis Care Res*. 2021;73(7):924-939.
10. Chung SA, Langford CA, Maz M, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology/Vasculitis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody–Associated Vasculitis. *Arthritis Care Res*. 2021; 73(8):1088-1105.
11. Langford CA. Update on the treatment of granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's). *Curr Treat Options Cardiovasc Med*. 2012;14(2):164-76.

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

12. Mukhtyar C, Guillevin L, Cid MC et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of primary small and medium vessel vasculitis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2009;68(3):310-7.
13. Villa-Forte A, European League Against Rheumatism, European Vasculitis Study Group. European League Against Rheumatism/European Vasculitis Study Group recommendations for the management of vasculitis. *Curr Opin Rheumatol.* 2010;22(1):49-53.
14. Schioppo T, Ingegnoli F. Current perspective on rituximab in rheumatic diseases. *Drug Design, Development and Therapy.* 2017; 11: 2891-2904
15. Yates M, Watts RA, Bajema IM, et al. EULAR/ERA-EDTA recommendations for management of ANCA-associated vasculitis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2016; 75(9): 1583-94
16. Seri Y, Shoda H, Hanata N, et al. A case of refractory polyarteritis nodosa successfully treated with rituximab. *Mod Rheumatol.* 2017; 27(4): 696-698
17. Ribeiro E, Cressend T, Duffau P, et al. Rituximab Efficacy during a Refractory Polyarteritis Nodosa Flare. *Case Rep Med.* 2009; doi: 10.1155/2009/738293. Epub 2010 Mar 14.
18. Neunert C, Terrell DR, Arnold DM et al. American Society of Hematology 2019 guidelines for immune thrombocytopenia. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(23):3829-3866. Erratum in: *Blood Adv.* 2020;4(2):252.
19. Lucchini E, Zaja F, Bussel J. Rituximab in treatment of immune thrombocytopenia: what is the role of this agent in 2019. *Haematologica.* 2019; 104(6): 1124-1135.
20. Filippini G, Kruja J, Del Giovane C. Rituximab for people with multiple sclerosis. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2021, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD013874. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD013874.pub2. Accessed 08 January 2022.
21. Rae-Grant A, Day GS, Marrie, RA, et al. Practice guideline recommendations summary: Disease-modifying therapies for adults with multiple sclerosis. *Neurology.* Apr 2018, 90 (17) 777-88; DOI: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000005347
22. Sanders DB, Wolfe GI, Benatar M, et al. International consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis-Executive Summary. *Neurology.* 2021; 96: 114-122. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000011124
23. Ghloamzad M, Ebtakar M, Ardestani MS, et al. A comprehensive review on the treatment approaches of multiple sclerosis: currently and in the future. *Inflammation Research.* 2019; 68:25-38
24. Narayanaswami P, Sanders DB, Wolfe G et al. International consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis-2020 Update. *Neurology.* 2016 Jul 26; 87(4): 419-25.

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

25. Harman KE, Brown D, Exton LS, et al. British association of dermatologists' guidelines for the management of pemphigus vulgaris 2017. *Br J Dermatol*. 2017 Nov; 177(5):1170-1202.
26. Merck Manual. Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia. <https://www.merckmanuals.com/home/blood-disorders/anemia/autoimmune-hemolytic-anemia> (Accessed January 9, 2022).
27. Brugnara C, Brodsky R. Warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia in adults (last updated November 30, 2021). In: UpToDate, Post, TW (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA, 2019.
28. Mayo Clinic. Glomerulonephritis. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/glomerulonephritis/symptoms-causes/syc-20355705> (Accessed January 9, 2022).
29. Mayo Clinic. Vasculitis. Available at <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/vasculitis/symptoms-causes/syc-20363435> (Accessed January 9, 2022).
30. Jäger U, Barcellini W, Broome CM, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of autoimmune hemolytic anemia in adults: Recommendations from the First International Consensus Meeting. *Blood Rev*. 2020 May;41:100648.
31. Michalak SS, Olewicz-Gawlik A, Rupa-Matysek J, Wolny-Rokicka E, Nowakowska E, Gil L. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia: current knowledge and perspectives. *Immun Ageing*. 2020 Nov 20;17(1):38.
32. Pittock SJ, Berthele A, Fujihara K et al. Eculizumab in Aquaporin-4–Positive Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder. *N. Engl. J. Med*. 2019; 381:614-625.
33. Gao F, Chai B, Gu C et al. Effectiveness of rituximab in neuromyelitis optica: a meta-analysis. *BMC Neurology*. 2019; 19:36.
34. Trebst C, Jarius S, Berthele A, et al. Update on the diagnosis and treatment of neuromyelitis optica: recommendations of the Neuromyelitis Optica Study Group (NEMOS). *J Neurol*. 2014;261(1):1–16.
35. Kimbrough DJ, Fujihara K, Jacob A, et al. Treatment of Neuromyelitis Optica: Review and Recommendations. *Mult Scler Relat Disord*. 2012;1(4):180–187.
36. Sellner J, Boggild M, Clanet M et al. EFNS guidelines on diagnosis and management of neuromyelitis optica. *European Journal of Neurology*. 2010; 17:1019-1032.
37. Stellmann JP, Krumbholz M, Friede T et al. Immunotherapies in neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder: efficacy and predictors of response. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 2017; 88(8): 639-647.
38. Scott TF, Frohman EM, De Seze J. Evidence-based guideline: Clinical evaluation and treatment of transverse myelitis: Report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology* 2011; 77: 2128-34.

**PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION  
POLICY AND CRITERIA  
ORPTCONC058**

**ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS  
RITUXIMAB**

See [Appendix A](#) for medications covered by policy

39. Mealy MA, Wingerchuk DM, Palace J, et al. Comparison of Relapse and Treatment Failure Rates Among Patients With Neuromyelitis Optica: Multicenter Study of Treatment Efficacy. *JAMA Neurol.* 2014 Jan 20.
40. Wingerchuk DM, Banwell B, Bennet JL et al. International consensus diagnostic criteria for neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders. *Neurology.* 2015;85(2).
41. Tahara M, Oeda T, Okada K, Kiriya T, Ochi K, Maruyama H, et al. Safety and efficacy of rituximab in neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (RIN-1 study): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet Neurol.* 2020 Apr;19(4):298-306. doi: 10.1016/S1474-4422(20)30066-1. Epub 2020 Mar 18. PMID: 32199095.
42. Murrell DF, Pena S, Joly P, et al. Diagnosis and management of pemphigus: Recommendations of an international panel of experts. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, 2020-03-01; 82(3): 575-585e1.

**APPENDIX A.**

<b>Brand Name</b>	<b>Generic Name</b>	<b>HCPCS Code</b>
<i>Preferred Products</i>		
<b>Ruxience®</b>	rituximab-pvvr	Q5119
<b>Truxima®</b>	rituximab-abbs	Q5115
<i>Non-preferred Products</i>		
<b>Riabni®</b>	rituximab-arrx	J3590
<b>Rituxan®</b>	rituximab infusion	J9312
<b>Rituxan Hycela®</b>	rituximab & hyaluronidase infusion	J9311