

Soliris® (eculizumab)

When requesting Soliris® (eculizumab), the individual requiring treatment must be diagnosed with one of the following FDA-approved indications and meet the specific coverage guidelines and applicable safety criteria for the covered indication.

FDA-Approved Indications

Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)

Soliris is indicated for the treatment of patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) to reduce hemolysis.

Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS)

Soliris is indicated for the treatment of patients with atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS) to inhibit complement-mediated thrombotic microangiopathy.

Generalized Myasthenia Gravis (gMG)

Soliris is indicated for the treatment of generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) in adult patients who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive.

Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD)

Soliris is indicated for the treatment of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) in adult patients who are anti-aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody positive.

Coverage Guidelines

Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS)

The individual must meet **all** of the following criteria for authorization:

- Does not have Shiga toxin *Escherichia coli* related hemolytic uremic syndrome;
- Soliris is prescribed by or in consultation with a nephrologist.

Approval duration: 12 months

Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)

The individual must meet **all** of the following criteria for initial authorization:

- Is 18 years of age or older;
- Diagnosis of PNH was confirmed by peripheral blood flow cytometry results showing the absence or deficiency of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored proteins on at least 2 cell lineages;
- Soliris is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist.

The individual must meet **all** of the following criteria for re-authorization:

- Is 18 years of age or older;
- Is continuing to receive benefit from Soliris therapy (e.g., stabilization of hemoglobin levels, decreased transfusion requirements or transfusion independence, reduction in hemolysis);
- Soliris is prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist.

Approval duration (initial): 6 months

Approval duration (renewal): 12 months

Generalized Myasthenia Gravis (gMG)

The individual must meet **all** of the following criteria for initial authorization:

- Is 18 years of age or older;
- Has a confirmed diagnosis of anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive generalized myasthenia gravis;
- Has Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America classification of II to IV;
- Has Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living (MG-ADL) score of 6 or higher;
- Has received or is currently receiving pyridostigmine unless failed, contraindicated or intolerant to pyridostigmine;
- Has received or is currently receiving two different immunosuppressive therapies for at least one year unless failed, contraindicated or intolerant to two different immunosuppressive therapies (e.g., azathioprine, cyclosporine, mycophenolate mofetil, methotrexate, tacrolimus, cyclophosphamide);
- Has evidence of unresolved symptoms of generalized myasthenia gravis (e.g., difficulty swallowing, difficulty breathing, or a functional disability [e.g., double vision, speech, impairment of mobility]);
- Soliris is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist.

The individual must meet **all** of the following criteria for re-authorization:

- Is 18 years of age or older;
- Is continuing to receive benefits from Soliris therapy (e.g., reductions in exacerbations of myasthenia gravis; improvement in speech, swallowing, mobility, or respiratory functions);
- Soliris is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist.

Approval duration (initial): 6 months

Approval duration (renewal): 12 months

Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD)

The individual must meet **all** of the following criteria for initial authorization:

- Is 18 years of age or older;
- Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder diagnosis was confirmed by a positive blood serum test for anti-aquaporin-4 antibody;
- Soliris is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist.

The individual must meet **all** of the following criteria for re-authorization:

- Is 18 years of age or older;
- Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder diagnosis was confirmed by a positive blood serum test for anti-aquaporin-4 antibody;
- Is continuing to receive benefit from Soliris therapy (e.g., reduction in relapse rates, reduction in symptoms [e.g., pain, fatigue, motor function], or a slowing progression in symptoms);
- Soliris is prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist.

Approval duration (initial and renewal): 12 months

Dosing Recommendations

Soliris is only administered as an intravenous infusion.

Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)

- 600 mg weekly for the first 4 weeks, followed by
- 900 mg for the fifth dose 1 week later, then
- 900 mg every 2 weeks thereafter.

Generalized Myasthenia Gravis (gMG) and Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD)

- 900 mg weekly for the first 4 weeks, followed by
- 1200 mg for the fifth dose 1 week later, then
- 1200 mg every 2 weeks thereafter.

Atypical Hemolytic Uremia Syndrome (aHUS) *(for patients 18 years of age and older)*

- 900 mg weekly for the first 4 weeks, followed by
- 1200 mg for the fifth dose 1 week later, then
- 1200 mg every 2 weeks thereafter.

Atypical Hemolytic Uremia Syndrome (aHUS) *(for patients less than 18 years of age)*

Body weight	Induction	Maintenance
40 kg and over	900 mg weekly x 4 doses	1200 mg at week 5; then 1200 mg every 2 weeks
30 kg to less than 40 kg	600 mg weekly x 2 doses	900 mg at week 3; then 900 mg every 2 weeks
Body weight	Induction	Maintenance
20 kg to less than 30 kg	600 mg weekly x 2 doses	600 mg at week 3; then 600 mg every 2 weeks
10 kg to less than 20 kg	600 mg weekly x 1 dose	300 mg at week 2; then 300 mg every 2 weeks
5 kg to less than 10 kg	300 mg weekly x 1 dose	300 mg at week 2; then 300 mg every 3 weeks

Soliris® (eculizumab)

References

1. Soliris® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Boston, MA: Alexion; September 2024.
2. Campistol JM, Arias M, Ariceta G, et al. An update for atypical haemolytic uraemic syndrome: diagnosis and treatment. A consensus document. *Nefrologia*. 2015;35:421–447.
3. Genetics Home Reference. Atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome. National Institutes of Health (NIH). Available at: <https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/atypical-hemolytic-uremic-syndrome#sourcesforpage>. Accessed on October 7, 2024.
4. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). Myasthenia Gravis Fact Sheet. National Institutes of Health (NIH) Publication No. 17-768. Publication last updated: November 15, 2021. Available at: https://www.ninds.nih.gov/sites/default/files/migrate-documents/myasthenia_gravis_e_march_2020_508c.pdf. Accessed on October 7, 2024.
5. Sanders DB, Wolfe GI, Benatar M, et al. International consensus guidance for management of myasthenia gravis. *Neurology*. 2016;87:419–425.
6. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder. Available at: <https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/neuromyelitis-optica/>. Last updated July 27, 2022. Accessed on October 7, 2024.
7. Cançado RD, da Silva Araújo A, Sandes AF, et al. Consensus statement for diagnosis and treatment of paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. *Hematol Transfus Cell Ther*. 2021;43:341-348.
8. Shah N, Bhatt H. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Stat Pearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Published; 2021 Jan. 2020 Dec 1.
9. Roth A, Maciejewski J, Nishinura JI, et al. Screening and diagnostic clinical algorithm for paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: Expert consensus. *Eur J Haematol*. 2018;101(1):3-11.
10. Narayanaswami P, Sanders DB, Wolfe G, et al. International Consensus Guidance for Management of Myasthenia Gravis: 2020 Update. *Neurology*. 2021 Jan 19;96(3):114-122.
11. Wingerchuk DM, Banwell B, Bennett JL, et al. International consensus diagnostic criteria for neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders. *Neurology*. 2015;85(2):177-189.
12. Kümpfel T, Giehlhuber K, Aktas O, et al. Update on the diagnosis and treatment of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSD) – revised recommendations of the Neuromyelitis Optica Study Group (NEMOS). Part II: Attack therapy and long-term management. *J Neurol*. 2024;271:141-176.