

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

- POLICY:** Alpha₁-Proteinase Inhibitor Products Prior Authorization Policy
- Aralast NP[®] (alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor [human] intravenous infusion – Shire)
 - Glassia[®] (alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor [human] intravenous infusion – Shire)
 - Prolastin[®]-C and Prolastin[®]-C Liquid (alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor [human] intravenous infusion – Grifols Therapeutics)
 - Zemaira[®] (alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor [human] intravenous infusion – CSL Behring)

REVIEW DATE: 12/11/2024

OVERVIEW

Alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor (also known as alpha₁-antitrypsin [AAT]), is indicated for **alpha₁-proteinase deficiency** as a chronic augmentation and maintenance therapy in adults with clinical evidence of emphysema.¹⁻⁵ The following products are available commercially in the US: Prolastin-C (also available as Prolastin-C Liquid), Aralast NP, Zemaira, and Glassia. The products vary in their availability and in some of their purification and viral inactivation processes.

Disease Overview

AAT deficiency is a rare, chronic, hereditary, autosomal co-dominant disorder marked by low concentrations of AAT which leads to progressive, severe emphysema that often does not manifest until the third to fourth decades of life.¹ Diagnosis of AAT deficiency begins with quantitative measurement of AAT levels in the plasma.⁶ A serum AAT level below 80 mg/dL (11 micromol/L) is considered suggestive of AAT deficiency. Treatment is aimed at raising serum levels of AAT above a theoretical protective threshold of 11 mM (mcmol/L), which is equivalent to the tenth percentile of the AAT range of PI*SZ individuals; epidemiological data suggest lower probability of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) above this level.⁷ A variety of techniques have been used to measure serum AAT concentration.⁸ The most commonly used technique today is nephelometry. Using this technique, a serum AAT concentration < 57 mg/dL is usually associated with AAT deficiency with lung disease. Of note, older laboratory techniques (e.g., radial immunodiffusion) measured non-purified levels of AAT, which tend to overestimate the concentration by 35% to 40%.⁹ An AAT level of 80 mg/dL measured by radial immunodiffusion corresponds to a plasma AAT level of 11 mM.

Guidelines

A European Respiratory Society (ERS) statement addresses diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary disease in AAT deficiency (2017).⁶ It is noted that augmentation therapy has been shown to reduce progression of emphysema in severe AAT deficiency. There is no evidence to support efficacy of AAT augmentation therapy for current smokers of any phenotype. These guidelines support earlier American Thoracic Society (ATS)/ERS guidelines (2003) which state that intravenous augmentation therapy is recommended for individuals with established airflow obstruction from AAT deficiency.¹⁰

The Medical and Scientific Advisory Committee of the Alpha-1 Foundation guidelines (2016) provide similar recommendations.¹¹ Intravenous AAT augmentation is strongly recommended in non-smoking or ex-smoking patients with forced expiratory volume (FEV₁) 30 to 65% of predicted due to well-documented benefit in this group. Weaker recommendations also support treatment of patients with FEV₁ below 30% of predicted or above 65% of predicted. Usual management of COPD should also be provided, with strong emphasis on facilitating tobacco cessation. Of note, AAT replacement therapy is not recommended for patients who continue to smoke.

Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

In the ATS/ERS 2003 guidelines, it is stated that AAT replacement therapy is a reasonable option for AAT deficiency-associated panniculitis.¹⁰ Although no controlled trials provide a clear treatment recommendation, augmentation therapy with purified human alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor or fresh frozen plasma to restore plasma and local tissue levels of AAT appears to be rational, safe, and effective. In a review of treatment options for panniculitis in AAT deficiency, augmentation therapy with alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor was noted to be the most successful medical treatment.¹²

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor. All approvals are provided for the duration noted below.

Automation: None.

RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor (e.g., Aralast NP, Glassia, Prolastin-C, Prolastin-C Liquid, Zemaira) is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

FDA-Approved Indication

1. Alpha₁-Antitrypsin Deficiency with Emphysema (or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease).

Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND

B) Patient has a baseline (pretreatment) alpha₁-antitrypsin serum concentration of < 11 mcM (11 mmol/L) [< 80 mg/dL if measured by radial immunodiffusion or < 57 mg/dL if measured by nephelometry]; AND

C) According to the prescriber, the patient is a current non-smoker.

Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

2. Alpha₁-Antitrypsin Deficiency-Associated Panniculitis. Approve for 1 year if the patient is ≥ 18 years of age.

CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor is not recommended in the following situations:

- 1. Alpha₁-Antitrypsin Deficiency without Lung Disease, even if Deficiency-Induced Hepatic Disease is Present.** The ATS/ERS standards for the diagnosis and management of individuals with AAT deficiency (2003) state that the pathophysiology of liver disease in AAT deficiency is different from that of lung disease, and the use of alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor is not discussed for these patients.¹⁰ There is an absence of information that suggests alpha₁-proteinase inhibitor is useful in patients with AAT deficiency-related liver disease.
- 2. Bronchiectasis (without alpha₁-antitrypsin deficiency).** Studies have not demonstrated alpha₁ proteinase inhibitor to be effective for this condition. The ATS/ERS standards for the diagnosis and management of individuals with AAT deficiency (2003) state that despite the well-recognized association between AAT deficiency and the early development of emphysema, only a limited number of studies have assessed the association between AAT deficiency and bronchiectasis.¹⁰ Studies suggest that bronchiectasis is more a result of emphysematous changes in the parenchyma than of AAT deficiency.
- 3. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) without Alpha₁-Antitrypsin Deficiency.** The Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease guidelines for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of COPD (updated 2024) state that never or ex-smokers with an FEV₁ of 35 to 60% of predicted may be most suitable for AAT deficiency augmentation therapy; newer evidence suggests that individuals with higher FEV₁ values may also be candidates.¹³ However, this therapy is not recommended for COPD that is unrelated to AAT deficiency.
- 4.** Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

REFERENCES

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2. Zemaira® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Kankakee, IL: CSL Behring; January 2024.
3. Prolastin®-C intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Grifols Therapeutics; January 2022.
4. Prolastin®-C Liquid intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Grifols Therapeutics; May 2020.
5. Glassia® intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Lexington, MA: Shire; September 2023.
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11. Sandhaus RA, Turino G, Brantly ML, et al. The diagnosis and management of alpha₁-antitrypsin deficiency in the adult. *Chronic Obstr Pulm Dis*. 2016;3(3):668-682.
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13. Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD). Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Updated 2024. Available at: <https://goldcopd.org/2024-gold-report/>. Accessed on December 6, 2024.

