# Cinryze® (C1 Esterase Inhibitor, Human) (Intravenous)

Document Number: OHSU HEALTHSERVICES-0168

**Last Review Date: 08/05/2025** Date of Origin: 08/27/2013

Dates Reviewed: 06/2014, 09/2014, 03/2015, 06/2015, 09/2015, 12/2015, 03/2016, 06/2016, 09/2016,

12/2016, 03/2017, 06/2017, 09/2017, 12/2017, 03/2018, 06/2018, 07/2018, 10/2018, 10/2019,

03/2020, 10/2020, 10/2021, 10/2022, 10/2023, 08/2024, 08/2025

## I. Length of Authorization

- Initial: Prior authorization validity will be provided initially for 12 months.
- Renewal: Prior authorization validity may be renewed every 12 months thereafter.

## II. Dosing Limits

#### Max Units (per dose and over time) [HCPCS Unit]:

2,000 billable units per 30 days

## III. Initial Approval Criteria <sup>1</sup>

Coverage is provided in the following conditions:

Patient is at least 6 years of age; AND

#### Universal Criteria 1,13,20

- Must be prescribed by, or in consultation with, a specialist in allergy, immunology, hematology, pulmonology, or medical genetics; AND
- Will not be used in combination with other prophylactic therapies targeting C1 inhibitor (e.g., Haegarda etc.), activated Factor XII (e.g., Andembry), or kallikrein (e.g., Takhzyro, Orladeyo, etc.); AND
- Confirmation the patient is avoiding the following possible triggers for HAE attacks:
  - Estrogen-containing oral contraceptive agents AND hormone replacement therapy; AND
  - Antihypertensive agents containing ACE inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs);
     AND
  - o Dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitors (e.g., sitagliptin, etc.); AND
  - Neprilysin inhibitors (e.g., sacubitril); AND

#### Prophylaxis Against Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) Attacks † Φ <sup>1,3,13,20,21,22</sup>

- Patient has one of the clinical presentations listed below consistent with a HAE subtype§, which
  must be confirmed by repeat blood testing (treatment for acute attack should not be delayed
  for confirmatory testing); AND
  - Patient is receiving treatment as short-term HAE prophylaxis prior to a procedure (i.e., dental or medical procedure); OR
  - Patient requires long-term prophylactic treatment based on the provider's assessment of the
    patient's disease activity, quality of life, availability of health care resources, and/or failure to
    achieve adequate control by appropriate on-demand therapy (i.e., Kalbitor, Firazyr, Ruconest,
    or Berinert)

#### HAE I (C1-Inhibitor deficiency) § 13,20,21,22

- Low C1 inhibitor (C1-INH) antigenic level (C1-INH antigenic level below the lower limit of normal as defined by the laboratory performing the test); **AND**
- Low C4 level (C4 below the lower limit of normal as defined by the laboratory performing the test); AND
- Low C1-INH functional level (C1-INH functional level below the lower limit of normal as defined by the laboratory performing the test); **AND** 
  - o Patient has a family history of HAE; OR
  - Acquired angioedema has been ruled out (i.e., patient onset of symptoms occurs prior to 30 years of age, normal C1q levels, patient does not have underlying disease such as lymphoma or benign monoclonal gammopathy [MGUS], etc.)

#### HAE II (C1-Inhibitor dysfunction) § 20,22

- Normal to elevated C1-INH antigenic level; AND
- Low C4 level (C4 below the lower limit of normal as defined by the laboratory performing the test); AND
- Low C1-INH functional level (C1-INH functional level below the lower limit of normal as defined by the laboratory performing the test)

† FDA Approved Indication(s); ‡ Compendia Recommended Indication(s); Φ Orphan Drug

### IV. Renewal Criteria 1,13,20-22

Coverage can be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria identified in section III; **AND**
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: severe hypersensitivity reactions, serious thromboembolic events (arterial and venous), etc.;
   AND
  - Significant improvement in severity, frequency, and/or duration of attacks have been achieved and sustained; OR

 Patient requires dose titration due to an inadequate response to therapy (> 1.0 HAE attack/month, regardless of severity/duration)

## V. Dosage/Administration <sup>1</sup>

| Indication                                | Dose   |
|---|--|
| Prophylaxis                               | Adult and adolescents (at least 12 years of age)   |
| against                                   | Administer 1,000 IU* by intravenous injection every 3 to 4 days  |
| Hereditary<br>Angioedema<br>(HAE) attacks | – For patients who have not responded adequately to initial dosing, doses up to 2,000 IU (not                                |
|   | exceeding 80 IU/kg) every 3 or 4 days may be considered based on individual patient response.                                |
|   | Pediatric patients (6 to 11 years of age)  |
|   | Administer 500 IU* by intravenous injection every 3 to 4 days  |
|   | <ul> <li>The dose may be adjusted according to individual patient response, up to 1,000 IU every 3 to 4<br/>days.</li> </ul> |
|   | * One International Unit (IU) corresponds to the amount of C1 esterase inhibitor present in 1 mL                             |
|   | of normal plasma as defined by the WHO international reference   |
|   | standard. Previously, the potency values were expressed in Units (U) and were relative to an in-                             |
|   | house reference standard. A conversion factor of 0.83 can be used to   |
|   | recalculate the potency from U to IU, i.e., 100 U = 83 IU.   |
|   | **Note: Patients may self-administer Cinryze after being instructed by their healthcare provider.                            |

## VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

#### **HCPCS Code:**

• J0598 – Injection, c-1 esterase inhibitor (human), cinryze, 10 units; 1 billable unit = 10 international units

#### NDC:

- Cinryze 500 international units (IU) single-dose vial: 42227-0081-xx
- Cinryze 500 IU single-dose carton kit (containing a single-dose vial of Cinryze and a 5 mL vial of Sterile Water for Injection): 42227-0083-xx

### VII. References

- 1. Cinryze [package insert]. Cambridge, MA; Takeda Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.; November 2024. Accessed June 2025.
- 2. Lumry W, Manning ME, Hurewitz DS, et al, "Nanofiltered C1-Esterase Inhibitor for the Acute Management and Prevention of Hereditary Angioedema Attacks Due to C1-Inhibitor Deficiency in Children," J Pediatr, 2013, 162(5):1017-22.

## **OHSU**HealthServices

- 3. Bowen T, Cicardi M, Farkas H, et al. Canadian 2003 International Consensus Algorithm For the Diagnosis, Therapy, and Management of Hereditary Angioedema. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2004 Sep;114(3):629-37.
- 4. Bygum A, Andersen KE, Mikkelsen CS. Self-administration of intravenous C1-inhibitor therapy for hereditary angioedema and associated quality of life benefits. Eur J Dermatol. Mar-Apr 2009;19(2):147-151.
- 5. Bowen T, Cicardi M, Farkas H, et al. 2010 International consensus algorithm for the diagnosis, therapy and management of hereditary angioedema. Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol. 2010;6(1):24.
- 6. Craig T, Aygören-Pürsün E, Bork K, et al. WAO Guideline for the Management of Hereditary Angioedema. World Allergy Organ J. 2012 Dec;5(12):182-99.
- 7. Gompels MM, Lock RJ, Abinun M, et al. C1 inhibitor deficiency: consensus document. Clin Exp Immunol. 2005;139(3):379.
- 8. Betschel S, Badiou J, Binkley K, et al. Canadian hereditary angioedema guideline. Asthma Clin Immunol. 2014 Oct 24;10(1):50. doi: 10.1186/1710-1492-10-50.
- 9. Zuraw BL, Bernstein JA, Lang DM, et al. A focused parameter update: hereditary angioedema, acquired C1 inhibitor deficiency, and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor-associated angioedema. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2013 Jun;131(6):1491-3. doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2013.03.034.
- 10. Zuraw BL, Banerji A, Bernstein JA, et al. US Hereditary Angioedema Association Medical Advisory Board 2013 recommendations for the management of hereditary angioedema due to C1 inhibitor deficiency. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2013 Sep-Oct;1(5):458-67.
- 11. Frank MM, Zuraw B, Banerji A, et al. Management of children with Hereditary Angioedema due to C1 Inhibitor deficiency. Pediatrics. 2016 Nov. 135(5)
- 12. Zuraw BL, Bork K, Binkley KE, et al. Hereditary angioedema with normal C1 inhibitor function: Consensus of an international expert panel. Allergy Asthma Proc. 2012;33 Suppl 1:145-156.
- 13. Maurer M, Mager M, Ansotegui I, et al. The international WAO/EAACI guideline for the management of hereditary angioedema-The 2017 revision and update. Allergy. 2018 Jan 10. doi: 10.1111/all.13384.
- 14. Lang DM, Aberer W, Bernstein JA, et al. International consensus on hereditary and acquired angioedema. Ann Alergy Asthma Immunol. 2012;109:395-402.
- 15. Wintenberger C, Boccon-Gibod I, Launay D, et al. Tranexamic acid as maintenance treatment for non-histaminergic angioedema: analysis of efficacy and safety in 37 patients. Clin Exp Immunol. 2014 Oct; 178(1): 112–117.
- 16. Saule C, Boccon-Gibod I, Fain O, et al. Benefits of progestin contraception in non-allergic angioedema. Clin Exp Allergy. 2013 Apr;43(4):475-82.
- 17. Frank MM, Sergent JS, Kane MA, et al. Epsilon aminocaproic acid therapy of hereditary angioneurotic edema; a double-blind study. N Engl J Med. 1972:286:808-812.
- 18. Zuraw B, Busse P, White M, et al. Efficacy and safety of long-term prophylaxis with C1 inhibitor (C1INH) concentrate in patients with hereditary angioedema (HAE). J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2008;121(2 Suppl 1):S272.

## **OHSU**HealthServices

- 19. Aygören-Pürsün E, Soteres DF, Nieto-Martinez SA, et al. A randomized trial of human C1 inhibitor prophylaxis in children with hereditary angioedema. Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2019;30(5):553-561.
- **20.** Betschel S, Badiou J, Binkley K, et al. The International/Canadian Hereditary Angioedema Guideline. Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol. 2019; 15: 72. Published online 2019 Nov 25. doi: 10.1186/s13223-019-0376-8.
- 21. Busse PJ, Christiansen SC, Riedl MA, et al. US HAEA Medical Advisory Board 2020 Guidelines for the Management of Hereditary Angioedema. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2021 Jan;9(1):132-150.e3. doi: 10.1016/j.jaip.2020.08.046.
- 22. Maurer M, Magerl M, Betschel S, et al. The international WAO/EAACI guideline for the management of hereditary angioedema The 2021 revision and update. Allergy. 2021 Nov 22. doi: 10.1111/all.15214

## Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description               |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| D84.1  | Defects in the complement system |

## Appendix 2 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

The preceding information is intended for non-Medicare coverage determinations. Medicare coverage for outpatient (Part B) drugs is outlined in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Pub. 100-2), Chapter 15, §50 Drugs and Biologicals. In addition, National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) and/or Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) may also exist for claims payment purposes or to clarify benefit eligibility under Part B for drugs which may be self-administered. The following link may be used to search for NCD, LCD, or LCA documents: <a href="https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx">https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx</a>. Additional indications, including any preceding information, may be applied at the discretion of the health plan.

#### Medicare Part B Covered Diagnosis Codes (applicable to existing NCD/LCD/LCA): N/A

| Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions |  |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Jurisdiction  | Applicable State/US Territory          | Contractor  |  |  |
| E (1)   | CA, HI, NV, AS, GU, CNMI               | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC                |  |  |
| F (2 & 3)   | AK, WA, OR, ID, ND, SD, MT, WY, UT, AZ | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC                |  |  |
| 5   | KS, NE, IA, MO                         | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS) |  |  |
| 6   | MN, WI, IL                             | National Government Services, Inc. (NGS)          |  |  |
| H (4 & 7)   | LA, AR, MS, TX, OK, CO, NM             | Novitas Solutions, Inc.                           |  |  |
| 8   | MI, IN                                 | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp (WPS) |  |  |

## **OHSU**HealthServices

| Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Jurisdiction  | Applicable State/US Territory   | Contractor                               |  |  |
| N (9)   | FL, PR, VI  | First Coast Service Options, Inc.        |  |  |
| J (10)  | TN, GA, AL  | Palmetto GBA                             |  |  |
| M (11)  | NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below)  | Palmetto GBA                             |  |  |
| L (12)  | DE, MD, PA, NJ, DC (includes Arlington & Fairfax counties and the city of Alexandria in VA) | Novitas Solutions, Inc.                  |  |  |
| K (13 & 14)   | NY, CT, MA, RI, VT, ME, NH  | National Government Services, Inc. (NGS) |  |  |
| 15  | кү, он  | CGS Administrators, LLC                  |  |  |