Zaltrap[®] (ziv-aflibercept) (Intravenous)



Document Number: OHSU HEALTHSERVICES-0391

Date Reviewed: 09/2025
Date of Origin: 09/03/2019

Dates Approved: 9/2019, 01/2020, 04/2020, 07/2020, 10/2020, 04/2021, 05/2022, 04/2023, 05/2024,

06/2024, 10/02/2025

I. Length of Authorization

- Initial: Prior authorization validity will be provided initially for 6 months.
- Renewal: Prior authorization validity may be renewed every 6 months thereafter.

II. Dosing Limits

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

• 500 billable units every 14 days

III. Initial Approval Criteria ¹

Prior authorization validity is provided in the following conditions:

Patient is at least 18 years of age; AND

Universal Criteria 1

- Patient does not have recent history of severe hemorrhage; AND
- Ziv-aflibercept will be not administered for at least 4 weeks following major surgery; AND
- Patient does not have a surgical wound that has not fully healed; AND

Colorectal Cancer (CRC) ¥ † ‡ 1,2,6,8

- Patient has metastatic disease that is resistant to or has progressed following an oxaliplatincontaining regimen (e.g., FOLFOX, CapeOX) †; AND
 - Used in combination with FOLFIRI (fluorouracil, leucovorin, and irinotecan); OR
- Used as initial treatment for patients with unresectable metastases; AND

- Patient previously received FOLFOX (fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin) or CapeOX (capecitabine and oxaliplatin) within the past 12 months; AND
- Used in combination with irinotecan or with FOLFIRI; OR
- Used as subsequent therapy for progression of advanced or metastatic disease; AND
 - o Patient has not been previously treated with irinotecan-based therapy; AND
 - Used in combination with irinotecan or with FOLFIRI

¥ Note: NCCN recommends universal MMR or MSI testing in all newly diagnosed patients. If deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability-high (dMMR/MSI-H) or polymerase epsilon/delta (POLE/POLD1) mutation with ultra-hypermutated phenotype (e.g., TMB>50 mut/Mb), treatment should include checkpoint inhibitor immunotherapy if the patient is a candidate.

Appendiceal Adenocarcinoma – Colon Cancer ¥ ‡ 2

- Used as subsequent therapy for progression of advanced or metastatic disease; AND
- Patient has not previously been treated with irinotecan-based therapy; AND
- Used in combination with irinotecan or with FOLFIRI

¥ Note: NCCN recommends universal MMR or MSI testing in all newly diagnosed patients. If deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability-high (dMMR/MSI-H) or polymerase epsilon/delta (POLE/POLD1) mutation with ultra-hypermutated phenotype (e.g., TMB>50 mut/Mb), treatment should include checkpoint inhibitor immunotherapy if the patient is a candidate.

Preferred therapies and recommendations are determined by review of clinical evidence. NCCN category of recommendation is taken into account as a component of this review. Regimens deemed equally efficacious (i.e., those having the same NCCN categorization) are considered to be therapeutically equivalent.

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

IV. Renewal Criteria 1,2

Prior authorization validity may be renewed based upon the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet the universal and indication-specific criteria as identified in section III;
 AND
- Disease response with treatment as defined by stabilization of disease or decrease in size or spread of tumor; AND
- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: hemorrhage, gastrointestinal perforation, fistula formation, uncontrolled hypertension (e.g., hypertensive crisis, hypertensive encephalopathy), impaired wound healing, arterial thromboembolic events, proteinuria (e.g., nephrotic syndrome, thrombotic microangiopathy,

proteinuria \geq 2g/24 hours), neutropenia and neutropenic complications, reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS), severe diarrhea/dehydration, etc.

V. Dosage/Administration ^{1,2,8}

| Indication | Dose | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| All indications | Administer 4 mg/kg of actual body weight as an intravenous (IV) infusion every two | |
| | weeks, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. | |

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS Code:

J9400 – Injection, ziv-aflibercept, 1 mg; 1 billable unit = 1 mg

NDC(s):

- Zaltrap 100 mg/4 mL solution, single-dose vial: 00024-5840 -xx
- Zaltrap 200 mg/8 mL solution, single-dose vial: 00024-5841 -xx

VII. References (STANDARD)

- 1. Zaltrap [package insert]. Morristown, NJ; Sanofi-Aventis U.S. LLC; May 2025. Accessed September 2025.
- 2. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) ziv-aflibercept. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed September 2025.
- 3. Fahrenbruch R, Kintzel P, Bott AM, et al. Dose Rounding of Biologic and Cytotoxic Anticancer Agents: A Position Statement of the Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association. J Oncol Pract. 2018 Mar;14(3):e130-e136.
- Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (2019). Intravenous Cancer Drug Waste Issue Brief.
 Updated February 2024. Retrieved from: HOPA Drug Waste Issue Brief Updated 02.22.24.pdf
- 5. Bach PB, Conti RM, Muller RJ, et al. Overspending driven by oversized single dose vials of cancer drugs. BMJ. 2016 Feb 29;352:i788.
- 6. Tabernero J, Paccard C, Chiron M, et al. Placental growth factor and the angiogenic environment based on analysis of baseline plasma biomarkers from the VELOUR trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology35, no. 4_suppl(February 01, 2017)592-592. DOI: 10.1200/JCO.2017.35.4_suppl.592.

- 7. Sanofi. A Multinational, Randomized, Double-blind Study, Comparing the Efficacy of Aflibercept Once Every 2 Weeks Versus Placebo in Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (MCRC) Treated With Irinotecan / 5-FU Combination (FOLFIRI) After Failure of an Oxaliplatin Based Regimen. Available from: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00561470?term=NCT00561470&draw=2&rank=1. ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00561470. Accessed January 2024.
- 8. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Colon Cancer. Version 4.2025. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed September 2025

VIII. References (ENHANCED)

- 1. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) Rectal Cancer, Version 3.2025. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. The NCCN Compendium® is a derivative work of the NCCN Guidelines®. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the Compendium, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed September 2025.
- Bennouna J, Sastre J, Arnold D, et al. Continuation of bevacizumab after first progression in metastatic colorectal cancer (ML 18147); a randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2013;14:29-37.
- 3. Masi G, Salvatore L, Boni L, et al. Continuation or reintroduction of bevacizumab beyond progression to first-line therapy in metastatic colorectal cancer: final results of the randomized BEBYP trial. Ann Oncol 2015;26:724-730.
- 4. Iwamoto S, Takahashi T, Tamagawa H, et al. FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab as second-line therapy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer after first-line bevacizumab plus oxaliplatin-based therapy: the randomized phase III EAGLE study. Ann Oncol 2015;26:1427-1433.
- 5. Cartwright TH, Yim YM, Yu E, et al. Survival outcomes of bevacizumab beyond progression in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated in US community oncology. Clin Colorectal Cancer 2012;11:238-246.
- 6. Grothey A, Flick ED, Cohn AL, et al. Bevacizumab exposure beyond first disease progression in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: analyses of the ARIES observational cohort study. Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf 2014;23:726-734.
- 7. Van Custem E, Tabernero J, Lakomy R, et al. Addition of aflibercept to fluorouracil, leucovorin, and irinotecan improves survival in a phase III randomized trial in patients with metastatic

- colorectal cancer previously treated with an oxaliplatin-based regimen. J Clin Oncol 2012;30:3499-3506.
- 8. Tabernero J, Van Cutsem E, Lakomy R, et al. Aflibercept versus placebo in combination with fluorouracil, leucovorin and irinotecan in the treatment of previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer: prespecified subgroup analyses from the VELOUR trial. Eur J Cancer 2014;50:320-331.
- 9. Tabernero J, Yoshino T, Cohn AL, et al. Ramucirumab versus placebo in combination with second-line FOLFIRI in patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma that progressed during or after first-line therapy with bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, and a fluoropyrimidine (RAISE): a randomised, double-blind, multicentre, phase 3 study. Lancet 2015;16:499-508.
- 10. Goldstein DA, El-Rayes BF. Considering Efficacy and Cost, Where Does Ramucirumab Fit in the Management of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer? Oncologist 2015;20:981-982.
- 11. Prime Therapeutics Management. Zaltrap Clinical Literature Review Analysis. Last updated September. Accessed September 2025.

Appendix A – Non-Quantitative Treatment Limitations (NQTL) Factor Checklist

Non-quantitative treatment limitations (NQTLs) refer to the methods, guidelines, standards of evidence, or other conditions that can restrict how long or to what extent benefits are provided under a health plan. These may include things like utilization review or prior authorization. The utilization management NQTL applies comparably, and not more stringently, to mental health/substance use disorder (MH/SUD) Medical Benefit Prescription Drugs and medical/surgical (M/S) Medical Benefit Prescription Drugs. The table below lists the factors that were considered in designing and applying prior authorization to this drug/drug group, and a summary of the conclusions that Prime's assessment led to for each.

| Factor | Conclusion |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Indication | Yes: Consider for PA |
| Safety and efficacy | No: PA not a priority |
| Potential for misuse/abuse | No: PA not a priority |
| Cost of drug | Yes: Consider for PA |

Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description |
|--------|--|
| C18.0 | Malignant neoplasm of cecum |
| C18.1 | Malignant neoplasm of appendix |
| C18.2 | Malignant neoplasm of ascending colon |
| C18.3 | Malignant neoplasm of hepatic flexure |
| C18.4 | Malignant neoplasm of transverse colon |

| ICD-10 | ICD-10 Description | |
|---------|--|--|
| C18.5 | Malignant neoplasm of splenic flexure | |
| C18.6 | Malignant neoplasm of descending colon | |
| C18.7 | Malignant neoplasm of sigmoid colon | |
| C18.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of large intestines | |
| C18.9 | Malignant neoplasm of colon, unspecified | |
| C19 | Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction | |
| C20 | Malignant neoplasm of rectum | |
| C21.8 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of rectum, anus and anal canal | |
| C78.00 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of unspecified lung | |
| C78.01 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of right lung | |
| C78.02 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of left lung | |
| C78.6 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum | |
| C78.7 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile duct | |
| Z85.038 | Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of large intestine | |

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: https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx. 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) | | |
| 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 | | |

| Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Jurisdiction | Applicable State/US Territory | Contractor | | |
| 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 | KY, OH | CGS Administrators, LLC | | |