Libtayo® (cemiplimab-rwlc)
(Intravenous)

-E-

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I. Length of Authorization

Coverage will be provided for six months and may be renewed.

II. Dosing Limits

A. Quantity Limit (max daily dose) [NDC Unit]:

- Libtayo 350 mg/7 mL single-use vial: 1 vial per 21 days

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

- 350 billable units every 21 days

III. Initial Approval Criteria [1]

Coverage is provided for the following conditions:

- Patient is at least 18 years of age; **AND**

Universal Criteria [1]

- Patient has not received previous therapy with a programmed death (PD-1/PD-L1)-directed therapy (e.g., avelumab, pembrolizumab, atezolizumab, durvalumab, nivolumab, dostarlimab, etc.), unless otherwise specified; **AND**
- Used as single-agent therapy; **AND**
- Patient has not received previous therapy with a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) targeting agent (e.g., ipilimumab, etc.) within the 4 weeks prior to therapy; **AND**
- Patient does not have a history of a solid organ transplant; **AND**

Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma (CSCC) † [1-5]

- Patient has nodal or distant metastatic disease, locally advanced disease, inoperable or not fully resectable regional disease, or regional recurrence; **AND**
- Patient is not a candidate for curative surgery or curative radiation therapy

Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC) † [1,2,6]

- Patient has locally advanced OR nodal, regional, or distant metastatic disease; **AND**
- Patient has previously been treated with a hedgehog pathway inhibitor (e.g., vismodegib, sonidegib, etc.) or is not a candidate for treatment

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) † [1,7]

- Used for recurrent, advanced, or metastatic disease (excluding locoregional recurrence or symptomatic local disease with no evidence of disseminated disease) or mediastinal lymph node recurrence with prior radiation therapy; **AND**
- Patient has tumors with high PD-L1 expression (Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] ≥ 50%) as determined by an FDA-approved or CLIA compliant test❖ that are EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, MET exon 14 skipping mutation, and RET rearrangement negative*; **AND**
    - Used as first-line therapy; **OR**
    - Used as continuation maintenance therapy in patients who achieved a tumor response or stable disease after first-line therapy with cemiplimab

** Note: If there is insufficient tissue to allow testing for all of EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, MET, and RET, repeat biopsy and/or plasma testing should be done. If these are not feasible, treatment is guided by available results and, if unknown, these patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes.*

❖ *If confirmed using an immunotherapy assay-http://www.fda.gov/companiondiagnostics*

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]

Coverage can be renewed based on the following criteria:

- Patient continues to meet universal and other indication-specific relevant criteria such as concomitant therapy requirements (not including prerequisite therapy), performance status, etc. identified in section III; **AND**

- Absence of unacceptable toxicity from the drug. Examples of unacceptable toxicity include: severe infusion reactions, severe immune-mediated adverse reactions (e.g., pneumonitis, colitis, hepatitis, endocrinopathies, nephritis with renal dysfunction, skin reactions, etc.), etc.; **AND**
- Disease response with treatment as defined by stabilization of disease or decrease in size of tumor or tumor spread; **AND**

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (continuation maintenance therapy)

- *Refer to Section III for criteria*

V. Dosage/Administration [1]

Indication	Dose
All indications	Administer 350 mg as an intravenous infusion every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

VI. Billing Code/Availability Information

HCPCS Code:

- J9119 – Injection, cemiplimab-rwlc, 1 mg; 1 billable units = 1 mg

NDC:

- Libtayo 350 mg/7 mL single-use vial: 61755-0008-xx

VII. References (STANDARD)

1. Libtayo [package insert]. Tarrytown, NY; Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; February 2021. Accessed May 2021.
2. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium®) cemiplimab-rwlc. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2021. 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 May 2021.
3. Falchook GS, Leidner R, Stankevich E, et al. Responses of metastatic basal cell and cutaneous squamous cell carcinomas to anti-PD1 monoclonal antibody REGN2810. J Immunother Cancer. 2016 Nov 15;4:70. doi: 10.1186/s40425-016-0176-3. eCollection 2016.
4. Migden MR, Rischin D, Schmults CD, et al. PD-1 Blockade with Cemiplimab in Advanced Cutaneous Squamous-Cell Carcinoma. N Engl J Med. 2018 Jul 26;379(4):341-351. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1805131. Epub 2018 Jun 4.
5. Migden MR, Khushalani NI, Chang ALS, et al. Cemiplimab in locally advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma: results from an open-label, phase 2, single-arm trial. Lancet Oncol. 2020 Feb;21(2):294-305. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30728-4. Epub 2020 Jan 14.

6. Lewis KD, Fury MG, Stankevich, et al. Phase II study of cemiplimab, a human monoclonal anti-PD-1, in patients with advanced basal cell carcinoma (BCC) who experienced progression of disease on, or were intolerant of prior hedgehog pathway inhibitor (HHI) therapy. Annals of Oncology. 2018 Oct 01; Volume 29, Supplement 8,VII440.
7. Sezer A, Kilickap S, Gümüş M, et al. Cemiplimab monotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer with PD-L1 of at least 50%: a multicentre, open-label, global, phase 3, randomised, controlled trial. Lancet. 2021 Feb 13;397(10274):592-604.

VIII. References (ENHANCED)

1e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Squamous Cell Skin Cancer, Version 1.2021. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2021. 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 NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2021.
2e. Maubec E1, Petrow P, Scheer-Senyarich I, et al. Phase II study of cetuximab as first-line single-drug therapy in patients with unresectable squamous cell carcinoma of the skin. J Clin Oncol. 2011 Sep 1;29(25):3419-26. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2010.34.1735. Epub 2011 Aug 1.
3e. Jarkowski A 3rd, Hare R, Loud P, et al. Systemic Therapy in Advanced Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma (CSCC): The Roswell Park Experience and a Review of the Literature. Am J Clin Oncol. 2016 Dec;39(6):545-548.
4e. Lu SM, Lien WW. Concurrent Radiotherapy With Cetuximab or Platinum-based Chemotherapy for Locally Advanced Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck. Am J Clin Oncol. 2018 Jan;41(1):95-99.
5e. Grob J, Gonzalez Mendoza R, Basset-Seguin N, et al. Pembrolizumab for recurrent/metastatic cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC): Efficacy and safety results from the phase II KEYNOTE-629 study. Ann Oncol. 2019;30(suppl_5):v908. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdz394.069.
6e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Basal Cell Skin Cancer, Version 2.2021. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2021. 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 NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. Accessed May 2021.
7e. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Version 4.2021. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2021. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, and NCCN GUIDELINES® are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To

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8e. Magellan Health, Magellan Rx Management. Libtayo Clinical Literature Review Analysis. Last updated May 2021. Accessed May 2021.

Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea
C34.00	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified main bronchus
C34.01	Malignant neoplasm of right main bronchus
C34.02	Malignant neoplasm of left main bronchus
C34.10	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, unspecified bronchus or lung
C34.11	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, right bronchus or lung
C34.12	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, left bronchus or lung
C34.2	Malignant neoplasm of middle lobe, bronchus or lung
C34.30	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, unspecified bronchus or lung
C34.31	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, right bronchus or lung
C34.32	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, left bronchus or lung
C34.80	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of unspecified bronchus and lung
C34.81	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of right bronchus and lung
C34.82	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of left bronchus and lung
C34.90	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of unspecified bronchus or lung
C34.91	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of right bronchus or lung
C34.92	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of left bronchus or lung
C44.01	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of lip
C44.02	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of lip
C44.111	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified eyelid, including canthus
C44.1121	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of right upper eyelid, including canthus
C44.1122	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of right lower eyelid, including canthus
C44.1191	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of left upper eyelid, including canthus
C44.1192	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of left lower eyelid, including canthus
C44.121	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified eyelid, including canthus
C44.1221	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of right upper eyelid, including canthus
C44.1222	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of right lower eyelid, including canthus
C44.1291	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of left upper eyelid, including canthus
C44.1292	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of left lower eyelid, including canthus
C44.211	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified ear and external auricular canal

ICD-10	ICD-10 Description
C44.212	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of right ear and external auricular canal
C44.219	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of left ear and external auricular canal
C44.221	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified ear and external auricular canal
C44.222	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of right ear and external auricular canal
C44.229	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of left ear and external auricular canal
C44.320	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified parts of face
C44.321	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of nose
C44.329	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of other parts of face
C44.41	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of scalp and neck
C44.42	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of scalp and neck
C44.510	Basal cell carcinoma of anal skin
C44.511	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of breast
C44.519	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of other part of trunk
C44.520	Squamous cell carcinoma of anal skin
C44.521	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of breast
C44.529	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of other part of trunk
C44.611	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified upper limb, including shoulder
C44.612	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of right upper limb, including shoulder
C44.619	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of left upper limb, including shoulder
C44.621	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified upper limb, including shoulder
C44.622	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of right upper limb, including shoulder
C44.629	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of left upper limb, including shoulder
C44.711	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified lower limb, including hip
C44.712	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of right lower limb, including hip
C44.719	Basal cell carcinoma of skin of left lower limb, including hip
C44.721	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of unspecified lower limb, including hip
C44.722	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of right lower limb, including hip
C44.729	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin of left lower limb, including hip
C44.81	Basal cell carcinoma of overlapping sites of skin
C44.82	Squamous cell carcinoma of overlapping sites of skin
C44.91	Basal cell carcinoma of skin, unspecified
C44.92	Squamous cell carcinoma of skin, unspecified
Q87.89	Other specified congenital malformation syndromes, not elsewhere classified
Z85.118	Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung

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

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 Determination (NCD), Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs), and Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. They can be found at: https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/new-search/search.aspx. Additional indications may be covered 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, LLC
M (11)	NC, SC, WV, VA (excluding below)	Palmetto GBA, LLC
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

Appendix 3 – CLINICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

OS = overall survival; PFS = progression-free survival; ORR = objective response rate; CR = complete response; PR = partial response; DoR = duration of response; TTP = time to progression; FFS = failure-free survival; EFS = event-free survival; PFR = progression free rate; DCR = disease control rate

Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma (CSCC)

Metastatic or locally advanced disease							
Regimen	**NCCN Category**	**FDA Approved**	**Trial Design**	**Comparator**	**Primary End-Point**	**Line of Therapy**	**Conclusion**
Cemiplimab-rwlc	2A preferred	Yes (not candidates for surgery or radiation)	Phase 2 (EMPOWER), open-label, multi-center	N/A	ORR	Untreated and previously treated	• Cemiplimab induced a response in approximately half (47%) of the patients with metastatic disease.
Pembrolizumab	2A preferred	Yes (not candidates for surgery or radiation)	Phase 2 (KEYNOTE-629), open-label, multi-center	N/A	ORR	Any line of therapy	• Pembrolizumab demonstrated an ORR 34.3% and median duration of response was not reached in patients with recurrent or metastatic cSCC, most of whom were heavily pretreated.
Cetuximab	2A certain circumstances	No	Phase 2	N/A	DCR	First line	• As a first-line treatment in patients with unresectable CSCC, cetuximab achieved 69% DCR.
Platinum-based therapy	2A certain circumstances	No	Retrospective study	Taxane-based therapy vs. cetuximab	-----	----------	• In advanced CSCC management, platinum-based therapy improved PFS and OS, whereas taxanes and cetuximab had no impact.

Platinum-based therapy	2A certain circumstances	No	Retrospective study	Cetuximab	-----	----------	• Platinum or cetuximab therapy appears to offer similar clinical outcomes in patients with locally advanced cutaneous SCCHN.

Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC)

Metastatic or locally advanced disease							
Regimen	**NCCN Category**	**FDA Approved**	**Trial Design**	**Comparator**	**Primary End-Point**	**Line of Therapy**	**Conclusion**
Cemiplimab-rwlc	2A	Yes	Phase 2, open-label, multi-center, non-randomized	N/A	ORR	After disease progression on hedgehog pathway inhibitor therapy, no objective response after 9 months on HHI therapy, or were intolerant of prior HHI therapy	• Cemiplimab demonstrated clinical benefit with an ORR 21% and 29% in patients with metastatic or locally advanced BCC, respectively, who progress on or are intolerant to hedgehog pathway inhibitor therapy.

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

First-line therapy for recurrent, advanced, or metastatic disease – PD-L1 ≥50% (squamous or nonsquamous)							
Regimen	**NCCN Category**	**FDA Approved**	**Trial Design**	**Comparator**	**Primary End-Point**	**Line of Therapy**	**Conclusion**
Cemiplimab-rwlc	1 preferred for PD-L1 ≥50%	Yes for TPS ≥50%	Phase 3 (EMPOWER-Lung 1), randomized, multi-center, open-label, controlled	Platinum-doublet chemotherapy	OS PFS	First-line	• Cemiplimab monotherapy significantly improved overall survival and progression-free survival compared with chemotherapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer with PD-L1 of at least 50%.
Pembrolizumab	1 preferred (if PD-L1 ≥50%)	Yes	Phase 3 (KEYNOTE-024), open-label, randomized	Platinum-based chemotherapy	PFS	First-line	• In patients with advanced NSCLC and PD-L1 expression on at least 50% of tumor cells, pembrolizumab was associated with significantly longer progression-free and overall survival and

	2B (if PD-L1 1%-49%)						with fewer adverse events than was platinum-based chemotherapy
Atezolizumab	1 preferred for PD-L1 ≥50%	Yes for TC ≥50% or IC ≥10%	Phase 3 (IMpower110), randomized, open-label	Carboplatin or cisplatin + pemetrexed (non-squamous) or gemcitabine (squamous)	OS	First-line	• IMpower110 met the primary OS endpoint with statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement as first-line therapy in patients with TC ≥50% or IC ≥10%.