SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

WILATE (von Willebrand factor/coagulation factor VIII complex [human])

POLICY

I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

A. FDA-Approved Indication
   1. Wilate is indicated in children and adults with von Willebrand Disease (VWD) for:
      a. On-demand treatment and control of bleeding episodes
      b. Perioperative management of bleeding
   2. Wilate is indicated in adolescents and adults with hemophilia A for:
      a. Routine prophylaxis to reduce the frequency of bleeding episodes
      b. On-demand treatment and control of bleeding episodes

B. Compendial Use
   Acquired von Willebrand Syndrome

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

II. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

A. Von Willebrand Disease
   Indefinite authorization may be granted for treatment of VWD when either of the following criteria is met:
   1. Member has type 1, 2A, 2M, or 2N VWD and has had an insufficient response to desmopressin or a documented clinical reason for not using desmopressin (see Appendix B).
   2. Member has type 2B or type 3 VWD.

B. Acquired von Willebrand Syndrome
   Indefinite authorization may be granted for treatment of acquired von Willebrand syndrome.

C. Hemophilia A
   Indefinite authorization may be granted for the treatment of hemophilia A when the requested medication will be used for either of the following:
   1. Member has mild disease (see Appendix A) and has had an insufficient response to desmopressin or a documented clinical reason for not using desmopressin (see Appendix B).
   2. Member has moderate or severe disease (see Appendix A).

III. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY
All members (including new members) requesting authorization for continuation of therapy must meet all initial authorization criteria.

IV. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Classification of Hemophilia by Clotting Factor Level (% Activity) and Bleeding Episodes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Clotting Factor Level % activity*</th>
<th>Bleeding Episodes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Spontaneous bleeding episodes, predominantly into joints and muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Severe bleeding with trauma, injury or surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>1% to 5%</td>
<td>Occasional spontaneous bleeding episodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Severe bleeding with trauma, injury or surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>6% to 40%</td>
<td>Severe bleeding with serious injury, trauma or surgery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Factor assay levels are required to determine the diagnosis and are of value in monitoring treatment response.

Appendix B: Clinical Reasons For Not Utilizing Desmopressin in Patients with Hemophilia A and Type 1, 2A, 2M and 2N VWD

a. Age < 2 years
b. Pregnancy
c. Fluid/electrolyte imbalance
d. High risk for cardiovascular or cerebrovascular disease (especially the elderly)
e. Predisposition to thrombus formation
f. Trauma requiring surgery
g. Life-threatening bleed
h. Contraindication or intolerance to desmopressin
i. Severe type 1 von Willebrand disease

IV. REFERENCES