



PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

POLICY: Cystic Fibrosis – Pulmozyme Prior Authorization Policy

- Pulmozyme® (dornase alfa inhalation solution – Genentech/Roche)

REVIEW DATE: 05/07/2025

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

THE FOLLOWING COVERAGE POLICY APPLIES TO HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS ADMINISTERED BY CIGNA COMPANIES. CERTAIN CIGNA COMPANIES AND/OR LINES OF BUSINESS ONLY PROVIDE UTILIZATION REVIEW SERVICES TO CLIENTS AND DO NOT MAKE COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS. REFERENCES TO STANDARD BENEFIT PLAN LANGUAGE AND COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO THOSE CLIENTS. COVERAGE POLICIES ARE INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE IN INTERPRETING CERTAIN STANDARD BENEFIT PLANS ADMINISTERED BY CIGNA COMPANIES. PLEASE NOTE, THE TERMS OF A CUSTOMER'S PARTICULAR BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT [GROUP SERVICE AGREEMENT, EVIDENCE OF COVERAGE, CERTIFICATE OF COVERAGE, SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION (SPD) OR SIMILAR PLAN DOCUMENT] MAY DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE STANDARD BENEFIT PLANS UPON WHICH THESE COVERAGE POLICIES ARE BASED. FOR EXAMPLE, A CUSTOMER'S BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT MAY CONTAIN A SPECIFIC EXCLUSION RELATED TO A TOPIC ADDRESSED IN A COVERAGE POLICY. IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT, A CUSTOMER'S BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT ALWAYS SUPERSEDES THE INFORMATION IN THE COVERAGE POLICIES. IN THE ABSENCE OF A CONTROLLING FEDERAL OR STATE COVERAGE MANDATE, BENEFITS ARE ULTIMATELY DETERMINED BY THE TERMS OF THE APPLICABLE BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT. COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS IN EACH SPECIFIC INSTANCE REQUIRE CONSIDERATION OF 1) THE TERMS OF THE APPLICABLE BENEFIT PLAN DOCUMENT IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF SERVICE; 2) ANY APPLICABLE LAWS/REGULATIONS; 3) ANY RELEVANT COLLATERAL SOURCE MATERIALS INCLUDING COVERAGE POLICIES AND; 4) THE SPECIFIC FACTS OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATION. EACH COVERAGE REQUEST SHOULD BE REVIEWED ON ITS OWN MERITS. MEDICAL DIRECTORS ARE EXPECTED TO EXERCISE CLINICAL JUDGMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE AND HAVE DISCRETION IN MAKING INDIVIDUAL COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS. WHERE COVERAGE FOR CARE OR SERVICES DOES NOT DEPEND ON SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES, REIMBURSEMENT WILL ONLY BE PROVIDED IF A REQUESTED SERVICE(S) IS SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT CRITERIA OUTLINED IN THE APPLICABLE COVERAGE POLICY, INCLUDING COVERED DIAGNOSIS AND/OR PROCEDURE CODE(S). REIMBURSEMENT IS NOT ALLOWED FOR SERVICES WHEN BILLED FOR CONDITIONS OR DIAGNOSES THAT ARE NOT COVERED UNDER THIS COVERAGE POLICY (SEE "CODING INFORMATION" BELOW). WHEN BILLING, PROVIDERS MUST USE THE MOST APPROPRIATE CODES AS OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE SUBMISSION. CLAIMS SUBMITTED FOR SERVICES THAT ARE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY COVERED CODE(S) UNDER THE APPLICABLE COVERAGE POLICY WILL BE DENIED AS NOT COVERED. COVERAGE POLICIES RELATE EXCLUSIVELY TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS. COVERAGE POLICIES ARE NOT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT AND SHOULD NEVER BE USED AS TREATMENT GUIDELINES. IN CERTAIN MARKETS, DELEGATED VENDOR GUIDELINES MAY BE USED TO SUPPORT MEDICAL NECESSITY AND OTHER COVERAGE DETERMINATIONS.

CIGNA NATIONAL FORMULARY COVERAGE:

OVERVIEW

Pulmozyme, a recombinant human deoxyribonuclease I, is indicated in conjunction with standard therapies for the management of patients with **cystic fibrosis** to improve pulmonary function.¹

Guidelines

According to Patient Registry data compiled by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (2023), Pulmozyme is used by the vast majority of patients with cystic fibrosis.² Guidelines from the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (2007, updated in 2013) address the chronic use of medications for management of lung health in cystic fibrosis patients ≥ 6 years of age.^{3,4} These guidelines recommend Pulmozyme use for patients with cystic fibrosis regardless of disease severity to improve lung function and reduce exacerbations. Separate guidelines have addressed Pulmozyme use in younger patients.^{5,6} Although efficacy data are lacking in patients < 5 years of age, safety and tolerability have been established in patients as young as 3 months.^{1,6} Cystic Fibrosis Foundation

guidelines for infants < 2 years of age (2009) and children between 2 and 5 years of age (2016) support Pulmozyme use in these populations based on individual circumstances.^{5,6}

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of Pulmozyme. All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with Pulmozyme as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval requires Pulmozyme to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

• **Pulmozyme® (dornase alfa inhalation solution – Genentech/Roche) is(are) covered as medically necessary when the following criteria is(are) met for FDA-approved indication(s) or other uses with supportive evidence (if applicable):**

FDA-Approved Indication

1. **Cystic Fibrosis.** Approve for 1 year if the medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist or a physician who specializes in the treatment of cystic fibrosis.

CONDITIONS NOT COVERED

• **Pulmozyme® (dornase alfa inhalation solution – Genentech/Roche) is(are) considered not medically necessary for ANY other use(s) including the following (this list may not be all inclusive; criteria will be updated as new published data are available):**

1. **Asthma.** Mucus hypersecretion may be mediated by a variety of causes, including inflammation, irritation, stimulation, or mucus-producing tumors.⁷ However, efficacy of Pulmozyme is not established for conditions other than cystic fibrosis.¹⁰ In a pilot study of patients with severe acute asthma (n = 50), there was no significant difference in forced expiratory volume in 1 second with Pulmozyme use vs. placebo.^{8,10}
3. **Bronchiectasis, Idiopathic.** A multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled 24-week trial (n = 349) examined the effect of Pulmozyme vs. placebo in patients with idiopathic bronchiectasis (i.e., bronchiectasis not related to cystic fibrosis).⁹ Patients in the Pulmozyme arm experienced worsened lung function and more frequent pulmonary exacerbations vs. placebo. The authors concluded that Pulmozyme should not be used in this population. Another small double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase II trial (n = 14) examined Pulmozyme in adults with non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis. Pulmozyme failed to show any significant change in any of the outcome variables or in sputum transportability.^{10,11.}

REFERENCES

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HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	05/17/2023
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	05/15/2024
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	05/07/2025

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