

DR.007.E Adakveo® (crizanlizumab-tcma)**Original Implementation Date : 08/01/2020****Version [E] Date : 03/18/2026****Last Reviewed Date: 03/09/2026**

Thank you for being a valued provider for members in one or more of our health plans: Jefferson Health Plans Medicare Advantage, Jefferson Health Plans Individual and Family Plans, Jefferson Health Plans CHIP, and/or Jefferson Health Plans EverWell (our Medicaid plan).

PRODUCT VARIATIONS

This policy only applies to Jefferson Health Plans Medicare Advantage and Jefferson Health Plans Individual and Family Plans product lines.

POLICY STATEMENT

The plan considers Adakveo® (crizanlizumab-tcma) medically necessary to reduce the frequency of vasoocclusive crises (VOCs) in adult and pediatric patients 16 years or older with sickle cell disease.

FDA APPROVED INDICATIONS

Adakveo® is a selectin blocker indicated to reduce the frequency of vasoocclusive crises (VOCs) in adult and pediatric patients 16 years or older with sickle cell disease.

OFF-LABEL USE

Authorization for off-labeled use of medication will be evaluated on an individual basis. Review of an off-labeled request by the Medical Staff will be predicated on the appropriateness of treatment and full consideration of medical necessity. For off-label use, Medical Directors will review scientific literature and local practice patterns.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA**INITIAL CRITERIA**

Adakveo® (crizanlizumab-tcma) may be considered medically necessary when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

1. Patient is 16 years of age or older; AND
2. Medication is being prescribed by or in consultation with a hematologist or other specialist with expertise in the diagnosis and management of sickle cell disease; AND
3. Patient has a documented diagnosis of a sickle cell disease (homozygous hemoglobin S [HbSS], sickle hemoglobin C disease [HbSC], sickle B0-thalassemia [HbS0-thalassemia], sickle B+-thalassemia [HbSB+-thalassemia], or other genotypes); AND
4. Patient has documentation of **one** of the following:
 - a. Patient has experienced at least two sickle cell-related pain crises in the prior year; OR
 - b. Patient has experienced at least one vasoocclusive crisis in the prior year; AND
5. If patient is female and of childbearing potential, has documentation of recent negative pregnancy test; AND
6. Patient has had previous treatment failure, intolerance, or contraindication with hydroxyurea, or is taking hydroxyurea concomitantly with Adakveo®; AND
7. Patient is not receiving concomitant chronic, prophylactic blood transfusion therapy; AND
8. Patient is not receiving concomitant Oxybryta (voxelotor) or Endari (l-glutamine); AND
9. **One** of the following:
 - Patient has not received prior treatment with gene therapy; OR
 - Patient failed to respond or lost response to prior gene therapy treatment; AND
10. Adakveo® initial dosing is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration approved labeling

Please note: For members who are new to the plan and are already treated and stable with Adakveo® (records must be attached), the medication will be approved for continuation of treatment.

AUTHORIZATION DURATION: IF ALL INITIAL CRITERIA MET, APPROVE FOR 6 MONTHS

RENEWAL CRITERIA

All initial criteria are met; AND

1. There is documentation of a positive therapeutic response as evidenced by disease improvement or stabilization (ie, reduction in the frequency of VOCs or stabilization of VOCs); AND
2. The patient has reported good tolerance and no side effects to treatment; AND
3. Adakveo® maintenance dosing is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration approved labeling

AUTHORIZATION DURATION: IF ALL RENEWAL CRITERIA MET, APPROVE FOR 12 MONTHS

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

DOSING RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Recommended administration of Adakveo® is 5 mg/kg by intravenous infusion over a period of 30 minutes at Week 0, Week 2, and every 4 weeks thereafter.
- If a dose is missed, administer Adakveo® as soon as possible. If Adakveo® is administered within 2 weeks after the missed dose, continue original dosing schedule. If Adakveo is administered more than 2 weeks after the missed dose, continue dosing every 4 weeks thereafter.
- Physicians should reevaluate the treatment with Adakveo at least yearly to assess individual patient's response to treatment and consider discontinuation if not effective.
- Adakveo® may be given with or without hydroxyurea.
- It is recommended to dilute Adakveo® in 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP or 5% Dextrose Injection, USP to a total volume of 100 mL for intravenous infusion.
- Administer Adakveo® diluted solution by intravenous infusion over a period of 30 minutes through an IV line which must contain a sterile nonpyrogenic 0.2-micron inline filter, do not mix or co-administer with other drugs through the same intravenous line.
- After administration of Adakveo, flush the line with at least 25 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection or 5% Dextrose Injection

This information is not meant to replace clinical decision making when initiating or modifying medication therapy and should only be used as a guide. Patient-specific variables should be considered.

RISK FACTORS/SIDE EFFECTS

Infusion Reactions:

Infusion-related reactions (occurring within 24 hours of infusion) have been reported. Symptoms may include fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, dizziness, pruritus, urticaria, sweating, dyspnea, or wheezing. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of infusion-related reactions. Discontinue Adakveo® infusion for severe reactions and manage as clinically necessary.

Pregnancy:

Adakveo® has the potential to cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Adakveo® should only be used during pregnancy if the expected benefit to the patient justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Lactation:

The development and health benefits of breast-feeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for Adakveo and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from Adakveo or from the underlying maternal condition.

Interferes with Platelet Tests:

Adakveo interferes with automated platelet counts (platelet clumping) in particular when blood samples are collected in tubes containing EDTA, which may lead to unevaluable or falsely decreased platelet counts.

Adverse Reactions:

The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 10\%$) were nausea, arthralgia, back pain, abdominal pain, pyrexia and diarrhea.

MONITORING

During therapy: Infusion reactions

Run blood samples within 4 hours of blood collection or collect blood samples in tubes containing citrate. When needed, estimate platelet count via peripheral blood smear.

BLACK BOX WARNING

N/A

BACKGROUND

Sickle cell disease (SCD) is an inherited group of disorders characterized by the presence of hemoglobin S (HbS), either from homozygosity for the sickle mutation in the beta globin chain of hemoglobin (HbSS) or from compound heterozygosity of a sickle beta globin mutation with another beta globin mutation (e.g., sickle-beta thalassemia). The hallmarks of SCD are Vaso-occlusive phenomena and hemolytic anemia.

Crizanlizumab-tmca (Adakveo®) is a humanized IgG2 kappa monoclonal antibody that was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in November 2019. It works by binding to P-selectin and blocking interaction with its ligands, including P-selectin glycoprotein ligand 1 (PSGL-1) on the surface of activated endothelium and platelets, causing a blockage of interactions between endothelial cells, platelets, red blood cells, and leukocytes.

CLINICAL EVIDENCE

The efficacy of crizanlizumab was evaluated in a 52-week, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, multicenter, phase 2 study of 198 patients with sickle cell disease (SUSTAIN trial. NCT01895361). Patients included in the trial were 16 to 65 years of age, had sickle cell disease. (SCD) of any genotype (HbSS, HbSC, HbS/beta0-thalassemia, HbS/beta+-thalassemia, and others) and a history of 2 to 10 VOCs in the previous 12 months as determined by medical history or by patient's recall (crises included the occurrence of appropriate symptoms, a visit to a specific medical facility and/or healthcare professional, and receipt of pain medication).

Patients undergoing long-term red blood cell transfusion therapy or with a hemoglobin level less than 4 g/dL were excluded from the trial. Patients were randomized 1:1:1 to receive high dose crizanlizumab 5 mg/kg (n=67), low dose crizanlizumab 2.5 mg/kg (n=66), or placebo (n=65) as a 30-minute intravenous infusion on week 0, week 2, and every 4 weeks thereafter for the duration of 52-week treatment. Patients received crizanlizumab with or without hydroxyurea and were

permitted to receive periodic transfusions and pain medications (i.e., acetaminophen, NSAIDs, and opioids) as needed. Sixty-two percent (62%) of enrolled patients were receiving hydroxyurea at baseline. Patients receiving hydroxyurea at study entry had to have been taking the drug for at least 6 months and on a stable dose for at least the most recent 3 months. Hydroxyurea could not be initiated during the trial for patients not receiving the drug at study entry. The primary efficacy endpoint was the annual rate of sickle cell-related pain crises (VOCs) leading to a healthcare visit in the high-dose crizanlizumab group versus placebo. SCD patients in the high dose crizanlizumab group had a statistically significant lower median annual rate of VOC compared to patients in the placebo group (1.63 vs. 2.98; $p=0.01$), indicating a 45.3% lower rate with high dose crizanlizumab. Reductions in VOC frequency was observed in study participants regardless of SCD genotype and/or hydroxyurea use.

CODING

Note: The Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS), and the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) codes that *may* be listed in this policy are for reference purposes only. Listing a code in this policy does not imply that the service is covered and is not a guarantee of payment. Other policies and coverage guidelines may apply. When reporting services, providers/facilities should code to the highest level of specificity using the code that was in effect on the date the service was rendered. This list may not be all inclusive.

CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association.

CPT Code	Description
J0791	Injection, crizanlizumab-tmca, 5 mg

HCPCS Code	Description
N/A	

ICD 10 Code	Description
D57.00	Hb-SS disease with crisis, unspecified
D57.001	Hb-SS disease with acute chest syndrome
D57.002	Hb-SS disease with splenic sequestration
D57.1	Sickle-cell disease without crisis
D57.20	Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease without crisis
D57.211	Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with acute chest syndrome
D57.212	Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with splenic sequestration
D57.219	Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with splenic unspecified
D57.40	Sickle-cell thalassemia without crisis
D57.411	Sickle-cell thalassemia unspecified with acute chest syndrome
D57.412	Sickle-cell thalassemia unspecified with splenic sequestration
D57.419	Sickle-cell thalassemia, unspecified with crisis
D57.80	Other sickle-cell disorders, without crisis
D57.811	Other sickle-cell disorders with acute chest syndrome
D57.812	Other sickle-cell disorders with splenic sequestration
D57.819	Other sickle-cell disorders with crisis, unspecified

DISCLAIMER

Approval or denial of payment does not constitute medical advice and is neither intended to guide nor influence medical decision making. Policy Bulletins are

developed to assist in administering plan benefits and constitute neither offer of coverage nor medical advice. This Policy Bulletin may be updated and therefore is subject to changes.

POLICY HISTORY

This section provides a high-level summary of changes to the policy since the previous version.

Summary	Version	Version Date
2026 Annual Review. Revisions to Prior authorization criteria and Renewal Criteria. References updated.	E	03/18/2026
2025 Annual Review. Additions to Prior Authorization Criteria, Dosage and Administration, Risk Factors/Side Effects and Monitoring Sections. References updated.	D	05/28/2025
2024 annual review. Updated references.	C	11/01/2023
2023 annual review. Added Renewal Criteria. Updated References	C	11/01/2023
2022 annual review. No changes.	B	01/01/2021
Version B. This policy only applies to Jefferson Health Plans Medicare LOB. No other changes for 2021.	B	01/01/2021
New Drug Policy.	A	08/01/2020

REFERENCES

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3. Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference Statement: hydroxyurea treatment for sickle cell disease. Ann Intern Med. 2008; 148:932-8.

4. Creary, Susan E, Strouse, John J. Hydroxyurea and Transfusion Therapy for the Treatment of Sickle Cell Disease. American Society of Hematology 2014.
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6. Joshua J Field, MD Elliot P Vichinsky, MD, Up To Date: Overview of preventive/ outpatient care in sickle cell disease, last update January 5, 2026
7. Eliot P Vichinsky, MD, UpToDate: Disease-modifying therapies for prevention of vaso-occlusive pain in sickle cell disease, last update January 2,2026
8. Crizanlizumab. Up-To-Date Online. Accessed: January 2026
9. Study of Dose Confirmation and Safety of Crizanlizumab in Pediatric Sickle Cell Disease Patients. Clinicaltrials.gov website: [Study Details | Platform Study of Novel Ruxolitinib Combinations in Myelofibrosis Patients | ClinicalTrials.gov](#)
10. Platform Study of Novel Ruxolitinib Combinations in Myelofibrosis Patients (ADORE). Clinicaltrials.gov website: [Study Details | Platform Study of Novel Ruxolitinib Combinations in Myelofibrosis Patients | ClinicalTrials.gov](#)