

Policy Name Edaravone (Radicava®)	Policy Number MP-RX-FP-75-23	Scope	🛛 MMM Multihealth
Service Category	□ Medicin	ne Services and Pro	cedures
 Surgery Radiology Procedures Pathology and Laboratory Procedure 	DME/Pr	ion and Manageme osthetics or Suppli DRUG	

Service Description

This document addresses the use of edaravone (Radicava[®]), a drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS).

Background Information

This document addresses the use of Radicava[®] (edaravone) for the treatment of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS). ALS (commonly known as Lou Gehrig's disease) is a refractory and progressive neuromuscular disease that attacks nerve cells in the spine and brain that are responsible for controlling voluntary movement; the cause of the disease is not known. Median survival from onset to death in ALS is reported to vary from 20 to 48 months. Radicava[®] is available intravenously (IV) and as an oral suspension (ORS). It is a free radical scavenger that is thought to reduce oxidative stress, which may contribute to ALS. Radicava[®] may be used alone or in combination with the oral ALS drug riluzole.

Early studies of Radicava[®] IV included patients with a wide range of disease severity. These studies suggested that Radicava[®] may be effective in a subgroup of patients who were in an earlier stage of the disease. This prompted a phase 3 study (Writing Group 2017) which included patients with definite or probable ALS with a disease duration of 2 years or less, Japan ALS severity classification grade <3, preserved functionality in most activities of daily living (defined as a score of 2 or higher on all items of the ALS Functional Rating Scale-revised; ALSFRS-R), and normal respiratory function with FVC \geq 80%.

Of note, a 24-week, exploratory double-blind, parallel group, placebo-controlled study of Radicava IV (n=25) was also conducted in patients with later stages or more advanced disease, specifically, those with Japan ALS severity classification of Grade 3. This exploratory analysis did not show a statistically significant difference in the ALSFRS-R score compared to placebo. Due to various limitations of the study, the authors concluded that the effect of Radicava[®] in those with Japan ALS Grade 3 disease remains a topic to be explored.

Radicava[®] ORS FDA-approval was based on a bioavailability study comparing it to Radicava[®] IV. Radicava[®] ORS may be taken orally or via feeding tube.



olicy Name	Policy Number	Scope	
daravone (Radicava®)	MP-RX-FP-75-23		🛛 MMM Multihealth
Diagnostic Criteria		1	
Awaji-Shima criteria (Douglass, 2010; Hardima	n, 2011): Diagnostic criteria used for	ALS consisting of the fo	llowing categories:
Clinically definite ALS is defined on clinical or e in the bulbar region and at least two spinal region Clinically probable ALS is defined on clinical or spinal regions, with some upper motor neuron sig Clinically possible ALS is defined on clinical or motor neuron signs alone in two or more regions	ns, or the presence of upper and low r electrophysiological evidence, demo gns necessarily rostral to the lower m electrophysiological signs of upper a	er motor neuron signs in onstrated by upper and k lotor neuron signs. Ind lower motor neuron o	three spinal regions. ower motor neuron signs in at least to dysfunction in only one region, or upp
El Escorial/revised Airlie House criteria (El Es Designed for research purposes to ensure appro			
Clinically Probable ALS is defined on clinical errostral to (above) the LMN signs. Clinically Probable - Laboratory-Supported A	LS is defined when clinical signs of U	JMN and LMN dysfunctio	on are in only one region, or when
UMN signs alone are present in one region, and neuroimaging and clinical laboratory protocols to Clinically Possible ALS is defined when clinical alone in two or more regions; or LMN signs are fi cannot be proven by evidence on clinical ground studies. Other diagnoses must have been exclud	exclude other causes. I signs of UMN and LMN dysfunction ound rostral to UMN signs and the di s in conjunction with electrodiagnosti	are found together in on agnosis of Clinically Prol c, neurophysiologic, neu	ly one region or UMN signs are found bable - Laboratory-supported ALS
neuroimaging and clinical laboratory protocols to Clinically Possible ALS is defined when clinical alone in two or more regions; or LMN signs are fit cannot be proven by evidence on clinical ground	exclude other causes. I signs of UMN and LMN dysfunction ound rostral to UMN signs and the di s in conjunction with electrodiagnosti led to accept a diagnosis of clinically	are found together in on agnosis of Clinically Prol c, neurophysiologic, neu	ly one region or UMN signs are found bable - Laboratory-supported ALS
neuroimaging and clinical laboratory protocols to Clinically Possible ALS is defined when clinical alone in two or more regions; or LMN signs are fit cannot be proven by evidence on clinical ground studies. Other diagnoses must have been exclude	exclude other causes. I signs of UMN and LMN dysfunction ound rostral to UMN signs and the di s in conjunction with electrodiagnosti led to accept a diagnosis of clinically 2014) of the disease; ranges from 1 to ;* rk;* cretion, or ambulation; y, difficulty in coughing out sputte eding, or tracheostomy positive	are found together in on agnosis of Clinically Prol c, neurophysiologic, neu possible ALS. 5 as follows: um, or dysphagia; and pressure ventilation.	lly one region or UMN signs are found bable - Laboratory-supported ALS iroimaging or clinical laboratory



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ALS Functional Rating Scale-revised (A	LSFRS-R); (Cedarbaum 1999))		
A commonly used functional rating system	for persons with ALS, scored	as follows:		
 Speech 4 Normal speech processes 3 Detectable speech disturbance 2 Intelligible with repeating 1 Speech combined with nonvocal communication 0 Loss of useful speech Salivation 4 Normal 3 Slight but definite excess of saliva in mouth; may have nighttime drooling 2 Moderately excessive saliva; may have minimal drooling 1 Marked excess of saliva with some drooling 0 Marked drooling; requires constant tissue or handkerchief Swallowing 4 Normal eating habits 3 Early eating problems — occasional choking 2 Dietary consistency changes 1 Needs supplemental tube feeding 0 NPO (exclusively parenteral or enteral feeding) A Normal 3 Slow or sloppy: all words are legible 2 Not all words are legible 1 Able to grip pen but unable to write 0 Unable to grip pen 	Cutting food and handling ut (patients without gastrosto • 4 Normal • 3 Somewhat slow and clumsy needed • 2 Can cut most foods, althou slow; some help needed • 1 Food must be cut by some still feed slowly • 0 Needs to be fed Cutting food and handling ut (alternate scale for patients gastrostomy) • 4 Normal • 3 Clumsy but able to perform manipulations independently • 2 Some help needed with clo fasteners • 1 Provides minimal assistance • 0 Unable to perform any app Dressing and hygiene • 4 Normal function • 3 Independent and complete effort or decreased efficiency • 2 Intermittent assistance or s methods • 1 Needs attendant for self-ca • 0 Total dependence Turning in bed and adjusting • 4 Normal • 3 Somewhat slow and clumsy needed • 2 Can turn alone or adjust sh great difficulty • 1 Can initiate, but not turn or alone • 0 Helpless	my) y, but no help gh clumsy and one, but can ensils with all sures and te to caregiver ect of task self-care with ubstitute re bed clothes y, but no help eets, but with	 2 Walk 1 Nona 0 No p Climbing 4 Norm 3 Slow 2 Mild 1 Need 0 Canr Dyspnea 4 None 3 Occu. eating, 1 Occu. eating, 0 Signimecha Orthopm 4 None 3 Somoshortne more till 2 Need (more till) 2 Need (more till) 2 Need (more till) 1 Can 0 Unab Respirati 4 None 3 Inten 2 Cont 1 Cont and da 0 Invasi 	nal ambulation difficulties s with assistance ambulatory functional movement urposeful leg movement g stairs hal unsteadiness or fatigue Is assistance to do a (new) b trs when walking urs with one or more of the followin bathing, dressing (ADL) urs at rest, difficulty breathing when sitting or lying ficant difficulty, considering using nical respiratory support ea (new) b e difficulty sleeping at night due to ass of breath, does not routinely us han two pillows is extra pillows in order to sleep than two) only sleep sitting up ble to sleep tory insufficiency (new) b mittent use of BiPAP inuous use of BiPAP during the nig inuous use of BiPAP during the nig inuous use of BiPAP during the nig inuous use of BiPAP during the nig

A. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)

Other Uses

i. N/A



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Edaravone (Radicava®)	MP-RX-FP-75-23		🛛 MMM Multihealth

Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply.

HCPCS	Description
J1301	Injection, edaravone, 1 mg [Radicava [®]]
ICD-10	Description
G12.21	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis



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Medical Necessity Guidelines

When a drug is being reviewed for coverage under a member's medical benefit plan or is otherwise subject to clinical review (including prior authorization), the following criteria will be used to determine whether the drug meets any applicable medical necessity requirements for the intended/prescribed purpose.

Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.

edaravone (Radicava[®])

A. Criteria For Initial Approval

Initial requests for Radicava[®] (edaravone) may be approved if the following criteria are met (Writing Group 2017):

- i. Individual is diagnosed with definite or probable amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (based on El Escorial/revised Airlie House criteria or Awaji-Shima criteria); **AND**
- ii. Onset of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) has been less than 2 years at time of therapy initiation; **AND**
- iii. Documentation is provided that Japan ALS severity classification grade is less than 3 at time of therapy initiation; **AND**
- iv. Documentation is provided that there is a score of 2 or more points on each single revised ALS Functional Rating Scale (ALSFRSR) item at time of therapy initiation; **AND**
- v. Documentation is provided that individual has normal respiratory function defined as forced vital capacity (FVC) of greater than or equal to 80% at the time of initiation.

B. Criteria For Continuation of Therapy

Continuation requests for Radicava[®] (edaravone) may be if approved if the following criteria is met:

i. Individual does not require mechanical ventilation by intubation or tracheostomy.

C. Authorization Duration

- i. Initial Approval Duration: 6 months
- ii. Reauthorization Approval Duration: 12 months

D. Conditions Not Covered

i. Requests for Radicava[®] (edaravone) may not be approved when the above criteria are not met and for all other indications.



Limits or Restrictions

A. Therapeutic Alternatives

The list below includes preferred alternative therapies recommended in the approval criteria and may be subject to prior authorization.

- i. N/A
- B. Quantity Limitations

Approvals may be subject to dosing limits in accordance with FDA-approved labeling, accepted compendia, and/or evidence-based practice guidelines. The chart below includes dosing recommendations as per the FDA-approved prescribing information.

Drug	Recommended Dosing Schedule
Radivaca® (edaravone) inj. 60 mg IV Radicava ORS® 105 mg (5ml) oral	 Initial treatment cycle: daily dosing for 14 days followed by a 14- day drug-free period. Subsequent treatment cycles: daily dosing for 10 days out of 14- day periods, followed by 14-day drug-free periods.
	Exceptions
	None

Reference Information

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 Miller RG, Jackson CE, amyotrophic lateral so review). Report of the Neurology Oct 2009, 7 2020. Accessed Octobe Miller RG, Jackson CE, amyotrophic lateral cognitive/behavioral in Subcommittee of the A DOI: 10.1212/WNL.0b0 Writing Group; Edaravo defined patients with controlled trial. Lancet The Writing Group on double-blind, parallel-g lateral sclerosis (Japan A 	clerosis: Drug, nutritional, Quality Standards Subcom 3 (15) 1218-1226; DOI: 10 r 12, 2022. Kasarskis EJ, et al. Practice sclerosis: Multidiscipli npairment (an evidence-b American Academy of Neu 13e3181bc01a4. Reaffirme one (MCI-186) ALS 19 Study a amyotrophic lateral scl Neurol. 2017;16:505-512. behalf of the edaravone (I group, placebo-controlled ALS severity classification: 0	Parameter update: 1 and respiratory the mittee of the Ameri .1212/WNL.0b013e3 Parameter update: ⁻ nary care, symp ased review). Repor rology. Neurology Oc ed Jan 2020. Accessed (Group. Safety and e erosis: a randomise MCI-186) ALS 18 stud study of edaravone Grade 3, requiring ass	The care of the patient with erapies (an evidence-based can Academy of Neurology 181bc0141. Reaffirmed Jan The care of the patient with tom management, and t of the Quality Standard ct 2009, 73 (15) 1227-1233 d October 12, 2022. Efficacy of edaravone in we ed, double-blind, placebo
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olicy History					
Revision Type	Summary of Changes		P&T Approval Date	UM/CMPC Approval Date	
Annual Review 4/28/2025	Information reviewed to ensure it is date. Minimal changes in word form	•	6/9/2025	6/19/2025	
Annual Review 6/13/2024	Added sections: Other Uses, Author Duration, Conditions Not Covered, I Restrictions. Wording and formattir changes. Coding Reviewed: No Char	Limits or ng	3/14/2025	4/2/2025	
Policy Inception 6/13/2023	Elevance Health's Medical Policy ad	loption.	N/A	11/30/2023	