Reference number(s)
2562-A

Specialty Guideline Management
Crysvita

Products Referenced by this Document

Drugs that are listed in the following table include both brand and generic and all dosage forms and strengths unless otherwise stated. Over-the-counter (OTC) products are not included unless otherwise stated.

Brand Name	Generic Name
Crysvita	burosumab-twza

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.

FDA-approved Indications[1]

Crysvita is indicated for the treatment of:

- X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) in adult and pediatric patients 6 months of age and older.
- Fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23)-related hypophosphatemia in tumor-induced osteomalacia (TIO) associated with phosphaturic mesenchymal tumors that cannot be curatively resected or localized in adult and pediatric patients 2 years of age and older.

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

Documentation

Submission of the following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review:

X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH)

Initial requests:

- Radiographic evidence of rickets or other bone disease attributed to XLH
- At least one of the following:
    - Genetic testing results confirming the member has a PHEX (phosphate regulating gene with homology to endopeptidases located on the X chromosome) mutation
    - Genetic testing results confirming a PHEX mutation in a directly related family member with appropriate X-linked inheritance
    - Lab test results confirming the member's serum fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) level is above the upper limit of normal or abnormal for the assay

Continuation requests:

- Chart notes or medical record documentation showing beneficial response to therapy

Tumor induced osteomalacia (TIO)

Initial requests:

- Lab test results confirming the member's serum fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) level is above the upper limit of normal or abnormal for the assay
- Fasting serum phosphorus level
- Ratio of renal tubular maximum reabsorption rate of phosphate to glomerular filtration rate (TmP/GFR)

Continuation requests:

- Chart notes or medical record documentation showing beneficial response to therapy

Coverage Criteria

X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH)[1-4,7]

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) when both of the following criteria are met:

- Member meets one of the following criteria:
    - Genetic testing was conducted to confirm a PHEX mutation in the member.
    - Genetic testing was conducted to confirm a PHEX mutation in a directly related family member with appropriate X-linked inheritance.

    - Member's FGF23 level is above the upper limit of normal or abnormal for the assay.
- Member has radiographic evidence of rickets or other bone disease attributed to XLH.

Tumor-induced osteomalacia (TIO)[1,5-7]

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of tumor-induced osteomalacia (TIO) when both of the following criteria are met:

- Member's diagnosis is confirmed by ALL of the following:
    - Member's FGF23 level is above the upper limit of normal or abnormal for the assay.
    - Member's fasting serum phosphorus levels are less than 2.5 mg/dL.
    - Member's ratio of renal tubular maximum reabsorption rate of phosphate to glomerular filtration rate (TmP/GFR) is less than 2.5 mg/dL.
- Member's disease is associated with phosphaturic mesenchymal tumors that cannot be curatively resected or localized.

Continuation of Therapy

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for continued treatment in members requesting reauthorization for an indication listed in the coverage criteria section who are currently receiving the requested medication through a paid pharmacy or medical benefit and who are experiencing benefit from therapy as evidenced by disease improvement or disease stability (e.g., increase or normalization in serum phosphate, improvement in bone and joint pain, reduction in fractures, improvement in skeletal deformities).

References

1. Crysvita [package insert]. Princeton, NJ: Kyowa Kirin, Inc.; March 2023.
2. Linglart A, Imel EA, Whyte MP, et al. Sustained Efficacy and Safety of Burosumab, a Monoclonal Antibody to FGF23, in Children With X-Linked Hypophosphatemia. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2022;107(3):813-824.
3. Insogna KL, Briot K, Imel EA, et al. A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Phase 3 Trial Evaluating the Efficacy of Burosumab, an Anti-FGF23 Antibody, in Adults With X-Linked Hypophosphatemia: Week 24 Primary Analysis. J Bone Miner Res. 2018;33(8):1383-1393.
4. Dieter H, Emma F, Eastwood DM, et al. Clinical Practice Recommendations for the Diagnosis and Management of X-linked Hypophosphataemia. Nat Rev Nephrol. 2019;15(7):435-455.
5. ClinicalTrials.gov. National Library of Medicine (US). Identifier NCT02304367. Study of Burosumab (KRN23) in Adults with Tumor-Induced Osteomalacia (TIO) or Epidermal Nevus Syndrome (ENS). 2020 June 30. Available from: http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02304367.

6. Chong WH, Molinolo AA, Chen CC, et.al Tumor-induced Osteomalacia. Endocrine Related Cancer 2011;18(3):R53-R77.
7. Fauconnier C, Roy T, Gillerot G, et al. FGF23: Clinical usefulness and analytical evolution. Clin Biochem. 2019;66:1-12.