Pharmacotherapy of Cushing’s Disease and Acromegaly

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**Effective Date** January 1, 2017
**Revision Date(s)** 12/13/16; 01/19/16; 06/09/15; 12/08/14; 10/14/13
**Replaces** N/A

*This policy is managed through the Pharmacy benefit.

### Policy

**Pasireotide (Signifor)® and mifepristone (Korlym)®** may be considered **medically necessary** for treatment of **Cushing’s disease** when all of the following conditions are true:

- Patient has failed transsphenoidal surgery (TSS), is not a surgical candidate or has failed surgery; AND
- Patient has failed a trial of bromocriptine or cabergoline, unless contraindicated or otherwise medically inappropriate; AND
- Patient has failed a trial of metopirone or mitotane, unless contraindicated or otherwise medically inappropriate.

**Pasireotide (Signifor® LAR)** may be considered **medically necessary** for the treatment of **acromegaly** when the following condition(s) is/are met:

- Patient has had an inadequate response to surgery AND/OR
- Surgery is not an option.

All other uses of **pasireotide (Signifor®)**, **Signifor® LAR** and **mifepristone (Korlym)®** are considered **investigational**.

### Related Policies

None

### Policy Guidelines

### Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCPCS</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J2502</td>
<td>Injection, pasireotide long acting, 1 mg</td>
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</table>
Description

Cushing’s syndrome is a classic constellation of symptoms caused by long-term exposure to excessively high levels of circulating corticosteroid hormones. The most common cause of Cushing’s syndrome is exogenous glucocorticoid administration. However, symptoms may result from endogenous causes including ACTH-dependent and ACTH-independent Cushing’s. ACTH-dependent disease makes up 80% of endogenous cases and is due to pituitary adenoma in 85% of cases and ectopic tumor secretion in 15% of cases. Cushing’s disease refers to pituitary tumors that secrete ACTH.

Cushing’s syndrome occurs in 1-3 patients/million persons yearly with a prevalence of 40 cases/million persons, more frequently in females (3:1). Cushing’s disease occurs more rarely than Cushing’s syndrome and incidence peaks in the third to fourth decade.

The pituitary produces many hormones including TSH, growth hormone, ACTH, luteinizing hormone, follicle stimulating hormone, prolactin, and vasopressin. Pituitary adenomas can result in overproduction of ACTH, resulting in excess cortisol production from the adrenal glands. The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis no longer retains its circadian rhythm and hypercortisolism occurs. Excess cortisol results in a wide constellation of symptoms including truncal obesity, hypertension, impaired glucose tolerance, dyslipidemia, increased risk of arterial thrombosis, psychiatric and cognitive disorders, osteoporosis, muscle and skin atrophy, impaired immune function, and hyperandrogenism. Quality of life (QOL) is frequently impaired. Morbidity and mortality is increased due to increased infections as well as cardiovascular disease resulting from increased cardiovascular risk factors such as hypertension, DM, and dyslipidemia. Estimated 5-year survival in untreated patients is 50%. With treatment, chances of death remain 2-4 times greater than the average population.

Scope

Medical policies are systematically developed guidelines that serve as a resource for Company staff when determining coverage for specific medical procedures, drugs or devices. Coverage for medical services is subject to the limits and conditions of the member benefit plan. Members and their providers should consult the member benefit booklet or contact a customer service representative to determine whether there are any benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. This policy does not apply to Medicare Advantage.

Benefit Application

N/A

Rationale

Treatment Alternatives for Cushing’s disease
The preferred treatment for Cushing’s disease transsphenoidal surgery (TSS), which results in long-term remission rates of 60-90% with a recurrence risk of 26% within 10-years. Poor outcomes are seen with larger tumor size and repeat surgeries. Patients with persistent disease after surgery can be treated with pituitary irradiation; however, months to years of treatment may be required before an effect is seen. Bilateral adrenalectomy may also be performed; however, the pituitary adenoma remains in situ, negative feedback effects of cortisol are lost, and replacement gluco- and mineralocorticoids are required.
Medical therapy is used with unsuccessful surgery, patients without an adenoma image on MRI, those undergoing radiotherapy which is not yet effective, patients with severe complications of Cushing’s, and with those ineligible for surgery. Cushing’s disease can be treated with drugs that target the adenoma, adrenal ACTH receptors or glucocorticoid receptors. Drugs which target the pituitary include somatostatin analogs and dopamine agonists bromocriptine and cabergoline. Cabergoline is a dopamine agonist that targets dopamine receptor subtype 2 (D₂R), which is expressed in 80% of ACTH-secreting pituitary adenomas.

Adrenal-targeting drugs include ketoconazole, metopirone, and mitotane. These agents act by inhibiting steroid formation. Ketoconazole’s actions are linked to inhibition of CYP 450 enzymes. Mitotane is typically effective in >50% of cases while ketoconazole and metopirone are effective in approximately 50% of patients. Mifepristone is the only agent available which blocks glucocorticoid receptors, more specifically the cortisol and progesterone receptors. Mifepristone is FDA indicated for patients with Cushing’s syndrome with diabetes or glucose intolerance that require glycemic control. Each of these agents, with the exception of pasireotide, has been evaluated in a small number of patients. All except pasireotide and mifepristone are not FDA indicated for Cushing’s disease or syndrome. (NOTE: FDA has issued a warning against ketoconazole use because of case reports of potentially fatal liver injury. For this reason, its use in Cushing’s disease is no longer recommended.)

Although several different guidelines address the diagnosis of Cushing’s disease, few address medical treatment. The European Neuroendocrine Association and the Pituitary Society last published a consensus statement in 2008 which discussed therapy options as described above. The guidelines emphasized the importance of surgery as a first line option, but did not recommend any particular medical therapy above another.

Treatment Alternatives for Acromegaly
The goals of therapy are to lower the serum insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), and serum growth hormone (GH) concentrations. For a patient who has microadenoma/macroadenoma, which is resectable, transsphenoidal surgery is preferred. If adenoma is not resectable (or patient is not a candidate for surgery), then the preferred treatment would be a long-acting somatostatin analog, such as octreotide or lanreotide. If somatostatin analog treatment with or without cabergoline is not effective, adding pegvisomant may be necessary (note this approach has NOT been approved by the FDA). If adenoma size keeps increasing despite the use of somatostatin analog with pegvisomant, radiotherapy or repeat surgery may be warranted.

Pasireotide
Pasireotide is a cyclohexapeptide somatostatin analogue. Pasireotide binds to and activates somatostatin receptors. This results in the inhibition of ACTH, leading to decreased cortisol secretion. Of the five somatostatin receptors (hsst1-5), the somatostatin receptor hsst5 is overexpressed on corticotroph adenomas in patients with Cushing’s disease. Pasireotide preferentially binds to hsst1,2,3,5 and has 40-fold higher affinity for hsst5 than octreotide. The dose of pasireotide is titrated based on response and tolerability. Treatment response is defined as a clinically meaningful decrease in 24-hour UFC and/or improved signs and symptoms of Cushing’s disease. The maximum decrease in UFC typically occurs after 2 months of therapy. If dose reductions are necessary due to AEs, reductions of 0.3 mg are recommended. Caution is recommended with drugs which prolong the QT interval. Cyclosporine levels may decrease with pasireotide and a dose increase of cyclosporine may be required to maintain cyclosporine levels. Bromocriptine levels may increase with pasireotide and a dose reduction of bromocriptine may be necessary.

Pasireotide has been studied in a phase II and a phase III trial for Cushing’s disease. Both trials assessed changes in urinary free cortisol (UFC) level, a biomarker, rather than clinical symptoms of Cushing’s disease. The phase III trial randomized 162 patients to pasireotide 600 mcg or 900 mcg subcutaneously twice daily for 6 months. No comparator arm was included. Pasireotide was considered efficacious based on the predefined study efficacy criteria of >15% responder rate which was achieved with both doses of pasireotide (15% 600 mcg, 26% 900 mcg); however, the study was not powered to compare study arms. Changes in clinical symptoms of Cushing’s disease were considered secondary endpoints. Significant changes were noted in weight (-6.7 kg, p<0.001) as well as systolic (-6 mm Hg, p=0.03) and diastolic blood pressure (-3.7 mm Hg, p=0.03). However, changes in antihypertensive medications were allowed during the trial and may have influenced the latter results. Lastly, the open-label, 15-day, phase II trial in 29 patients found 17% of patients normalized UFC with pasireotide 600 mcg. None of the pasireotide trials were of long enough duration to assess changes in mortality. Trial sizes are small due to the limited number of patients with Cushing’s disease. Lastly, none of the trials included a comparator arm. Use of a placebo arm was considered unethical and, at the time of trial design, no other
medications were FDA approved for Cushing’s. Since that time, mifepristone (Korlym) has received approval for the control of hyperglycemia due to hypercortisolism in patients with Cushing’s syndrome with diabetes mellitus (DM) or glucose intolerance that failed or are not eligible for surgery.

Pasireotide (Signifor® LAR) in the setting of acromegaly was approved based on two multicenter Phase III studies, C2305 and C2402, which respectively examined medically naïve patients, who have had prior surgery, or for whom surgery was not an option, and patients with acromegaly inadequately controlled on first generation somatostatin analogs. In both studies, higher rates of full biochemical control (defined as mean GH level <2.5mcg/L and normal IGF-1 levels) were achieved with Signifor LAR compared to a first generation somatostatin analog. A crossover extension to C2305 showed 17.3% (14/81) of patients that did not reach biochemical control (GH still ≥ 2.5 mcg/L and IGF-1 still above normal) were able to achieve control of both GH and IGF-1 after switching to pasireotide. Zero out of thirty-eight patients switching to octreotide achieved control. Pasireotide patients had more hyperglycemic adverse effects (27.2% vs. 13.2%)

A 12 month, multicenter, double-blind RCT superiority study (n=358) determined that pasireotide was superior to octreotide in acromegaly patients. Patients studied were medically naïve. Patients could have had a prior pituitary surgery, or otherwise refused surgery or had surgery contraindicated. The primary outcome was growth hormone falling under 2.5 μg/L as well as normal IGF-1 at month 12. Significantly more pasireotide LAR patients achieved control than octreotide LAR patients (31.3% vs 19.2%, p value = 0.007). Pasireotide patients had a significantly higher rate of hyperglycemia (57.3% vs. 21.7). Acromegaly guidelines available at this time do not recommend pasireotide as a first line option due to a shorter history of efficacy and safety vs. other somatostatin analogs.

Mifepristone

Mifepristone is a glucocorticoid receptor-II (GR-II) antagonist that has high affinity for the GR-II receptor but little affinity for the GR-I (mineralocorticoid) receptor. It also blocks progesterone receptors. There appears to be little or no affinity for estrogen, muscarinic, histaminic, or monoamine receptors. The approval of mifepristone for the treatment of hyperglycemia due to hypercortisolism secondary to Cushing’s syndrome was primarily based on results from one 24-week, phase III, multicenter, open-label, single arm study (Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Mifepristone in the treatment of Endogenous Cushing’s Syndrome [SEISMIC]). Results showed significant clinical, metabolic, and health-related quality of life improvements in 50 patients, the majority of whom had failed multiple therapeutic modalities. While the strength of evidence of efficacy is weak, the authors and FDA approval suggests benefits outweigh risks for this orphan indication with unmet need. An extension study for SEISMIC participants examining long-term safety and efficacy is ongoing. Numerous case reports and small retrospective studies of mifepristone use for hypercortisolism are also available in the literature. The majority of patients in these reports had failed multiple therapeutic modalities, including surgery, prior to use of mifepristone. Doses of the agent ranged from 200 to 2000 mg/day for up to 2 years. Most publications reported improvements in the clinical manifestations of the condition. Mifepristone has a large potential for drug-drug interactions via the CYP3A4, CYP2C8 and CYP2C9 pathways. Its efficacy data remains limited, and long-term data is unavailable.

Summary

Interpretation of available data on the efficacy and safety of most drugs currently used in the treatment of Cushing’s disease is difficult. Published study designs have varied considerably with only a few small prospective, randomized, controlled studies available. Furthermore, there is significant variation in clinical outcomes or biochemical parameters used as the primary endpoint (e.g., urine free cortisol [UFC], serum and salivary cortisol, and plasma ACTH), and reference values derived from a sufficiently large population are largely lacking, especially for some of the more recently developed assays. Unfortunately, criteria for defining a clear and effective response to treatment, and for disease control, are insufficient at this time.

2014 Update
Updated per literature search 7/01/13 to 10/31/14. No changes required.

2015 Update
Updated per the package insert on 06/02/15. Purpose of the update is to include a recently added indication (12/14) for the use of pasireotide (Signifor® LAR) in the setting of acromegaly.
2016 Update
Updated the rationale section for pasireotide and mifepristone per the literature search conducted from July 1, 2016 through December 7, 2016. No policy criteria changes were made with this review. References updated.

References

17. Korylin® (mifepristone) prescribing information. Corcept Therapeutics; Menlo Park, CA. February 2012.
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason</th>
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<tr>
<td>10/14/13</td>
<td>New policy. Add to Prescription Drug section. <em>Pasireotide (Signifor)</em>® and <em>mifepristone (Korlym)</em>® considered medically necessary to treat Cushing's disease when criteria are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/17/14</td>
<td>Annual review. Policy updated with literature review; no change in policy statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/09/15</td>
<td>Annual review. Policy scope expanded to address acromegaly; title expanded to include acromegaly. Medically necessary policy statement added for acromegaly with criteria of inadequate response to surgery and/or not a surgical candidate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>01/19/16</td>
<td>Coding update. New HCPCS code J2502, effective 1/1/16, added to policy.</td>
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<td>12/13/16</td>
<td>Annual review. Policy updated with literature review.</td>
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