UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT MEDICAL POLICY

POLICY: Inflammatory Conditions – Ilaris Utilization Management Medical Policy
- Ilaris® (canakinumab subcutaneous injection – Novartis)

REVIEW DATE: 02/26/2025

OVERVIEW

Ilaris, an interleukin-1β (IL-1β) blocker, is indicated for the following uses:[1]

- **Periodic Fever Syndromes:**
  - **Cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes** (CAPS), including familial cold auto-inflammatory syndrome (FCAS) and Muckle-Wells syndrome (MWS), for treatment of patients ≥ 4 years of age.
  - **Familial Mediterranean fever** (FMF), in adult and pediatric patients.
  - **Hyperimmunoglobulin D syndrome** (HIDS)/**mevalonate kinase deficiency** (MKD), in adult and pediatric patients.
  - **Tumor necrosis factor receptor associated periodic syndrome** (TRAPS), in adult and pediatric patients.
- **Active Still's disease**, including active **adult-onset Still's disease** (AOSD) and **systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis** (SJIA), in patients ≥ 2 years of age.
- **Gout flares** in adults in whom nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and colchicine are contraindicated, not tolerated, or do not provide an adequate response, and in whom repeated courses of corticosteroids are not appropriate.

In the pivotal trial for periodic fevers (TRAPS, HIDS/MKD, and FMF), patients were required to be at least 2 years of age with a disease flare, defined as a C-reactive protein level ≥ 10 mg/L.[1] Prior to starting Ilaris, a minimum level of disease activity at baseline was required for FMF (at least one flare per month despite colchicine), HIDS/MKD (≥ three febrile acute flares within the previous 6 month period), and TRAPS (≥ six flares per year). In this study, patients were assessed for a response following 4 months of treatment with Ilaris.

Guidelines

Ilaris is used for treatment of a variety of periodic fever syndromes and inflammatory conditions.

CAPS, TRAPS, and MKD/HIDS

The European Alliance of Associations for Rheumatology (EULAR) and American College of Rheumatology (ACR) [2021] provide treatment guidelines for interleukin-1 (IL-1) mediated autoinflammatory diseases: cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes, tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome, mevalonate kinase deficiency, and deficiency of the interleukin-1 receptor antagonist.[2] Guidelines indicate IL-blocking therapy has become the preferred treatment and a therapeutic trial with IL-1 blocking treatment may be started when strong clinical suspicion of a diagnosis of CAPS, TRAPS, MKD, or DIRA is suspected.[2] The guidelines also provide additional diagnosis-specific treatment recommendations:

- **CAPS:** CAPS encompasses three rare genetic syndromes (familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome, Muckle-Wells syndrome, and neonatal onset multisystem inflammatory disease formerly known as chronic infantile neurological cutaneous and articular syndrome) that are thought to be one condition along a spectrum of disease severity. IL-1 blockers are

recommended as standard of care across the spectrum of disease for improved symptom control and reduced systemic and tissue/organ inflammation. The dose and/or frequency of administration should be adjusted to control disease activity, normalize markers of systemic inflammation, and appropriate weight gain and development in the growing patient.

- **TRAPS:** IL-1 blockers are more effective than traditional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) and other biologic DMARDs in achieving disease remission and preventing long-term complications.
- **MKD/HIDS**: In patients without chronic inflammation, on demand IL-1 blockage should be attempted at the onset of flares. In children, IL-1 blocking therapy is generally required.

FMF
Guidelines for familial Mediterranean fever from the EULAR (2016) note that treatment goals are to prevent the clinical attacks and to suppress chronic subclinical inflammation.[3] IL-1 blockade is an option for patients with protracted febrile myalgia. In patients who develop amyloidosis, the maximal tolerated dose of colchicine and biologics (especially IL-1 blockade) are recommended.

Gout
Guidelines for the management of gout flares from the ACR (2020) recommend colchicine, NSAIDs, or glucocorticoids (oral, intraarticular, or intramuscular) as appropriate first-line therapy.[4] If a patient is unable to tolerate or has contraindications to any of the first line conventional alternatives, IL-1 inhibitors are conditionally recommended.

Still's disease (SJIA and AOSD)
The EULAR and Pediatric Rheumatology European Society (PReS) joint clinical guidelines for management of Still's disease (2024) indicate SJIA and AOSD are the same disease, differing in age of onset, and can be referred to collectively as Still's disease.[5] Guidelines recommend an IL-1 or IL-6 inhibitor be initiated as early as possible after diagnosis. No preferred agent is provided.

Guidelines for the treatment of JIA from the ACR (2021) address SJIA.[6] A brief trial of NSAIDs and/or an IL-1 or IL-6 inhibitor are recommended as initial monotherapy for patients with SJIA without macrophage activation syndrome (MAS). In a patient who presents with MAS, an IL-1 or IL-6 blocker and/or systemic glucocorticoids are recommended.

Dosing Information for CAPS

The EULAR/ACR guidelines for IL-1 mediated autoinflammatory diseases (2021) include recommendations for the management of CAPS, TRAPS, MKD, and deficiency of IL-1 receptor antagonist (DIRA).[2] These guidelines indicate that higher and more frequent dosing than that approved by the FDA of Ilaris may be required to control disease activity in more severe cases and/or younger children to prevent complications. Patients with CAPS may require doses of Ilaris up to 600 mg SC every 4 weeks if patients have not achieved remission.

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for medical benefit coverage of Ilaris. Approval is recommended for those who meet the **Criteria** and **Dosing** for the listed indications. Extended approvals are allowed if the patient continues to meet the criteria and dosing. Requests for doses outside of the established dosing documented in this policy will be considered on a case-by-case basis by a clinician (i.e., Medical Director or Pharmacist). All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. In cases where the approval is authorized in months, 1 month is equal to 30 days. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with Ilaris, as well as the monitoring required for adverse

events and long-term efficacy, initial approval requires Ilaris to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

All reviews for use of Ilaris for COVID-19 and/or cytokine release syndrome associated with COVID-19 will be forwarded to the Medical Director.

Automation: None.

RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of Ilaris is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

FDA-Approved Indications

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1. Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

Note: This includes familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome (FCAS), Muckle-Wells syndrome (MWS), and neonatal onset multisystem inflammatory disease (NOMID) formerly known as chronic infantile neurological cutaneous and articular syndrome (CINCA).

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
- **i.** Patient is ≥ 4 years of age; AND
- **ii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist, geneticist, allergist/immunologist, or dermatologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Ilaris. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
- **i.** Patient has been established on this medication for at least 6 months; AND
  Note: For a patient who has not received 6 months of therapy or who is restarting therapy with this medication, refer to Initial Therapy criteria above.
- **ii.** Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** When assessed by at least one objective measure, patient experienced a beneficial clinical response from baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug); OR
    Note: Examples of objective measures include resolution of fever, improvement in rash or skin manifestations, clinically significant improvement or normalization of serum markers (e.g., C-reactive protein, amyloid A), reduction in proteinuria, and/or stabilization of serum creatinine.
  - **b)** Compared with baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug), patient experienced an improvement in at least one symptom.
    Note: Examples of improvement in symptoms include fewer cold-induced attacks; less joint pain/tenderness, stiffness, or swelling; decreased fatigue; improved function or activities of daily living.

Dosing. Approve one of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Patient is > 15 kg and ≤ 40 kg: Approve up to 8 mg/kg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks; OR

B) Patient is > 40 kg: Approve up to 600 mg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks.

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2. Familial Mediterranean Fever (FMF). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, iii, iv, and v):
- **i.** Patient is ≥ 2 years of age; AND
- **ii.** Patient has tried colchicine, unless contraindicated; AND
- **iii.** Patient will be taking the medication in combination with colchicine, unless colchicine is contraindicated or not tolerated; AND
- **iv.** Prior to starting the medication, the patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
  - **a)** C-reactive protein level is ≥ 10 mg/L OR elevated to at least two times the upper limit of normal for the reporting laboratory; AND
  - **b)** Patient has a history of at least one flare per month despite use of colchicine OR was hospitalized for a severe flare; AND
- **v.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist, nephrologist, geneticist, gastroenterologist, oncologist, or hematologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Ilaris. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
- **i.** Patient has been established on this medication for at least 6 months; AND
  Note: For a patient who has not received 6 months of therapy or who is restarting therapy with this medication, refer to Initial Therapy criteria above.
- **ii.** Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** When assessed by at least one objective measure, patient experienced a beneficial clinical response from baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug); OR
    Note: Examples of objective measures include decreased frequency of attacks, resolution of fever, improvement in rash or skin manifestations, clinically significant improvement or normalization of serum markers (e.g., C-reactive protein, amyloid A), reduction in proteinuria, and/or stabilization of serum creatinine.
  - **C)** Compared with baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug), patient experienced an improvement in at least one symptom.
    Note: Examples of improvement in symptoms include decreased pain/tenderness, stiffness, or swelling; decreased fatigue; improved function or activities of daily living.

Dosing. Approve one of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Patient is ≤ 40 kg: Approve up to 4 mg/kg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks; OR

B) Patient is > 40 kg: Approve up to 300 mg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks.

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3. Gout, Acute Flare. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C and D):

A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND

B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
- **i.** Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
  - **a)** Patient has an intolerance, contraindication, or lack of response to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for the treatment of acute gout flares; AND
  - **b)** Patient has an intolerance, contraindication, or lack of response to colchicine for the treatment of acute gout flares; OR
- **ii.** Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
  - **a)** Patient has been previously treated with corticosteroids (oral or injectable) for an acute gout flare; AND

b) According to the prescriber, patient is unable to be retreated with a repeat course of corticosteroids (oral or injectable) for acute gout flares; AND

C) According to the prescriber, patient is receiving or will be taking concomitant urate lowering medication for the prevention of gout unless contraindicated; AND
Note: Examples of uric acid lowering drugs include allopurinol, febuxostat, probenecid.

D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist.

Dosing. Approve up to 150 mg administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 12 weeks.

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4. Hyperimmunoglobulin D Syndrome (HIDS)/Mevalonate Kinase Deficiency (MKD). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, and iii):
- **i.** Patient is ≥ 2 years of age; AND
- **ii.** Prior to starting Ilaris, the patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
  - **a)** C-reactive protein level is ≥ 10 mg/L OR elevated to at least two times the upper limit of normal for the reporting laboratory; AND
  - **b)** Patient has a history of at least three febrile acute flares within the previous 6-month period OR was hospitalized for a severe flare; AND
- **iii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist, nephrologist, geneticist, oncologist, or hematologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Ilaris. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
- **i.** Patient has been established on this medication for at least 6 months; AND
  Note: For a patient who has not received 6 months of therapy or who is restarting therapy with this medication, refer to Initial Therapy criteria above.
- **ii.** Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** When assessed by at least one objective measure, patient experienced a beneficial clinical response from baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug); OR
    Note: Examples of objective measures include decreased frequency of attacks, resolution of fever, improvement in rash or skin manifestations, clinically significant improvement or normalization of serum markers (e.g., C-reactive protein, amyloid A), reduction in proteinuria, and/or stabilization of serum creatinine.
  - **b)** Compared with baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug), patient experienced an improvement in at least one symptom.
    Note: Examples of improvement in symptoms include decreased pain/tenderness, stiffness, or swelling; decreased fatigue; improved function or activities of daily living.

Dosing. Approve one of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Patient is ≤ 40 kg: Approve up to 4 mg/kg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks; OR

B) Patient is > 40 kg: Approve up to 300 mg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks.

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5. Stills Disease, Adult Onset (AOSD). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

Note: Adult-onset Still's disease (AOSD) and systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA) are considered the same disease (Still's disease) but differ in age of onset. For a patient < 18 years of age, refer to the SIJA indication below.

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months (which is adequate for three doses) if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, and iii):
- **i.** Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
  Note: If the patient is < 18 years of age, refer to criteria for systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis.
- **ii.** Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** Patient has tried at least ONE other biologic; OR
    Note: Examples of biologics for Still's disease include a tocilizumab product (Actemra intravenous infusion, biosimilars; Actemra subcutaneous injection), Kineret (anakinra subcutaneous injection).
  - **b)** Patient was started on the medication while in the hospital; AND
- **iii.** The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Ilaris. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):
- **i.** Patient has been established on this medication for at least 6 months; AND
  Note: For a patient who has not received 6 months of therapy or who is restarting therapy with this medication, refer to Initial Therapy criteria above.
- **ii.** Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** When assessed by at least one objective measure, patient experienced a beneficial clinical response from baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug); OR
    Note: Examples of objective measures include resolution of fever, improvement in rash or skin manifestations, clinically significant improvement or normalization of serum markers (e.g., C-reactive protein, erythrocyte sedimentation rate), and/or reduced dosage of corticosteroids.
  - **b)** Compared with baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug), patient experienced an improvement in at least one symptom.
    Note: Examples of improvement in symptoms include less joint pain/tenderness, stiffness, or swelling; decreased fatigue; improved function or activities of daily living.

Dosing. Approve up to 4 mg/kg to a maximum of 300 mg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks.

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6. Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (SJIA). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

Note: Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA) and adult-onset Still's disease (AOSD) are considered the same disease (Still's disease) but differ in age of onset. For a patient ≥ 18 years of age, refer to AOSD indication above.

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months (which is adequate for three doses) if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, and iii):
- **i.** Patient is ≥ 2 years of age; AND
- **ii.** Patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
  - **a)** Patient has tried at least ONE other biologic; OR
    Note: Examples of biologics for SJIA include a tocilizumab product (Actemra intravenous infusion, biosimilar; Actemra subcutaneous injection), Kineret (anakinra subcutaneous injection).
  - **b)** Patient was started on the medication while in the hospital; AND

iii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Ilaris. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):

i. Patient has been established on this medication for at least 6 months; AND
Note: For a patient who has not received 6 months of therapy or who is restarting therapy with this medication, refer to Initial Therapy criteria above.

ii. Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):

a) When assessed by at least one objective measure, patient experienced a beneficial clinical response from baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug); OR
Note: Examples of objective measures include resolution of fever, improvement in rash or skin manifestations, clinically significant improvement or normalization of serum markers (e.g., C-reactive protein, erythrocyte sedimentation rate), and/or reduced dosage of corticosteroids.

b) Compared with baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug), patient experienced an improvement in at least one symptom.
Note: Examples of improvement in symptoms include less joint pain/tenderness, stiffness, or swelling; decreased fatigue; improved function or activities of daily living.

Dosing. Approve up to 4 mg/kg to a maximum of 300 mg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks.

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7. Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Associated Periodic Syndrome (TRAPS). Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ONE of the following (A or B):

A) Initial Therapy. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (i, ii, and iii):

i. Patient is ≥ 2 years of age; AND

ii. Prior to starting the medication, the patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):

a) C-reactive protein level is ≥ 10 mg/L OR elevated to at least two times the upper limit of normal for the reporting laboratory; AND

b) Patient has a history of at least six flares per year OR was hospitalized for a severe flare; AND

iii. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a rheumatologist, geneticist, nephrologist, oncologist, or hematologist; OR

B) Patient is Currently Receiving Ilaris. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (i and ii):

i. Patient has been established on this medication for at least 6 months; AND
Note: A patient who has received < 6 months of therapy or who is restarting therapy with this medication is reviewed under criterion A (Initial Therapy).

ii. Patient meets at least ONE of the following (a or b):

a) When assessed by at least one objective measure, patient experienced a beneficial clinical response from baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug); OR
Note: Examples of objective measures include decreased frequency of attacks, resolution of fever, improvement in rash or skin manifestations, clinically significant improvement or normalization of serum markers (e.g., C-reactive protein, amyloid A), reduction in proteinuria, and/or stabilization of serum creatinine.

b) Compared with baseline (prior to initiating the requested drug), patient experienced an improvement in at least one symptom.
Note: Examples of improvement in symptoms include less joint pain/tenderness, stiffness, or swelling; decreased fatigue; improved function or activities of daily living.

Dosing. Approve one of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) Patient is ≤ 40 kg: Approve up to 4 mg/kg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks; OR

B) Patient is > 40 kg: Approve up to 300 mg per dose administered subcutaneously no more frequently than once every 4 weeks.

CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of Ilaris is not recommended in the following situations:

1. **Concurrent Biologic Therapy.** Ilaris has not been evaluated and should not be administered in combination with another biologic agent for an inflammatory condition (see Appendix for examples).[1] An increased incidence of serious infections has been associated with another IL-1 blocker, Kineret, when given in combination with tumor necrosis factor inhibitor in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Concomitant administration of Ilaris and other agents that block IL-1 or its receptors is not recommended.

2. **COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019).** Forward all requests to the Medical Director.
   Note: This includes requests for cytokine release syndrome associated with COVID-19.

3. **Rheumatoid Arthritis.** Efficacy is not established. In a 12-week, Phase II, placebo-controlled, double-blind study, 277 patients who had failed methotrexate were randomized to Ilaris or placebo.[7] Although the ACR 50 at Week 12 was higher for Ilaris 150 mg (given every 4 weeks) compared with placebo (26.5% vs. 11.4%, respectively; P = not significant), there was not a statistically significant difference in ACR 50 for the other Ilaris treatment groups (Ilaris 300 mg every 2 weeks; Ilaris 600 mg loading dose followed by 300 mg every 2 weeks).

4. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

REFERENCES

1. Ilaris® subcutaneous injection [prescribing information]. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis; August 2023.
2. Romano M, Arici ZS, Piskin D, et al. The 2021 EULAR/American College of Rheumatology points to consider for diagnosis, management and monitoring of the interleukin-1 mediated autoinflammatory diseases: cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes, tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome, mevalonate kinase deficiency, and deficiency of the interleukin-1 receptor antagonist. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2022;81(7):907-921.
3. Ozen S, Demirkaya E, Erer B, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of familial Mediterranean fever. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2016;75(4):644-651.
4. FitzGerald JD, Dalbeth N, Mikuls T, et al. 2020 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Management of Gout [published correction appears in Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2020 Aug;72(8):1187] [published correction appears in Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2021 Mar;73(3):458]. *Arthritis Care Res* (Hoboken). 2020;72(6):744-760.
5. Fautrel B, Mitrovic S, De Matteis A, et al. EULAR/PReS recommendations for the diagnosis and management of Still's disease, comprising systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis and adult-onset Still's disease. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2024;83(12):1614-1627.
6. Onel KB, Horton DB, Lovell DJ, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Therapeutic Approaches for Oligoarthritis, Temporomandibular Joint Arthritis, and Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. 2022 Apr;74(4):553-569.
7. Alten R, Gomez-Reino J, Durez P, et al. Efficacy and safety of the human anti-IL-1β monoclonal antibody canakinumab in rheumatoid arthritis: results of a 12-week, Phase II, dose-finding study. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord.* 2011;12:153.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	01/25/2023
Selected Revision	**Gout, Acute Flare:** New condition of approval added.	09/06/2023
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	02/14/2024
Selected Revision	**Still's Disease, Adult Onset:** The requirement for previous therapy was changed to one biologic (previously was two biologics). Exceptions that apply to a patient who is not required to try two biologics were removed (no longer needed). An exception was added for a patient who was started on Ilaris in the hospital who is not required to try another biologic prior to Ilaris. **Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis:** The requirement for previous therapy was changed to one biologic (previously was two biologics). Exceptions that apply to a patient who is not required to try two biologics were removed (no longer needed). An exception was added for a patient who was started on Ilaris in the hospital who is not required to try another biologic prior to Ilaris.	04/24/2024
Annual Revision	**Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes:** The dosing requirement for a patient ≥ 15 kg and ≤ 40 mg was increased from 3 mg/kg every 8 weeks to allow up to 8 mg/kg every 4 weeks and for a patient > 40 kg from 150 mg every 8 weeks to allow up to 600 mg every 4 weeks. **Still's Disease, Adult-Onset**: The following Note was added "Adult-onset Still's disease (AOSD) and systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA) are considered the same disease (Still's disease) but differ in age of onset. For a patient < 18 years of age, refer to the SIJA indication below." **Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis**: The following Note was added "Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA) and adult-onset Still's disease (AOSD) are considered the same disease (Still's disease) but differ in age of onset. For a patient ≥ 18 years of age, refer to AOSD indication above." Updated Appendix.	02/26/2025

APPENDIX

	Mechanism of Action	Examples of Indications*
Biologics		
Adalimumab SC Products (Humira®, biosimilars)	Inhibition of TNF	AS, CD, HS, JIA, PsO, PsA, RA, UC
Cimzia® (certolizumab pegol SC injection)	Inhibition of TNF	AS, CD, JIA, nr-axSpA, PsO, PsA, RA
Etanercept SC Products (Enbrel®, biosimilars)	Inhibition of TNF	AS, JIA, PsO, PsA, RA
Infliximab IV Products (Remicade®, biosimilars)	Inhibition of TNF	AS, CD, PsO, PsA, RA, UC
Zymfentra® (infliximab-dyyb SC injection)	Inhibition of TNF	CD, UC
Simponi®, Simponi Aria® (golimumab SC injection, golimumab IV infusion)	Inhibition of TNF	SC formulation: AS, PsA, RA, UC
		IV formulation: AS, PJIA, PsA, RA
Tocilizumab Products (Actemra® IV, biosimilar; Actemra SC, biosimilar)	Inhibition of IL-6	SC formulation: PJIA, RA, SJIA
		IV formulation: PJIA, RA, SJIA
Kevzara® (sarilumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-6	RA
Orencia® (abatacept IV infusion, abatacept SC injection)	T-cell costimulation modulator	SC formulation: JIA, PSA, RA
		IV formulation: JIA, PsA, RA
Rituximab IV Products (Rituxan®, biosimilars)	CD20-directed cytolytic antibody	RA
Kineret® (anakinra SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-1	JIA^, RA
Omvoh® (mirikizumab IV infusion, SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-23	UC
Stelara® (ustekinumab SC injection, ustekinumab IV infusion)	Inhibition of IL-12/23	SC formulation: CD, PsO, PsA, UC
		IV formulation: CD, UC
Siliq® (brodalumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-17	PsO
Cosentyx® (secukinumab SC injection; secukinumab IV infusion)	Inhibition of IL-17A	SC formulation: AS, ERA, HS, nr-axSpA, PsO, PsA
		IV formulation: AS, nr-axSpA, PsA
Taltz® (ixekizumab SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-17A	AS, nr-axSpA, PsO, PsA
Bimzelx® (bimekizumab-bkzx SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-17A/17F	AS, HS, nr-axSpA, PsO, PsA
Ilumya® (tildrakizumab-asmn SC injection)	Inhibition of IL-23	PsO
Skyrizi® (risankizumab-rzaa SC injection, risankizumab-rzaa IV infusion)	Inhibition of IL-23	SC formulation: CD, PSA, PsO, UC
		IV formulation: CD, UC
Tremfya® (guselkumab SC injection, guselkumab IV infusion)	Inhibition of IL-23	SC formulation: PsA, PsO, UC
		IV formulation: UC
Entyvio® (vedolizumab IV infusion, vedolizumab SC injection)	Integrin receptor antagonist	CD, UC

* Not an all-inclusive list of indications. Refer to the prescribing information for the respective agent for FDA-approved indications; SC – Subcutaneous; TNF – Tumor necrosis factor; AS – Ankylosing spondylitis; CD – Crohn's disease; HS – Hidradenitis suppurativa; JIA – Juvenile idiopathic arthritis; PsO – Plaque psoriasis; PsA – Psoriatic arthritis; RA – Rheumatoid arthritis; UC – Ulcerative colitis; nr-axSpA – Non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis; IV – Intravenous, PJIA – Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis; IL – Interleukin; SJIA – Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis; ^ Off-label use of Kineret in JIA supported in guidelines; ERA – Enthesitis-related arthritis; DMARD – Disease-modifying antirheumatic drug.