

**POLICY:** Human Immunodeficiency Virus – Trogarzo™ (ibalizumab-uiyk injection for intravenous use – Theratechnologies)

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** 1/1/2020

**LAST REVISION DATE:** 03/27/2024

**COVERAGE CRITERIA FOR:** All UCare Plans

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## OVERVIEW

Trogarzo is a long-acting humanized immunoglobulin G4 monoclonal antibody indicated in combination with other antiretroviral(s) for the treatment of **human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) infection** in heavily treatment-experienced adults with multidrug resistant HIV-1 infection failing their current antiretroviral regimen.<sup>1</sup> Patients should receive a single intravenous loading dose of 2,000 mg followed by a maintenance dose of 800 mg once every 2 weeks. The loading dose and maintenance doses of Trogarzo can be administered as a diluted intravenous (IV) infusion or undiluted IV push.

## Disease Overview

Multiclass or three-class drug resistant HIV-1 infection is usually defined as the presence of phenotypic or genotypic resistance to at least one drug in each of the following three classes: the nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and protease inhibitors classes.<sup>2</sup> Trogarzo blocks HIV-1 from infecting CD4+ T cells by binding to domain 2 of CD4.<sup>1</sup> This interferes with post-attachment steps required for the entry of HIV-1 virus particles into host cells and prevents the viral transmission that occurs via cell-cell fusion. The binding specificity to domain 2 of CD4 allows Trogarzo to block viral entry into host cells without causing immunosuppression. There is no antagonism with other antiretrovirals. In the pivotal trial for Trogarzo, all patients had documented resistance to at least one antiretroviral from the nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, and protease inhibitor classes.

## Guidelines

According to the Department of Health and Human Services Guidelines for the use of antiretrovirals in adults and adolescents with HIV (February 27, 2024), in patients with multidrug resistance without fully active antiretroviral options, consensus on optimal management is lacking.<sup>4</sup> Maximal virologic suppression remains the goal of treatment; however, if it cannot be achieved, the goals are to preserve immune function, prevent clinical progression, and minimize the development of further resistance that may compromise future regimens. The Guidelines note that that even partial virologic suppression of HIV-1 RNA to  $> 0.5 \log_{10}$  copies/mL from baseline correlates with clinical benefit. There is evidence that continuing antiretroviral therapy even in the presence of viremia and the absence of CD4+ count increases, reduces the risk of disease progression. Additional data suggest that even modest reductions in HIV-1 RNA levels continue to confer immunologic and clinical benefits. In general, adding a single, fully active antiretroviral to the regimen is not recommended because of the risk of rapid development of resistance. Patients with ongoing detectable viremia who lack sufficient treatment options to construct a fully suppressive regimen are noted to be candidates for Rukobia™ (fostemsavir extended-release tablets), Sunlenca® (lenacapavir subcutaneous [SC] injection) and/or Trogarzo. For people with

multidrug-resistant HIV-2, Trogarzo and Sunlenca may be considered based on *in vitro* data. Optimal treatment strategies for individuals with HIV-2 are not defined.

The International Antiviral Society-USA (December 2022) provides some guidance on patients with viral failure.<sup>4</sup> The regimen should also include at least one, and preferably two other fully active drugs, optimally from drug classes not previously used. Therapies may include Rukobia, Sunlenca (currently under FDA review), Selzentry® (maraviroc tablets, generic and oral solution), Trogarzo, or Fuzeon® (enfuvirtide SC injection).

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

Prior Authorization is recommended for medical benefit coverage of Trogarzo. Approval is recommended for those who meet the **Criteria** and **Dosing** for the listed indication. 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 Trogarzo as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, initial approval requires Trogarzo to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

**Automation:** None.

### **RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA**

Coverage of Trogarzo is recommended in those who meet the following:

#### **FDA-Approved Indication**

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- 1. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)-1.** Approve for the duration outlined below 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  $\geq 18$  years of age; AND
      - ii.** According to the prescriber, the patient is failing a current antiretroviral regimen for HIV; AND
      - iii.** Patient has multiple antiretroviral drug resistance as demonstrated by resistance to at least one antiretroviral from at least THREE of the following antiviral classes (a, b, c, d, e, f):
        - a) Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor;**  
**Note:** Examples of nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors include but are not limited to abacavir, didanosine, emtricitabine, lamivudine, stavudine, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, tenofovir alafenamide, zidovudine.
        - b) Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor;**  
**Note:** Examples of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors include but are not limited to delavirdine, efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine, nevirapine XR, rilpivirine.
        - c) Protease inhibitor;**  
**Note:** Examples of protease inhibitors include but are not limited to atazanavir, darunavir, fosamprenavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir, tipranavir.
        - d) Fusion inhibitor;**

Note: An example of a fusion inhibitor includes but is not limited to Fuzeon (enfuvirtide subcutaneous injection).

- e) Integrase strand transfer inhibitor;

Note: Examples of integrase strand transfer inhibitors include but are not limited to raltegravir, dolutegravir, elvitegravir.

- f) CCR5-antagonist; AND

Note: An example of a CCR5-antagonist includes but is not limited to Selzentry (maraviroc tablets).

- iv. The medication will be taken in combination with an optimized antiviral background regimen including one or more other antiretroviral agents; AND

- v. The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the treatment of HIV infection.

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

- i. The medication will continue to be taken in combination with an optimized antiviral background regimen including one or more other antiretroviral agents; AND

- ii. Patient has responded (e.g., HIV-1 RNA  $\geq$  0.5 log<sub>10</sub> reduction from baseline in viral load) to a Trogarzo-containing regimen, as determined by the prescriber.

**Dosing.** Approve the following dosing regimens (A and B):

- A)** Loading dose of 2,000 mg as an intravenous infusion or intravenous push, given one time;  
AND

Note: Approve an additional 2,000 mg loading dose if an 800-mg maintenance dose is missed by  $\geq$  3 days of the scheduled dosing day, with maintenance dosing (800 mg intravenously every 2 weeks) resumed thereafter.

- B)** Maintenance dose of 800 mg, as an intravenous infusion or intravenous push, given every 2 weeks.

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## CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of Trogarzo is not recommended in the following situations:

1. 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. Trogarzo® injection [prescribing information]. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Theratechnologies; December 2023.
2. Imaz, A, Falco V, Ribera E, et al. Antiretroviral salvage therapy for multiclass drug-resistant HIV-1-infected patients: from clinical trials to daily clinical practice. *AIDS*. 2011;13:180-193.
3. Panel on Antiretroviral Guidelines for Adults and Adolescents. Guidelines for the use of antiretroviral agents in adults and adolescents with HIV. Department of Health and Human Services. Last Updated: February 27, 2024. Available at: <https://clinicalinfo.hiv.gov/sites/default/files/guidelines/documents/adult-adolescent-arv/whats-new-adult-adolescent-arv.pdf>. Accessed on March 7, 2024.
4. Gandhi RT, Bedimo R, Hoy JF, et al. Antiretroviral drugs for treatment and prevention of HIV infection in adults 2022 recommendations of the International Antiviral Society–USA Panel. *JAMA*. 2023;329(1):63-84.

**HISTORY**

<b>Type of Revision</b>	<b>Summary of Changes</b>	<b>Review Date</b>
Annual Revision	<b>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)-1 Infection.</b> Examples of antiretroviral therapies tried were moved to notes.	03/29/2023
Selected Revision	<b>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)-1 Infection.</b> Dosing was updated to include loading dose by intravenous push.	12/20/2023
Annual Revision	<b>Conditions Not Recommended for Approval. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV-2):</b> This condition not recommended for approval was removed.	03/27/2024