OVERVIEW
Collagenases are enzymes that digest native collagen and are being evaluated for treatment of fibroproliferative disorders such as Dupuytren’s contracture and Peyronie’s disease. Injection with clostridial collagenase is intended to provide a non-operative treatment option for fibroproliferative disorders.

This policy is applicable to BlueCHiP for Medicare products only. For Commercial Products, see related policy section.

MEDICAL CRITERIA
BlueCHiP for Medicare
Xiaflex will be approved when ALL of the following are met:

1. The patient has ONE of the following:
   a. There is documentation that the patient is currently being treated with the requested agent OR
   b. Dupuytren’s contracture with palpable cord AND BOTH of the following:
      i. Contracture measures 20 degrees or more at either the metacarpophalangeal (MP) joint or the proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joint (excluding the thumb) AND
      ii. The patient has functional impairment in the hand due to the contracture OR
   c. Peyronie’s disease with palpable plaque AND ALL of the following:
      i. The patient has stable Peyronie’s disease AND
      ii. The patient has a curvature deformity of at least 30 degrees, documented with a vasoactive challenge, prior to treatment with the requested agent AND
      iii. The patient has intact erectile function (with or without use of medications) AND
      iv. The patient has sexual functional impairment

2. The patient doesn’t have any FDA labeled contraindications to therapy to requested agent AND

3. The dose is within the FDA labeled dose

Length of Approval: 3 months for Dupuytren’s Contracture
                  6 months for Peyronie’s Disease

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION
Prior authorization is required for BlueCHiP for Medicare

POLICY STATEMENT
BlueCHiP for Medicare
Injectable clostridial collagenase is medically necessary when the medical criteria are met.
COVERAGE
Benefits may vary between groups and contracts. Please refer to the appropriate Benefit Booklet, Evidence of Coverage or Subscriber Agreement for applicable physician administered drug benefits/coverage.

BACKGROUND
Dupuytren’s Contracture
Dupuytren disease is a slowly progressing fibrosing disorder with thickening and shortening of the palmar fascia resulting in debilitating digital contracture. Typically the fourth and fifth digits (ring and pinkie fingers) are affected. This disease belongs to a group of fibromatoses including penile fibromatosis (Peyronie disease) as well as other conditions. Approximately half (45%) of affected patients have bilateral disease. The cause is unknown but family history is often found with males 3 times more likely to develop the disease and have higher disease severity. Risk factors include manual labor with vibration exposure, prior hand trauma, alcoholism, smoking, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, Peyronie disease and complex regional pain syndrome. Rheumatoid arthritis seems to be protective against development of Dupuytren disease.

Standard diagnostic laboratory or radiographic evaluations that apply to Dupuytren’s are not available. Ultrasound can show the thickening of the palmar fascia and may be useful prior to intralesional injections. Observation is appropriate for patients with non-progressing, painless disease with minimal contractor and no functional impairment. These patients can be monitored every 6 to 12 months. Radiotherapy and corticosteroid injections have some evidence of efficacy but neither intervention is thought to reduce the rate of surgical intervention. Surgical intervention timing varies, but is usually performed when the MCP joint contracture exceeds 40 degrees or when the PIP joint contracture exceeds 20 degrees. Xiaflex pivotal trials required finger flexion contracture with palpable cord with at least 20% in either the MP or PIP joint. Postsurgical care consists of wound care, massage, passive stretching, active range of motion exercises, and splinting.

Peyronie’s Disease
Peyronie’s disease (PD) is defined by the American Urological Association (AUA) as an acquired penile abnormality characterized by fibrosis of the tunica albuginea, which may be accompanied by pain, deformity, erectile dysfunction, and/or distress. The prevalence rates vary on methodology employed, sample, PD definition and how men are queried. However, one population-based U.S. study (2011- including those 18 years of age and older) reported a prevalence rate of 0.5% for men who had been formally diagnosed, 0.8% for men diagnosed or treated for PD, and 13.1% for men diagnosed, treated, or had any symptom of PD. PD is characterized by excessive deposition of collagen forming a plaque within the penile tunica albuginea. Angulation can occur from the collagen deposition. It may continue to progress and can approach a maximum of a 90 degree angle. However, plaque resolution without treatment was found to occur in 12%-13% of patients.

Treatment is recommended when there is a significant impact on sexual function and/or is the source of patient or partner distress. Optimal therapy has not been determined. Observation is recommended in some patients whose pain/curvature are minimal and do not preclude normal sexual function. A placebo effect may be applicable in this patient population as some symptoms can improve without therapy in a significant number of men. The AUA guidelines (2015) recommend that oral NSAIDs be utilized for pain associated with PD. Additionally, the AUA states that intralresional collagenase with clinician/patient modeling is recommended when the patient has stable PD, a curvature >30 and <90 degrees, and when the patient has intact erectile function (regardless of whether medications are needed to obtain erection or not). Currently, collagenase is the only pharmacological treatment FDA approved for the treatment of Peyronie’s Disease.

CODING
BlueCHiP for Medicare
The following code is covered when the medical criteria are met:
J0775 Injection, collagenase, clostridium histolyticum, 0.01 mg
RELATED POLICIES
Prior Authorization of Drugs

PUBLISHED
Provider Update, September 2019
Provider Update, October 2018
Provider Update, June 2018
Provider Update, January 2018
Provider Update, January 2017

REFERENCES