Original Effective Date: 07/15/2021
Current Effective Date: 12/17/2025
Last P&T Approval/Version: 10/29/2025
Next Review Due By: 07/2026
Policy Number: C21423-A

Empaveli (pegcetacoplan)

PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Empaveli (pegcetacoplan)
*Syfovre (pegcetacoplan) – SEE SYFOVRE (PEGCETACOPLAN INTRAVITREAL) MHI C25311-A

COVERAGE POLICY

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any. This Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide Molina Healthcare complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.

Documentation Requirements:
Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive.

DIAGNOSIS:
Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH), Complement 3 Glomerulopathy, Primary immune-complex membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (IC-MPGN)

REQUIRED MEDICAL INFORMATION:
This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. If a drug within this policy receives an updated FDA label within the last 180 days, medical necessity for the member will be reviewed using the updated FDA label information along with state and federal requirements, benefit being administered and formulary preferencing. Coverage will be determined on a case-by case basis until the criteria can be updated through Molina Healthcare, Inc. clinical governance. Additional information may be required on a case-by-case basis to allow for adequate review. When the requested drug product for coverage is dosed by weight, body surface area or other member specific measurement, this data element is required as part of the medical necessity review. The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee has determined that the drug benefit shall be a mandatory generic and that generic drugs will be dispensed whenever available.

A. PAROXYSMAL NOCTURNAL HEMOGLOBINURIA (PNH):
   1. Documented diagnosis of Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)
      AND

2. Documentation of baseline labs and status [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]:
   a. Hemoglobin level
      AND
   b. Documentation of Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level which is 1.5 times the upper limit of the normal range (within the last 30 days). Submit laboratory results with reference range.
      AND
   c. Documentation that member is transfusion-dependent, defined by having a transfusion within the last 12 months and ONE of the following: hemoglobin level less than 9 g/dL in the presence of symptoms, or hemoglobin less than 7 g/dL without symptoms (*Lab should be drawn before transfusion or at least one month since last transfusion)

   AND
3. Prescriber attests to (or the clinical reviewer has found that) the member not having any FDA labeled contraindications that haven't been addressed by the prescriber within the documentation submitted for review [Contraindications to Empaveli (pegcetacoplan) include: Patients with hypersensitivity to pegcetacoplan or any of the excipients, patients who are not currently vaccinated against certain encapsulated bacteria, Patients with unresolved serious infection caused by encapsulated bacteria]
   AND
4. Documentation member meets ONE of the following:
   a. Member has history of thrombotic event(s) attributable to PNH (i.e. arterial/venous thrombosis, hepatic vein thrombosis, etc.) or major adverse vascular events from thromboembolism
   b. Member has symptoms of PNH that inhibit the patient's quality of life (i.e. anemia, fatigue, difficulty swallowing, thromboses, frequent paroxysms of pain, recurrent abdominal pain, erectile dysfunction, chronic kidney disease, organ damage secondary to chronic hemolysis)
   c. Member is pregnant and the potential benefit outweighs potential fetal risk

   AND
5. IF THIS IS A NON-FORMULARY/NON-PREFERRED PRODUCT: Documentation of trial/failure of or serious side effects to a majority (not more than 3) of the preferred formulary/PDL alternatives for the given diagnosis. Submit documentation including medication(s) tried, dates of trial(s) and reason for treatment failure(s).

B. COMPLEMENT 3 GLOMERULOPATHY (C3G)/MEMBRANOPROLIFERATIVE GLOMERULONEPHRITIS (MPGN)
1. Documented diagnosis of complement 3 glomerulopathy (C3G) or primary immune-complex membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (IC-MPGN)
   AND
2. Documentation diagnosis was confirmed by kidney biopsy
   AND
3. Documentation that member has failed to achieve a reduction in proteinuria under 1 gram/day while receiving maximally tolerated doses of ACE inhibitor, ARB, or SGLT2 inhibitor
   AND
4. Member follows a low sodium and low protein diet
   AND
5. Prescriber attests to (or the clinical reviewer has found that) the member not having any FDA labeled contraindications that haven't been addressed by the prescriber within the documentation submitted for review [Contraindications to Empaveli (pegcetacoplan) include: Patients with hypersensitivity to pegcetacoplan or any of the excipients, patients who are not currently vaccinated against certain encapsulated bacteria, Patients with unresolved serious infection caused by encapsulated bacteria]

CONTINUATION OF THERAPY:

A. PAROXYSMAL NOCTURNAL HEMOGLOBINURIA:
1. Adherence to therapy at least 85% of the time as verified by the prescriber or member medication fill history OR adherence less than 85% of the time due to the need for surgery or

treatment of an infection, causing temporary discontinuation
AND

2. Prescriber attests to or clinical reviewer has found no evidence of intolerable adverse effects or drug toxicity
AND
3. Documentation of disease improvement or stabilization by any of the following: decrease in serum LDH, hemoglobin level above baseline, or reduction in the need for blood transfusions [DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED]

B. COMPLEMENT 3 GLOMERULOPATHY (C3G)/MEMBRANOPROLIFERATIVE GLOMERULONEPHRITIS (MPGN):

1. Adherence to therapy at least 85% of the time as verified by the prescriber or member medication fill history OR adherence less than 85% of the time due to the need for surgery or treatment of an infection, causing temporary discontinuation
AND
2. Prescriber attests to or clinical reviewer has found no evidence of intolerable adverse effects or drug toxicity
AND
3. Documentation of positive clinical response as demonstrated by decrease in proteinuria from baseline

DURATION OF APPROVAL:
Initial authorization: 6 months; Continuation of therapy: 12 months

PRESCRIBER REQUIREMENTS:
Prescribed by, or in consultation with, a board-certified hematologist or nephrologist. [If prescribed in consultation, consultation notes must be submitted with initial request and reauthorization requests]

AGE RESTRICTIONS:
PNH: 18 years of age and older
C3G/MPGN: 12 years of age and older

QUANTITY:
PNH:
1,080 mg twice weekly
Maximum Quantity Limits – 1,080 mg every three days for LDH level >2x the upper limit of normal (ULN)

C3G/MPGN:
Adults and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older weighing 50 kg or higher: 1,080 mg twice weekly
Pediatric patients 12 years of age and older weighing 35 kg to less than 50 kg: First dose 648 mg, Second dose 810 mg, followed by 810 mg twice weekly
Pediatric patients 12 years of age and older weighing less than 35 kg: First dose 540 mg, Second dose 540 mg, followed by 648 mg twice weekly

PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION:
The recommendation is that subcutaneously infused medications in this policy will be for pharmacy benefit coverage and patient self-administered.

DRUG INFORMATION

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:
Subcutaneous infusion

DRUG CLASS:
Complement C3 Inhibitor

FDA-APPROVED USES:
Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) and for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients aged 12 years and older with C3 glomerulopathy (C3G) or primary immune-complex membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (IC-MPGN), to reduce proteinuria.

COMPENDIAL APPROVED OFF-LABELED USES:
None

APPENDIX

APPENDIX:
None

BACKGROUND AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

BACKGROUND:
PNH is a rare acquired clonal disorder caused by a somatic mutation of the phosphatidylinositol glycan-complementation class A (PIG-A) gene in hematopoietic stem cells. The disorder results in a deficiency of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI), which serves as an anchor for several cell surface proteins including the terminal complement regulator, CD59. The absence of CD59 from the surface of the affected PNH red blood cells (RBCs) renders them susceptible to terminal complement- mediated lysis. The subsequent chronic hemolysis is the primary clinical manifestation of the disease and leads to disabling morbidities that include anemia, fatigue, thrombosis, pain, and impaired quality of life. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) is released during RBC destruction and grossly elevated serum LIH is a common finding in patients with PNH. Treatment includes supportive treatments (corticosteroids), treatment changing the course of the disease (eculizumab), and potential curative treatment (allogeneic bone marrow transplantation Empaveli is the first targeted C3 complement inhibitor. It acts proximally in the complement cascade to control both intravascular and extravascular hemolysis, while Soliris and Ultomiris are effective in preventing intravascular hemolysis only. Extravascular hemolysis may contribute to the need for continued blood transfusions despite C5 inhibitor therapy.

Clinical Studies
NCT035005493- PEGASUS- Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of APL-2 in Patients With Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)
Study Population- Inclusion: Aged ≥18 years; primary diagnosis of PNH confirmed by high-sensitivity flow cytometry; ongoing treatment with stable dose eculizumab for ≥3 months; Hb <10.5 g/dL; absolute reticulocyte count >1.0 x ULN; platelet count of >50,000/mm3; ANC >500/mm3; BMI ≤35.0 kg/m2 Exclusion: Active bacterial infection not resolved within 14 weeks of study; receiving iron, folic acid, vitamin B12, or EPO, unless dose is stable, in 4 weeks prior to screening; hereditary complement deficiency; history of bone marrow transplantation; hypersensitivity or idiosyncratic reaction to compounds related to investigational product or subcutaneous administration; participation in any other investigational drug trial or exposure to other investigational agent within 30 days or 5 half-lives; breast-feeding women

Phase, Study Design, Sample Size- Randomized, multicenter, open-label, active comparator-controlled study evaluating the safety and efficacy of APL-2 in patients with PNH N=80

Outcomes
APL-2 met the primary efficacy endpoint, demonstrating superiority to eculizumab with a statistically significant improvement in adjusted means of 3.8 g/dL of hemoglobin at Week 16 (P<0.0001) Pegcetacoplan-treated patients (n=41) had an adjusted mean Hb increase of 2.4 g/dL from a baseline of 8.7 g/dL, compared to eculizumab-treated patients (n=39) who had a change of −1.5 g/dL from a baseline of 8.7 g/dL at Week 16 7/41 patients (17.1%) in the pegcetacoplan group and 6/39 (15.4%) in the eculizumab group experienced an SAE. Most common AEs at 16 weeks in the pegcetacoplan and

eculizumab groups were injection site reactions (36.6% vs 2.6%), diarrhea (22.0% vs 0%), headache (7.3% vs 20.5%), and fatigue (4.9% vs 15.4%) Hemolysis was reported in 4 patients in the pegcetacoplan group (9.8%) and 9 in the eculizumab group (23.1%), leading to 3 discontinuations in the pegcetacoplan group.

Complement C3 Glomerulopathy (C3G) constitutes a group of kidney diseases driven by uncontrolled activation of the complement cascade that leads to C3 deposition within the glomerulus. The dysregulation of C3 convertase is driven by genetic and/or acquired defects. In the majority of patients with C3G, the disease follows a chronic, indolent course with persistent alternative pathway activation, resulting in a 10-year renal survival of approximately 50%. All patients should have optimal blood pressure control utilizing priority agents such as ACE inhibitors and ARBs. Membranoproliferative GN represents a pattern of injury seen on light microscopy. Dysregulation of the complement system has been shown to be a major risk factor for the development of a membranoproliferative GN pattern of injury on kidney biopsy. Patients should receive therapy with antiproteinuric agents, such as angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and/or ARBs, to reduce proteinuria and antihypertensive treatment to achieve target BP goals established for patients with CKD.

The efficacy of Empaveli in reducing proteinuria in adult and pediatric patients aged 12 years and older with native kidney C3G, native kidney IC-MPGN, or recurrent C3G following kidney transplant was demonstrated in Study APL2-C3G-310. APL2-C3G-310 is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study that included 124 adult and pediatric patients aged 12 years and older and weighing at least 30 kg with biopsy-proven, native kidney or post-transplant recurrent C3G, or native kidney primary IC-MPGN, eGFR ≥30 mL/min/1.73 m2 , proteinuria ≥1 g/day, and urine protein-to-creatinine ratio (UPCR) ≥1 g/g (NTC 05067127). For at least 12 weeks before randomization and throughout the 26-week placebo-controlled period, patients were required to be on stable and optimized doses of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers and/or SGLT2 inhibitors. Stable immunosuppressant medications were also allowed to continue. Patients were randomized (1:1) to Empaveli or placebo, administered twice weekly as a subcutaneous (SC) infusion for 26 weeks. The primary efficacy endpoint was the log-transformed ratio of UPCR (sampled from first morning urine collections) at Week 26 compared to baseline. At Week 26, the geometric mean UPCR ratio relative to baseline was 0.33 (95% CI: 0.25, 0.43) and 1.03 (95% CI: 0.91, 1.16) in the Empaveli and placebo groups, respectively, resulting in a 68% reduction in UPCR from baseline in the Empaveli group compared to placebo ($p < 0.0001$). The treatment effect was consistent across all subgroups including disease type, age, transplant status (C3G), sex, race, baseline disease characteristics (eGFR and UPCR), and immunosuppressant use. During the 26-week placebo-controlled period, 49% of patients in the Empaveli group achieved a composite renal endpoint defined as reduction in UPCR and stable eGFR; 60% of patients in the Empaveli group achieved a 50% or greater reduction in UPCR from baseline to Week 26; and 68% of patients in the Empaveli group had a stable eGFR.

Empaveli REMS

Empaveli is available only through a restricted program under a REMS called Empaveli REMS, because of the risk of serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria.
Notable requirements of the Empaveli REMS include the following:

- Prescribers must enroll in the REMS.
- Prescribers must counsel patients about the risk of serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria.
- Prescribers must provide the patients with the REMS educational materials.
- Prescribers must assess patient vaccination status for encapsulated bacteria and vaccinate if needed according to current ACIP recommendations two weeks prior to the first dose of Empaveli.
- Prescribers must provide a prescription for antibacterial drug prophylaxis if treatment must be started urgently, and the patient is not up to date with vaccinations against encapsulated bacteria according to current ACIP recommendations at least two weeks prior to the first dose of Empaveli.
- Pharmacies that dispense Empaveli must be certified in the Empaveli REMS and must verify prescribers are certified.

• Patients must receive counseling from the prescriber about the need to receive vaccinations against encapsulated bacteria per ACIP recommendations, the need to take antibiotics as directed by the prescriber, and the signs and symptoms of serious infections.
• Patients must be instructed to carry the Patient Safety Card with them at all times during and for 2 months following treatment discontinuation with Empaveli.
Further information is available at www.empavelirems.com or 1-888-343-7073

CONTRAINDICATIONS/EXCLUSIONS/DISCONTINUATION:
All other uses of Empaveli (pegcetacoplan) are considered experimental/investigational and therefore, will follow Molina's Off- Label policy. Contraindications to Empaveli (pegcetacoplan) include: Patients with hypersensitivity to pegcetacoplan or any of the excipients, Patients who are not currently vaccinated against certain encapsulated bacteria unless the risks of delaying Empaveli treatment outweigh the risks of developing a serious bacterial infection with an encapsulated organism, Patients with unresolved serious infection caused by encapsulated bacteria.

OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Empaveli (pegcetacoplan) has a Black Box Warning for serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria: Meningococcal infections may occur in patients treated with Empaveli and may become rapidly life- threatening or fatal if not recognized and treated early. Use of Empaveli may predispose individuals to serious infections, especially those caused by encapsulated bacteria, such as Streptococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria meningitidis types A, C, W, Y, and B, and Haemophilus influenzae type B. Comply with the most current Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations for vaccinations against encapsulated bacteria. Vaccinate patients against encapsulated bacteria as recommended at least 2 weeks prior to administering the first dose of Empaveli unless the risks of delaying Empaveli therapy outweigh the risks of developing a serious infection. Vaccination reduces, but does not eliminate, the risk of serious infections. Monitor patients for early signs of serious infections and evaluate immediately if infection is suspected. Empaveli is available only through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS). Under the Empaveli REMS, prescribers must enroll in the program.
Empaveli may interfere with laboratory tests: Use of silica reagents in coagulation panels may result in artificially prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT).

CODING/BILLING INFORMATION

CODING DISCLAIMER. *Codes listed in this policy are for reference purposes only and may not be all-inclusive or applicable for every state or line of business. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement. Listing of a service or device code in this policy does not guarantee coverage. Coverage is determined by the benefit document. Molina adheres to Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), a registered trademark of the American Medical Association (AMA). All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted by the AMA; this information is included for informational purposes only. Providers and facilities are expected to utilize industry-standard coding practices for all submissions. Molina has the right to reject/deny the claim and recover claim payment(s) if it is determined it is not billed appropriately or not a covered benefit. Molina reserves the right to revise this policy as needed.*

HCPCS CODE	DESCRIPTION
N/A	

AVAILABLE DOSAGE FORMS:
Empaveli SOLN 1,080 mg/20 mL (54 mg/mL) in a single-dose vial

REFERENCES

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6. Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of APL-2 in patients with PNH. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03500549. NLM identifier: NCT03500549.
7. Brodsky, R. A. (2024). Not So Benign Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria: Many Targets, Many Drugs. The Hematologist, 21(2). https://doi.org/10.1182/hem.v21.2.202428
8. Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Glomerular Diseases Work Group. KDIGO 2021 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Management of Glomerular Diseases. Kidney Int. 2021;100(4S):S1–S276.
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SUMMARY OF REVIEW/REVISIONS	DATE
REVISION- Notable revisions: Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Prescriber Requirements Age Restrictions Quantity FDA-Approved Uses Background References	Q4 2025
REVISION- Notable revisions: Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Background References	Q3 2025
REVISION- Notable revisions: Prescriber Requirements References	Q3 2024
REVISION- Notable revisions: Products Affected Required Medical Information Prescriber Requirements Quantity Background References	Q3 2023

REVISION- Notable revisions: Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Duration of Approval Prescriber Requirements Contraindications/Exclusions/Discontinuation Other Special Considerations	Q3 2022
Q2 2022 Established tracking in new format	Historical changes on file