Medical Policy

Healthcare Services Department

Policy Name	Policy Number	Scope
Bezlotoxumab (Zinplava)	MP-RX-FP-109-2023	☒ MMM MA ☒ MMM Multihealth

Service Category

☐ Anesthesia
☐ Surgery
☐ Radiology Procedures
☐ Pathology and Laboratory Procedures
☐ Medicine Services and Procedures
☐ Evaluation and Management Services
☐ DME/Prosthetics or Supplies
☒ DRUG TYPE B

Service Description

This document addresses the use of Bezlotoxumab (Zinplava), a drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of reducing recurrence of Clostridiodes difficile infection (CDI) in individuals 18 years of age or older who are receiving antibacterial therapy for CDI and are at high risk for CDI recurrence.

Background Information

Bezlotoxumab (Zinplava) is a fully human monoclonal IgG1/kappa antibody that binds to Clostridiodes (formerly Clostridium) difficile toxin B. Zinplava is approved by the Food and Drug Administration to reduce recurrence of Clostridiodes difficile infection (CDI) in individuals 18 years of age or older who are receiving antibacterial therapy for CDI and are at high risk for CDI recurrence. Zinplava is not an antibiotic and should only be used in combination with antibacterial therapy targeted for CDI (including Dificid, oral vancomycin and metronidazole).
The FDA approval of Zinplava was based on two Phase III randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. Notable enrollment criteria for both trials included individuals with confirmed diagnosis of CDI (≥ 3 loose stools in ≤ 24 hours and a positive stool test for toxigenic C. difficile collected within the previous 7 days) who were 18 years of age or older and receiving or planning to receive standard of care antibiotic therapy for CDI. The primary outcome in both studies was the proportion of participants who had a CDI recurrence. A notable secondary outcome was global cure rate.
The two trials together enrolled more than 2600 participants into one of four study arms: actoxumab (anti-toxin A antibody), Zinplava (anti-toxin B antibody), actoxumab + Zinplava or placebo. Enrollment in the actoxumab arm was halted during the first trial due to safety concerns relative to placebo and low efficacy compared to the combination arm. In the first trial, there was a significantly lower proportion of individuals with CDI recurrence in the actoxumab + Zinplava (15.9%; $p<0.0001$) and Zinplava only (17.4%; $p=0.0006$) arms as compared to the placebo arm (27.6%). There was no significant difference between the actoxumab + Zinplava and Zinplava only arms. There was also no significant difference in the secondary endpoint of global cure. In the second trial, there was a significantly lower proportion of individuals with CDI recurrence in the actoxumab + Zinplava (14.9%; $p=0.0002$) and Zinplava only (15.7%; $p=0.0006$) arms as compared to the placebo arm (25.7%). There was no significant difference between the actoxumab + Zinplava and Zinplava only arms. The proportion of participants who achieved a global cure was significantly higher in the Zinplava arm compared to the placebo arm ($p<0.001$) but not in the actoxumab + Zinplava arm compared to placebo.

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The Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) and Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA) published a 2021 focused update to the 2017 CDI management guidelines. Recommendations for the treatment of an initial episode of CDI in adults include Dificid as the preferred option with oral vancomycin as an alternative. Recommendations for CDI recurrence include Dificid in a standard or extended-pulse regimen as the preferred option with standard or tapered/pulsed vancomycin as an alternative. For individuals with a recurrent CDI episode within the last 6 months, IDSA/SHEA recommends using Zinplava with standard of care antibiotics. Individuals with a primary CDI episode and other risk factors for CDI recurrence (including age ≥65 years, immunocompromised state and severe CDI) may also benefit from the addition of Zinplava.

Approved Indications

A. To reduce recurrence of Clostridiodes difficile infection (CDI) in individuals 18 years of age or older who are receiving antibacterial therapy for CDI and are at high risk for CDI recurrence.

Other Uses

A. N/A

Clinical Criteria:

Requests for Zinplava (bezlotoxumab) may be approved if the following criteria are met:

I. Individual has Clostridiodes difficile infection confirmed by:
   a. Passage of three or more loose stools within 24 hours or less; AND
   b. Positive stool test for toxigenic Clostridiodes difficile from a stool sample collected no more than 7 days prior to scheduled infusion; AND

II. II. Individual is currently receiving antibacterial therapy for Clostridiodes difficile infection (including Dificid, metronidazole, or oral vancomycin); AND

III. III. Individual is at high risk of Clostridiodes difficile infection recurrence based on one of the following:
   a. 65 years of age or older; OR
   b. History of Clostridiodes difficile infection in the past 6 months; OR
   c. Immunocompromised state; OR
   d. Severe Clostridiodes difficile infection at presentation*; OR
   e. Clostridiodes difficile ribotype 027

IV. Zinplava (bezlotoxumab) may not be approved for the following:
   a. First-line treatment for Clostridiodes difficile infection; OR
   b. May not be approved when the above criteria are not met and for all other indications

V. Approval Duration: one injection

VI. Note: Severe Clostridiodes difficile infection can be defined by one of the following:
   a. Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA) IDSA, 2017):
      i. white blood cell ≥15,000 cells/mL OR serum creatinine level >1.5 mg/dL

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b. ZAR score ≥ 2 (Zar, 2007)
   i. age >60 years old = 1 point
   ii. body temperature >38.3°C (>100.9°F) = 1 point
   iii. albumin level <2.5 mg/dL = 1 point
   iv. peripheral white blood cell >15,000 cells/mm3 within 48 hours = 1 point
   v. endoscopic evidence of pseudomembranous colitis = 2 points
   vi. treatment in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) = 2 points

Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply.

HCPCS	Description
J0565	Injection, bezlotoxumab, 10 mg [ZINPLAVA]

ICD-10	Description
XW033A3	Introduction of bezlotoxumab monoclonal antibody into peripheral vein, percutaneous approach, new technology group 3 [ZINPLAVA]
XW043A3	Introduction of bezlotoxumab monoclonal antibody into central vein, percutaneous approach, new technology group 3 [ZINPLAVA]
A04.71	Enterocolitis due to Clostridium difficile, recurrent
A04.72	Enterocolitis due to Clostridium difficile, not specified as recurrent

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Reference Information

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4. Kelly CP, Lamont JT, Bakken JS. Clostridiodes difficile infection in adults: Treatment and prevention. Updated: August 3, 2021. In: UpToDate, Post TW (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA. Accessed: September 10, 2022.
5. Lexi-Comp ONLINE™ with AHFS™, Hudson, Ohio: Lexi-Comp, Inc.; 2022; Updated periodically.
6. McDonald LC, Gerding DN, Johnson S, et al. Clinical Practice Guidelines for Clostridium difficile Infection in Adults and Children: 2017 Update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) and Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA). Clin Infect Dis. 2018;66(7):987-994.
7. Wilcox MH, Gerding DN, Poxton IR, et al. Bezlotoxumab for the prevention of recurrent Clostridium difficile infection. N Eng J Med. 2017; 376(4):305-317.
8. Zar FA, Bakkanagari SR, at al. A comparison of vancomycin and metronidazole for the treatment of Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea, stratified by disease severity. Clin Infect Dis. 2007; 45(3):302-307.

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Policy History

Revision Type	Summary of Changes	P&T Approval Date	MPCC Approval Date
Policy Inception	Elevance Health's Medical Policy adoption.	N/A	11/30/2023

Revised: 9/27/23