

# Ilumya® (Tildrakizumab-Asmn)

Policy Number: IEXD0074.09  
Effective Date: January 1, 2025

[Instructions for Use](#)

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## Related Policy

• [Self-Administered Medications](#)

## Applicable States

This Medical Benefit Drug Policy applies to Individual Exchange benefit plans in all states except for Massachusetts, Nevada, and New York.

## Coverage Rationale

See [Benefit Considerations](#)

Ilumya to be used as a self-administered, subcutaneous injection for the treatment of plaque psoriasis should be obtained under the pharmacy benefit.

**Ilumya (tildrakizumab) is proven and medically necessary for provider administration for the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis when the following criteria are met:**

- For **initial therapy**, submission of medical records (e.g., chart notes, laboratory values) documenting **all** of the following:
  - Diagnosis of chronic moderate to severe plaque psoriasis; **and**
  - Greater than or equal to 3% body surface area involvement, palmoplantar, facial, genital involvement, or severe scalp psoriasis;<sup>1,2,3,6,8</sup> **and**
  - **One** of the following:
    - § **Both** of the following:
      - History of failure, contraindication, or intolerance to **one** of the following topical therapies:<sup>4</sup>
        - Corticosteroids (e.g., betamethasone, clobetasol, desonide)
        - Vitamin D analogs (e.g., calcitriol, calcipotriene)
        - Tazarotene
        - Calcineurin inhibitors (e.g., tacrolimus, pimecrolimus)
        - Anthralin
        - Coal tar
      - and**
      - History of failure to a three-month trial of methotrexate at maximally indicated dose, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced<sup>6,7</sup>
    - or
    - § Patient has been previously treated with a targeted immunomodulator FDA-approved for the treatment of plaque psoriasis [e.g., Enbrel (etanercept), Cimzia (certolizumab), Simponi (golimumab), Orencia (abatacept),

adalimumab, Stelara (ustekinumab), Skyrizi (risankizumab), Tremfya (guselkumab), Cosentyx (secukinumab), Taltz (ixekizumab), Siliq (brodalumab), Xeljanz (tofacitinib), Olumiant (baricitinib), Rinvoq (upadacitinib), Otezla (apremilast)]

**and**

- o History of failure, contraindication, or intolerance to **three** biologic products such as:
  - § One of the preferred adalimumab products\*
  - § Stelara (ustekinumab)
  - § Cimzia (certolizumab)
  - § Skyrizi (risankizumab)

**and**

- o Physician attestation that the patient is unable to self-administer or there is no competent caregiver to administer the drug; physician must submit explanation; **and**
- o Patient is not receiving Ilumya in combination with another targeted immunomodulator [e.g., Enbrel (etanercept), Cimzia (certolizumab), Simponi (golimumab), Orencia (abatacept), adalimumab, Stelara (ustekinumab), Skyrizi (risankizumab), Tremfya (guselkumab), Cosentyx (secukinumab), Taltz (ixekizumab), Siliq (brodalumab), Xeljanz (tofacitinib), Olumiant (baricitinib), Rinvoq (upadacitinib), Otezla (apremilast)]; **and**
- o Dosing is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration approved labeling; **and**
- o Prescribed by or in consultation with a dermatologist; **and**
- o Initial authorization will be for no longer than 12 months
- For **continuation of therapy**:
  - o Documentation of positive clinical response to Ilumya therapy; **and**
  - o Physician attestation that the patient is unable to self-administer or there is no competent caregiver to administer the drug. Physician must submit explanation; **and**
  - o Patient is not receiving Ilumya in combination with another targeted immunomodulator [e.g., Enbrel (etanercept), Cimzia (certolizumab), Simponi (golimumab), Orencia (abatacept), adalimumab, Stelara (ustekinumab), Skyrizi (risankizumab), Tremfya (guselkumab), Cosentyx (secukinumab), Taltz (ixekizumab), Siliq (brodalumab), Xeljanz (tofacitinib), Olumiant (baricitinib), Rinvoq (upadacitinib), Otezla (apremilast)]; **and**
  - o Dosing is in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration approved labeling; **and**
  - o Reauthorization will be for no longer than 12 months

\*For a list of preferred adalimumab products, refer to the drug coverage tools on [UHCprovider.com](http://UHCprovider.com).

## Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. 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 Code	Description
J3245	Injection, tildrakizumab, 1 mg

Diagnosis Code	Description
L40.0	Psoriasis vulgaris

## Background

Ilumya (tildrakizumab) is a humanized IgG1/k monoclonal antibody that selectively binds to the p19 subunit of IL-23 and inhibits its interaction with the IL-23 receptor. IL-23 is a naturally occurring cytokine that is involved in inflammatory and immune responses. Tildrakizumab inhibits the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines.

## Benefit Considerations

Some Certificates of Coverage allow for coverage of experimental/investigational/unproven treatments for life-threatening illnesses when certain conditions are met. The member specific benefit plan document must be consulted to make coverage decisions for this service. Some states mandate benefit coverage for off-label use of medications for some diagnoses or under some circumstances when certain conditions are met. Where such mandates apply, they supersede

language in the benefit document or in the medical or drug policy. Benefit coverage for an otherwise unproven service for the treatment of serious rare diseases may occur when certain conditions are met. Refer to the Policy and Procedure addressing the treatment of serious rare diseases.

## Clinical Evidence

### Plaque Psoriasis

Ilumya (tildrakizumab) is an interleukin-23 antagonist indicated for the treatment of adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis who are candidates for systemic therapy or phototherapy.<sup>1,9,10,11</sup>

### Professional Societies

#### Plaque Psoriasis

#### American Academy of Dermatology (AAD)

In 2019, the AAD and the National Psoriasis Foundation published updated treatment guidelines for the management and treatment of psoriasis with biologic therapies. In regards to tildrakizumab and/or IL-23 inhibitors, the guidelines state:

- Tildrakizumab is recommended as a monotherapy treatment option in adult patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis.
- The recommended dose is 100 mg given by in office physician-administered subcutaneous injection at week 0 and week 4 and every 12 weeks thereafter.
- There is no evidence to support combination of tildrakizumab with topical or systemic therapies, but there is no reason to consider such combination unsafe.
- Definitive response (positive or negative) to treatment with IL-23 antagonists is best ascertained after 12 weeks of continuous therapy. Consider dose escalation in partially responding patients. Consider the addition of other modalities (such as topical corticosteroids or vitamin D analogues, methotrexate, or ultraviolet B light) in partially responding patients. Although there are no published data supporting combination therapy for the IL-23 inhibitors, there is no reason to consider such combination therapy unsafe.
- The effect of guselkumab on solid tumor or lymphoreticular malignancy, when used as monotherapy for moderate-to-severe psoriasis, is unknown. Large long-term follow-up studies are necessary to more fully define the risk of cancer associated with IL-23 inhibitors.

## U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

This section is to be used for informational purposes only. FDA approval alone is not a basis for coverage.

Ilumya (tildrakizumab) is an interleukin-23 antagonist indicated for the treatment of adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis who are candidates for systemic therapy or phototherapy.

## References

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## Policy History/Revision Information

Date	Summary of Changes
01/01/2025	<p><b>Coverage Rationale</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised coverage criteria for <b>initial therapy</b>:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Replaced criterion requiring “the patient has a history of failure, contraindication, or intolerance to <i>two</i> biologic products” with the patient has a history of failure, contraindication, or intolerance to <i>three</i> biologic products”</li> <li>○ Revised list of targeted immunomodulators the patient must have previously received for treatment; added:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Cosentyx (secukinumab)</li> <li>§ Enbrel (etanercept)</li> <li>§ Olumiant (baricitinib)</li> <li>§ Orencia (abatacept)</li> <li>§ Rinvoq (upadacitinib)</li> <li>§ Siliq (brodalumab)</li> <li>§ Simponi (golimumab)</li> <li>§ Taltz (ixekizumab)</li> <li>§ Xeljanz (tofacitinib)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Supporting Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archived previous policy version IEXD0074.08</li> </ul>

## Instructions for Use

This Medical Benefit Drug Policy provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the member specific benefit plan document must be referenced as the terms of the member specific benefit plan may differ from the standard benefit plan. In the event of a conflict, the member specific benefit plan document governs. Before using this policy, please check the member specific benefit plan document and any applicable federal or state mandates. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Benefit Drug Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

UnitedHealthcare may also use tools developed by third parties, such as the InterQual<sup>®</sup> criteria, to assist us in administering health benefits. UnitedHealthcare Medical Benefit Drug Policies are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.