Zinplava (bezlotoxumab)

Override(s)	Approval Duration
Prior Authorization	One time approval for one injection per
	authorization request

Medications	
Zinplava (bezlotoxumab) 25 mg/mL intravenous solution for injection	

<u>APPROVAL CRITERIA</u>

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

- I. Individual has a *Clostridiodes difficile* infection demonstrated 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. Individual is currently receiving antibacterial therapy for *Clostridiodes difficile* infection (including Dificid, metronidazole, or oral vancomycin;

AND

- III. Individual is at high risk of *Clostridiodes difficile* infection recurrence meeting any 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.

*Note: Severe Clostridiodes difficile infection can be defined by one of the following:

- I. Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA) definition (IDSA, 2017):
 - A. WBC ≥15,000 cells/mL OR serum creatinine level >1.5 mg/dL;

OR

- II. ZAR score ≥ 2 (Zar, 2007):
 - A. Age >60 years old = 1 point;
 - B. Body temperature >38.3°C (>100.9°F) = 1 point;
 - C. Albumin level <2.5 mg/dL = 1 point;
 - D. Peripheral white blood cell count >15,000 cells/mm³ within 48 hours = 1 point;
 - E. Endoscopic evidence of pseudomembranous colitis = 2 points
 - F. Treatment in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) = 2 points.

Zinplava (bezlotoxumab) may not be approved for the following:

I. First-line treatment for *Clostridiodes difficile* infection; **OR**

- II. Use in combination with Rebyota or Vowst during the same Clostridiodes difficile infection episode; **OR**
- III. May not be approved when the above criteria are not met and for all other indications.

Key References:

- DailyMed. Package inserts. U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health website. http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/about.cfm. Accessed: September 10, 2023.
- 2. DrugPoints® System [electronic version]. Truven Health Analytics, Greenwood Village, CO. Updated periodically.
- 3. Johnson S, Lavergne V, Skinner AM, et al. Clinical Practice Guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) and Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA): 2021 Focused Update Guidelines on Management of Clostridioides difficile Infection in Adults. Clin Infect Dis. 2021;73(5):1029-1044.
- 4. Kelly CP, Lamont JT, Bakken JS. Clostridiodes *difficile* infection in adults: Treatment and prevention. Updated: May 11, 2023. In: UpToDate, Post TW (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA. Accessed: September 10, 2023.
- 5. Lexi-Comp ONLINE™ with AHFS™, Hudson, Ohio: Lexi-Comp, Inc. 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.

Federal and state laws or requirements, contract language, and Plan utilization management programs or polices may take precedence over the application of this clinical criteria.

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