

## PHARMACY COVERAGE GUIDELINE

### ZTALMY® (ganaxolone) oral Generic Equivalent (if available)

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#### **This Pharmacy Coverage Guideline (PCG):**

- Provides information about the reasons, basis, and information sources we use for coverage decisions
- Is not an opinion that a drug (collectively “Service”) is clinically appropriate or inappropriate for a patient
- Is not a substitute for a provider’s judgment (Provider and patient are responsible for all decisions about appropriateness of care)
- Is subject to all provisions e.g. (benefit coverage, limits, and exclusions) in the member’s benefit plan; and
- Is subject to change as new information becomes available.

#### **Scope**

- This PCG applies to Commercial and/or Marketplace plans
- This PCG does not apply to the Federal Employee Program, Medicare Advantage, Medicaid or members of out-of-state Blue Cross and/or Blue Shield Plans

#### **Instructions & Guidance**

- To determine whether a member is eligible for the Service, read the entire PCG.
  - This PCG is used for FDA approved indications including, but not limited to, a diagnosis and/or treatment with dosing, frequency, and duration.
  - Use of a drug outside the FDA approved guidelines, refer to the appropriate Off-Label Use policy.
  - The “Criteria” section outlines the factors and information we use to decide if the Service is medically necessary as defined in the Member’s benefit plan.
  - The “Description” section describes the Service.
  - The “Definition” section defines certain words, terms or items within the policy and may include tables and charts.
  - The “Resources” section lists the information and materials we considered in developing this PCG
  - **We do not accept patient use of samples as evidence of an initial course of treatment, justification for continuation of therapy, or evidence of adequate trial and failure.**
  - Information about medications that require prior authorization is available at [www.azblue.com/pharmacy](http://www.azblue.com/pharmacy). You must fully complete the [request form](#) and provide chart notes, lab workup and any other supporting documentation. The prescribing provider must sign the form. Fax the form to BCBSAZ Pharmacy Management at (602) 864-3126 or email it to [Pharmacyprecert@azblue.com](mailto:Pharmacyprecert@azblue.com).
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## Medical Necessity Requirements for ZTALMY (ganaxolone)

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### **Criteria for Initial Therapy:**

#### **Prescriber Qualifications**

- Prescribed by a Neurologist or in consultation with a Neurologist

#### **Indication**

- Early onset difficult to control seizures associated with cyclin dependent kinase like 5 (CDKL5) deficiency disorder (CDD)

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#### Age Requirement

- 2 years of age or older

#### Baseline Clinical Evaluation

- Molecular confirmation of a pathogenic or likely pathogenic mutation in the CDKL5 gene
- Onset of seizures occurred by 1 year of age
- Seizures are inadequately controlled despite 2 or more antiseizure treatment regimens

#### Alternative Therapies

- Failure (trial for at least three months duration), contraindication, intolerance, or not a candidate for **TWO** previous treatment regimens that contain at least **TWO** of the following:
  - Clobazam
  - Felbamate
  - Lamotrigine
  - Levetiracetam
  - Topiramate
  - Valproate
  - Vigabatrin
  - Zonisamide

#### Brand Specific Criteria

- Have failure, contraindication or intolerance with **THREE** generic equivalents (when available) for at least three months each. **Note:** Any failure, contraindication, or intolerance to the generic drugs should be reported to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (see Definitions section)

#### Documentation Requirements

- A completed request form must be submitted, including:
  - Chart notes
  - Lab results (including molecular confirmation of CDKL5 mutation)
  - Supporting clinical documentation

#### Initial Therapy Criteria Approval Duration:

- 6 months OR end of plan year
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#### Criteria for Continuation of Therapy (renewal therapy):

**Note: Manufacturer assistance (e.g., coupons, samples, etc.) are not considered for continuation of therapy**

#### Prescriber Qualification

- Continues to be seen by a Neurologist or in consultation with a Neurologist

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#### Clinical Response

- Positive clinical response defined as a 25 percent reduction in the frequency of major motor seizures (bilateral tonic, generalized tonic clonic, bilateral clonic, atonic, focal to bilateral tonic clonic) from baseline

#### Adherence

- Adherence to the prescribed therapy regimen has been documented

#### Brand Specific Criteria

- Have failure, contraindication or intolerance with **THREE** generic equivalents (if available) for at least three months each. **Note:** Any failure, contraindication, or intolerance to the generic drugs should be reported to the FDA (see Definitions section)

#### Safety

- No significant contraindications or other significant adverse drug effects such as:
  - Serious sedation, somnolence, lethargy, hypersomnia interfering with daily activities
  - Emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, or unusual changes in mood or behavior

#### Documentation Requirements

- Chart notes
- Supporting clinical documentation with evidence of improvement in seizure frequency
- Lab values that confirm safe use from above criteria

#### Continuation Therapy Criteria Approval Duration:

- 12 months OR end of plan year
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### Criteria for Off-Label Use Requests:

Criteria for a request for non-FDA use or indication, treatment with dosing, frequency, or duration outside the FDA-approved dosing, frequency, and duration, refer to one of the following Pharmacy Coverage Guideline:

1. Off-Label Use of Non-Cancer Medications
  2. Off-Label Use of Cancer Medications
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#### Description:

ZTALMY (ganaxolone) is a neuroactive steroid gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor positive modulator indicated for the treatment of seizures associated with cyclin-dependent kinase-like 5 (CDKL5) deficiency disorder (CDD) in patients 2 years of age and older. Ganaxolone is an analog of the endogenous neurosteroid allopregnanolone, a derivative of progesterone.

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The precise mechanism by which ganaxolone exerts its therapeutic effects in the treatment of seizures associated with CDD is unknown, but its anticonvulsant effects are thought to result from positive allosteric modulation of the gamma-aminobutyric acid type A (GABAA) receptor in the central nervous system.

CDD is a developmental encephalopathy caused by pathogenic variants in the *CDKL5* gene. This disorder includes early infantile onset refractory epilepsy, hypotonia, developmental intellectual and motor disabilities, and cortical visual impairment. The *CDKL5* gene provides instructions for making proteins that are essential for normal brain and neuron development. The CDKL5 protein has roles in cell proliferation, neuronal migration, axonal outgrowth, dendritic morphogenesis and synapse development and function in the brain. Some *CDKL5* gene mutations/variants are not disease-causing and are considered benign, therefore, to confirm a diagnosis the mutation must be considered disease-causing.

Seizure control is often difficult as no one anticonvulsant has been found to be uniformly effective, and often multiple anticonvulsants are needed. Median age of epilepsy onset is 6 weeks with 90% onset by 3 months. Eighty percent of children with CDD have daily seizures and 20% have weekly to monthly seizures. Information on the efficacy of seizure therapies is very limited. Medications with the highest rates in the reduction of seizure at 3 months include clobazam, felbamate, lamotrigine, steroids, valproic acid, vigabatrin, and zonisamide.

#### **Definitions:**

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) MedWatch Forms for FDA Safety Reporting  
[MedWatch Forms for FDA Safety Reporting | FDA](#)

#### **Common clinical characteristics and proposed minimal diagnostic criteria**

Proposed minimal diagnostic criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant in the <i>CDKL5</i> gene</li> <li>• Motor and cognitive developmental delays</li> <li>• Epilepsy with onset in the first year of life</li> </ul>
Common clinical characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epilepsy, early onset and refractory</li> <li>• Severe global developmental delay</li> <li>• Intellectual disability</li> <li>• Hypotonia</li> <li>• Cortical visual impairment</li> <li>• Sleep disturbance</li> <li>• Dyskinetic movements,</li> <li>• Autonomic and breathing disturbances</li> <li>• GI disturbances (reflux, constipation)</li> <li>• Dysphagia</li> </ul>

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#### **Resources:**

Ztalmy (ganaxolone) oral suspension product information, revised by Marinus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 04-2024. Available at <http://ir.marinuspharma.com>. Accessed May 13, 2025.

Shellhaas R. Overview of infantile epilepsy syndromes. In: UpToDate, Nordli DR, Garcia-Prats JA, Dashe JF (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham MA.: UpToDate Inc. Available at <http://uptodate.com>. Literature current through June 2025. Last updated January 03, 2025. Accessed July 09, 2025.

Olson HE, Amin S, Bahi-Buisson N, et al.: Long-term treatment with ganaxolone for seizures associated with cyclin-dependent kinase-like 5 deficiency disorder: Two-year open-label extension follow-up. *Epilepsia*. 2024;65:37–45. Assessed July 03, 2024. Re-evaluated July 09, 2025.

Pestana-Knight EM, Amin S, Bahi-Buisson N, et al.: Safety and efficacy of ganaxolone in patients with CDKL5 deficiency disorder: Results from the double-blind phase of a randomized, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Neurol* 2022; May (21): 417–427. Accessed July 02, 2024. Re-evaluated July 09, 2025.

ClinicalTrials.gov Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US). Identifier NCT03572933: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled Trial of Adjunctive Ganaxolone Treatment in Children and Young Adults With Cyclin-dependent Kinase-like 5 (CDKL5) Deficiency Disorder (CDD) Followed by Long-term Open-label Treatment. Available from: <http://clinicaltrials.gov>. Last update posted November 13, 2020. Last verified November 2020. Accessed July 01, 2022. Re-evaluated July 09, 2025.

Olson HE, Demarest ST, Pestana-Knight EM, et al.: Cyclin-dependent kinase-like 5 (CDKL5) deficiency disorder: clinical review. *Pediatr Neurol*. 2019 August; 97: 18–25. doi:10.1016/j.pediatrneurol.2019.02.015. Accessed July 01, 2022. Re-evaluated July 09, 2025.