

What is multiple sclerosis?

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, disabling condition that affects the nervous system. It occurs when your own immune system attacks and damages the nerves that are used to communicate between the brain and the rest of your body. The result of this impaired communication can include an impairment in movement, increased fatigue, vision issues, and slurred speech, among other things. Symptoms can vary widely among individuals. There are different types of MS, each with differing disease onset, progression patterns, and treatment options.

What are the treatment options for multiple sclerosis?

Although there is no cure to MS, certain medications, known as disease modifying therapies (DMTs), may modify the disease, and reduce or slow relapse rate. Additional medications can help manage symptoms. The following tables show available DMTs for the treatment of MS.

Table 1: UMP-preferred MS medications

Medication	Ingredient name	Self- or provider-administered	PA required?	Route of admin
Avonex	interferon beta-1a	Self	No	IM
Glatopa	glatiramer acetate	Self	No	SC
Glatiramer	glatiramer acetate	Self	No	SC
Ocrevus	ocrelizumab	Provider	Yes	IV
Rituxan	rituximab	Provider	No	IV
Tecfidera	dimethyl fumarate	Self	No	Oral
Tysabri	natalizumab	Provider	Yes	IV

IV: intravenous **SC:** subcutaneous **IM:** intramuscular

Table 2: UMP non-preferred MS medications

Medication	Ingredient name	Self- or provider-administered	PA required?	Route of admin
Aubagio	teriflunomide	Self	Yes	Oral
Betaseron	interferon beta-1b	Self	Yes	SC
Copaxone	glatiramer acetate	Self	Yes	SC
Extavia	interferon beta-1b	Self	Yes	SC
Gilenya	fingolimod	Self	Yes	Oral
Lemtrada	alemtuzumab	Provider	Yes	IV
Mavenclad	cladribine	Self	Yes	Oral
Mayzent	siponimod	Self	Yes	Oral
Mitoxantrone	mitoxantrone	Provider	No	IV
Plegridy	peginterferon beta-1a	Self	Yes	SC
Rebif	interferon beta-1a	Self	Yes	SC

IV: intravenous **SC:** subcutaneous **IM:** intramuscular **Rx:** prescription

Rx coverage for self-administered MS therapies

There is no pre-authorization for preferred self-administered treatment options. You may begin using a preferred self-administered therapy for treatment of your MS without any additional requirements.

Non-preferred self-administered drugs may be approved if treatment with two preferred self-administered therapies (referenced in Table 1) was not effective, not tolerated or contraindicated.

Medical coverage for provider-administered MS therapies

Rituxan

There is no pre-authorization for Rituxan. You may begin Rituxan for treatment of your MS without any additional requirements.

Tysabri

Tysabri may be approved if you have a diagnosis of a relapsing form of MS that is established by your doctor (neurologist), **and** treatment with **two preferred self-administered therapies** (referenced in Table 1) were not effective, not tolerated or contraindicated.

Note: The requirement for failure of two preferred self-administered options may be waived if you have an aggressive form of MS.

Ocrevus

Ocrevus may be approved if you have a diagnosis of primary progressive MS.

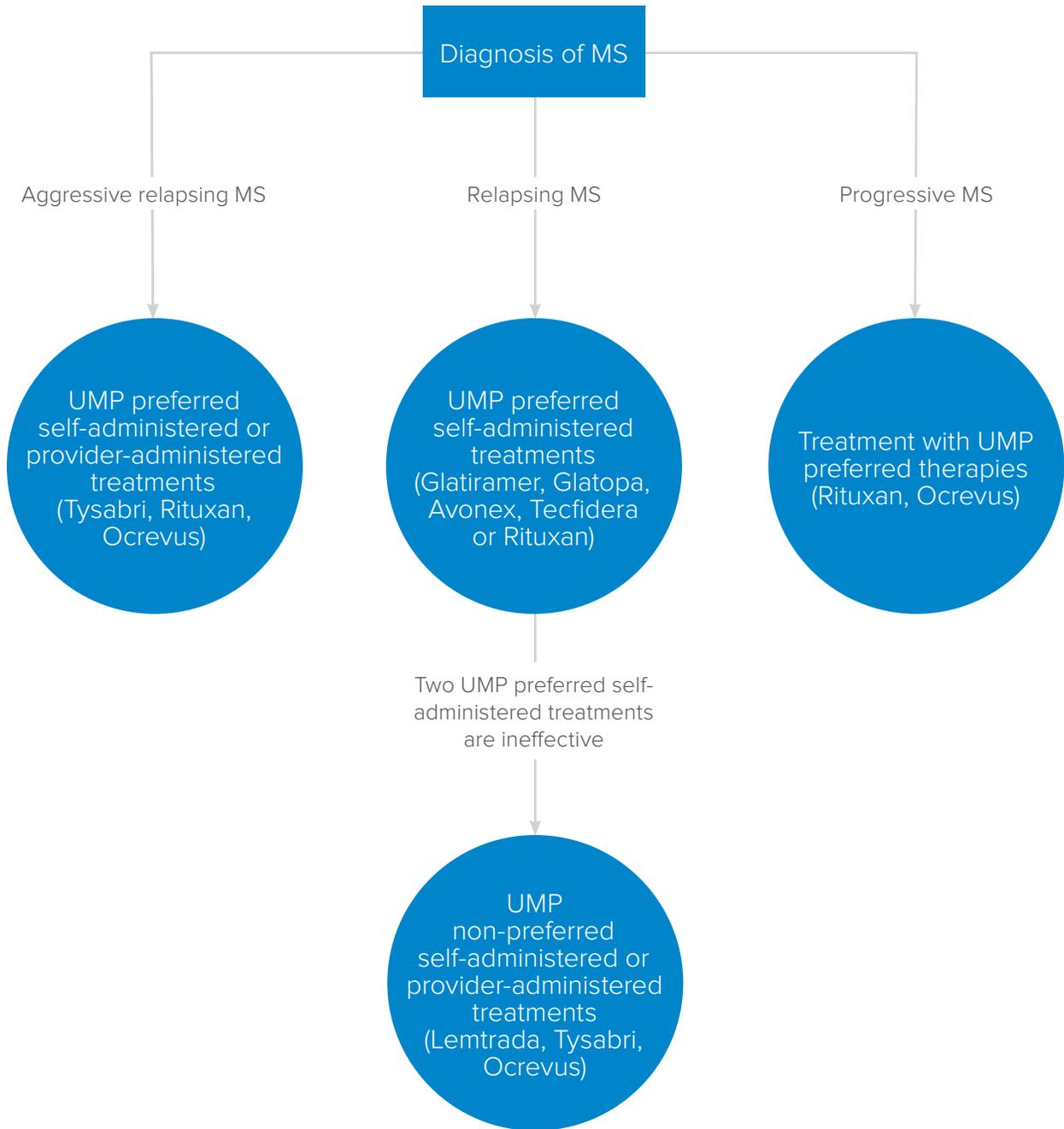
Ocrevus may be approved if you have a diagnosis of a relapsing form of MS that is established by your doctor (neurologist), **and** treatment with **two preferred self-administered therapies** (referenced in Table 1) were not effective, not tolerated or contraindicated.

Note: The requirement for failure of two preferred self-administered options may be waived if you have an aggressive form of MS.

Lemtrada

Lemtrada may be approved if you have a diagnosis of a relapsing form of MS that is established by your doctor (neurologist), **and** treatment with **two preferred self-administered therapies** (referenced in Table 1) were not effective, not tolerated or contraindicated.

MS coverage guide



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