

**Generic Name:** Lenalidomide

**Preferred:** Lenalidomide (generic)

**Therapeutic Class or Brand Name:** Revlimid®

**Non-preferred:** Revlimid

**Applicable Drugs (if Therapeutic Class):** N/A

**Date of Origin:** 2/1/2013

**Date Last Reviewed / Revised:** 4/24/2025

## PRIOR AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

(May be considered medically necessary when criteria I through V are met)

I. Documented diagnosis of one of the following conditions A through R and must meet criteria listed under applicable diagnosis:

FDA-Approved Indication(s)

A. Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS)

1. Documentation of transfusion-dependent anemia (defined as administration of 2 or more units of red blood cells [RBCs] in the previous 8 weeks) due to low- or intermediate-1-risk MDS associated with a deletion 5q (del 5q) cytogenetic abnormality with or without additional cytogenetic abnormalities.

B. Multiple Myeloma (MM) and criteria 1 or 2 is met:

1. Revlimid (lenalidomide) is used in combination with dexamethasone or documented intolerance or contraindication to a corticosteroid.
2. Revlimid (lenalidomide) is used as maintenance therapy following autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

C. Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL)

1. Documentation of disease progression, relapse, or intolerance to at least 2 other MCL therapies, one of which included Velcade (bortezomib). See Appendix for first-line therapy options for MCL.

D. Follicular Lymphoma (FL)

1. Documentation of disease progression, relapse, or intolerance to at least 1 other FL regimen. See Appendix for first-line therapy options for FL.
2. Revlimid (lenalidomide) is used in combination with a rituximab product.

E. Marginal Zone Lymphoma (MZL)

1. Documentation of disease progression, relapse, or intolerance to at least 1 other MZL therapy. See Appendix for first-line therapy options for MZL.
2. Revlimid (lenalidomide) is used in combination with a rituximab product.

Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

F. Castleman Disease

- G. Histiocytic Neoplasms
    - 1. Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis
    - 2. Rosai-Dorfman Disease
  - H. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma
  - I. Primary Central Nervous System Cancers
  - J. Classic Follicular Lymphoma
  - K. Marginal Zone Lymphoma
  - L. Mantle Cell Lymphoma
  - M. Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma
  - N. Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma
  - O. Systemic Light Chain Amyloidosis
  - P. Multiple Myeloma
  - Q. T-Cell Lymphomas
  - R. Kaposi Sarcoma
- II. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.
- III. Treatment must be prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist or a hematologist.
- IV. Request is for a medication with the appropriate FDA labeling, or its use is supported by current clinical practice guidelines.
- V. Refer to the plan document for the list of preferred products. If the requested agent is not listed as a preferred product, must have documented failure, intolerance, or contraindication to the preferred product(s).

#### **EXCLUSION CRITERIA**

- Pregnancy

#### **OTHER CRITERIA**

- N/A

#### **QUANTITY / DAYS SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS**

- Quantities of up to 30 capsules (any combination of 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, or 25 mg) per 30 days.
- Multiple Myeloma in combination with dexamethasone
  - 25 mg orally once daily on Days 1 to 21 of repeated 28-day cycles

- Multiple Myeloma maintenance therapy following auto-HSCT
  - 10 mg orally once a day continuously (Days 1 to 28 of repeated 28-day cycles) for 3 cycles, then increase to 15 mg once a day if tolerated
- Myelodysplastic Disease
  - 10 mg orally once a day
- Follicular Lymphoma or Marginal Zone Lymphoma
  - 20 mg orally once a day on Days 1 through 21 of repeated 28-day cycles for up to 12 cycles in combination with rituximab
- Mantle Cell Lymphoma
  - 25 mg orally once a day on Days 1 to 21 of repeated 28-day cycles

## APPROVAL LENGTH

- **Authorization:**
  - Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS): 3 months.
  - Multiple Myeloma (MM), Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL), Follicular Lymphoma (FL), or Marginal Zone Lymphoma (MZL): 1 year.
- **Re-Authorization:** 1 year. An updated letter of medical necessity or progress notes showing current medical necessity criteria are met and does not show evidence of progressive disease (for MDS, medication must be shown to be effective in significantly decreasing the number of red blood cell transfusions required).

## APPENDIX

### Preferred first-line therapy options for Mantle Cell Lymphoma:

- LyMA regimen: RDHA (rituximab, dexamethasone, cytarabine) + platinum (carboplatin, cisplatin, or oxaliplatin) x 4 cycles followed by RCHOP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone)
- NORDIC regimen: Dose-intensified induction immunochemotherapy with rituximab + cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, prednisone (maxi-CHOP) alternating with rituximab + high-dose cytarabine
- Rituximab, bendamustine followed by rituximab, high dose cytarabine
- TRIANGLE regimen: Alternating RCHOP + covalent BTKi/RDHA (rituximab, dexamethasone, cytarabine) + platinum (carboplatin, cisplatin, or oxaliplatin) (category 2A for ibrutinib)
- Bendamustine + rituximab
- VR-CAP: (bortezomib, rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone)
- RCHOP: (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone + rituximab)
- Lenalidomide (continuous) + rituximab
- Zanubrutinib, obinutuzumab, venetoclax

**Preferred first-line therapy options for Follicular Lymphoma:**

- Bendamustine + obinutuzumab or rituximab
- CHOP: (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) + obinutuzumab or rituximab
- CVP: (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone) + obinutuzumab or rituximab
- Rituximab (375 mg/m<sup>2</sup> weekly for 4 doses)

**Preferred first-line therapy options for Marginal Zone Lymphoma:**

- Bendamustine + rituximab
- CHOP: (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) + rituximab
- CVP: (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone) + rituximab

For splenic marginal lymphoma (SMZL) or older or infirm

- Rituximab (375 mg/m<sup>2</sup> weekly for 4 doses)

**REFERENCES**

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**DISCLAIMER:** Medication Policies are developed to help ensure safe, effective and appropriate use of selected medications. They offer a guide to coverage and are not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Refer to Plan for individual adoption of specific Medication Policies. Providers are expected to exercise their medical judgement in providing the most appropriate care for their patients.