

LETTER OF MEDICAL NECESSITY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

A SIMPLE PROCESS FOR HELPING YOUR PATIENTS

The Acthar Patient Support Team can provide a letter template to address the insurance denial reason your patients receive.

When an insurance plan denies coverage, a complete **Letter of Medical Necessity (LMN)** will help explain the clinical rationale and decision for prescribing a patient Acthar® Gel (repository corticotropin injection).

Your Access and Reimbursement Manager (ARM) or Case Manager will email you an LMN template specific to the indication approved for Acthar Gel treatment or a separate template for the reapproval of Acthar Gel for existing patients.

Instructions:



STEP 1

Open your LMN email and find the attached LMN template containing further instructions for use.



STEP 2

Complete the bracketed information specific to your patient. Add any information you think should be included and delete any nonpertinent information.



STEP 3

Attach patient-related files (lab results, notes from medical record, biopsy results, etc).



STEP 4

Attach published data. Available studies are included as links in each LMN template. Please download, print, and attach your supporting studies to your submission as requested by payer.



STEP 5

Send LMN and supporting materials to Acthar Patient Support via fax at 1-877-937-2284.

This LMN Step-by-Step Instructions sheet was created to guide you through the LMN process. The LMN template includes appropriate clinical information and publications you may find relevant to support your claim.

If you have an existing LMN template, please use the information and supporting documentation provided to enhance your submission if needed.

Have questions about an LMN?

Your ARM is ready to help.

Please see Indications and Important Safety Information on next page, and the full [Prescribing Information](#).

Acthar® GEL
(repository corticotropin injection) 80 U/mL

INDICATIONS

Acthar® Gel is indicated for:

- Inducing a diuresis or a remission of proteinuria in nephrotic syndrome without uremia of the idiopathic type or that due to lupus erythematosus
- Monotherapy for the treatment of infantile spasms in infants and children under 2 years of age
- Treatment of acute exacerbations of multiple sclerosis in adults. Controlled clinical trials have shown Acthar to be effective in speeding the resolution of acute exacerbations of multiple sclerosis. However, there is no evidence that it affects the ultimate outcome or natural history of the disease
- Severe acute and chronic allergic and inflammatory processes involving the eye and its adnexa such as: keratitis, iritis, iridocyclitis, diffuse posterior uveitis and choroiditis, optic neuritis, chorioretinitis, anterior segment inflammation
- Symptomatic sarcoidosis
- Treatment during an exacerbation or as maintenance therapy in selected cases of systemic lupus erythematosus
- Treatment during an exacerbation or as maintenance therapy in selected cases of systemic dermatomyositis (polymyositis)
- Adjunctive therapy for short-term administration (to tide the patient over an acute episode or exacerbation) in: psoriatic arthritis; rheumatoid arthritis, including juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (selected cases may require low-dose maintenance therapy); ankylosing spondylitis

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Contraindications

Acthar is contraindicated:

- For intravenous administration
- In infants under 2 years of age who have suspected congenital infections
- With concomitant administration of live or live attenuated vaccines in patients receiving immunosuppressive doses of Acthar
- In patients with scleroderma, osteoporosis, systemic fungal infections, ocular herpes simplex, recent surgery, history of or the presence of a peptic ulcer, congestive heart failure, uncontrolled hypertension, primary adrenocortical insufficiency, adrenocortical hyperfunction, or sensitivity to proteins of porcine origin

Warnings and Precautions

- The adverse effects of Acthar are related primarily to its steroidogenic effects
- Acthar may increase susceptibility to new infection or reactivation of latent infections
- Suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis may occur following prolonged therapy with the potential for adrenal insufficiency after withdrawal of the medication. Adrenal insufficiency may be minimized by tapering of the dose when discontinuing treatment. During recovery of the adrenal gland patients should be protected from the stress (e.g., trauma or surgery) by the use of corticosteroids. Monitor patients for effects of HPA axis suppression after stopping treatment
- Cushing's syndrome may occur during therapy but generally resolves after therapy is stopped. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms

- Acthar can cause elevation of blood pressure, salt and water retention, and hypokalemia. Monitor blood pressure and sodium and potassium levels
- Acthar often acts by masking symptoms of other diseases/disorders. Monitor patients carefully during and for a period following discontinuation of therapy
- Acthar can cause gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding and gastric ulcer. There is also an increased risk for perforation in patients with certain GI disorders. Monitor for signs of perforation and bleeding
- Acthar may be associated with central nervous system effects ranging from euphoria, insomnia, irritability, mood swings, personality changes, and severe depression to psychosis. Existing conditions may be aggravated
- Patients with comorbid disease may have that disease worsened. Caution should be used when prescribing Acthar in patients with diabetes and myasthenia gravis
- Prolonged use of Acthar may produce cataracts, glaucoma, and secondary ocular infections. Monitor for signs and symptoms
- Acthar is immunogenic and prolonged administration of Acthar may increase the risk of hypersensitivity reactions. Cases of anaphylaxis have been reported in the postmarketing setting. Neutralizing antibodies with chronic administration may lead to loss of endogenous ACTH and Acthar activity
- There may be an enhanced effect in patients with hypothyroidism and in those with cirrhosis of the liver
- Long-term use may have negative effects on growth and physical development in children. Monitor pediatric patients
- Decrease in bone density may occur. Bone density should be monitored in patients on long-term therapy

Adverse Reactions

- Commonly reported postmarketing adverse reactions for Acthar include injection site reaction, asthenic conditions (including fatigue, malaise, asthenia, and lethargy), fluid retention (including peripheral swelling), insomnia, headache, and blood glucose increased
- The most common adverse reactions for the treatment of infantile spasms (IS) are increased risk of infections, convulsions, hypertension, irritability, and pyrexia. Some patients with IS progress to other forms of seizures; IS sometimes masks these seizures, which may become visible once the clinical spasms from IS resolve

Pregnancy

- Acthar may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#) for additional Important Safety Information.

