

## Cuvitru<sup>™</sup> (immune globulin subcutaneous [human], 20% solution) – New Drug Approval

- On September 14, 2016, <u>Shire announced</u> the FDA approval of <u>Cuvitru (immune globulin subcutaneous [human], 20% solution)</u>, indicated as replacement therapy for primary humoral immunodeficiency (PI) in adult and pediatric patients ≥ 2 years of age.
  - This includes, but is not limited to, common variable immunodeficiency (CVID), X-linked agammaglobulinemia, congenital agammaglobulinemia, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, and severe combined immunodeficiencies.
- PI is a group of > 300 genetic disorders in which part of the body's immune system is missing or functions improperly. It affects up to 6 million people worldwide.
- Cuvitru provides antibody replacement therapy to reduce the number and severity of infections seen in patients with PI. Cuvitru is a highly concentrated immune globulin solution that allows for decreased infusion duration and the number of infusion sites.
- The safety, efficacy, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of Cuvitru were evaluated in an <u>open-label study</u> of 74 patients with PI.
  - The rate of validated serious bacterial infections was 0.012 event/patient-year (p < 0.0001 compared with the historical control).</li>
  - No related serious adverse event (AE) occurred during Cuvitru treatment. Related non-serious AEs occurred at a rate of 0.036 event/infusion.
  - The incidence of related local AEs was 0.015 event/infusion and of related systemic AEs was 0.021 event/infusion.
- Cuvitru is contraindicated in patients with anaphylactic or severe systemic hypersensitivity reactions to subcutaneous administration of immune globulin (human) and in IgA deficient patients with antibodies against IgA and a history of hypersensitivity.
- Similar to other immune globulin products, Cuvitru carries a boxed warning regarding thrombosis.
- Other warnings and precautions of Cuvitru include renal dysfunction/failure, aseptic meningitis syndrome, hemolysis, transfusion-related acute lung injury, transmissible infectious agents, monitoring laboratory tests, and interference with laboratory tests.
- The most common AEs (≥ 5%) with Cuvitru use were local adverse reactions, systemic adverse reactions including headache, nausea, fatigue, diarrhea, and vomiting.
- Cuvitru is given subcutaneously. The recommended dose should be:
  - Calculated based on recommendations in the package label.
  - Administered at regular intervals from daily up to every two weeks (biweekly).
  - Individualized based on the patient's pharmacokinetic and clinical response.
  - Adjusted based on serum IgG trough levels.

•	Shire plans to launch Cuvitru in the coming we solution for subcutaneous infusion.	eks. Cuvitru will be available as a 200 mg/mL (20%) protein
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 $\mbox{Rx News}^{\mbox{\tiny 8}}$  is published by the OptumRx Clinical Services Department.

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