# Guide to Writing a Letter of Appeal\*

When a patient's health plan denies a PA (prior authorization) request for ZILBRYSQ (zilucoplan), you can submit a letter of appeal in response to the official denial letter. In the letter of appeal, you can explain your clinical rationale for prescribing ZILBRYSQ, provide supporting documentation that addresses the reason(s) given for the denial, and request approval.

This resource includes information on the appeal process, a checklist that can be followed when creating a letter of medical appeal, and a sample letter that has information health plans often require.

### INDICATION

ZILBRYSQ (zilucoplan) is indicated for the treatment of generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) in adult patients who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive.

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION INCLUDING BOXED WARNING

### WARNING: SERIOUS MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

ZILBRYSQ, a complement inhibitor, increases the risk of serious infections caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*. Life-threatening and fatal meningococcal infections have occurred in patients treated with complement inhibitors. These infections may become rapidly life-threatening or fatal if not recognized and treated early.

- Complete or update meningococcal vaccination (for serogroups A, C, W, and Y, and serogroup B) at least 2 weeks prior to administering the first dose of ZILBRYSQ, unless the risks of delaying therapy outweigh the risk of developing a serious infection. Comply with the most current Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations for meningococcal vaccinations in patients receiving a complement inhibitor.
- Patients receiving ZILBRYSQ are at increased risk for invasive disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*, even if they develop antibodies following vaccination. Monitor patients for early signs and symptoms of serious meningococcal infections and evaluate immediately if infection is suspected.

Because of the risk of serious meningococcal infections, ZILBRYSQ is available only through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called ZILBRYSQ REMS.

\*Use of the information in this letter does not guarantee that the health plan will provide reimbursement for ZILBRYSQ. The information in this letter is not intended to be a substitute for, or an influence on, your independent medical judgment. It is presented for informational purposes only and is not intended to provide reimbursement or legal advice. HCPs are encouraged to contact third-party payers for specific information on their current coverage policies. For other questions, please call ONWARD® at 1-844-ONWARD-1 (1-844-669-2731).

HCP=healthcare professional.

Please refer to pages 5 and 6 for additional Important Safety Information. Please refer to the full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning for serious meningococcal infections, provided by the UCB representative and visit <u>ZILBRYSQhcp.com</u>.

### ZILBRYSQ<sup>®</sup> (zilucoplan) Injection

## Guide to Writing Letter of Appeal\* (cont'd)

### Preparing an Effective Letter of Appeal

#### $\nearrow$ Refer to the health plan's specific appeals process, as there may be varying processes

• Some health plans may require you to use their specific appeal form; if not, draft the letter on your letterhead

#### $\checkmark$ ) Confirm the health plan's time frame for submitting an appeal

· If appropriate, mark the appeal request "urgent" based on the patient's needs and the health plan's timelines

#### $\checkmark$ Understand the reason for denial and include why you believe the decision should be reconsidered

- · If the denial was for inaccurate or incomplete information, correct or update the discrepancies
- Include specific and relevant medical information that, in your independent clinical judgment, supports the use of ZILBRYSQ for your patient in accordance with the health plan's criteria
- Directly address any specific rationale cited by the health plan for the denial

### 🥢 Include all required information. Information recommended for a letter of appeal typically includes:

- Patient's full name, plan identification number, gender, date of birth, and case identification number (if available)
- Patient's medical history, diagnosis (including ICD-10-CM code), prior treatments (including start/stop dates and reason[s] for discontinuation, if applicable), and any other patient characteristics and/or clinical considerations relevant to ZILBRYSQ therapy
- Summary of your treatment recommendations
- Any additional enclosures to be submitted at the same time as the letter of appeal and in the correct order indicated in the health plan's appeal instructions. Additional enclosures typically include:
  - Letter of Medical Necessity
  - A copy of the health plan's denial letter
  - Relevant patient documentation, such as physician notes, lab results, and medical records
  - Clinical support, including trial data or relevant peer-reviewed articles (as applicable)

HCP=healthcare professional; ICD-10-CM=International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification.

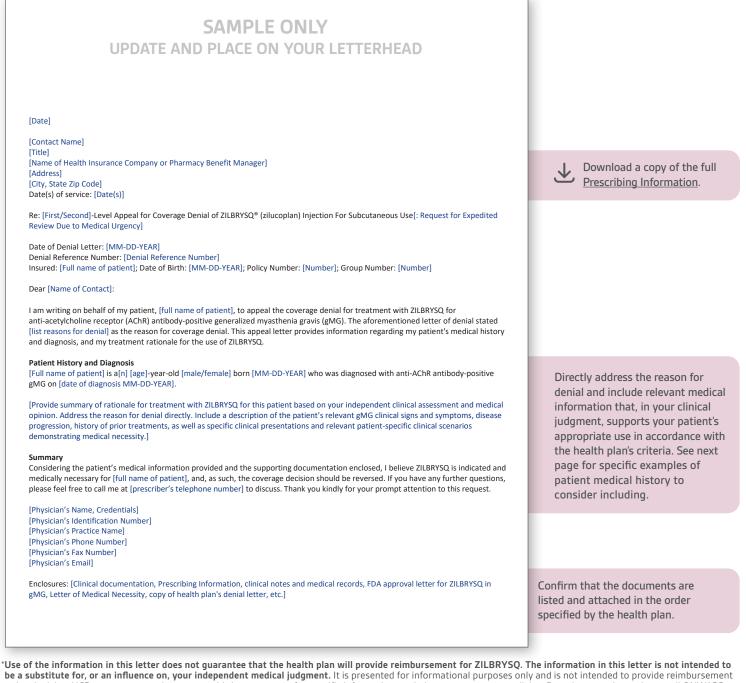
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### Sample Letter of Appeal

This sample letter of appeal may be used as a starting point to address the health plan's specific reasons for denial and help reinforce your reasoning for why ZILBRYSQ is medically necessary for your patient. The content of the letter of appeal should be personalized based on your patient's medical information and the health plan's denial response. Always exercise independent medical judgment and discretion when providing a diagnosis and characterization of the patient's medical condition. It is recommended you use your letterhead for the final draft that you submit to the health plan.



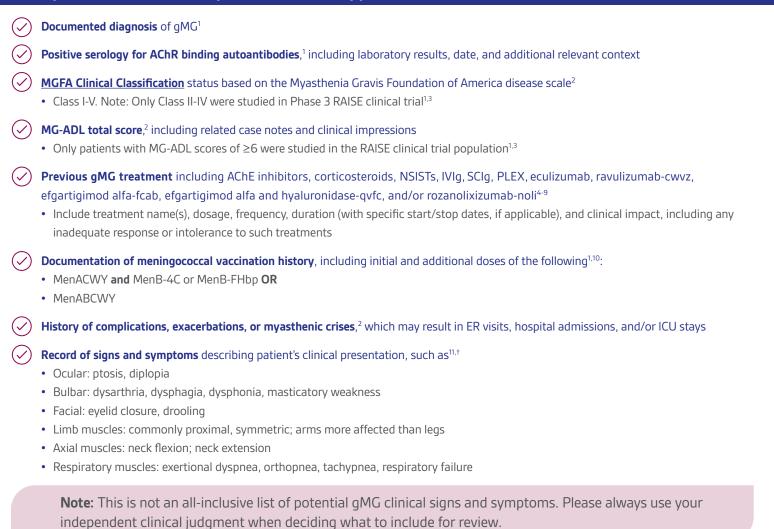
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### Examples of Medical History for a Letter of Appeal



Frequent Reasons for Denial

Listed below are some of the most common reasons why a health plan may initially deny coverage of ZILBRYSQ that can be addressed in a letter of appeal, using the patient's medical history and your clinical judgment.

- Unclear understanding of ZILBRYSQ indication
- · Lack of information regarding previous treatments, including those required for initiation of ZILBRYSQ
- Missing clinical information to support initiation of ZILBRYSQ, including MG-ADL score, QMG score, antibody testing results, and the patients'
  vaccination records

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<sup>+</sup>This list is not inclusive of all gMG clinical signs and symptoms.

AChE=acetylcholinesterase; AChR=acetylcholine receptor; ER=emergency room; gMG=generalized myasthenia gravis; HCP=healthcare professional; ICU=intensive care unit; IVIg=intravenous immunoglobulin; MenABCWY=meningococcal serogroups ABCWY; MenACWY=meningococcal serogroups ACWY; MenB-4C=4-component meningococcal group B; MenB-FHbp=meningococcal serogroup B factor H binding protein; MG-ADL=Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living; MGFA=Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America; NSIST=non-steroidal immunosuppressive therapy; PLEX=plasma exchange; QMG=Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis; SClg=subcutaneous immunoglobulin.

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## Guide to Writing Letter of Appeal (cont'd)

### Patient Support

If you have questions about getting your ZILBRYSQ patients started in the ONWARD<sup>®</sup> Patient Support Program, please visit <u>ucbONWARD.com</u> to access resources for healthcare professionals or contact your Rare Reimbursement Executive for assistance.



ONWARD is provided as a service of UCB and is intended to support the appropriate use of UCB medicines. ONWARD may be amended or canceled at any time without notice. Some program and eligibility restrictions may apply.

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION INCLUDING BOXED WARNING

### WARNING: SERIOUS MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

ZILBRYSQ, a complement inhibitor, increases the risk of serious infections caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*. Life-threatening and fatal meningococcal infections have occurred in patients treated with complement inhibitors. These infections may become rapidly life-threatening or fatal if not recognized and treated early.

- Complete or update vaccination for meningococcal bacteria (for serogroups A, C, W, Y, and B) at least 2 weeks prior to the first dose of ZILBRYSQ, unless the risks of delaying therapy outweigh the risk of developing a serious infection. Comply with the most current Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations for vaccination against meningococcal bacteria in patients receiving a complement inhibitor.
- Patients receiving ZILBRYSQ are at increased risk for invasive disease caused by Neisseria meningitidis, even if they develop
  antibodies following vaccination. Monitor patients for early signs and symptoms of serious meningococcal infections and evaluate
  immediately if infection is suspected.

Because of the risk of serious meningococcal infections, ZILBRYSQ is available only through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called ZILBRYSQ REMS.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

ZILBRYSQ is contraindicated for initiation in patients with unresolved serious *Neisseria meningitidis* infection.

#### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### Serious Meningococcal Infections

ZILBRYSQ, a complement inhibitor, increases a patient's susceptibility to serious, life-threatening, or fatal infections caused by meningococcal bacteria (septicemia and/or meningitis) in any serogroup, including non-groupable strains. Life-threatening and fatal meningococcal infections have occurred in both vaccinated and unvaccinated patients treated with complement inhibitors. The initiation of ZILBRYSQ treatment is contraindicated in patients with unresolved serious *Neisseria meningitidis* infection. Complete or update meningococcal vaccination (for serogroups A, C, W, Y and B) at least 2 weeks prior to administration of the first

dose of ZILBRYSQ, according to current ACIP recommendations for patients receiving a complement inhibitor.

If urgent ZILBRYSQ therapy is indicated in a patient who is not up to date with meningococcal vaccines according to ACIP recommendations, provide the patient with antibacterial drug prophylaxis and administer meningococcal vaccines as soon as possible. Closely monitor patients for early signs and symptoms of meningococcal infection and evaluate patients immediately if infection is suspected. Consider interruption of ZILBRYSQ in patients who are undergoing treatment for serious meningococcal infection, depending on the risks of interrupting treatment in the disease being treated.

### ZILBRYSQ REMS

Due to the risk of serious meningococcal infections, ZILBRYSQ is available only through a restricted program under a REMS called ZILBRYSQ REMS.

Under the ZILBRYSQ REMS, prescribers must enroll in the program. Prescribers must counsel patients about the risk of serious meningococcal infection, provide the patients with the REMS educational materials, and ensure patients are vaccinated with meningococcal vaccines. Additional information on the REMS requirements is available at <u>www.ZILBRYSQREMS.com</u> or 1-877-414-8353.

Please refer to the next page for additional Important Safety Information. Please refer to the full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning for serious meningococcal infections, provided by the UCB representative and visit <u>ZILBRYSQhcp.com</u>.

## Guide to Writing Letter of Appeal (cont'd)

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION INCLUDING BOXED WARNING (cont'd)

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (cont'd)

### **Other Infections**

Serious infections with *Neisseria* species (other than *Neisseria meningitidis*), including disseminated gonococcal infections, have been reported in patients treated with complement inhibitors. ZILBRYSQ blocks terminal complement activation; therefore, patients may have increased susceptibility to infections, especially with encapsulated bacteria, such as infections caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* but also *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and to a lesser extent, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Administer vaccinations for the prevention of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection according to ACIP recommendations. Patients receiving ZILBRYSQ are at increased risk for infections due to these organisms, even if they develop antibodies following vaccination.

### Pancreatitis and Other Pancreatic Conditions

Pancreatitis and pancreatic cysts have been reported in patients treated with ZILBRYSQ. Patients should be informed of this risk before starting ZILBRYSQ. Obtain lipase and amylase levels at baseline before starting treatment with ZILBRYSQ. Discontinue ZILBRYSQ in patients with suspected pancreatitis and initiate appropriate management until pancreatitis is ruled out or has resolved.

### **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

In a placebo-controlled study, the most common adverse reactions (reported in at least 10% of gMG patients treated with ZILBRYSQ) were injection site reactions, upper respiratory tract infections, and diarrhea.

### Please refer to the full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning for serious meningococcal infections, provided by the UCB representative and visit <u>ZILBRYSQhcp.com</u>.

For more information about ZILBRYSQ, visit <u>ZILBRYSQhcp.com</u>.

For additional information, contact UCBCares® at 1-844-599-CARE (2273).

ACIP=Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; gMG=generalized myasthenia gravis.

References: 1. ZILBRYSQ [prescribing information]. Smyrna, GA: UCB, Inc. 2. Barnett C, Herbelin L, Dimachkie MM, Barohn RJ. Measuring clinical treatment response in myasthenia gravis. *Neurol Clin.* 2018;36(2):339-353. 3. Howard JF, Bresch S, Genge A, et al. Safety and efficacy of zilucoplan in patients with generalised myasthenia gravis (RAISE): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 study, *Lancet Neurol.* 2023;22(5):395-406. 4. Farmakidis C, Pasnoor M, Dimachkie MM, Barohn RJ. Treatment of myasthenia gravis. *Neurol Clin.* 2018;36(2):311-337. 5. Menon D, Bril V. Pharmacotherapy of generalized myasthenia gravis with special emphasis on newer biologicals. *Drugs.* 2022;82(8):865-887. 6. ULTOMIRIS [prescribing information]. Boston, MA: Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 7. VYVGART [prescribing information]. Boston, MA: argenx US, Inc. 9. RYSTIGGO [prescribing information]. Smyrna, GA: UCB, Inc. 10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommended adult immunization schedule for ages 19 years or older. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/double/double/double/adult/adult-combined-schedule.pdf. Published November 11, 2024. Accessed March 3, 2025. 11. Meriggioli MN, Sanders DB. Autoimmune myasthenia gravis: emerging clinical and biological heterogeneity. *Lancet Neurol.* 2009;8(5):475-490.

