

Market Applicability															
Market	DC	FL & FHK	FL MMA	FL LTC	GA	KS	KY	LA	MD	NJ	NV	NY	TN	TX	WA
Applicable	X	X	NA	NA	X	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	X

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Repatha (evolocumab)

DRUG.00078

Override(s)	Approval Duration
Prior Authorization	Initial authorization – 3 months
Quantity Limit	Continuation of therapy – 12 months

Medications	Quantity Limit
Repatha (evolocumab)	<p>2 prefilled syringes or auto-injectors per 28 days</p> <p>1 Pushtronex 420 Mg/3.5 MI Subcutaneous Wearable Injector per month</p> <p>Individuals with Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HoFH) may receive one additional prefilled syringe or auto-injector every 28 days.</p> <p>For individuals without HoFH, requests for a greater quantity will be reviewed on a case by case basis.</p>

APPROVAL CRITERIA

Requests for **initiation therapy** of Repatha (evolocumab) may be approved if the following criteria are met:

- I. Individual is at high risk for Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) as identified by:
 - A. Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HoFH), in individuals age 13 years and older, confirmed by one or more of the following:
 1. Presence of two mutant alleles at the LDLR, apoB, PCSK9 or ARH adaptor gene locus; **OR**
 2. An untreated LDL-C concentration greater than 500 mg/dL (13 mmol/L) or treated LDL-C greater than or equal to 300 mg/dL (7.76 mmol/L) AND one of the following:
 - i. Cutaneous or tendonous xanthoma before age of 10 years; **OR**
 - ii. Untreated LDL-C levels consistent with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia in both parents (greater than 190 mg/dL);

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OR

- B. Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HeFH), in individuals age 18 years and older, confirmed by one or more of the following:
1. Presence of a mutation in LDLR, ApoB, or PCSK9, ARH adaptor protein (LDLRAP1) gene; **OR**
 2. WHO/Dutch Lipid Network Criteria with score of greater than eight points;

OR

- C. History of Clinical Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD), including at one or more of the following:
1. Acute coronary syndromes;
 2. Coronary artery disease (CAD);
 3. History of myocardial infarction (MI);
 4. Stable or unstable angina;
 5. Coronary or other arterial revascularization;
 6. Stroke;
 7. TIA;
 8. Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) ;

AND

- II. Individual meets one of the following:
- A. Individual is on a high intensity statin therapy, or statin therapy at the maximum tolerated dose, where high intensity statin is defined as atorvastatin 40 mg or higher **OR** rosuvastatin 20 mg or higher; **OR**
 - B. Individual is statin intolerant, as defined by the National Lipid Association Statin Intolerance Panel and includes all of the following:
 1. Inability to tolerate at least two statins, with at least one started at the lowest starting daily dose; **AND**
 2. Statin dose reduction is attempted for symptom and biomarker abnormality resolution, rather than discontinuation of statin therapy altogether; **AND**
 3. Intolerable symptoms or abnormal biomarker changes are reversible upon statin discontinuation, but reproducible by re-challenge of statins, if clinically appropriate. Statin re-challenge may be appropriate for individuals with all of the following:
 - i. Symptomatic; **AND**
 - ii. Creatine kinase is less than four times the upper limit of normal per laboratory reference range; **AND**
 - iii. AST/ALT are less than three times upper limit of normal, per laboratory reference ranges;

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AND

4. Symptoms or biomarker abnormalities are not attributable to established predispositions or conditions recognized to increase the risk of statin intolerance, such as:
 - i. Hypothyroidism;
 - ii. Drug interactions;
 - iii. Concurrent illness;
 - iv. Significant changes in physical activity/exercise;
 - v. Underlying muscle disease;

OR

- C. Individual has a condition that is a contraindication for statin therapy including active liver disease, unexplained persistent elevation of serum transaminases, or pregnancy, which does not exist for Repatha;

AND

- III. Individual is on ezetimibe in addition to statin therapy (applies to individuals on statin therapy only);

AND

- IV. High risk individual, excluding HoFH, has achieved suboptimal lipid lowering response, despite at least 90 days of compliant lipid lowering therapy and lifestyle modifications, where suboptimal response is defined:
 - A. For individuals where initial LDL-C is known:
 1. Less than 50% reduction LDL-C;
 - B. For individuals where initial LDL-C is unknown:
 1. There is confirmation that CVD and LDL-C remains greater than or equal to 70mg/dl; **OR**
 2. No documented history of CVD and LDL-C remains greater than or equal to 100mg/dl;

Requests for **continuation of therapy** of Repatha (evolocumab) may be approved if the following criteria are met:

- I. Criteria listed above have been met; **AND**
- II. There is confirmation of LDL reduction.

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Repatha (evolocumab) may **not** be approved when used concurrently with Juxtapid (lomitapide) or Kynamro (mipomersen).

State Specific Mandates		
State name	Date effective	Mandate details (including specific bill if applicable)
N/A	N/A	N/A

Key References:

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8. Nordestgaard BG, Chapman MJ, Humphries SE, et al; European Atherosclerosis Society Consensus Panel. Familial hypercholesterolaemia is underdiagnosed and undertreated in the general population: guidance for clinicians to prevent coronary heart disease: consensus statement of the European Atherosclerosis Society. Eur Heart J. 2013; 34(45):3478-3490a. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3844152/pdf/eh273.pdf>. Accessed on February 13, 2018.
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