Clinical Policy: Evolocumab (Repatha)

Reference Number: CP.PHAR.123
Effective Date: 10.01.15
Last Review Date: 02.22
Line of Business: Medicaid

Coding Implications
Revision Log

See Important Reminder at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

Evolocumab (Repatha®) is a proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitor antibody.

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Repatha is indicated:

- In adults with established cardiovascular disease to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, and coronary revascularization
- As an adjunct to diet, alone or in combination with other low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C)-lowering therapies in adults with primary hyperlipidemia (including heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia [HeFH]) to reduce LDL-C
- As an adjunct to diet and other LDL-C-lowering therapies in pediatric patients aged 10 years and older with HeFH to reduce LDL-C
- As an adjunct to other LDL-C-lowering therapies in adults and pediatric patients aged 10 years and older with homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH) to reduce LDL-C

Policy/Criteria

Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.

It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that Repatha is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. Primary Hyperlipidemia (including HeFH) and Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of one of the following (a or b):
   a. Primary hyperlipidemia with both of the following (i and ii) (note: these criteria in section I.A.1.a do not apply to HeFH and HoFH. Refer to section I.A.2 below for coverage criteria for HeFH or section I.B below for coverage criteria for HoFH);
      i. Documentation of one of the following (a or b):
         a) Presence of a genetically mediated form of primary hyperlipidemia as evidenced by confirmatory genetic testing results;
         b) A diagnosis of secondary hyperlipidemia has been ruled out with absence of all of the following potential causes of elevated cholesterol (a-f):
            a) Poor diet;
            b) Hypothyroidism;
            c) Obstructive liver disease;

d) Renal disease;
e) Nephrosis;
f) Medications that have had a clinically relevant contributory effect on the current degree of the member's elevated lipid levels including, but not limited to: glucocorticoids, sex hormones, antipsychotics, antiretrovirals, immunosuppressive agents, retinoic acid derivatives;

ii. Baseline LDL-C (prior to any lipid-lowering pharmacologic therapy) was one of the following (a or b):
a) ≥ 190 mg/dL for genetically mediated primary hyperlipidemias;
b) ≥ 220 mg/dL for non-genetically mediated primary hyperlipidemias;

b. Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) as evidenced by a history of any one of the following conditions (i-vii):
i. Acute coronary syndromes;
ii. Clinically significant coronary heart disease (CHD) diagnosed by invasive or noninvasive testing (such as coronary angiography, stress test using treadmill, stress echocardiography, or nuclear imaging);
iii. Coronary or other arterial revascularization;
iv. Myocardial infarction;
v. Peripheral arterial disease presumed to be of atherosclerotic origin;
vi. Stable or unstable angina;
vii. Stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA);

2. For members with HeFH, both of the following are met (a and b):
a. Baseline LDL-C (prior to any lipid-lowering pharmacologic therapy) was ≥ 190 mg/dL;
b. HeFH diagnosis is confirmed by one of the following (i or ii):
i. World Health Organization (WHO)/Dutch Lipid Network familial hypercholesterolemia diagnostic criteria score of > 8 as determined by requesting provider (*see Appendix D*);
ii. Definite diagnosis per Simon Broome criteria (*see Appendix D*);
3. Prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist, endocrinologist, or lipid specialist;
4. Age is one of the following (a or b):
a. If diagnosis is primary hyperlipidemia (not including HeFH) or ASCVD: ≥ 18 years;
b. If diagnosis is HeFH: ≥ 10 years;
5. For members ≥ 18 years old and on statin therapy, both of the following (a and b):
a. Repatha is prescribed in conjunction with a statin at the maximally tolerated dose;
b. Member has been adherent for at least the last 4 months to maximally tolerated doses of one of the following statin regimens (i, ii, or iii):
i. A high intensity statin (*see Appendix E*);
ii. A moderate intensity statin (*see Appendix E*), and member has one of the following (a or b):
a) Intolerance to <u>two</u> high intensity statins;
b) A statin risk factor (*see Appendix G*);
iii. A low intensity statin, and member has one of the following (a or b):
a) Intolerance to <u>one</u> high and <u>one</u> moderate intensity statins;

b) A statin risk factor (*see Appendix G*) and history of intolerance to two moderate intensity statins;

6. For members ≥ 18 years old and not on statin therapy, member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Statin therapy is contraindicated per Appendix F;
   b. For members who are statin intolerant, member has tried at least two statins, one of which must be hydrophilic (pravastatin, fluvastatin, or rosuvastatin), and member meets one of the following (i or ii):
      i. Member has documented statin risk factors (*see Appendix G*);
      ii. Member is statin intolerant due to statin-associated muscle symptoms (SAMS) and meets both of the following (a and b):
         a) Documentation of intolerable SAMS persisting at least two weeks, which disappeared with discontinuing the statin therapy and recurred with a statin re-challenge;
         b) Documentation of re-challenge with titration from lowest possible dose and/or intermittent dosing frequency (e.g., 1 to 3 times weekly);
7. If age ≥ 18 years, member has been adherent to ezetimibe therapy used concomitantly with a statin at the maximally tolerated dose for at least the last 4 months, unless contraindicated per Appendix F or member has a history of ezetimibe intolerance (e.g., associated diarrhea or upper respiratory tract infection);
8. Documentation of recent (within the last 60 days) LDL-C of one of the following (a, b, or c):
   a. ≥ 70 mg/dL for ASCVD;
   b. ≥ 100 mg/dL for genetically mediated severe primary hyperlipidemia (including HeFH);
   c. ≥ 130 mg/dL for non-genetically mediated severe primary hypercholesterolemia;
9. Treatment plan does not include coadministration with Juxtapid® or Praluent®;
10. Dose does not exceed 140 mg every 2 weeks or 420 mg per month.

Approval duration: 3 months

B. Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of HoFH defined as one of the following (a, b, or c):
   a. Genetic mutation indicating HoFH (e.g., mutations in low density lipoprotein receptor [LDLR] gene, PCSK9 gene, apo B gene, low density lipoprotein receptor adaptor protein 1[LDLRAP1] gene);
   b. Treated LDL-C ≥ 300 mg/dL or non-HDL-C ≥ 330 mg/dL;
   c. Untreated LDL-C ≥ 500 mg/dL, and one of the following (i or ii):
      i. Tendinous or cutaneous xanthoma prior to age 10 years;
      ii. Evidence of HeFH in both parents (e.g., documented history of elevated LDL-C ≥ 190 mg/dL prior to lipid-lowering therapy);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist, endocrinologist, or lipid specialist;
3. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Age ≥ 10 years and < 18 years, and LDL-C ≥ 130 mg/dL within the last 60 days despite statin and ezetimibe therapy, unless member has a contraindication (*see Appendix F*) or history of intolerance to each such therapy;

b. Age ≥ 18 years, and recent (within the last 60 days) LDL-C ≥ 70 mg/dL;

4. For members ≥ 18 years old and on statin therapy, both of the following (a and b):
   a. Repatha is prescribed in conjunction with a statin at the maximally tolerated dose;
   b. Member has been adherent for at least the last 4 months to maximally tolerated doses of one of the following statin regimens (i, ii, or iii):
      i. A high intensity statin (*see Appendix E*);
      ii. A moderate intensity statin (*see Appendix E*) and member has one of the following (a or b):
         a) Intolerance to two high intensity statins;
         b) A statin risk factor (*see Appendix G*);
      iii. A low intensity statin and member has one of the following (a or b):
         a) Intolerance to one high and one moderate intensity statins;
         b) A statin risk factor (*see Appendix G*) and history of intolerance to two moderate intensity statins;
5. For members ≥ 18 years old and not on statin therapy, member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Statin therapy is contraindicated per Appendix F;
   b. For members who are statin intolerant, member has tried at least two statins, one of which must be hydrophilic (pravastatin, fluvastatin, or rosuvastatin), and member meets one of the following (i or ii):
      i. Member has documented statin risk factors (*see Appendix G*);
      ii. Member is statin intolerant due to statin-associated muscle symptoms (SAMS) and meets both of the following (a and b):
         a) Documentation of intolerable SAMS persisting at least two weeks, which disappeared with discontinuing the statin therapy and recurred with a statin re-challenge;
         b) Documentation of re-challenge with titration from lowest possible dose and/or intermittent dosing frequency (e.g., 1 to 3 times weekly);
6. If age ≥ 18 years, member has been adherent to ezetimibe therapy used concomitantly with a statin at the maximally tolerated dose for at least the last 4 months , unless contraindicated per Appendix F or member has a history of ezetimibe intolerance (e.g., associated diarrhea or upper respiratory tract infection);
7. Treatment plan does not include coadministration with Juxtapid or Praluent;
8. Dose does not exceed one of the following (a or b):
   a. 420 mg per month;
   b. 420 mg every 2 weeks, and member is currently receiving lipid apheresis.

Approval duration: 3 months

C. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2)**:**

1. If this drug has recently (within the last 6 months) undergone a label change (e.g., newly approved indication, age expansion, new dosing regimen) that is not yet reflected in this policy, refer to one of the following policies (a or b):
   a. For drugs on the formulary (commercial, health insurance marketplace) or PDL (Medicaid), the no coverage criteria policy for the relevant line of business: CP.PMN.255 for Medicaid; or

b. For drugs NOT on the formulary (commercial, health insurance marketplace) or PDL (Medicaid), the non-formulary policy for the relevant line of business: CP.PMN.16 for Medicaid; or

2. If the requested use (e.g., diagnosis, age, dosing regimen) is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized) AND criterion 1 above does not apply, refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business: CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

II. Continued Therapy

A. All Indications in Section I (must meet all)**:**

1. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
   b. Member is currently receiving medication and is enrolled in a state and product with continuity of care regulations (*refer to state specific addendums for CC.PHARM.03A and CC.PHARM.03B);*
2. If statin tolerant, documentation of adherence to a statin at the maximally tolerated dose;
3. Member is responding positively to therapy as evidenced by lab results within the last 3 months showing an LDL-C reduction since initiation of Repatha therapy;
4. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed either of the following (a or b):
   a. Primary hyperlipidemia (including HeFH) or ASCVD: 140 mg every 2 weeks or 420 mg per month;
   b. HoFH: one of the following (i or ii):
      i. 420 mg per month;
      ii. 420 mg every 2 weeks, and either (1 or 2):
         1) Member is currently receiving lipid apheresis;
         2) Member did not achieve a clinically meaningful response, defined as not having achieved ≥ 30% reduction in LDL from baseline, with initial dosing.

Approval duration: 12 months

B. Other diagnoses/indications (1 or 2)**:**

1. If this drug has recently (within the last 6 months) undergone a label change (e.g., newly approved indication, age expansion, new dosing regimen) that is not yet reflected in this policy, refer to one of the following policies (a or b):
   a. For drugs on the formulary (commercial, health insurance marketplace) or PDL (Medicaid), the no coverage criteria policy for the relevant line of business: CP.PMN.255 for Medicaid; or
   b. For drugs NOT on the formulary (commercial, health insurance marketplace) or PDL (Medicaid), the non-formulary policy for the relevant line of business: CP.PMN.16 for Medicaid; or
2. If the requested use (e.g., diagnosis, age, dosing regimen) is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized) AND

criterion 1 above does not apply, refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business: CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

III. Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized:

A. Non-FDA approved indications, which are not addressed in this policy, unless there is sufficient documentation of efficacy and safety according to the off label use policies – CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid or evidence of coverage documents.

IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key

ALT: alanine transaminase
apo B: apolipoprotein B
ASCVD: atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
CHD: coronary heart disease
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
FH: familial hypercholesterolemia
HeFH: heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia
HoFH: homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia
LDL-C: low density lipoprotein cholesterol
LDLR: low density lipoprotein receptor
LDLRAP1: low density lipoprotein receptor adaptor protein 1
PCSK9: proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin 9
SAMS: statin-associated muscle symptoms
TIA: transient ischemic attack
WHO: World Health Organization

Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives

This table provides a listing of preferred alternative therapy recommended in the approval criteria. The drugs listed here may not be a formulary agent for all relevant lines of business and may require prior authorization.

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
ezetimibe/simvastatin (Vytorin®)	10/40 mg PO QD	10 mg-40 mg/day (Use of the 10/80 mg dose is restricted to patients who have been taking simvastatin 80 mg for 12 months or more without evidence of muscle toxicity)
ezetimibe (Zetia®)	10 mg PO QD	10 mg/day
atorvastatin (Lipitor®)	40 mg PO QD	80 mg/day
rosuvastatin (Crestor®)	5 - 40 mg PO QD	40 mg/day

Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name® (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name®) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings

- Contraindication(s): hypersensitivity
- Boxed warning(s): none reported

Appendix D: Criteria for Diagnosis of HeFH

- Dutch Lipid Clinic Network criteria for Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH)

FH Criteria	Points	Member's Score†
Family History		
First-degree relative with known premature* coronary and vascular disease	1	Place highest score here (0, 1 or 2)
First-degree relative with known LDL-C level above the 95th percentile	1	
First-degree relative with tendinous xanthomata and/or arcus cornealis	2	
Children aged < 18 years with LDL-C level above the 95th percentile	2	
Clinical History		
Patient with premature* coronary artery disease	2	Place highest score here (0, 1 or 2)
Patient with premature* cerebral or peripheral vascular disease	1	
Physical Examination		
Tendinous xanthomata	6	Place highest score here (0, 4 or 6)
Arcus cornealis prior to age 45 years	4	
Cholesterol Levels - mg/dL (mmol/liter)		
LDL-C ≥330 mg/dL (≥8.5)	8	Place highest score here (0, 1, 3, 5 or 8)
LDL-C 250 – 329 mg/dL (6.5 – 8.4)	5	
LDL-C 190 – 249 mg/dL (5.0 – 6.4)	3	
LDL-C 155 – 189 mg/dL (4.0 – 4.9)	1	
DNA Analysis		
Functional mutation in the *LDLR, apo B* or *PCSK9* gene	8	Place score here (0 or 8)
TOTAL SCORE	Definite FH: > 8	Place total score here __

*Premature – men < 55 years or women < 60 years
†Choose the highest score from each of the five categories and then add together for a total score. The five categories are 1) Family History, 2) Clinical History, 3) Physical Examination, 4) Cholesterol Levels, and 5) DNA Analysis.

- Simon Broome Register Group Definition of Definite FH (meets 1 and 2):
  1. One of the following (a or b):
     a. Total cholesterol level above 7.5 mmol/l (290 mg/dl) in adults or a total cholesterol level above 6.7 mmol/l (260 mg/dl) for children under 16;
     b. LDL levels above 4.9 mmol/l (190 mg/dl) in adults (4.0 mmol/l in children) (either pre-treatment or highest on treatment);
  2. One of the following (a or b):
     a. Tendinous xanthomas in patient or relative (parent, child, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle);
     b. DNA-based evidence of an LDL receptor mutation or familial defective apo B-100;
- High and Moderate Risk of ASCVD:

- Patients with high risk of ASCVD include the following:
  - History of clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (as defined in section II)
  - Diabetes with an estimated 10-year ASCVD risk ≥ 7.5% for adults 40-75 years of age
  - Untreated LDL ≥ 190 mg/dL
- Patients with moderate risk of ASCVD include the following:
  - Diabetes with an estimated 10-year ASCVD risk < 7.5% for adults 40-75 years of age
  - Estimated 10-year ASCVD risk ≥ 5% for adults 40-75 years of age
- The calculator for the 10-year ASCVD risk estimator can be found here: http://tools.acc.org/ASCVD-Risk-Estimator-Plus/#!/calculate/estimate. Information needed to complete the ASCVD Risk Estimator include: gender, race (white, African American, other), systolic blood pressure, history of diabetes, age, total cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol, treatment for hypertension, smoking history or status, and concurrent statin or aspirin therapy.

Appendix E: High and Moderate Intensity Daily Statin Therapy for Adults

High Intensity Statin Therapy ***Daily dose shown to lower LDL-C, on average, by approximately ≥ 50%***
• Atorvastatin 40-80 mg • Rosuvastatin 20-40 mg
Moderate Intensity Statin Therapy ***Daily dose shown to lower LDL-C, on average, by approximately 30% to 50%***
• Atorvastatin 10-20 mg • Fluvastatin XL 80 mg • Fluvastatin 40 mg BID • Lovastatin 40 mg • Pitavastatin 1-4 mg • Pravastatin 40-80 mg • Rosuvastatin 5-10 mg • Simvastatin 20-40 mg
Low Intensity Statin Therapy ***Daily dose shown to lower LDL-C, on average, by < 30%***
• Simvastatin 10 mg • Pravastatin 10-20 mg • Lovastatin 20 mg • Fluvastatin 20-40 mg

Appendix F: Statin and Ezetimibe Contraindications

Statins
• Decompensated liver disease (development of jaundice, ascites, variceal bleeding, encephalopathy) • Laboratory-confirmed acute liver injury or rhabdomyolysis resulting from statin treatment • Pregnancy*, actively trying to become pregnant, or nursing

Statins
• Immune-mediated hypersensitivity to the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor drug class (statins) as evidenced by an allergic reaction occurring with at least TWO different statins
Ezetimibe
• Moderate or severe hepatic impairment [Child-Pugh classes B and C] • Hypersensitivity to ezetimibe (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema, rash, urticaria)

**In July 2021, the FDA requested removal of the contraindication against use of statins in pregnant women. Because the benefits of statins may include prevention of serious or potentially fatal events in a small group of very high-risk pregnant patients, contraindicating these drugs in all pregnant women is not appropriate.*
https://www.fda.gov/safety/medical-product-safety-information/statins-drug-safety-communication-fda-requests-removal-strongest-warning-against-using-cholesterol

Appendix G: Statin Risk Factors

Statin Risk Factors
• Multiple or serious comorbidities, including impaired renal or hepatic function • Unexplained alanine transaminase (ALT) elevations > 3 times upper limit of normal, or active liver disease • Concomitant use of drugs adversely affecting statin metabolism • Age > 75 years, or history of hemorrhagic stroke • Asian ancestry

Appendix H: General Information

- FDA Endocrinologic and Metabolic Drugs Advisory Committee briefing documents for another PCSK-9 inhibitor, Praluent, discuss the questionable determination of statin intolerance, stating: "many patients who are not able to take statins are not truly intolerant of the pharmacological class."
- Patients should remain on concomitant therapy with a statin if tolerated due to the established long term cardiovascular benefits.
- Examples of genetically mediated primary hyperlipidemia include but are not limited to the following:
  - Familial hypercholesterolemia
  - Familial combined hyperlipidemia (FCHL)
  - Polygenic hypercholesterolemia
  - Familial dysbetalipoproteinemia
- The diagnosis of SAMS is often on the basis of clinical criteria. Typical SAMS include muscle pain and aching (myalgia), cramps, and weakness. Symptoms are usually bilateral and involve large muscle groups, including the thigh, buttock, back, and shoulder girdle musculature. In contrast, cramping is usually unilateral and may involve small muscles of the hands and feet. Symptoms may be more frequent in physically active patients. Symptoms often appear early after starting stain therapy or after an increase in dose and usually resolve or start to dissipate within weeks after cessation of therapy, although it may take several months for symptoms to totally resolve. Persistence of symptoms for more than 2 months after drug cessation should prompt a search for other causes or for underlying muscle disease possibly provoked by statin therapy. The reappearance of

symptoms with statin rechallenge and their disappearance with drug cessation offers the best evidence that the symptoms are truly SAMS.
- Pravastatin, fluvastatin, and rosuvastatin are hydrophilic statins which have been reported to confer fewer adverse drug reactions than lipophilic statins.

V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Primary hyperlipidemia (including HeFH) or hypercholesterolemia with ASCVD	140 mg SC Q2 weeks or 420 mg SC once monthly	420 mg/month
HoFH	420 mg SC once monthly; Dosage can be increased to 420 mg every 2 weeks if a clinically meaningful response is not achieved in 12 weeks. Patients on lipid apheresis may initiate treatment with 420 mg every 2 weeks to correspond with their apheresis schedule	420 mg/2 weeks

VI. Product Availability

- Prefilled syringe and SureClick autoinjector: 140 mg/mL
- Prefilled cartridge Pushtronex system (on-body infusor): 420 mg/3.5 mL

VII. References

1. Repatha Prescribing Information. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen, Inc.; September 2021. Available at: http://pi.amgen.com/united_states/repatha/repatha_pi_hcp_english.pdf. Accessed September 29, 2021.
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3. Grundy SM, Stone NJ, Bailey AL, et al. 2018 ACC/AHA/AACVPR/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/ ADA/AGS/APhA/ASPC/NLA/PCNA Guideline on the Management of Blood Cholesterol: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines. J Am Coll Cardiol 2018;Nov 10:[Epub ahead of print].
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5. Goldber AC, Hopkins PN, Toth PP, et al. Familial hypercholesterolemia: screening, diagnosis and management of pediatric and adult patients: clinical guidance from the National Lipid Association Expert Panel on Familial Hypercholesterolemia. *Journal of Clinical Lipidology.* June 2011; 5(3S): 1-15.
6. Al-Rasadi K, Al-Waili K, Al-Sabti HA, et al. Criteria for diagnosis of familial hypercholesterolemia: A comprehensive analysis of the different guidelines, appraising their suitability in the Omani Arab population. *Oman Medical Journal.* 2014; 29(2): 85–91. http://doi.org/10.5001/omj.2014.22.

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13. Thompson PD, Panza G, Zaleski A, et al. Statin-associated side effects. JACC 2016;67(20):2395-2410.
14. Kleindorfer DO, Towfighi A, Chaturvedi S, et al. 2021 guideline for the prevention of stroke in patients with stroke and transient ischemic attack: A guideline from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. Stroke. 2021; 52: e354-e467.

Coding Implications

Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

HCPCS Codes	Description
J3590	Unclassified biologics

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
3Q 2018 annual review: combined policies for Medicaid, HIM, and Commercial lines of business; Medicaid/HIM: removed requirement against hypersensitivity; removed requirement for therapeutic lifestyle changes; aligned definition of ASCVD with commercial by addition of acute coronary syndrome and clinically significant CHD; aligned trial of Zetia language by requiring concomitant statin; added hydrophilic statin with intermittent dosing requirement; added diagnosis of HeFH via Simon Broome criteria as alternative option to WHO criteria; Commercial: aligned definition of ASCVD with	05.22.18	08.18

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
Medicaid with removal of carotid artery occlusion and renal artery stenosis/stent; lowered minimum LDL value required for initial approval from 100 mg/dL to 70 mg/dL; Medicaid/Commercial: added that lab results must be within the last 3 months for continued therapy; references reviewed and updated.		
Removed Commercial line of business (refer to CP.CPA.269)	10.23.18	
1Q 2019 annual review: no significant changes; references reviewed and updated.	11.20.18	02.19
Policy updated to include coverage criteria for primary hyperlipidemia (including but not limited to HeFH); concomitant statin usage section modified to more clearly delineate between patients who are currently on statin therapy vs. those who are not, and for the latter, to require documentation of a prior trial of four statins (vs. just two) with documentation of statin risk factors or intolerance; criteria for statin-rechallenge in the setting of SAMS are added; references reviewed and updated.	07.23.19	08.19
1Q 2020 annual review: For primary hyperlipidemia/ASCVD (I.A.)—removed the requirement for explicit documentation of rule out of secondary causes of hyperlipidemia; clarified the requirement for ruling out lipid-increasing medications as a secondary cause of hyperlipidemia, by specifying that the medication must be ruled out only if it has significantly increased the member's lipid levels; increased the timeframe for LDL-C lab draws from 30 days to 60 days; for members on a low intensity statin, modified requirement for statin intolerance to one high and one moderate intensity statins (previously required two of each); modified the requirement for four prior statin trials to two prior statin trials; For HoFH (I.B.)—increased the timeframe for LDL-C lab draws from 30 days to 60 days; concomitant statin usage section modified to more clearly delineate between patients who are currently on statin therapy vs. those who are not, and for the latter, to require documentation of a prior trial of two statins with documentation of statin risk factors or intolerance; criteria for statin-rechallenge in the setting of SAMS are added; Appendix E updated based on 2018 ACC/AHA guidelines; references reviewed and updated.	11.05.19	02.20
1Q 2021 annual review: no significant changes; reference to HIM.PHAR.21 revised to HIM.PA.154; added coding implications; references reviewed and updated.	11.02.20	02.21
Per March SDC, removed HIM line of business.	03.26.21	05.21
RT4: Updated HoFH continuation criteria based on FDA label update to allow a maximum dose of 420 mg every 2 wks if clinically meaningful response not achieved after 12 wks of 420 mg monthly.	06.29.21	

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
1Q 2022 annual review: RT4: updated criteria per pediatric age expansion for HeFH and HoFH; for HoFH, added option for 420 mg every 2 weeks if member is currently receiving lipid apheresis per FDA label update; removed references to Kynamro since it has been withdrawn from market; references reviewed and updated.	09.29.21	02.22
Template changes applied to other diagnoses/indications and continued therapy section.	09.30.22	

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. "Health Plan" means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan's affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

Note: For Medicaid members, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.