



## Pharmacy Prior Authorization Clinical Guidelines - Injectable Osteoporosis Medications

**Forteo® (teriparatide)**      **Prolia® (denosumab)**      Tymlos® (abaloparatide)      Zoledronic Acid  
Evenity® (romosozumab-aqqg)

**Formulary Agents: Forteo (teriparatide), Prolia (denosumab)**

**Requests for Non-Formulary agents require trial and/or failure of ALL Formulary agents where indicated**

**Zoledronic acid, Prolia, Forteo: Treatment of Osteoporosis in Postmenopausal Women and Men**

**Tymlos, Evenity: Treatment of Osteoporosis in Postmenopausal Women only**

### **Authorization Guidelines:**

- Member will be supplemented with adequate calcium and vitamin D, (exception: Forteo).
- Member does not have contraindication to requested drug.
  - Prolia: Member is not pregnant and does not have hypocalcemia
  - Zoledronic acid: Member does not have hypocalcemia, creatinine clearance less than 35mL/min, or acute renal impairment
  - Evenity: Member does not have hypocalcemia, or myocardial infarction or stroke within preceding year
- Diagnosis of osteoporosis (T-score less than -2.5, or fragility fracture at hip, spine, wrist, arm, rib, or pelvis)
- Member has one of the following:
  - Therapeutic failure of oral or intravenous bisphosphonate despite compliance
    - Including new fracture or reduction in bone mineral density per recent dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan, after 2 years of oral bisphosphonate
  - Contraindication or severe intolerance to oral bisphosphonate
    - For example, current upper gastrointestinal symptoms, inability to swallow, or inability to remain in upright position after oral bisphosphonate administration for required length of time

In addition, for men:

- Testosterone level is normal for lab reference range.
- If member is hypogonadal, testosterone replacement therapy should be prescribed before starting treatment with injectable osteoporosis agent, unless member has history of prostate cancer.

### **Prevention of Osteoporosis in Postmenopausal Women (Zoledronic acid):**

- Diagnosis of osteopenia (T-score between -1.0 and -2.5), and high risk for osteoporosis fracture
  - Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) risk greater than or equal to 3.0% for hip fracture, or greater than or equal to 20% for any major osteoporosis related fracture, or multiple risk factors for fracture
    - \*See Additional information for details
- Member has one of the following:
  - Therapeutic failure of oral or intravenous bisphosphonate despite compliance
    - Including new fracture, or reduction in bone mineral density per recent dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan, after 2 years of oral bisphosphonate
  - Contraindication or severe intolerance to oral bisphosphonate
    - For example, current upper gastrointestinal symptoms, inability to swallow, or inability to remain in upright position after oral bisphosphonate administration for required length of time

### **Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis (Zoledronic acid, Forteo, Prolia):**

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- Member meets one of the following:
  - Postmenopausal woman or man over 50 years of age
  - Received, or is expected to receive, prednisone over 7.5mg/day (or equivalent) for longer than 3 months
  - Premenopausal woman or man less than 50 years of age
    - History of fragility fracture and received, or is expected to receive, prednisone over 7.5mg/day (or equivalent) for greater than 3 months
- Therapeutic failure of oral or intravenous bisphosphonate despite compliance
  - Including new fracture, or reduction in bone mineral density per recent dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan, after 2 years of oral bisphosphonate
- Contraindication, or severe intolerance to oral bisphosphonate
  - For example, current upper gastrointestinal symptoms, inability to swallow, or inability to remain in upright position, after oral bisphosphonate administration for required length of time

### **Bone Metastases of Cancer and Multiple Myeloma: (zoledronic acid):**

- Member has one of the following diagnoses:
  - Solid tumor with bone metastases
  - Castration-resistant prostate cancer with bone metastases
  - Multiple myeloma

### **Increase of Bone Mass in Men on Androgen Deprivation Therapy for Prostate Cancer Without Bone Metastases: (Prolia, zoledronic acid):**

- Member is at high risk for osteoporosis fracture
  - Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) risk of greater than or equal to 3.0% for hip fracture, or greater than or equal to 20% for any major osteoporosis related fracture, or multiple risk factors for fracture
    - \*See Additional information for details
- Member has one of the following:
  - Therapeutic failure of oral or intravenous bisphosphonate despite compliance
    - Including new fracture, or reduction in bone mineral density per recent dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan, after 2 years of oral bisphosphonate
  - Contraindication, or severe intolerance to oral bisphosphonate
    - For example, current upper gastrointestinal symptoms, inability to swallow, or inability to remain in upright position after oral bisphosphonate administration, for required length of time

### **Increase of Bone Mass in Women on Aromatase Inhibitory therapy for Breast Cancer WITHOUT Bone Metastases: (Prolia, zoledronic acid):**

- Member is postmenopausal, or premenopausal with diagnosis of osteoporosis
  - T-score less than -2.5, or fragility fracture at hip, spine, wrist, arm, rib, or pelvis
    - \*See Additional information for details
- Member has one of the following:
  - Therapeutic failure of oral or intravenous bisphosphonate despite compliance
    - Including new fracture or reduction in bone mineral density per recent dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan, after 2 years of oral bisphosphonate
  - Contraindication, or severe intolerance to oral bisphosphonate

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- For example, current upper gastrointestinal symptoms, inability to swallow, or inability to remain in upright position, after oral bisphosphonate administration for required length of time

#### **Hypercalcemia of Malignancy: (zoledronic acid):**

- Member has moderate, or severe hypercalcemia associated with malignancy \*Refer to additional information for details
- Member is receiving vigorous saline hydration with goal of increasing urine output to about 2 L/day

#### **Paget's Disease of Bone: (zoledronic acid):**

- Member has bone specific alkaline phosphatase greater than 2 times the upper limit of normal or has symptoms related to active Paget's (for example,, pain at site of pagetic lesion)
- Member has normal serum calcium, phosphorus, and 25-hydroxyvitamin D (based on the reference range for lab)
- Abnormalities should be treated before starting intravenous bisphosphonates
- Member has one of the following:
  - Therapeutic failure of oral or intravenous bisphosphonate despite compliance
    - Including new fracture, or reduction in bone mineral density per recent dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan, after two years of oral bisphosphonate
  - Contraindication, or severe intolerance to oral bisphosphonate
    - For example, current upper gastrointestinal symptoms, inability to swallow, or inability to remain in upright position after oral bisphosphonate administration, for the required length of time

#### **INITIAL APPROVAL:**

- Paget's Disease: one treatment
- Hypercalcemia from Malignancy: one treatment
- Osteoporosis: 2 years
- Evenity: 1 year
- All other indications: 2 years

#### **Note:**

- Cumulative use of abaloparatide (Tymlos) and teriparatide (Forteo) for more than 2 years during a member's lifetime is not recommended.
- Cumulative use of Evenity (romosozumab-aqqg) is limited to 12 monthly doses.

#### **RENEWAL APPROVAL:**

- Documentation to support member is benefiting from therapy
  - For example, improved or stabilized bone mineral density, no new fractures
- Paget's Disease: One treatment
  - If bone specific alkaline phosphatase rises after initial treatment or if member has symptoms
  - Bisphosphonates usually induce remission; therefore, long-term approval is usually not appropriate
- Hypercalcemia from Malignancy:
  - Retreatment is not recommended unless new occurrence
- Osteoporosis:
  - Members with stable bone mineral density without fractures on treatment may be appropriate for drug holiday after 4-5 years of treatment.
  - Continue treatment if bone mineral density has worsened, or if member had fractures on treatment

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- All other indications:
  - 2 years if member meets criteria for initial approval

### **QUANTITY LIMITS:**

- Forteo: one pen per 28 days
- Prolia: one vial/syringe per 168 days (six months)
- Tymlos: one pen per 30 days
- Zoledronic Acid:
  - For Treatment of Osteoporosis and Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis: one, 5mg vial per year
  - For Prevention of Osteoporosis: one, 5mg vial every 2 years
  - For Multiple Myeloma or Bone Metastases: one, 4mg vial per 21 days
- Evenity: two 105 mg/1.17 mL pens per 30 days

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

- It is recommended by American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE) and the Endocrine Society that the member's serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level be  $\geq 30$  ng/mL and patients should receive calcium and vitamin D from diet and/or supplements to improve effectiveness of the medications and to prevent hypocalcemia.
- Fracture Risk Assessment Tool (FRAX) Calculator: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/FRAX/tool.jsp?locationValue=9>
- Severe Hypercalcemia = albumin-corrected calcium (cCa) greater than 12 mg/dL [3.0 mmol/L]
  - Formula: albumin-corrected calcium (cCa) in mg/dL = Ca in mg/dL + 0.8 (4.0 g/dL - member albumin [g/dL]).

### **Major Risk factors for Osteoporotic Fractures:**

- a. low body mass index
- b. previous fragility fracture
- c. parental history of hip fracture
- d. glucocorticoid treatment (refer to specific criteria above for this indication)
- e. current smoking
- f. alcohol intake of 3 or more units per day
- g. rheumatoid arthritis
- h. secondary causes of osteoporosis

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