

PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT

North Carolina Marketplace

DRUG NAME	Repatha (evolocumab)
BENEFIT TYPE	Pharmacy
STATUS	Prior Authorization Required

Repatha, approved by the FDA in 2015, is an inhibitor of PCSK9 (proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9) for patients with established cardiovascular disease (CVD) or primary hyperlipidemia, heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH), and homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH). PCSK9 bind to LDL receptors in the liver to promote their degradation. Inhibiting PCSK9 from binding the LDL receptors increases the number of them available to clear LDL from the blood, which reduces LDL cholesterol levels.

Repatha (evolocumab) will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HoFH)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is at least 10 years of age; AND
2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a lipid specialist, cardiologist, or endocrinologist; AND
3. Member has a diagnosis of homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH) confirmed by one of the following:
 - a) Genetic testing confirmation of two mutant alleles in the LDLR, Apo-B, PCSK9, or LDLRAP1 gene locus; OR
 - b) LDL-C > 500 mg/dL before any treatment or LDL-C > 300 mg/dL if treated with a lipid-lowering drug AND one of the following:
 - i) Xanthoma before 10 years of age; OR
 - ii) Evidence of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) (i.e., total cholesterol > 250 mg/dL) in both parents; AND
4. Chart notes must include documentation of baseline LDL-C level, taken within the past 90 days; AND
5. Member is unable to achieve LDL-C goal (see Note below) after a 90-day trial with a high-intensity statin or max tolerated statin therapy in combination with ezetimibe (unless there is documentation of clearly established statin intolerance or statin contraindications)

*NOTE: *If not on statin therapy, member must have documented contraindication to all statin drugs or documentation of intolerance to at least 2 different statins, including low/moderate intensity or alternate dosing such as every other day.*

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes along with recent labs have been provided showing a meaningful reduction of LDL -C level from baseline OR LDL-C is at goal.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HeFH)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is at least 10 years of age; AND
2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a lipid specialist, cardiologist, or endocrinologist; AND
3. Member has a diagnosis of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) confirmed by one of the following:
 - a) Genetic testing (presence of LDL-R, ApoB, or PCSK9 mutation)
 - b) Dutch Lipid Network score greater than 8 points
 - c) "Definite" per Simon Broome criteria (i.e., -R, ApoB, or PCSK9 mutation); AND
4. Member has a lipid panel within the past 90 days showing LDL of 100 or greater; AND
5. Member's LDL is elevated on the most recent trial of high intensity or max tolerated

Primary Hyperlipidemia

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is at least 18 years of age; AND
2. Member has a history of clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) (e.g., angina, coronary or other arterial revascularization, myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, transient ischemic attack, or peripheral arterial disease); AND
3. Member has a lipid panel within the past 90 days showing one of the following:
 - a) LDL of 70 or greater
 - b) LDL of 55 or greater and “very high risk,” coronary syndrome within past 12 months, history of MI, stroke, or symptomatic PAD) or 1 major ASCVD event and multiple high-risk conditions; AND
4. Member’s LDL is ~~elemental~~ ~~adherent~~ ~~trial~~ ~~of~~ ~~high~~ ~~intensity~~ ~~or~~ ~~maximized~~ statin therapy in combination with ezetimibe (unless there is documentation of clearly established statin intolerance or statin contraindication—see note*); AND
5. Repatha will be used in combination with a statin and/or ezetimibe, unless contraindicated or intolerant; AND
6. Prescriber attests that the member will adhere to a diet regimen or a diet modification.
7. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 140 mg subQ every 2 weeks OR 420 mg every month. (Limit: 2 injections per 28 days)

**Note: If not on statin therapy, member must have documented contraindication to all statin drugs or documentation of intolerance to at least 2 different statins, including low/moderate intensity or alternate dosing such as every other day.*

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 6 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes along with recent labs have been provided showing a meaningful reduction of LDL-C level from baseline OR LDL-C is at goal.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

CareSource considers Repatha (evolocumab) not medically necessary for the treatment of conditions that are not listed in this document. For any other indication, please refer to the Off-Label policy.

DATE	ACTION/DESCRIPTION
07/09/2020	New policy for Repatha created. Retired old Biologic Cholesterol Agents policy.
04/27/2021	Updated genetic testing requirement under HoFH to ask for specific alleles (previously not specified). Updated atorvastatin high-intensity requirement to reflect pediatric vs. adult dosing for all diagnoses.

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2. Blom D, 2020. Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HoFH). National Organization for Rare Disorder. NORD. April 2020.
3. Grundy SM, Stone NJ, Bailey AL, et al. 2018 AHA/ACC Guideline on the Management of Blood Cholesterol. JACC. 2018;73(24)doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2018.11.002.
4. Sabatine MS, Giugliano RP, Keech AC, et al. Evolocumab and clinical outcomes in patients with cardiovascular disease. N Engl J Med 2017; 376:1713-1722
5. Harada M, Arai H, Ishigaki Y, et al. Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of familial hypercholesterolemia 2017. J Atheroscler Thromb. 2018 Aug 1; 25(8): 751–770.
6. McGowen, Dehkordi S, Moriarty P, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. J Am Heart Assoc. 2019 Dec 17;8(24):e013225.
7. Cuchel M, Bruckert E, Ginsberg HN, et al. Homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia: new insights and guidance for clinicians to improve detection and clinical management. A position paper from the Consensus Panel on Familial Hypercholesterolaemia of the European Atherosclerosis Society. Eur Heart J. 2014;35(32):2146-2157.
8. American Diabetes Association. Cardiovascular Disease and Risk Management: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2020. Diabetes Care. 2020;43(Suppl 1):S111-S134.
9. Santos RD, Stein EA, Hovingh GK, et al. Long-term Evolocumab in patients with familial hypercholesterolemia. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2020;75(6):565-574.
10. Pignone M. Management of elevated low density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C) in primary prevention of cardiovascular disease. In: Freeman MW, ed. UpToDate. Waltham, MA.; UpToDate; 2020. www.uptodate.com. Accessed July 09, 2020.
11. Lloyd-Jones DM, Morris PB, et al. 2022 ACC Expert Consensus Decision Pathway on the Role of Nonstatin Therapies for LDL-Cholesterol Lowering in the Management of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Risk: A Report of the American College of Cardiology Solution Set Oversight Committee [published correction appears in J Am Coll Cardiol. 2023 Jan 3;81(1):104]. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2022;80(14):1366-1418. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2022.07.006

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