

Clinical Policy: Ranibizumab (Lucentis)

Reference Number: ERX.SPA.55

Effective Date: 01.11.17

Last Review Date: 02.18

[Revision Log](#)

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

Description

Ranibizumab (Lucentis®) is a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitor.

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Lucentis is indicated for the treatment of:

- Neovascular (wet) age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
- Macular edema following retinal vein occlusion (RVO)
- Diabetic macular edema (DME)
- Diabetic retinopathy (DR)
- Myopic choroidal neovascularization (mCNV)

Policy/Criteria

Provider must submit documentation (which may include office chart notes and lab results) supporting that member has met all approval criteria

It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Envolve Pharmacy Solutions™ that Lucentis is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. Ophthalmic Disease (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of one of the following (a, b, c, d, or e):
 - a. Neovascular (wet) AMD;
 - b. Macular edema following RVO;
 - c. DME;
 - d. DR;
 - e. mCNV;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with an ophthalmologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Failure of a trial of bevacizumab unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
5. Lucentis is not prescribed concurrently with other anti-VEGF medications;
6. Dose does not exceed:
 - a. DME and DR: 0.3 mg via intravitreal injection once a month;
 - b. AMD, RVO, and mCNV: 0.5 mg via intravitreal injection once a month.

Approval duration:

mCNV: 3 months

All other indications: 6 months

B. Other diagnoses/indications

1. Refer to ERX.PA.01 if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized).

II. Continued Therapy

A. Ophthalmic Disease (must meet all):

1. Currently receiving medication via a health plan affiliated with Envolve Pharmacy Solutions or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
2. Member is responding positively to therapy as evidenced by one of the following (a, b, c, or d):

- a. Detained neovascularization;
 - b. Improvement in visual acuity;
 - c. Maintenance of corrected visual acuity from prior treatment;
 - d. Supportive findings from optical coherence tomography or fluorescein angiography;
3. Lucentis is not prescribed concurrently with other anti-VEGF medications;
 4. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed:
 - a. DME and DR: 0.3 mg via intravitreal injection once a month;
 - b. AMD, RVO, and mCNV: 0.5 mg via intravitreal injection once a month.

Approval duration:

mCNV: 3 months

All other indications: 6 months

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

1. Currently receiving medication via a health plan affiliated with Envolve Pharmacy Solutions and documentation supports positive response to therapy.

Approval duration: Duration of request or 6 months (whichever is less); or

2. Refer to ERX.PA.01 if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized).

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 policy – ERX.PA.01 or evidence of coverage documents.

IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key

AMD: age-related macular degeneration

DME: diabetic macular edema

DR: diabetic retinopathy

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

mCNV: myopic choroidal neovascularization

RVO: retinal vein occlusion

VEGF: vascular endothelial growth factor

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 and may require prior authorization.

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
Avastin® (bevacizumab)	Neovascular (wet) AMD: 1.25 to 2.5 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks	2.5 mg/month
	Neovascular glaucoma: 1.25 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks	1.25 mg/month
	Macular edema secondary to RVO: 1 mg to 2.5 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks	2.5 mg/month
	DR: 1.25 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 6 weeks	1.25 mg/6 weeks
	DME: 1.25 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 6 weeks	1.25 mg/6 weeks
	mCNV: 0.05 mL initial intravitreal injection, followed by monthly evaluation for additional injections as needed	0.5 mL/month

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: General Information

- In the Comparison of AMD Treatments Trials study, the difference in mean visual acuity improvement for patients treated with Avastin compared to Lucentis was -1.4 letters (95% [CI], -3.7 to 0.8) at two years. The proportion of patients with arteriothrombotic events was similar in the Lucentis-treated patients (4.7%) compared to the Avastin-treated patients (5.0%; p = 0.89). The proportion of patients with one or more systemic serious adverse events was higher with Avastin (39.9%) than Lucentis (31.7%; adjusted risk ratio, 1.30; 95% CI, 1.07-1.57; p = 0.009). Serious systemic adverse events included all-cause mortality, non-fatal stroke, non-fatal myocardial infarction, vascular death, venous thrombotic events and hypertension.
- In the ANti-VEGF Antibody for the Treatment of Predominantly Classic CHORoidal Neovascularisation in AMD (ANCHOR) trial, the number of patients that lost fewer than 15 letters at 12 months was achieved by 96.4% of patients treated with Lucentis 0.5 mg compared to 64.3% of patients treated with Visudyne (p < 0.001). Rate of intraocular inflammation was higher for patients treated with Lucentis 0.5 mg at 15% compared to Visudyne at 2.8%.
- In the VEGF Trap-Eye: Investigation of Efficacy and Safety in Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration (VIEW)-1 trial, the difference in the number of patients who lost fewer than 15 letters at 52 weeks between Eylea every 8 weeks compared to Lucentis was 0.6% (95.1% CI -0.32, 4.4). In terms of the number of patients who gained at least 15 letters, the mean difference between Eylea every 8 weeks was 6.6% (95.1% CI -1.0, 14.1). There were no adverse events that were found to be significant from the Lucentis arm.
- In a trial comparing Eylea, Avastin and Lucentis, the Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network found in patients with diabetic macular edema that when the initial visual-acuity letter score was 78 to 69 (equivalent to approximately 20/32 to 20/40) (51% of participants), the mean improvement was 8.0 with Eylea, 7.5 with Avastin, and 8.3 with Lucentis (p > 0.50 for each pair wise comparison). When the initial letter score was less than 69 (approximately 20/50 or worse), the mean improvement was 18.9 with Eylea, 11.8 with Avastin, and 14.2 with Lucentis (p < 0.001 for Eylea vs. Avastin, p = 0.003 for Eylea vs. Lucentis, and p = 0.21 for Lucentis vs. Avastin).

V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Neovascular (wet) AMD	0.5 mg (0.05 mL) administered by intravitreal injection once a month. <u>Alternative dosing:</u> Once monthly injections for three months followed by 4-5 doses dispersed among the following 9 months; or treatment may be reduced to one injection every 3 months after the first four injections if monthly injections are not feasible.	0.5 mg/month
Macular edema following RVO	0.5 mg (0.05 mL) administered by intravitreal injection once a month.	0.5 mg/month
DME and DR with or without DME	0.3 mg (0.05 mL) administered by intravitreal injection once a month	0.3 mg/month
mCNV	0.5 mg (0.05 mL) administered by intravitreal injection once a month for up to 3 months. Patients may be retreated if needed.	0.5 mg/month

VI. Product Availability

- Single-use prefilled syringe: 0.5 mg/0.05 mL
- Single-use glass vials: 0.3 mg/0.05 mL, 0.5 mg/0.05 mL

VII. References

1. Lucentis Prescribing Information. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech, Inc.; April 2017. Available at: www.lucintis.com. Accessed November 14, 2017.
2. American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina/Vitreous Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Age-Related Macular Degeneration. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2015. Available at www.aao.org/ppp. Accessed November 14, 2017.
3. American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina/Vitreous Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Retinal Vein Occlusions. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2015. Available at www.aao.org/ppp. Accessed November 14, 2017.
4. American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina/Vitreous Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Diabetic Retinopathy. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2016. Available at www.aao.org/ppp. Accessed November 14, 2017.
5. Gross JG, Glassman AR, et al. Panretinal Photocoagulation vs Intravitreal Ranibizumab for Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy. JAMA. 2015; 314 (20): 2137-2146.

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
Policy created.	12.16	01.17
Added new indication for myopic choroidal neovascularization (mCNV). Specified maximum dose per indication.	02.17	05.17
Added new indication for DR with or without DME.	06.17	08.17
1Q18 annual review: Converted to new template. Added fluorescein angiography as an acceptable documentation for positive response to therapy Added specialist requirement Added bevacizumab redirection Added age limit	11.28.17	02.18

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.

This Clinical Policy is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine, nor does it constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. 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.

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