# PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

**POLICY:** Anticoagulants – Savaysa Prior Authorization Policy
- Savaysa® (edoxaban tablets – Daiichi Sankyo)

**REVIEW DATE:** 01/11/2023

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## OVERVIEW

Savaysa, a Factor Xa inhibitor, is indicated for the following uses:[1]
- **Non-valvular atrial fibrillation**, to reduce the risk of stroke and systemic embolism.
- **Treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE)**, following 5 to 10 days of initial therapy with a parenteral anticoagulant.

Savaysa has a unique Boxed Warning regarding reduced efficacy in non-valvular atrial fibrillation in patients with a creatinine clearance > 95 mL/min; Savaysa should be avoided in these individuals.[1] Safety and effectiveness of Savaysa in pediatric patients have not been established.

## Guidelines

Guidelines are available which support the use of direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) in their commonly used clinical settings, such as DVT/PE[2-5] and atrial fibrillation[6,7]. In patients who are eligible for a DOAC, these are generally preferred over vitamin K antagonists (e.g., warfarin). It is noted that in the randomized trials in atrial fibrillation, DOACs were consistently at least non-inferior to warfarin regarding the composite of stroke or systemic embolism and were associated with lower risk of serious bleeding.[7]

## Anticoagulants and Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19)

Several clinical practice guidelines have been published with regard to use of anticoagulant therapy in the management of COVID-19. Per National Institutes of Health treatment guidelines regarding antithrombotic therapy in patients with COVID-19 (updated December 28, 2022), hospitalized patients with COVID-19 should not be routinely discharged from the hospital while on venous thromboembolism (VTE) prophylaxis.[8] For patients at low risk for bleeding and high risk for VTE, continuing anticoagulation with an FDA-approved regimen for extended VTE prophylaxis may be considered, as per protocols for patients without COVID-19. Of note, Xarelto® (rivaroxaban tablets and oral suspension) is FDA-approved for prophylaxis of VTE in acutely ill medical patients; Savaysa is not indicated in this setting. Other guidelines have similar recommendations.[9-11]

## Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

Savaysa has data for prophylaxis of VTE after hip replacement surgery.[12] Although data are not robust regarding use of DOACs in other off-label thromboembolic-related conditions, CHEST guidelines (2012) suggest anticoagulation for certain patients with superficial vein thrombosis, symptomatic splanchnic thromboses (portal, mesenteric, and/or splenic vein), or symptomatic hepatic vein thrombosis.[2] The guidelines acknowledge the limited available data in these settings, and all are given Grade 2C recommendations (weak recommendation, low-quality evidence). The 2016 CHEST guideline update did not address these conditions or comment on the role of DOACs.[3] The choice of anticoagulant is often individualized based on patient-specific factors; therefore, for certain patients, DOAC use may be considered in practice. Evidence for DOACs is limited for off-label scenarios; in general, agents

such as vitamin K antagonists (e.g., warfarin) and low molecular weight heparin have more clinical experience in these settings.

## POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of Savaysa. All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. In cases where the approval is authorized in months, 1 month is equal to 30 days.

**Automation:** None.

## RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of Savaysa is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

### FDA-Approved Indications

1. **Atrial Fibrillation (or Atrial Flutter).** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets both of the following criteria (A and B):
   **A)** Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
   **B)** Patient has an estimated creatinine clearance ≤ 95 mL/min.

2. **Deep Vein Thrombosis or Pulmonary Embolism, Treatment.** Approve for 1 year if the patient is ≥ 18 years of age.

### Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

3. **Deep Vein Thrombosis in a Patient Undergoing Hip Replacement Surgery, Prophylaxis.** Approve for 60 days if the patient is ≥ 18 years of age.

4. **Treatment or Prevention of Other Thromboembolic-Related Conditions.** Approve for 6 months if the patient meets both of the following criteria (A and B):
   Note: Examples of other thromboembolic-related conditions include superficial vein thrombosis, splanchnic vein thrombosis, hepatic vein thrombosis, or prophylaxis of venous thromboembolism in a high-risk patient.
   **A)** Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
   **B)** Patient meets one of the following criteria (i or ii):
      **i.** Patient has tried warfarin, fondaparinux, or a low molecular weight heparin product (e.g., enoxaparin, Fragmin [dalteparin injection]); OR
      Note: A patient who has tried Eliquis (apixaban tablets), Xarelto (rivaroxaban tablets), or Pradaxa (dabigatran capsules) is not required to try warfarin, fondaparinux, or a low molecular weight heparin.
      **ii.** Patient has been started on Savaysa for the treatment of an acute thromboembolic condition.

## CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of Savaysa is not recommended in the following situations:

1. **Venous Thromboembolism in an Acutely Ill Medical Patient, Prophylaxis.** (Note: This includes post-discharge thromboprophylaxis for a patient hospitalized with coronavirus disease 19 [COVID-19]). Xarelto is labeled for prophylaxis of venous thromboembolism in acutely ill medical patients and is supported in clinical practice guidelines, including guidelines which address prophylaxis of venous thromboembolism in COVID-19 patients.[7-9]

**2.** Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

## REFERENCES

1. Savaysa® tablets [prescribing information]. Basking Ridge, NJ: Daiichi Sankyo; April 2021.
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3. Kearon C, Akl EA, Ornelas J, et al. Antithrombotic therapy for VTE disease: CHEST Guideline and Expert Panel Report. *Chest*. 2016;149(2):315-352.
4. The NCCN Cancer-Associated Venous Thromboembolic Disease Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 1.2022 – March 11, 2022). © 2022 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: http://www.nccn.org. Accessed on January 5, 2023.
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9. Moores LK, Tritschler T, Brosnahan S, et al. Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of VTE in patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019: CHEST Guideline and Expert Panel Report. *Chest*. 2020 Sep;158(3):1143-1163.
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12. Raskob G, Cohen AT, Eriksson BI, et al. Oral direct factor Xa inhibition with edoxaban for thromboprophylaxis after elective total hip replacement. A randomized double-blind, dose-response study. *Thromb Haemost*. 2010;104(3):642-649.