

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

POLICY: Bone Modifiers – Prolia Prior Authorization Policy

- Prolia® (denosumab subcutaneous injection – Amgen)

REVIEW DATE: 09/07/2022

OVERVIEW

Prolia, a receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand inhibitor, is indicated for the following uses:¹

- **Bone loss (treatment to increase bone mass), in men with nonmetastatic prostate cancer** at high risk for fracture receiving androgen deprivation therapy.
- **Bone loss (treatment to increase bone mass), in women with breast cancer** at high risk for fracture receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy.
- **Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis (treatment)**, in men and women at high risk of fracture who are either initiating or continuing systemic glucocorticoids in a daily dosage equivalent to 7.5 mg or greater of prednisone and expected to remain on glucocorticoids for at least 6 months.
- **Osteoporosis, treatment of postmenopausal women** at high risk of fracture.
- **Osteoporosis, treatment to increase bone mass in men** at high risk for fracture.

In general, high risk of fractures is defined as a history of osteoporotic fracture, multiple risk factors for fracture, or patients who have failed or are intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapy.¹ Of note, denosumab subcutaneous injection is also available under the brand name Xgeva®, and is indicated for the prevention of skeletal-related events in patients with multiple myeloma, as well as in patients with bone metastases from solid tumors, giant cell tumor of bone, and hypercalcemia of malignancy.²

Dosing Information

For all indications, the dose is 60 mg once every 6 months as a subcutaneous injection.¹

Guidelines

Several guidelines address Prolia.

- **Breast Cancer/Prostate Cancer:** The National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines for breast cancer (version 4.2022 – June 21, 2022)⁶ and prostate cancer (version 4.2022 – May 10, 2022)⁷ note that if patients are receiving agents that impact bone mineral density (BMD), bisphosphonates (oral/intravenous), as well as Prolia, should be considered to maintain or improve BMD and/or reduce the risk of fractures.
- **Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis (GIO):** In 2017, the American College of Rheumatology updated guidelines for the prevention and treatment of GIO.⁵ In various clinical scenarios, oral bisphosphonates are preferred, followed by intravenous bisphosphonates (e.g., zoledronic acid intravenous infusion [Reclast]).
- **Postmenopausal Osteoporosis:** Prolia is prominently featured in guidelines for postmenopausal osteoporosis by the Endocrine Society (2019)³ and the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and the American College of Endocrinology (2020).⁴ Prolia is one of several agents cited as an alternative for patients at high risk for fractures. The Bone Health and Osteoporosis Foundation clinician’s guide for prevention and treatment of osteoporosis (2022) cites Prolia as robustly reducing vertebral and non-vertebral fractures in studies involving women with postmenopausal osteoporosis.⁸

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of Prolia. All approvals are provided for 1 year in duration. In the approval indication, as appropriate, an asterisk (*) is noted next to the specified gender. In this context, the specified gender is defined as follows: men are defined as individuals with the biological traits of a man, regardless of the individual's gender identity or gender expression.

Automation: Smart Coverage Review uses patient claim history to answer Prior Authorization questions regarding medication history of Boniva® (ibandronate intravenous infusion) or Reclast® (zoledronic acid intravenous infusion). A 2-year look back period will be used to check claim history and automate for use of either agent (Boniva intravenous or Reclast). If not in claims, medication can be obtained through Prior Authorization criteria. For all reviews, other Prior Authorization criteria listed below will also be applied.

RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

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

FDA-Approved Indications

1. Bone Loss (Treatment to Increase Bone Mass) in Patients with Breast Cancer at High Risk for Fracture Receiving Adjuvant Aromatase Inhibitor Therapy. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):

A) Patient has breast cancer that is not metastatic to bone; AND

B) Patient is receiving aromatase inhibitor therapy.

Note: Examples of aromatase inhibitor therapy are anastrozole, letrozole, or exemestane.

2. Bone Loss (Treatment to Increase Bone Mass) in Patients with Nonmetastatic Prostate Cancer at High Risk for Fracture Receiving Androgen Deprivation Therapy. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):

A) Patient has prostate cancer that is not metastatic to bone; AND

B) Patient meets ONE of the following conditions (i or ii):

i. Patient is receiving androgen deprivation therapy; OR

Note: Examples of androgen deprivation therapy are Lupron Depot (leuprolide depot suspension injection), Eligard (leuprolide acetate suspension injectable), Trelstar (triptorelin pamoate suspension injection), and Zoladex (goserelin implant).

ii. Patient has undergone bilateral orchiectomy.

3. Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis – Treatment. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):

A) Patient is either initiating or continuing systemic glucocorticoids; AND

Note: An example of a systemic glucocorticoid is prednisone.

B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i, ii, iii, or iv):

i. Patient has tried zoledronic acid intravenous infusion (Reclast); OR

ii. Patient has tried at least one oral bisphosphonate or oral bisphosphonate-containing product and meets one of the following (a, b, or c):

Note: Examples of oral bisphosphonate products include Fosamax (alendronate tablets and oral solution), Fosamax Plus D (alendronate/cholecalciferol tablets), Actonel (risedronate tablets), Atelvia (risedronate delayed-release tablets), and Boniva (ibandronate tablets).

a) Patient has experienced inadequate efficacy to oral bisphosphonate therapy after a trial duration of 12 months as determined by the prescriber; OR



Note: An example of inadequate efficacy is ongoing and significant loss of bone mineral density (BMD) or a lack of a BMD increase.

- b) Patient has had an osteoporotic fracture or fragility fracture while receiving oral bisphosphonate therapy; OR
- c) Patient has experienced significant intolerance to an oral bisphosphonate; OR
Note: Examples of significant intolerance include severe gastrointestinal related adverse events, severe musculoskeletal related adverse events, or femoral fracture.
- iii. Patient cannot take an oral bisphosphonate due to one of the following circumstances (a, b, or c):
 - a) Patient cannot swallow or has difficulty swallowing; OR
 - b) Patient cannot remain in an upright position post oral bisphosphonate administration; OR
 - c) Patient has a pre-existing gastrointestinal medical condition; OR
Note: Examples of pre-existing gastrointestinal medical conditions include esophageal lesions, esophageal ulcers, or abnormalities of the esophagus that delay esophageal emptying (stricture, achalasia).
- iv. Patient meets one of the following conditions (a, b, or c):
 - a) Severe renal impairment; OR
Note: An example of severe renal impairment is a creatinine clearance < 35 mL/min.
 - b) Chronic kidney disease; OR
 - c) Patient has had an osteoporotic fracture or a fragility fracture.

4. Osteoporosis Treatment for a Postmenopausal Patient. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):

- A) Patient meets ONE of the following conditions (i, ii, or iii):
 - i. Patient has had a T-score (current or at any time in the past) at or below -2.5 at the lumbar spine, femoral neck, total hip, and/or 33% (one-third) radius (wrist); OR
 - ii. Patient has had an osteoporotic fracture or a fragility fracture; OR
 - iii. Patient meets both of the following (a and b):
 - a) Patient has low bone mass; AND
Note: An example of low bone mass includes a T-score (current or at any time in the past) between -1.0 and -2.5 at the lumbar spine, femoral neck, total hip and/or 33% (one-third) radius (wrist).
 - b) Prescriber determines the patient is at high risk for fracture; AND
- B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i, ii, iii, or iv):
 - i. Patient has tried ibandronate intravenous injection (Boniva) or zoledronic acid intravenous infusion (Reclast); OR
 - ii. Patient has tried at least one oral bisphosphonate or oral bisphosphonate-containing product and meets one of the following (a, b, or c):
Note: Examples of oral bisphosphonate products include Fosamax (alendronate tablets and oral solution), Fosamax Plus D (alendronate/cholecalciferol tablets), Actonel (risedronate tablets), Atelvia (risedronate delayed-release tablets), and Boniva (ibandronate tablets).
 - a) Patient has experienced inadequate efficacy to oral bisphosphonate therapy after a trial duration of 12 months as determined by the prescriber; OR
Note: An example of inadequate efficacy is ongoing and significant loss of bone mineral density (BMD) or a lack of a BMD increase.
 - b) Patient has had an osteoporotic fracture or a fragility fracture while receiving oral bisphosphonate therapy; OR
 - c) Patient has experienced significant intolerance to an oral bisphosphonate; OR
Note: Examples of significant intolerance include severe gastrointestinal related adverse events, severe musculoskeletal related adverse events, or a femoral fracture.



- iii. Patient cannot take an oral bisphosphonate due to one of the following circumstances (a, b, or c):
 - a) Patient cannot swallow or has difficulty swallowing; OR
 - b) Patient cannot remain in an upright position post oral bisphosphonate administration; OR
 - c) Patient has a pre-existing gastrointestinal medical condition; OR
Note: Examples of pre-existing gastrointestinal medical conditions include esophageal lesions, esophageal ulcers, or abnormalities of the esophagus that delay esophageal emptying (stricture, achalasia).
 - iv. Patient meets one of the following conditions (a, b, or c):
 - a) Severe renal impairment; OR
Note: An example of severe renal impairment is a creatinine clearance < 35 mL/min.
 - b) Chronic kidney disease; OR
 - c) Patient has had an osteoporotic fracture or a fragility fracture.
- 5. Osteoporosis – Treatment (to Increase Bone Mass) for Men*.** Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following criteria (A and B):
- A) Patient meets ONE of the following conditions (i, ii, or iii):
 - i. Patient has had a T-score (current or at any time in the past) at or below -2.5 at the lumbar spine, femoral neck, total hip and/or 33% (one-third) radius (wrist); OR
 - ii. Patient has had an osteoporotic fracture or a fragility fracture; OR
 - iii. Patient meets both of the following (a and b):
 - a) Patient has low bone mass; AND
Note: An example of low bone mass includes a T-score (current or at any time in the past) between -1.0 and -2.5 at the lumbar spine, femoral neck, total hip and/or 33% (one-third) radius (wrist).
 - b) Prescriber determines the patient is at high risk of fracture; AND
 - B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i, ii, iii, or iv):
 - i. Patient has tried zoledronic acid intravenous infusion (Reclast); OR
 - ii. Patient has tried at least one oral bisphosphonate or oral bisphosphonate-containing product and meets one of the following (a, b, or c):
Note: Examples of oral bisphosphonate products include Fosamax (alendronate tablets and oral solution), Fosamax Plus D (alendronate/cholecalciferol tablets), Actonel (risedronate tablets), Atelvia (risedronate delayed-release tablets), and Boniva (ibandronate tablets).
 - a) Patient has experienced inadequate efficacy to oral bisphosphonate therapy after a trial duration of 12 months as determined by the prescriber; OR
Note: An example of inadequate efficacy is ongoing and significant loss of bone mineral density (BMD) or a lack of a BMD increase.
 - b) Patient has had an osteoporotic fracture or a fragility fracture while receiving oral bisphosphonate therapy; OR
 - c) Patient has experienced significant intolerance to an oral bisphosphonate; OR
Note: Examples of significant intolerance include severe gastrointestinal related adverse events, severe musculoskeletal related adverse events, or a femoral fracture.
 - iii. Patient cannot take an oral bisphosphonate due to one of the following circumstances (a, b, or c):
 - a) Patient cannot swallow or has difficulty swallowing; OR
 - b) Patient cannot remain in an upright position post oral bisphosphonate administration; OR
 - c) Patient has a pre-existing gastrointestinal medical condition; OR
Note: Examples of pre-existing gastrointestinal medical conditions include esophageal lesions, esophageal ulcers, or abnormalities of the esophagus that delay esophageal emptying (stricture, achalasia).
 - iv. Patient meets one of the following conditions (a, b, or c):



- a) Severe renal impairment; OR
Note: An example of severe renal impairment is a creatinine clearance < 35 mL/min.
- b) Chronic kidney disease (CKD); OR
- c) Patient has had an osteoporotic fracture or a fragility fracture.

* Refer to the Policy Statement.

CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of Prolia is not recommended in the following situations:

1. Concurrent Use with Other Medications for Osteoporosis.

Note: Examples of medications for osteoporosis that Prolia should not be given with include teriparatide subcutaneous injection (Forteo), Tymlos (abaloparatide subcutaneous injection), oral bisphosphonates (e.g., alendronate, risedronate, ibandronate), intravenous bisphosphonates (zoledronic acid intravenous infusion [Reclast], ibandronate intravenous infusion), calcitonin nasal spray (Miacalcin/Fortical), and Evenity (romosozumab-aqqg subcutaneous injection). Prolia is not indicated for use as combination therapy.¹ However, this does NOT exclude use of calcium and/or vitamin D supplements in combination with Prolia.

- 2. **Giant Cell Tumor of Bone.** Studies with denosumab in giant cell tumor of the bone used dosing for Xgeva, which is indicated for the treatment of adults and skeletally mature adolescents with giant cell tumor of bone that is unresectable or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity.²
- 3. **Osteoporosis Prevention.** Prolia is not indicated for the prevention of osteoporosis.¹
- 4. 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. Prolia® subcutaneous injection [prescribing information]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen; May 2022.
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- 4. Camacho PM, Petak SM, Binkley N, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis-2020 update. *Endocrin Pract.* 2020;26(Suppl 1):1-46.
- 5. Buckley L, Guyatt G, Fink HA, et al. 2017 American College of Rheumatology guideline for the prevention and treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *Arthritis Rheumatol.* 2017;69(8):1521-1537.
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