

SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

EVENTITY (romosozumab-aqqg)

POLICY

I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

FDA-Approved Indications

Eventity is indicated for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women at high risk for fracture, defined as a history of osteoporotic fracture, or multiple risk factors for fracture; or patients who have failed or are intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapy.

Limitations of Use: Limit duration of use to 12 monthly doses. If osteoporosis therapy remains warranted, continued therapy with an anti-resorptive agent should be considered.

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

II. DOCUMENTATION

Submission of the following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review: Supporting chart notes or medical record indicating a history of fragility fractures, T-score, and FRAX fracture probability as applicable to section III.

III. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

Postmenopausal osteoporosis treatment

Authorization of a total of 12 months may be granted to postmenopausal members with osteoporosis when ANY of the following criteria are met:

- A. Member has a history of fragility fractures
- B. Member has a pre-treatment T-score less than or equal to -2.5 OR member has osteopenia (i.e., pre-treatment T-score greater than -2.5 and less than -1) with a high pre-treatment FRAX fracture probability (See Appendix B) and meets ANY of the following criteria:
 1. Member has indicators of higher fracture risk (e.g., advanced age, frailty, glucocorticoid use, very low T-scores [less than or equal to -3.5], or increased fall risk)
 2. Member has failed prior treatment with or is intolerant to previous injectable osteoporosis therapy (e.g., zoledronic acid [Reclast], teriparatide [Forteo], denosumab [Prolia])
 3. Member has had an oral bisphosphonate trial of at least 1-year duration or there is a clinical reason to avoid treatment with an oral bisphosphonate (See Appendix A)

IV. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

All members (including new members) requesting authorization for continuation of therapy must meet all initial authorization criteria AND have received less than 12 monthly doses of Evenity.

V. APPENDIX

Appendix A. Clinical reasons to avoid oral bisphosphonate therapy

- Esophageal abnormality that delays emptying such as stricture of achalasia
- Active upper gastrointestinal problem (e.g., dysphagia, gastritis, duodenitis, erosive esophagitis, ulcers)
- Inability to stand or sit upright for at least 30 to 60 minutes
- Inability to take at least 30 to 60 minutes before first food, drink, or medication of the day
- Renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance <35 mL/min)
- History of intolerance to an oral bisphosphonate

Appendix B. WHO Fracture Risk Assessment Tool

- High FRAX fracture probability: 10 year major osteoporotic fracture risk \geq 20% or hip fracture risk \geq 3%.
- 10-year probability; calculation tool available at: <https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/FRAX/>
- The estimated risk score generated with FRAX should be multiplied by 1.15 for major osteoporotic fracture and 1.2 for hip fracture if glucocorticoid treatment is greater than 7.5 mg per day.

VI. REFERENCES

1. Evenity [package insert]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen; April 2019.
2. Bisphosphonates. *Drug Facts and Comparisons*. Facts & Comparisons [database online]. St. Louis, MO: Wolters Kluwer Health Inc; March 21, 2019. Accessed April 10, 2019.
3. Cosman F, de Beur SJ, LeBoff MS, et al. National Osteoporosis Foundation. Clinician's guide to prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int*. 2014;25(10): 2359-2381.
4. Jeremiah MP, Unwin BK, Greenwald MH, et al. Diagnosis and management of osteoporosis. *Am Fam Physician*. 2015;92(4):261-268.
5. Watts NB, Bilezikian JP, Camacho PM, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists medical guidelines for clinical practice for the diagnosis and treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. *Endocr Pract*. 2016;22 (Suppl 4):1-42.
6. ACOG Practice Bulletin Number 129: Osteoporosis. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2012;120(3):718-734.
7. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Osteoporosis Overview. Last updated February 2018. Available at: <http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/osteoporosis>. Accessed April 10, 2019.
8. Treatment to prevent osteoporotic fractures: an update. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2012; Publication No. 12-EHC023-EF. Available at <https://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/lbd.cfm>.
9. FRAX[®] WHO fracture risk assessment tool. © World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Metabolic Bone Diseases: University of Sheffield, UK. Available at: <https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/FRAX/>. Accessed April 10, 2019.
10. Fink HA, Gordon G, Buckley L, et al. 2017 American College of Rheumatology Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis. *Arthritis Care Res*. 2017;69:1521-1537.
11. Ensrud KE, Crandall CJ. Osteoporosis. *Ann Intern Med* 2017;167(03):ITC17–ITC32.