

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

DRUG CLASS	NAIL ANTIFUNGAL, TOPICAL
BRAND NAME* (generic)	JUBLIA (efinaconazole topical solution)
	KERYDIN (tavaborole topical solution)
Status: CVS Caremark Criteria	
Type: Initial Prior Authorization	

* Drugs that are listed in the target drug box include both brand and generic and all dosage forms and strengths unless otherwise stated

POLICY

FDA-APPROVED INDICATIONS

Jublia (efinaconazole) topical solution, 10% is an azole antifungal indicated for the topical treatment of onychomycosis of the toenail(s) due to Trichophyton rubrum and Trichophyton mentagrophytes.

Kerydin (tavaborole) topical solution, 5% is an oxaborole antifungal indicated for the treatment of onychomycosis of the toenails due to Trichophyton rubrum or Trichophyton mentagrophytes.

COVERAGE CRITERIA

Jublia and Kerydin will be covered with prior authorization when the following criteria are met:

- The requested drug is being prescribed for onychomycosis of the toenail(s) due to Trichophyton rubrum or Trichophyton mentagrophytes, which has been confirmed with a fungal diagnostic test (e.g., potassium hydroxide [KOH] preparation, fungal culture, or nail biopsy)

REFERENCES

1. Jublia [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ: Valeant Pharmaceuticals; September 2016.
2. Kerydin [package insert]. Palo Alto, CA. Anacor Pharmaceuticals; March 2015.
3. AHFS DI (Adult and Pediatric) [database online]. Hudson, OH: Lexi-Comp, Inc.; http://online.lexi.com/lco/action/index/dataset/complete_ashp [available with subscription]. Accessed April 2017.
4. Micromedex Solutions [database online]. Greenwood Village, CO: Truven Health Analytics Inc. Updated periodically. www.micromedexsolutions.com [available with subscription]. Accessed April 2017.
5. Elewski BE, Rich, P, Pollak R, et al. Efinaconazole 10% solution in the treatment of toenail onychomycosis: Two phase III multicenter randomized, double-blind studies. J Am Acad Dermatol 2013;68:600-8.

6. Westerberg, DP, Voyack MJ. Onychomycosis: Current Trends in Diagnosis and Treatment. *American Family Physician* 2013;88(11):762-70.