

STEP THERAPY CRITERIA

BRAND NAME
(generic)

VANCOCIN Capsules
(vancomycin hydrochloride capsules)

Status: CVS Caremark Criteria

Type: Initial Step Therapy with Qty Limit;

Post Step Therapy Prior Authorization with Qty Limit

POLICY

FDA-APPROVED INDICATIONS

Vancocin capsules are indicated for the treatment of *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea.

Vancocin capsules are also used for the treatment of enterocolitis caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (including methicillin-resistant strains).

Orally administered Vancocin is not effective for other types of infections.

INITIAL STEP THERAPY with QUANTITY LIMIT*

If the patient has filled a prescription for a 10 day supply of metronidazole OR a 7 day supply of Vancocin capsules (vancomycin hydrochloride) OR a 10 day supply of Difucid within the past 60 days under a prescription benefit administered by CVS Caremark, then the requested drug will be paid under that prescription benefit.* If the patient does not meet the initial step therapy criteria, then the claim will reject with a message indicating that a prior authorization (PA) is required. The prior authorization criteria would then be applied to requests submitted for evaluation to the PA unit.

***For patients who meet the Initial Step, the quantity for approval will be 80 capsules.**

COVERAGE CRITERIA

Vancocin will be covered with prior authorization when the following criteria are met:

- Patient has enterocolitis caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*

OR

- Patient has pseudomembranous colitis caused by *C. difficile* (CDI)

AND

- Has experienced an inadequate treatment response to metronidazole after a trial of at least 10 days, OR has intolerance or contraindication to metronidazole OR is not a candidate for treatment with metronidazole, e.g., severe CDI, second recurrence

Quantity limits apply.

#80 caps

REFERENCES

1. Vancocin Capsules [package insert]. Baudette, MN: Ani Pharmaceuticals Inc.; August 2014.

2. 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 December 2016.
3. Micromedex Solutions [database online]. Greenwood Village, CO: Truven Health Analytics Inc. Updated periodically. www.micromedexsolutions.com [available with subscription]. Accessed December 2016.
4. Cohen S, Gerding D, Johnson S, et al. Clinical Practice Guidelines for Clostridium difficile Infection in Adults: 2010 Update by the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA) and the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA). *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology* 2010;31:431-455.
5. Zar F, Bakkanagari S, Moorthi S, Davis M. A Comparison of Vancomycin and Metronidazole for the Treatment of *Clostridium difficile*-Associated Diarrhea, Stratified by Disease Severity. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2007;45:302-307.
6. Centers for Disease Control. Clostridium difficile Infection. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/organisms/cdiff/Cdiff_infect.html.
7. Gould C, McDonald C. Bench-to-bedside review: Clostridium difficile colitis. *Critical Care* 2008;12:203-211.
8. Safety and Efficacy of Fidaxomicin in the Treatment of *Clostridium Difficile*-associated Diarrhea. Available at http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/774585_1-10.