

PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT

North Carolina Marketplace

DRUG NAME	Prolia (denosumab)
BILLING CODE	J0897
BENEFIT TYPE	Medical
SITE OF SERVICE ALLOWED	Office/Outpatient Hospital
STATUS	Prior Authorization Required

Prolia (denosumab) was initially approved by the FDA in 2010. It is a monoclonal antibody that inhibits the RANK ligand (RANKL) and is approved for the treatment of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture, treatment to increase bone mass in men with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture, and treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in men and women at high risk for fracture. It is also approved to increase bone mass in men at high risk for fracture receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer and for treatment to increase bone mass in women at high risk for fracture receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer.

Prolia (denosumab) will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

Osteoporosis in Postmenopausal Women

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is a postmenopausal woman; AND
2. Member has a diagnosis of osteoporosis, as evidenced by one of the following:
 - a) Bone mineral density (BMD) T-score ≤ -2.5 or below in the lumbar spine, femoral neck, total proximal femur, or 1/3 radius;
 - b) Low-trauma spine or hip fracture (regardless of BMD);
 - c) Osteopenia (T-score between -1 and -2.5) with a fragility fracture of proximal humerus, pelvis, or distal forearm;
 - d) Osteopenia (T-score between -1 and -2.5) with FRAX fracture probability of $\geq 20\%$ for major osteoporotic fracture or $\geq 3\%$ for hip fracture; AND
3. Member meets one of the following:
 - a) Member has had an inadequate response to at least 12 months of an oral bisphosphonate (e.g., alendronate, risedronate) or an IV bisphosphonate (e.g., zoledronic acid (Reclast), ibandronate) OR
 - b) Member has **very high** risk for fracture (e.g., having multiple fractures, very low T score (≤ -3.0 or below), T-score ≤ -2.5 or below plus fractures, fractures while taking osteoporosis drug, FRAX $> 30\%$ for major osteoporosis fracture or 4.5% for hip fracture) AND has had a trial of zoledronic acid.
4. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 60 mg subQ every 6 months. (1 syringe (1 mL) per 6 months)

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes have been provided showing stable or increase in bone mineral density, with no evidence of new fractures or vertebral fracture progression.

If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Osteoporosis in Men

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is a male 18 years of age or older; AND
2. Medication is being used to treat osteoporosis; AND
3. Member is at high-risk for fracture as evidenced by one of the following:
 - a) Hip or vertebral fracture without major trauma
 - b) BMD of the spine, femoral neck, and/or total hip is 2.5 SD or more below the mean of normal young white males (T-score -2.5 or less)
 - c) T-score between -1.0 and -2.5 in the spine, femoral neck, or total hip plus a 10-yr risk of experiencing any fracture $\geq 20\%$ or 10-yr risk of hip fracture $\geq 3\%$ using FRAX; AND
4. Member has had an inadequate response to at least 12 months of an oral bisphosphonate (e.g., alendronate, risedronate) or an IV bisphosphonate (e.g., zoledronic acid (Reclast)), unless not tolerated or contraindicated.
5. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 60 mg subQ every 6 months. (1 syringe (1 mL) per 6 months)

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes have been provided showing stable or increase in bone mineral density, with no evidence of new fractures or vertebral fracture progression.

If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is 18 years of age or older; AND
2. Medication is being used to treat Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in a member who is initiating or continuing systemic glucocorticoids equivalent to daily 7.5 mg or greater of prednisone and will remain on therapy for at least 6 months; AND
3. Member is at high-risk for fracture as evidenced by at least one of the following:
 - a) Prior osteoporotic fragility fracture(s)
 - b) Postmenopausal female or male age 50 and older with hip or spine bone mineral density (BMD) T-score -2.5 or below
 - c) Age 40 or older with FRAX 10-year risk of:
 - i) Major osteoporotic fracture of 20% or above; OR
 - ii) Hip fracture of 3% or above; AND
4. Member has had an inadequate response to at least 12 months of an oral bisphosphonate (e.g., alendronate, risedronate) or an IV bisphosphonate (e.g., zoledronic acid (Reclast)), unless not tolerated or contraindicated.
5. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 60 mg subQ every 6 months. (1 syringe (1 mL) per 6 months)



If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes have been provided showing stable or increase in bone mineral density, with no evidence of new fractures or vertebral fracture progression.

If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Bone Loss (prostate cancer)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is a male 18 years of age or older; AND
2. Member has a diagnosis of non-metastatic prostate cancer; AND
3. Member is receiving androgen deprivation therapy (e.g., goserelin, leuprolide, degarelix); AND
4. Member is at high risk for fracture, as defined by one of the following:
 - a) T-score less than -2.5 (osteoporosis) in the femoral neck, total hip, or lumbar spine
 - b) Prior fragility fracture(s)
 - c) FRAX score of $\geq 20\%$ for major osteoporotic fracture or $\geq 3\%$ for hip fracture; AND
5. Member has had an inadequate response to 12 months of an oral bisphosphonate (e.g., alendronate, risedronate) or an IV bisphosphonate (e.g., zoledronic acid (Reclast)), unless not tolerated or contraindicated.
6. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 60 mg subQ every 6 months. (1 syringe (1 mL) per 6 months)

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Member continues to be at high risk for fracture due to taking androgen deprivation therapy; AND
2. Chart notes have been provided showing stable or increase in bone mineral density, with no evidence of new fractures or vertebral fracture progression.

If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

Bone Loss (breast cancer)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is a postmenopausal female; AND
2. Member has a diagnosis of breast cancer; AND
3. Member is currently receiving an adjuvant aromatase inhibitor (e.g., anastrozole, letrozole); AND
4. Member is at high risk for fracture, as defined by one of the following:
 - a) T-score < -2.0 in the femoral neck, total hip, or lumbar spine
 - b) Has two or more of the following risk factors: prior fragility fracture(s), parental hip fracture, diabetes, 2 or more falls in the past year, rheumatoid arthritis, BMI < 20 , current smoking, more than 2 alcoholic drinks per day, greater than 7.5 mg/day glucocorticoid use > 3 months
 - c) Has T-score < 1.0 plus one of the above risk factors; AND
5. Member has had an inadequate response to 12 months of an oral bisphosphonate (e.g., alendronate, risedronate) or an IV bisphosphonate (e.g., zoledronic acid (Reclast)), unless not tolerated or contraindicated.

6. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 60 mg subQ every 6 months. (1 syringe (1 mL) per 6 months)

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 months.

For **reauthorization**:

1. Member continues to be at high risk for fracture due to receiving aromatase inhibitor therapy; AND
2. Chart notes have been provided showing stable or increase in bone mineral density, with no evidence of new fractures or vertebral fracture progression.

If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 12 months.

CareSource considers Prolia (denosumab) not medically necessary for the treatment of conditions that are not listed in this document. For any other indication, please refer to the Off-Label policy.

DATE	ACTION/DESCRIPTION
07/19/2019	New policy for Prolia created
08/13/2020	For osteoporosis: added age requirement; removed Appendix of risk factors for fracture; added diagnostic criteria for GC-induced; removed exclusions (uncorrected hypocalcemia, dental disease, Xgeva within past 6 months); removed vitamin D & calcium requirement; removed reasons oral bisphosphonate cannot be used; changed trial to 12 months of oral or IV bisphosphonate; changed approval length to 12 months. For bone loss due to cancer drugs: added age requirement; redefined diagnostic requirements according to latest guidelines; removed exclusions (uncorrected hypocalcemia, dental disease, Xgeva within past 6 months); removed vitamin D & calcium requirement; trial specified to be 12 months or oral or IV bisphosphonate; changed approval length to 12 months.
04/26/2022	Transferred to new template. Added and updated references. Split each indication into separate sections. Postmenopausal women: Added criterion for those at very high risk of fracture. Men: Clarified definition of high risk. GIO: Revised who is eligible for treatment to match guidelines. Breast cancer: Specified postmenopausal. Updated high risk definition (Waqas, et al). Prostate cancer: Corrected high risk definition.

References:

1. Prolia (denosumab) [prescribing information]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen Inc; March 2020.
2. 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. Endocr Pract. 2020 May;26(5):564-570.
3. Cosman, F., de Beur, S.J., LeBoff, M.S. et al. Clinician's Guide to Prevention and Treatment of Osteoporosis. Osteoporos Int 25, 2359–2381 (2014).
4. Compston J, Cooper A, Cooper C, et al. UK clinical guideline for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. Arch Osteoporos. 2017;12(1):43. doi:10.1007/s11657-017-0324-5.
5. Leder BZ. Optimizing Sequential and Combined Anabolic and Antiresorptive Osteoporosis Therapy. JBMR Plus. 2018;2(2):62-68. Published 2018 Feb 27.
6. 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 Aug;69(8):1521-1537.

Qualified Health Plans offered in North Carolina by CareSource North Carolina Co., d/b/a CareSource.



7. Rao SS, Budhwar N, Ashfaq A. Osteoporosis in men. *Am Fam Physician*. 2010 Sep 1;82(5):503-8.
8. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Prostate Cancer (Version 3.2022). http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/prostate.pdf. Accessed May 3, 2022.
9. Cianferotti L, Bertoldo F, Carini M, et al. The prevention of fragility fractures in patients with non-metastatic prostate cancer: a position statement by the international osteoporosis foundation. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8(43):75646-75663. Published 2017 May 18.
10. Bienz M, Saad F. Androgen-deprivation therapy and bone loss in prostate cancer patients: a clinical review. *Bonekey Rep*. 2015;4:716. Published 2015 Jun 24.
11. Lee CE, Leslie WD, Czaykowski P, Gingerich J, Geirnaert M, Lau YK. A comprehensive bone-health management approach for men with prostate cancer receiving androgen deprivation therapy. *Curr Oncol*. 2011;18(4):e163-e172.
12. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Breast Cancer (Version 2.2022). http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/breast.pdf. Accessed May 3, 2022.
13. Taxel P, Faircloth E, Idrees S, Van Poznak C. Cancer Treatment-Induced Bone Loss in Women With Breast Cancer and Men With Prostate Cancer. *J Endocr Soc*. 2018;2(7):574-588. Published 2018 May 21.
14. Hadji P, Aapro MS, Body JJ, et al. Management of Aromatase Inhibitor-Associated Bone Loss (AIBL) in postmenopausal women with hormone sensitive breast cancer: Joint position statement of the IOF, CABS, ECTS, IEG, ESCEO IMS, and SIOG. *J Bone Oncol*. 2017;7:1-12. Published 2017 Mar 23.
15. Watts NB, Adler RA, Bilezikian JP, et al. Osteoporosis in men: an Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2012;97(6):1802-1822. doi:10.1210/jc.2011-3045
16. Compston J. Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis: an update. *Endocrine*. 2018;61(1):7-16. doi:10.1007/s12020-018-1588-2
17. Gregson CL, Armstrong DJ, Bowden J, et al. UK clinical guideline for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. *Arch Osteoporos*. 2022;17(1):58. Published 2022 Apr 5. doi:10.1007/s11657-022-01061-5
18. Waqas K, Lima Ferreira J, Tsourdi E, Body JJ, Hadji P, Zillikens MC. Updated guidance on the management of cancer treatment-induced bone loss (CTIBL) in pre- and postmenopausal women with early-stage breast cancer. *J Bone Oncol*. 2021;28:100355. Published 2021 Mar 18. doi:10.1016/j.jbo.2021.100355
19. Casado E, Borque-Fernando A, Caamaño M, Graña J, Muñoz-Rodríguez J, Morote J. Multidisciplinary Consensus on the Prevention and Treatment of Osteoporosis and Fragility Fractures in Patients with Prostate Cancer Receiving Androgen-Deprivation Therapy. *World J Mens Health*. 2022;40(1):74-86. doi:10.5534/wjmh.210061

Effective date: 01/01/2023

Revised date: 4/26/2022