

| PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT               |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| North Carolina Marketplace              |                                                      |
| DRUG NAME                               | Supprelin LA (histrelin acetate)                     |
| BILLING CODE                            | J9226 (1 unit = 1 implant)                           |
| BENEFIT TYPE                            | Medical                                              |
| SITE OF SERVICE ALLOWED                 | Office/Outpatient                                    |
| COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS                   | Prior Authorization Required (Non-Preferred Product) |
|                                         | Alternative preferred product includes Lupron PED    |
|                                         | QUANTITY LIMIT— 1 implant every 12 months            |
| LIST OF DIAGNOSES CONSIDERED <b>NOT</b> | Click Here                                           |
| MEDICALLY NECESSARY                     |                                                      |

Supprelin LA (histrelin acetate) is a **non-preferred** product and will only be considered for coverage under the **medical** benefit when the following criteria are met:

Members must be clinically diagnosed with one of the following disease states and meet their individual criteria as stated.

## **CENTRAL PRECOCIOUS PUBERTY (CPP)**

For **initial** authorization:

- 1. Member is 2 years old or older; AND
- 2. Member has early onset of pubertal symptoms before age of 8 for female or 9 for male; AND
- 3. Member has confirmed diagnosis of central precocious puberty, as evidenced by **both** of the following:
  - a) Pubertal response to a gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) stimulation test OR pubertal levels of basal luteinizing hormones (LH) and estradiol or testosterone hormones;
  - b) Bone age is advanced by at least one year greater than chronological age; AND
- 4. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with an endocrinologist; AND
- 5. Member's baseline LH level, sex steroid level (estradiol or testosterone), and height are submitted with chart notes.
- 6. **Dosage allowed:** 1 implant (50 mg) every 12 months.

If member meets all the requirements listed above, the medication will be approved for 12 months. For reauthorization:

- 1. If member is 11 years or older for females or 12 years or older for males, prescriber must provide a clinical reason for continuing medication beyond the recommended age for resuming puberty; AND
- 2. Chart notes have been provided showing efficacy of response (e.g., slowed growth rate, slowed bone age advancement, LH and sex steroid hormone levels have been suppressed or reduced from baseline).

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



CareSource considers Supprelin LA (histrelin acetate) not medically necessary for the treatment of the diseases that are not listed in this document.

| DATE       | ACTION/DESCRIPTION                   |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 07/22/2020 | New policy for Supprelin LA created. |

## References:

- 1. Supprelin LA [package insert]. Malvern, PA: Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; November, 2019.
- 2. ClinicalTrials.gov. Histrelin subcutaneous implant in children with central precocious puberty. Identifier: NCT00779103. Available at: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00779103.
- 3. Chen M, Eugster EA. Central Precocious Puberty: Update on Diagnosis and Treatment. *Paediatr Drugs*. 2015;17(4):273-281.
- 4. Carel JC, Eugster EA, Rogol A, et al; ESPE-LWPES GnRH Analogs Consensus Conference Group. Consensus statement on the use of gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs in children. *Pediatrics*. 2009;123(4).
- Creo AL, Schwenk WF. Bone age: a handy tool for pediatric providers. *Pediatrics*. Dec 2017, 140 (6) e20171486.
- 6. Klein KO. Precocious puberty: who has it? Who should be treated?. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 1999;84(2):411-414.

Effective date: 01/01/2023 Revised date: 07/22/2020