

## PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT

### Georgia Medicaid

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| DRUG NAME  | Durolane (sodium hyaluronate)  |
| BILLING CODE   | J7318  |
| BENEFIT TYPE   | Medical  |
| SITE OF SERVICE ALLOWED  | Office/Outpatient Hospital   |
| COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS  | Prior Authorization Required (Preferred Product)<br>Alternative preferred products include Gelsyn-3,<br>Supartz FX<br>QUANTITY LIMIT— 1 injection (60 mg) = 1 unit |
| LIST OF DIAGNOSES CONSIDERED <b>NOT</b><br>MEDICALLY NECESSARY | <a href="#">Click Here</a>   |

Durolane (sodium hyaluronate) is a **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.

#### OSTEOARTHRITIS OF THE KNEE

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member must be 40 years old or older; AND
2. Member must have a diagnosis of osteoarthritis confirmed by radiological evidence (e.g. Kellgren-Lawrence Scale score of grade 2 or greater); AND
3. Medication must be prescribed by an orthopedic surgeon, interventional pain physicians, rheumatologists, physiatrists (PM&R) and all sports medicine subspecialties; AND
4. Member tried and failed an intra-articular corticosteroid injection(s) in which efficacy was < 4 weeks duration; AND
5. Documentation that member tried and failed ALL of the following:
  - a) Weight loss attempts or attempts at lifestyle modifications to promote weight loss (only for members with BMI  $\geq$  30); AND
  - b) Sufficient trial (e.g. 2 to 3 months) of non-pharmacologic therapies (bracing/orthotics, physical/occupational therapy); AND
  - c) At least 3 simple analgesic therapies (acetaminophen, NSAIDs, oral or topical salicylates); AND
6. Member is not using medication for hip or shoulder related conditions.
7. **Dosage allowed:** Inject 60 mg every 6 months.

***If member meets all the requirements listed above, the medication will be approved for 6 months.***

For **reauthorization**:

1. Member must have documented significant pain relief that was achieved with the initial course of treatment; AND
2. Initial course of treatment has been completed for 6 months or longer; AND
3. Member meets all of the criteria for the initial approval.

***If member meets all the reauthorization requirements above, the medication will be approved for an additional 6 months.***

**CareSource considers Durolane (sodium hyaluronate) not medically necessary for the treatment of the following disease states based on a lack of robust clinical controlled trials showing superior efficacy compared to currently available treatments:**

- Refractory interstitial cystitis
- Arthropathy – Disorder of shoulder
- Intravitreal tamponade
- Keratoconjunctivitis sicca
- Subacromial impingement, Syndrome of the shoulder

| DATE       | ACTION/DESCRIPTION               |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 05/15/2018 | New policy for Durolane created. |

References:

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4. Goldberg VM, Buckwater MD. Hyaluronans in the treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee: evidence for disease modifying activity. Osteoarthritis and Cartilage March 2005;13(3):216-224.
5. Majeed M. Relationship between serum hyaluronic acid level and disease activity in early rheumatoid arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis September 2004; 63(9): 1166-8.
6. Tascioglu F, Oner C. Efficacy of intra-articular sodium hyaluronate in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis. Clin Rheumatol. 2003;22:112-117.
7. Lo, G H, et al. JAMA. 2003;290:3115-3121. Intra-articular Hyaluronic Acid in Treatment of Knee Osteoarthritis: A Meta- analysis. Retrieved 3/17/2011 from <http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/290/23/3115>.
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9. Divine JG; Zazulak BT; Hewett TE. Viscosupplementation for knee osteoarthritis: a systematic review. Clin Orthop Relat Res. 2007; 455:113-22.
10. McGrath AF, McGrath AM, Jessop ZM, et al. A comparison of intra-articular hyaluronic acid competitors in the treatment of mild to moderate knee osteoarthritis. J Arthritis. 2013; 2(1):108. doi:10.4172/2167-7921.1000108.
11. Leighton R, Åkermark C, Therrien R, et. al. NASHA hyaluronic acid vs methylprednisolone for knee osteoarthritis: a prospective, multi-centre, randomized, non-inferiority trial. Osteoarthritis Cartilage. 2014; 22(1):17-25.

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