

## PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT

### Ohio Medicaid

<b>DRUG NAME</b>	<b>Eylea (aflibercept)</b>
<b>BENEFIT TYPE</b>	Medical
<b>STATUS</b>	Prior Authorization Required

Eylea was approved by the FDA in 2011. It is indicated for the treatment of several different ophthalmic conditions. Eylea is a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitor for intravitreal use. VEGF inhibitors suppress endothelial cell proliferation, neovascularization, and vascular permeability. There are 2 forms of age-related macular degeneration (AMD), dry and wet (neovascular). Eylea is approved for the treatment of Wet AMD which is less common but progresses more quickly. Neovascular in the context of AMD means growth of new blood vessels under the macula which can lead to loss of central vision. Diabetic eye disease includes diabetic retinopathy (DR) and diabetic macular edema (DME). DR affects blood vessels in the retina at the back of the eye. DME is a consequence of DR that occurs in about half of DR patients. It causes fluid build-up in the macula part of the retina. Retinal Vein Occlusion (RVO) occurs when there is a partial or complete obstruction of a retinal vein. Macular edema is a complication of RVO and can lead to vision loss. It is treated first-line with anti-VEGF drugs. Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) is a neovascular disorder of the developing retinal blood vessels in preterm infants. The standard treatment has been laser coagulation.

Eylea (aflibercept) will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

#### Retinal Disease (adults)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member is at least 18 years of age; AND
2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with an ophthalmologist; AND
3. Member has a confirmed diagnosis of one of the following conditions:
  - a) Neovascular (Wet) Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)
  - b) Macular Edema Following Retinal Vein Occlusion (RVO)
  - c) Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)
  - d) Diabetic Retinopathy (DR); AND
4. Member has tried and failed bevacizumab intravitreal injection (Exception: not required for diagnosis of DME when visual acuity is worse than 20/50); AND
5. Documentation of best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA); AND
6. Member does NOT have active infection or inflammation in or around the eye(s) to be treated.
7. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:**
  - AMD: 2 mg every 4 weeks for 3 months, then 2 mg every 8 weeks.
  - RVO: 2 mg every 4 weeks.
  - DME or DR: 2 mg every 4 weeks for the first 5 injections, then 2 mg every 8 weeks.
  - Note: Eylea is supplied as a 2 mg/0.05 mL single-dose vial or pre-filled syringe.

***If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 6 months.***

For **reauthorization**:

1. Chart notes must include documentation of improved or stabilized visual acuity.

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

## Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP)

For **initial** authorization:

1. Member's gestational age at birth was 32 weeks or fewer, or birth weight 1500 g or less; AND
2. Medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with an ophthalmologist; AND
3. Member has a confirmed diagnosis of Type 1 ROP (specify one or both eye(s)) defined by any of the following:
  - a) Zone I ROP: any stage with plus disease
  - b) Zone I or posterior zone II ROP: stage 3 without plus disease
  - c) Zone II ROP: stage 2 or 3 with plus disease; AND
4. Member does NOT have any of the following:
  - a) Advanced stages of ROP with partial or complete retinal detachment (stage 4 or 5)
  - b) ROP involving only Zone III; AND
5. Member has had a trial and failure of bevacizumab.
6. **Dosage allowed/Quantity limit:** 0.4 mg. May be given bilaterally on same day. May repeat after an interval of at least 10 days.

***If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 3 months.***

For **reauthorization**:

1. Member continues to have active ROP; AND
2. Member has not experienced retinal detachment, macular dragging, macular fold, or retrolental opacity.

***If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for an additional 3 months.***

**CareSource considers Eylea (aflibercept) 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
10/22/2021	New policy for Eylea created.
04/04/2023	Added new indication for ROP.

References:

1. Eylea [prescribing information]. Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; 2023.
2. Flaxel CJ, Adelman RA, Bailey ST, et al. Age-Related Macular Degeneration Preferred Practice Pattern® [published correction appears in *Ophthalmology*. 2020 Sep;127(9):1279]. *Ophthalmology*. 2020;127(1):P1-P65. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2019.09.024
3. Holekamp, Nanvy M. Review of Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration Treatment Options. *Am J Manag Care*. July 2019; 25:-S0
4. Flaxel CJ, Adelman RA, Bailey ST, et al. Retinal Vein Occlusions Preferred Practice Pattern® [published correction appears in *Ophthalmology*. 2020 Sep;127(9):1279]. *Ophthalmology*. 2020;127(2):P288-P320. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2019.09.029

5. Shalchi Z, Mahroo O, Bunce C, Mitry D. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for macular oedema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2020;7(7):CD009510. Published 2020 Jul 7. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD009510.pub3
6. Flaxel CJ, Adelman RA, Bailey ST, et al. Diabetic Retinopathy Preferred Practice Pattern® [published correction appears in *Ophthalmology*. 2020 Sep;127(9):1279]. *Ophthalmology*. 2020;127(1):P66-P145. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2019.09.025
7. Virgili G, Parravano M, Evans JR, Gordon I, Lucenteforte E. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for diabetic macular oedema: a network meta-analysis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2018;10(10):CD007419. Published 2018 Oct 16. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD007419.pub6
8. Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network, Wells JA, Glassman AR, et al. Aflibercept, bevacizumab, or ranibizumab for diabetic macular edema. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;372(13):1193-1203. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1414264
9. Stahl A, Sukgen EA, Wu WC, et al. Effect of Intravitreal Aflibercept vs Laser Photocoagulation on Treatment Success of Retinopathy of Prematurity: The FIREFLY Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA*. 2022;328(4):348-359. doi:10.1001/jama.2022.10564
10. Sankar MJ, Sankar J, Chandra P. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) drugs for treatment of retinopathy of prematurity. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2018;1(1):CD009734. Published 2018 Jan 8. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD009734.pub3
11. Fierson WM; AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS Section on Ophthalmology; AMERICAN ACADEMY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY; AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PEDIATRIC OPHTHALMOLOGY AND STRABISMUS; AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED ORTHOPTISTS. Screening Examination of Premature Infants for Retinopathy of Prematurity [published correction appears in *Pediatrics*. 2019 Mar;143(3):]. *Pediatrics*. 2018;142(6):e20183061. doi:10.1542/peds.2018-3061
12. Chiang MF, Quinn GE, Fielder AR, et al. International Classification of Retinopathy of Prematurity, Third Edition. *Ophthalmology*. 2021;128(10):e51-e68. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2021.05.031

Effective date: 01/01/2024

Revised date: 04/04/2023