



PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT TRICARE

DRUG NAME	Aflibercept (Eylea, Eylea HD, Pavblu)
BENEFIT TYPE	Medical
STATUS	Prior Authorization Required

Eylea was originally 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. Eylea HD, approved in 2023, is a high-dose, extended-interval version of Eylea. Pavblu is a biosimilar to Eylea. 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.

Aflibercept (Eylea, Eylea HD, Pavblu) will be considered for coverage when the following criteria are met:

Retinal Disease

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 (Avastin) 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:**

Eylea, Pavblu:

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, Pavblu supplied as a 2 mg/0.05 mL single-dose vial or pre-filled syringe.

Eylea HD:

AMD or DME: 8 mg every 4 weeks for 3 months, then 8 mg every 8 to 16 weeks.

DR: 8 mg every 4 weeks for 3 months, then 8 mg every 8 to 12 weeks.

RVO: 8 mg every 4 weeks for the first 3 to 5 doses, then 8 mg every 8 weeks.

Note (all indications): Some patients may not maintain response with extended intervals and may benefit from resuming every 4-week dosing.

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) – Eylea Only

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
5. **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.

Scenarios that do not meet the above requirements may be considered aflibercept (Eylea, Eylea HD, Pavblu) 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.
10/02/2023	Added Eylea HD to policy name. Incorporated Eylea HD into policy. Noted that ROP and RVO indications are exclusive to Eylea (not HD).
11/08/2024	Annual review; no updates.
02/28/2025	Changed policy name to Aflibercept. Added Pavblu biosimilar to policy.
12/30/2025	Added RVO indication for Eylea HD per label expansion. Added note regarding monthly maintenance dosing for Eylea HD per label update.

References:

1. Eylea [prescribing information]. Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; 2024.
2. Eylea HD [prescribing information]. Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; 2025.
3. Pavblu [prescribing information]. Amgen, Inc.; 2024.
4. 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
5. Holekamp, Nanvy M. Review of Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration Treatment Options. *Am J Manag Care*. July 2019; 25:-S0
6. 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
7. Shalchi Z, Mahroo O, Bunce C, Mityr 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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
13. Fierson WM; AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS Section on Ophthalmology; AMERICAN ACADEMY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY; AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PEDIATRIC OPHTHALMOLOGY AND STRABISMUS; AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED OPTHOPTISTS. 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
14. 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: 07/01/2026

Revised date: 12/30/2025

CSMV-TRICARE-P-4490851