



# SmartPA Criteria Proposal

Drug/Drug Class:	Transmucosal Immediate Release Fentanyl (TIRF) Clinical Edit
First Implementation Date:	July 14, 2016
Revised Date:	April 23, 2020
Prepared for:	MO HealthNet
Prepared by:	MO HealthNet/Conduent
Criteria Status:	□Existing Criteria ⊠Revision of Existing Criteria □New Criteria

### **Executive Summary**

Purpose: Ensure appropriate utilization and control of Transmucosal Immediate Release Fentanyl

(TIRF)

Why Issue Selected:

Transmucosal Immediate-Release Fentanyl (TIRF) products are FDA approved only for the management of breakthrough cancer pain. Moreover, these agents are specifically indicated for use in patients who are already receiving and who are tolerant to around-the-clock therapy for their underlying persistent cancer pain (opioidtolerant). According to the FDA, patients considered opioid tolerant are those who are taking, for one week or longer, around-the-clock medicine consisting of at least 60 mg of oral morphine per day, at least 25 mcg of transdermal fentanyl per hour, at least 30 mg of oral oxycodone per day, at least 8 mg of oral hydromorphone per day, at least 25 mg oral oxymorphone per day, at least 60 mg oral hydrocodone per day, or an equianalgesic dose of another opioid daily for a week or longer. Fentanyl products must not be used in opioid non-tolerant patients because life-threatening hypoventilation could occur at any dose in patients not taking chronic opiates. For this reason, fentanyl containing agents are contraindicated in the management of acute or postoperative pain. Inappropriate use of fentanyl has resulted in life-threatening reactions and patient deaths, prompting FDA warnings on both transdermal and oral formulations. In 2011, the FDA established a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Access Program for the TIRF products to reduce the risk of adverse outcomes, misuse, abuse, addiction, and overdose. However, an assessment of the REMS program published in February 2019, found substantial inappropriate prescribing of TIRF agents despite the REMS program. In addition, according to a National Vital Statistics System report published in December 2018, fentanyl is now the drug most frequently involved in overdose deaths in the US. For these reasons, MO HealthNet will continue to edit these agents.

# Program-Specific Information:

Date Range FFS 07-01-2018 to 06-30-2019				
Drug	Claims	Spend		
All TIRF Agents	7	\$2,496.20		

Type of Criteria: ☐ Increased risk of ADE ☐ Preferred Drug List

SmartPA Clinical Proposal Form

© 2020 Conduent Business Services, LLC. All rights reserved. Conduent $^{TM}$  and Conduent Design $^{TM}$  are trademarks of Conduent Business Services, LLC in the United States and/or other countries.

Data Sources: 
☐ Only Administrative Databases ☐ Databases + Prescriber-Supplied

# **Setting & Population**

- Drug class for review: Transmucosal Immediate Release Fentanyl (TIRF)
- Age range: All appropriate MO HealthNet participants aged 16 years and older

## **Approval Criteria**

- Participant of appropriate age for agent:
  - 16 years and older: Actiq<sup>®</sup> OR
  - o 18 years and older: Abstral®, Lazanda®, and Fentora® AND
- Documented diagnosis or inferred diagnosis of cancer in the past 3 months AND
- Documented history of > 7 days of opioid therapy in the past 30 days AND
- Documented history of previous TIRF therapy in the past 90 days for:
  - Claims for Abstral, Lazanda, and Fentora for strengths > 100mcg OR
  - Claims for Actiq for strengths > 200mcg AND
- Claim is within approved dosage limitations (see Appendix A)

#### **Denial Criteria**

- Therapy will be denied if no approval criteria are met
- Documented history of MAOI therapy in the past 30 days

Required Document	ation			
Laboratory Results: MedWatch Form:		Progress Notes: Other:	х	

## **Disposition of Edit**

Denial: Exception code "682" (Clinical Edit)

Rule Type: CE

# **Default Approval Period**

3 months

#### Appendix A

Drug Description	Generic Equivalent	Max Units Per Day
Abstral 100 mcg SL tab	Fentanyl Citrate SL	4 tablets
Abstral 200 mcg SL tab	Fentanyl Citrate SL	4 tablets
Abstral 300 mcg SL tab	Fentanyl Citrate SL	4 tablets
Abstral 400 mcg SL tab	Fentanyl Citrate SL	4 tablets
Abstral 600 mcg SL tab	Fentanyl Citrate SL	4 tablets
Abstral 800 mcg SL tab	Fentanyl Citrate SL	4 tablets
Actiq 200 mcg lozenge	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 lozenges

#### SmartPA Clinical Proposal Form

© 2020 Conduent Business Services, LLC. All rights reserved. Conduent  $^{TM}$  and Conduent Design $^{TM}$  are trademarks of Conduent Business Services, LLC in the United States and/or other countries.

Actiq 400 mcg lozenge	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 lozenges
Actiq 600 mcg lozenge	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 lozenges
Actiq 800 mcg lozenge	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 lozenges
Actiq 1200 mcg lozenge	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 lozenges
Actiq 1600 mcg lozenge	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 lozenges
Fentora 100 mcg buccal tab	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 tablets
Fentora 200 mcg buccal tab	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 tablets
Fentora 400 mcg buccal tab	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 tablets
Fentora 600 mcg buccal tab	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 tablets
Fentora 800 mcg buccal tab	Fentanyl Citrate Buccal	4 tablets
Lazanda 100 mcg nasal spray	Fentanyl Citrate Nasal	4 sprays
Lazanda 300 mcg nasal spray	Fentanyl Citrate Nasal	4 sprays
Lazanda 400 mcg nasal spray	Fentanyl Citrate Nasal	4 sprays

### References

- ABSTRAL® (fentanyl) sublingual tablets [package insert]. Lake Oswego, OR: Galena Biopharma Inc.; November 2014.
- ACTIQ® (fentanyl citrate) oral transmucosal lozenge, [package insert]. North Wales, PA: Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.; December 2016.
- FENTORA® (fentanyl buccal tablet) [package insert]. North Wales, PA: Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: December 2016.
- LAZANDA® (Fentanyl) Nasal Spray [package insert]. Northbrook, IL: West Therapeutic Development, LLC; August 2018
- Rollman, JE, et al. Assessment of the FDA Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy for Transmucosal Immediate-Release Fentanyl Products. JAMA. 2019; 321(7):676-685. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.0235
- Hedegaard, H, et al. Drugs Most Frequently Involved in Drug Overdose Deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 67, No. 9, December 12, 2018