

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES BUREAU FOR MEDICAL SERVICES



Office of Pharmacy Service Prior Authorization Criteria

SYNAGIS[®] (palivizumab)

Palivizumab (Synagis) is a respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) F protein inhibitor monoclonal antibody indicated for the prevention of serious lower respiratory tract disease caused by RSV in children at high risk of RSV disease.

LENGTH OF AUTHORIZATION

• Authorize for a maximum of 5 doses during RSV reason (five monthly doses of 15 mg/kg IM).

• In infants and children < 24 months, already on prophylaxis and eligible, one post-op dose can be approved after cardiac bypass or after extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).

RSV SEASON

• Generally considered to run from November to April. WV Medicaid will provide coverage for qualifying prescriptions until March 31st. A maximum of 5 doses during RSV season provides 6 months of RSV prophylaxis.

Only a maximum of 5 doses will be approved during RSV season. If prophylaxis is initiated later in the RSV season, the infant or child will receive less than 5 doses. For example if prophylaxis is initiated in January, the 3rd and final dose, will be administered in March. For eligible infants born during RSV season, fewer than 5 monthly doses may be needed.

Approval Criteria

Infant/Child Age at Start of RSV Season	Criteria
≤12 months (1 st year of life)	 GA <29 wks, 0 d (otherwise healthy) CLD of prematurity (GA <32 wks, 0 d requiring >21%)
	 supplemental O₂x first 28 d after birth) Anatomic pulmonary abnormalities, or neuromuscular disorder, or congenital anomaly that impairs the ability to clear secretions
	 Profoundly immunocompromised CF with CLD and/or nutritional compromise CHD (hemodynamically <i>significant</i>) with <i>acyanotic</i> HD on CHF medications and who will require cardiac surgery or who have moderate to severe PH. For
	<i>cyanotic</i> heart defects consult a pediatric cardiologist



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>12 months to \leq 24 months (2 nd year of life)	 CLD of prematurity (GA <32 wks, 0 d and >21% O₂ x first 28 d after birth) and medical support (chronic systemic steroids, diuretic therapy, or supplemental O₂) within 6 months before start of 2nd RSV season
	 CF with severe lung disease* or weight for length <10th percentile Cardiac transplant during RSV season
	 Already on prophylaxis and eligible: give post-op dose after cardiac bypass or after ECMO Profoundly immunocompromised

GA=gestational age; wks=weeks; d=day; CLD=chronic lung disease; CHD=congenital heart disease; O₂=oxygen; HD=heart disease; CHF=congestive heart failure; PH=pulmonary hypertension; CF=cystic fibrosis; ECMO=extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

 Examples of severe lung disease: previous hospitalization for pulmonary exacerbation in the 1st year of life, abnormalities on chest radiography [chest X-ray], or chest computed tomography [chest CT] that persist when stable

Denial Criteria – Palivizumab will NOT be approved in the following scenarios

Infant/Child Age at Start of RSV Season	Deny
>12 months to \leq 24 months (2 nd year of life)	 Based on prematurity alone CLD without medical support (chronic systemic steroids, diuretic therapy, or supplemental O₂) CHD Otherwise healthy children in 2nd year of life
Any age	 Breakthrough RSV hospitalization** Hemodynamically <i>insignificant</i> CHD*** CHD lesions corrected by surgery (unless on CHF meds) CHD and mild cardiomyopathy not on medical therapy CHD in 2nd year of life
No specific age defined	 GA ≥29 wks, 0 d (otherwise healthy) Asthma prevention Reduce wheezing episodes Down Syndrome CF (otherwise healthy) Healthcare-associated RSV disease****

- ** If any infant or child is receiving palivizumab prophylaxis and experiences a breakthrough RSV hospitalization, discontinue palivizumab, because the likelihood of a second RSV hospitalization in the same season is extremely low.
- *** Examples of hemodynamically *insignificant* CHD: secundum atrial septal defect, small ventricular septal defect, pulmonic stenosis, uncomplicated aortic stenosis, mild coarctation of the aorta, patent ductus arteriosus.
- **** No rigorous data exist to support palivizumab use in controlling outbreaks of health care-associated disease; palivizumab use is not recommended for this purpose.



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REFERENCES

- American Academy of Pediatrics. Position Statement. Updated guidance for palivizumab prophylaxis among Infants and young children at increased risk of hospitalization for respiratory syncytial virus infection. Pediatrics 2014; 134;415. DOI: 10.1542/peds.2014-1665. Available at: http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/2/415.full.pdf+html?sid=c5cf7568-4302-4ccd-9c71ea785e33e241. Accessed August 6, 2014.
- American Academy of Pediatrics. Technical Report. Updated guidance for palivizumab prophylaxis among Infants and young children at increased risk of hospitalization for respiratory syncytial virus infection. DOI: 10.1542/peds.2014-1666. Available at:

http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2014/07/23/peds.2014-1666. Accessed July 29, 2014.

- 3. Synagis [package insert]. Gaithersburg, MD; MedImmune; March 2014.
- 4. Clinical criteria recommendations from Magellan Medicaid Administration, Inc.; August, 2014.

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