



WEST VIRGINIA MEDICAID PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

<http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Pharmacy>

PROVIDER SERVICES

888-483-0793
888-483-0801 (Pharmacy)
304-348-3360
Monday – Friday
8:00 am until 5:00 pm

PHARMACY HELP DESK & PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION (RATIONAL DRUG THERAPY PROGRAM)

800-847-3859 (Phone)
800-531-7787 (Fax)
Monday – Saturday
8:30 am until 9:00 pm
Sunday 12:00 pm until 6:00 pm

MEMBER SERVICES

888-483-0797
304-348-3365
Monday – Friday
8:00 am until 5:00 pm

PREFERRED DRUG LIST

For a copy of the most recent preferred drug list, visit:

<http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Pharmacy/Pages/pdl.aspx>

STATE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE COST (SMAC)

SMAC Review Form:

<http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Pharmacy/Pages/smac.aspx>

Please refer questions to Magellan at 1-800-763-7382 or e-mail to StateSMACProgram@magellanhealth.com.

NEUROPATHIC PAIN, THE TREATMENT ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Neuropathic pain can be defined as the pain that evolves as a result of direct injury or disease to the nervous system, specifically the somatosensory system. Neuropathic pain can be caused by a number of disease states, such as diabetes mellitus, herpes zoster and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, as well as medical interventions (e.g., chemotherapy, surgery) and injuries. Neuropathic pain is most commonly associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN), post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN), or lumbar nerve root compression.

Diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain (DPNP) is a common complication of diabetes mellitus. The etiology, though not completely understood, is thought to be multifactorial. Current consensus guidelines (2006) from the Mayo Clinic recommend duloxetine, as well as oxycodone CR, pregabalin and tricyclic antidepressants as first-tier agents for the treatment of DPNP.⁷ Venlafaxine ER, along with tramadol and antiepileptics such as carbamazepine, gabapentin, and lamotrigine, are identified as second-tier agents. These guidelines were supported by a grant from the manufacturer of duloxetine. According to the 2011 American Academy of Neurology Guidelines for the management of diabetic neuropathic pain, treatments include pregabalin (Level A recommendation) which is established as effective and amitriptyline, duloxetine, venlafaxine, gabapentin, valproate, opioids (morphine sulfate, oxycodone controlled-release, or tramadol), or topical capsaicin (all Level B recommendations), which are probably effective.⁸

Post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN) is a long-lasting pain disorder that causes pain from stimuli that are not normally painful. The current 2004 American Academy of Neurology treatment guidelines advise that tricyclic antidepressants, gabapentin, pregabalin, opioids, and lidocaine transdermal patches can be used as the first option in treating PHN.⁹

Fibromyalgia is a chronic disorder characterized by pain, fatigue, and sleep disturbances. It predominantly affects women and is difficult to treat. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), a class of drugs not approved for the treatment of fibromyalgia, have been found to be effective in a couple of trials of short duration.^{10,11} Gabapentin, also not approved for the treatment of fibromyalgia, has data to support its effectiveness in the treatment of fibromyalgia as well.¹² The American Pain Society (APS) last produced guidelines for fibromyalgia pain treatment in 2005, prior to any product receiving FDA approval for treatment of this condition.¹³ FDA-approved drugs for the treatment of fibromyalgia now include duloxetine, milnacipran, and pregabalin. The APS guidelines recommend amitriptyline (and other TCAs) or cyclobenzaprine as the initial pharmacologic option, with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), tramadol, and opioids also listed as subsequent options. Amitriptyline and cyclobenzaprine received the highest ranking regarding strength and consistency of evidence at the time. There is no comparative evidence to support the superiority of any of these products in fibromyalgia.

QUESTION ABOUT A STATE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE COST (SMAC)?

Pharmacy providers may submit West Virginia State Maximum Allowable Cost (SMAC) related inquiries directly to the Magellan SMAC Team by completing a Price Research Request form and providing evidence of their pricing or difficulty obtaining the pharmaceutical at the set price (typically an invoice). Once the Price Research request has been received, the Magellan SMAC Team will review available resources and make a determination based on current market availability.

The Magellan SMAC Team will provide a timely written response indicating the outcome (whether approved or denied). If a SMAC price adjustment is not warranted, the Magellan SMAC Team will provide alternatives, when possible, that demonstrate product availability below the current SMAC.

For additional information pertaining to SMAC and to access the Price Research Request form, please visit <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Pharmacy/Pages/smac.aspx>

UPCOMING PREFERRED DRUG LIST (PDL) CHANGES

Please be advised that the Bureau for Medical Services, based on recommendations made at the October 24, 2012 meeting of the West Virginia Medicaid Pharmaceutical & Therapeutics Committee, is making the changes listed below to the Preferred Drug List (PDL). The complete PDL with criteria is available on the Bureau's website at <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Pharmacy/Pages/pdl.aspx>.

On January 1, 2013, the following changes will be effective:

Drug Class	The following products will become preferred products :	The following products will become non-preferred products and require prior authorization (PA):
Analgesics, Narcotic, Long-Acting, Non-Parenteral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> methadone soluble tablets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kadian Opana ER
Analgesics, Narcotic, Short-Acting, Non-Parenteral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> butalbital/caffeine/APAP w/ codeine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dihydrocodeine/APAP/caffeine hydromorphone suppositories levorphanol oxycodone/ASA (brand)
Angiotensin Modulators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> irbesartan irbesartan/HCTZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avalide Avapro
Angiotensin Modulators, Direct Renin Inhibitors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amturnide Tekamlo Tekturna Tekturna HCT Valturna
Anticoagulants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arixtra
Anticholinergic-Beta Agonist Combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combivent Respimat 	
Anticonvulsants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carbamazepine XR Tegretol XR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clonazepam ODT divalproex sprinkle ethosuximide capsule Zarontin syrup
Antidepressants, Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bupropion Parnate phenelzine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marplan Nardil tranylcypromine sulfate
Antidepressants, SSRIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> escitalopram tablets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fluoxetine tablet Lexapro
Antiemetics, 5HT3 Receptor Blockers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ondansetron solution
Antifungals, Topical		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ketoconazole foam Naftin gel Pedipirox-4
Antihistamines, Minimally Sedating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cetirizine solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cetirizine chewable tablets
Antipsychotics, Atypical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fanapt tablet Latuda Saphris ziprasidone capsule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geodon Invega
Antivirals, Topical		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abreva OTC Denavir
Bladder Relaxant Preparations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> flavoxate
BPH Agents		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avodart Cialis 5 mg
Bronchodilators & Respiratory Drugs, Inhaled, Short-Acting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maxair Ventolin HFA
Calcium Channel Blockers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diltiazem LA Matzim LA nisoldipine verapamil ER PM
Cephalosporins		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cefaclor tablet ER cefadroxil suspension cefditoren

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cefpodoxime • cephalixin tablet • Spectracef
GI Antibiotics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alinia
Glucocorticoids, Inhaled		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulmicort Flexhaler
Glucocorticoids, Topical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fluocinonide emollient • hydrocortisone solution OTC • hydrocortisone-aloe ointment OTC • hydrocortisone/min oil/pet oint. • Neosporin OTC • hydrocortisone butyrate oint/solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • betamet diprop / prop gly lotion • betamet diprop / prop gly oint. • betamethasone dipropionate oint. • betamethasone valerate oint. • desoximetasone • fluocinonide oint. • triamcinolone acetonide lotion • Aqua Glycolic HC • Desonide Lotion • hydrocortisone acetate/urea • hydrocortisone lotion, hydrocortisone/aloe gel • Pediaderm HC • Pediaderm TA • fluocinolone acetonide • Halac • Halonate • Ultravate Pac Cream
Leukotriene Modifiers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singulair
Lipotropics, Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niacin OTC • Niacor • Slo-Niacin OTC • Zetia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • colestipol granules • Lovaza
Lipotropics, Statins		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crestor
NSAIDs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diflunisal • etodolac tab SR • indomethacin capsule ER • oxaprozin
Ophthalmic Antibiotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bacitracin/polymyxin B sulfate Oint. • erythromycin • gentamicin • Ilotycin • polymyxin/trimethoprim • sulfacetamide solution • tobramycin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bacitracin • BLEPH-10 • garamycin • Natacyn • neomycin/bacitracin/polymyxin Oint • neomycin-polymyxin-gramicidin • Neosporin • Polytrim • sulfacetamide ointment • Tobrex • Zymar
Ophthalmic Antibiotic/Steroid Combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maxitrol • neomycin/bacitracin/poly/HC 	
Ophthalmic Anti-inflammatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dexamethasone • diclofenac • fluorometholone • prednisolone acetate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flarex • FML • FML Forte • Maxidex • Omnipred • Ozurdex • Pred Forte • Pred Mild • prednisolone sodium phosphate • Retisert • Triesence
Ophthalmic, Glaucoma		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apraclonidine • betaxolol • lopicol • Lumigan 2.5mL & 5 mL

Oral Fluoroquinolones		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ciprofloxacin ER levofloxacin solution
Otic Antibiotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cortisporin Solution neomycin/polymixin/HC solution/suspension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coly-Mycin S Cortisporin-TC
Pancreatic Enzymes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pancrelipase (Oral) 	
Parathyroid Agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectorol 	
Phosphate Binders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliphos (Oral) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calcium acetate (Oral) Fosrenol (Oral) Renvela
Progesterones for Cachexia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Megace ES
Psoriatic Agents, Topical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calcipotriene solution 	
Pulmonary Antihypertensives, Endothelin Receptor Antagonists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracleer (Oral) 	
Pulmonary Antihypertensives, PDE5s		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revatio (Intraven)
Pulmonary Antihypertensives, Prostacyclins		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veletri
Sedative Hypnotics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> temazepam 22.5 mg & 7.5 mg
Skeletal Muscle Relaxants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dantrolene sodium (oral)
Stimulants and Related Agents		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dextroamphetamine Capsule ER methylphenidate solution
Sublingual Nitroglycerin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrolingual Spray 	
Topical Antibiotics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centany neomycin/polymyxin/pramoxine
Ulcerative Colitis Agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> balsalazide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colazal

Additionally, Lyrica may be subject to step edit and/or diagnosis criteria beginning 1/1/2013. Lyrica will be approved for a diagnosis of seizure disorders or neuropathic pain associated with a spinal cord injury. For a diagnosis of fibromyalgia, postherpetic neuralgia, or diabetic neuropathy, patients must have a history of therapeutic failure of gabapentin at a therapeutic dose range (900-2,400 mg/day) for thirty (30) days within the previous 24-month period or intolerance due to a potential adverse drug-drug interaction, drug-disease interaction, or intolerable side effect. In cases of renal impairment, doses may be adjusted based on the degree of impairment.

Thank you for helping West Virginia Medicaid members maintain access to prescription coverage by selecting drugs on the preferred drug list whenever possible.

¹ O'Connor AB, Dworkin RH. Treatment of Neuropathic Pain: An Overview of Recent Guidelines. American Journal of Medicine. 2009; 122(10A):S22-S32.

² Goldenberg DL, Burckhardt C, Crofford L, et al. Management of fibromyalgia syndrome. JAMA. 2004; 292(19):2388-2395.

³ Burckhardt CS, Goldenberg D, Crofford L, et al. Guideline for the management of fibromyalgia syndrome pain in adults and children. American Pain Society; 2005. Available at: <http://persweb.connect2amc.com/aps/PRODUCTS/ProductDetail/tabid/55/Default.aspx?ProductId=473>. Accessed November 2, 2012.

⁴ Clauw DJ. Fibromyalgia: update on mechanisms and management. Journal of Clinical Rheumatology. 2007; 13(2):102-109.

⁵ Perahia DG, Pritchett YL, Desai D, et al. Efficacy of duloxetine in painful symptoms: an analgesic or antidepressant effect? Int Clin Psychopharmacol. 2006; 21(6):311-317.

⁶ Rooks DS. Fibromyalgia treatment update. Curr Opin Rheumatol. 2007; 19(2):111-117.

⁷ Consensus Guidelines: Assessment, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathic Pain. Mayo Clinic Proceedings. 2006; 81:S1-32.

⁸ Bril V, England J, Franklin GM, et al. Evidence-based guideline: treatment of painful diabetic neuropathy. Report of the American Academy of Neurology, the American Association of Neuromuscular and Electrophysiology, and the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Neurology. 2011; 76(20):1758-65.

⁹ Dubinsky RM, Kabbani H, El-Chami Z, et al. Practice parameter: treatment of postherpetic neuralgia: an evidence-based report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. Neurology. 2004; 63(6):959-65.

¹⁰ Heymann RE, Helfenstein M, Feldman D. A double-blind, randomized, controlled study of amitriptyline, nortriptyline and placebo in patients with fibromyalgia. An analysis of outcome measures. Clin Exp Rheumatol. 2001; 19(6):697-702.

¹¹ Carette S, Bell MJ, Reynolds WJ, et al. Comparison of amitriptyline, cyclobenzaprine, and placebo in the treatment of fibromyalgia. A randomized, double-blind clinical trial. Arthritis Rheum. 1994; 37(1):32-40.

¹² Arnold LM, Goldenberg DL, Stanford SB, et al. Gabapentin in the treatment of fibromyalgia: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial. Arthritis Rheum. 2007; 56(4):1336-44.

¹³ Burckhardt CS, Goldenberg D, Crofford L, et al. Guideline for the management of fibromyalgia syndrome pain in adults and children. American Pain Society; 2005. 109 p. (Clinical practice guideline; no. 4).