



PHARMACY COVERAGE GUIDELINES
SECTION: DRUGS

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 11/19/15
LAST REVIEW DATE: 8/02/18
LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE: 8/02/18
ARCHIVE DATE:

**Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin Kexin 9 (PCSK9) Inhibitors:
PRALUENT™ (alirocumab) subcutaneous injection
REPATHA™ (evolocumab) subcutaneous injection**

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Pharmacy Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any.

This Pharmacy Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide BCBSAZ complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.

The section identified as "Description" defines or describes a service, procedure, medical device or drug and is in no way intended as a statement of medical necessity and/or coverage.

The section identified as "Criteria" defines criteria to determine whether a service, procedure, medical device or drug is considered medically necessary or experimental or investigational.

State or federal mandates, e.g., FEP program, may dictate that any drug, device or biological product approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may not be considered experimental or investigational and thus the drug, device or biological product may be assessed only on the basis of medical necessity.

Pharmacy Coverage Guidelines are subject to change as new information becomes available.

For purposes of this Pharmacy Coverage Guideline, the terms "experimental" and "investigational" are considered to be interchangeable.

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This Pharmacy Coverage Guideline does not apply to FEP or other states' Blues Plans.

Information about medications that require precertification is available at www.azblue.com/pharmacy.

Some large (100+) benefit plan groups may customize certain benefits, including adding or deleting precertification requirements.

All applicable benefit plan provisions apply, e.g., waiting periods, limitations, exclusions, waivers and benefit maximums.

Precertification for medication(s) or product(s) indicated in this guideline requires completion of the request form in its entirety with the chart notes as documentation. All requested data must be provided. Once completed the form must be signed by the prescribing provider and faxed back to BCBSAZ Pharmacy Management at (602) 864-3126 or emailed to Pharmacyprecert@azblue.com. **Incomplete forms or forms without the chart notes will be returned.**

**Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin Kexin 9 (PCSK9) Inhibitors:
PRALUENT™ (alirocumab) subcutaneous injection
REPATHA™ (evolocumab) subcutaneous injection (cont.)**

Criteria:

- **Criteria for initial therapy:** Praluent (alirocumab) and Repatha (evolocumab) is considered **medically necessary** and will be approved when of **ALL** of the following criteria are met:
1. Prescriber is a Cardiologist or an Endocrinologist
 2. Individual is **ONE** of the following ages:
 - 18 years of age or older for Praluent
 - 13 years of age or older for Repatha
 3. A confirmed diagnosis of **ONE** of the following:
 - **For Praluent:**
 - Adjunct to diet and statin therapy for the treatment of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) (as defined in the Definitions section) in a patient who requires further lowering of LDL-C
 - Adjunct to diet and statin therapy for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia in a patient with a history of clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) (as defined in the Definitions section) in a patient who requires further lowering of LDL-C
 - **For Repatha:**
 - Individual with established cardiovascular disease to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, and coronary revascularization
 - Adjunct to diet, alone or in combination with other lipid lowering therapies (statins, ezetimibe, LDL apheresis) for the treatment of primary hyperlipidemia, including heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) (as defined in the Definitions section) to reduce LDL-C
 - Adjunct to diet and other lipid lowering therapies (statins, ezetimibe, LDL apheresis) treatment of homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH) (as defined in the Definitions section)
 4. Documentation of concurrent therapy with Zetia (ezetimibe) **AND** individual meets **ONE** of the following:
 - LDL-C remains elevated after use for a minimum of two months and documented adherence with **two** trials of statin therapy with one trial using high intensity statin therapy (atorvastatin 40mg or rosuvastatin 20 mg or greater)
 - For patients not on statin therapy due to statin Intolerance or clinically significant adverse effect:
 - Documentation of **one** of the following:
 - Statin re-challenge with at least the lowest dose of at least **two** trials of the following: pravastatin 10 mg, fluvastatin 20 mg, or rosuvastatin 5 mg

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- At least intermittent or alternate dosing frequency (e.g., 1 to 3 times weekly) has been attempted
 - History of rhabdomyolysis defined in the Definitions section
 - History of two consecutive abnormal liver function tests (LFT) greater than three times the upper limit of normal (ULN) and experienced symptoms suggesting hepatotoxicity while taking statin
5. Individual is currently on and adherent with a lipid lowering diet for at least 3 months (documentation of adherence is required)
 6. Individual is currently on and adherent with exercise for at least 3 months (documentation of adherence is required)
 7. Individual is currently on and adherent with smoking cessation for at least 3 months (documentation of adherence is required)
 8. There are **NO** contraindications:
 - Contraindications include:
 - History of serous hypersensitivity to alicrocumab

Initial approval duration: 3 months, renewal request must show LDL-C has reached therapeutic goal for approval

- **Criteria for continuation of coverage (renewal request):** Praluent (alirocumab) and Repatha (evolocumab) is considered **medically necessary** and will be approved when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:
1. Continues to be seen by a Cardiologist or an Endocrinologist
 2. Individual has reached LDL-C goal on therapy (renewal must show LDL-C has reached therapeutic goal)
 - LDL-C goals are defined as:
 - Known baseline: LDL-C decreased by 50%
 - Unknown baseline and has cardiovascular disease: LDL-C < 70 mg/dL
 - Unknown baseline and has no cardiovascular disease: LDL-C < 100 mg/dL
 3. Individual has been adherent with the medication, continues and is adherent with ezetimibe and statin (if tolerated) therapy, diet, exercise, and smoking cessation
 4. Individual has not developed any contraindications or other significant level 4 adverse drug effects that may exclude continued use
 - Hypersensitivity reaction
 - Hypersensitivity vasculitis:
 5. There are no significant interacting drugs

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Renewal duration: 12 months

Description:

Praluent (alirocumab) is indicated as an adjunct to diet and maximally tolerated statin therapy for the treatment of adults with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) or clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD), who require additional lowering of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C). The effect of Praluent (alirocumab) on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality has not been determined.

Repatha (evolocumab) is indicated to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, and coronary revascularization in adults with established cardiovascular disease; as an adjunct to diet and maximally tolerated statin therapy for the treatment of adults with HeFH or clinical ASCVD, who require additional lowering of LDL-C; and it is indicated as an adjunct to diet and other LDL-lowering therapies (e.g. statins, ezetimibe, LDL apheresis) in patients with homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH) who require additional lowering of LDL-C. The effect of Repatha on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality has not been determined.

Praluent (alirocumab) and Repatha (evolocumab) are human monoclonal antibodies (IgG1 & IgG2 isotypes respectively) that inhibit PCSK9. PCSK9 is the enzyme responsible for removing LDLR from the hepatocyte surface. PCSK9 promotes the degradation of hepatic LDLR, which limits the ability of the liver to bind and remove LDL-C from the blood. Inhibition of PCSK9 increases the number of available LDLR, allowing for additional capacity to remove LDL-C from the bloodstream, leading to lowering of LDL-C levels.

Under normal physiological conditions, LDL-C is removed from the blood when it binds to an LDL receptor (LDLR) on the hepatocyte surface. Each LDLR binds a single LDL-C particle and is internalized into the hepatocyte. The LDL-C separates from the receptor and the unoccupied receptors are returned to the cell surface for reuse. At the same time, the lipoprotein is degraded and the released cholesterol is stored in the cell and used for a variety of cellular activities such as production of bile acids and very low density lipoproteins. The level of hepatic LDLR is controlled at the transcriptional level by proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin type 9 (PCSK9). Following its secretion, PCSK9 binds to LDLR and blocks the cholesterol-removal process by metabolizing the LDLR and breaking it up, effectively making it impossible for the LDLR to return to the surface of the cell and remove more cholesterol.

Hypercholesterolemia

- Hypercholesterolemia is a major risk factor for ASCVD, which may result in one or more of the following: acute coronary syndrome (ACS), myocardial infarction (MI), stable or unstable angina, revascularization procedures, stroke or transient ischemic attack, and peripheral arterial disease that is atherosclerotic in origin
- It usually results from nutritional factors such as a diet high in saturated fats combined with an underlying polygenic predisposition or it may be caused solely by a genetic disorder or a combination of other factors
 - Other risk factors include older age, early menopause in women, and family history of the condition

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Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH)

- FH is an autosomal-dominant genetic disorder
- Characterized by very high LDL-C levels requiring aggressive lipid-lowering in order to prevent cardiovascular disease
- FH may be caused by mutations in any of several genes affecting receptor-mediated uptake of LDL-C, including the genes for the LDLR, the LDL receptor ligand (apolipoprotein B100, APOB), and PCSK9
- The vast majority of people with FH have inherited a single mutation from one parent in either of these genes
- A loss of function mutation in the LDLR gene results in absent or grossly malfunctioning LDLR and reduced uptake and clearance of circulating LDL-C by the liver
- Due to absence or abnormality in the LDLR, the liver is unable to internalize LDL-C particles, leading to elevation in serum LDL-C levels
 - Hepatic synthesis of cholesterol is not suppressed because LDL-C is not internalized by the hepatocytes
 - This leads to higher cholesterol production by the liver, despite already high levels of circulating cholesterol
 - As a result, circulating cholesterol levels increase dramatically
- The elevated serum levels of LDL-C increases a LDL-C receptor-independent cholesterol uptake pathway in non-hepatic cells
 - This scavenger pathway allows cholesterol uptake by monocytes and macrophages, leading to foam cell formation, plaque deposition in the endothelium of coronary arteries, and premature coronary heart disease

FH forms

- There are two forms of FH: HeFH and HoFH
- HeFH is more common than HoFH, while HoFH is more severe
- HeFH is estimated to occur in 1:300 to 1:500 individuals in the United States and Europe, while HoFH occurs in 1:1,000,000
- Patients with HeFH can present with total cholesterol in the range of 350-550 mg/dL, while patients with HoFH can have total cholesterol in the range of 650-1000 mg/dL
- In all forms of FH, the phenotype is characterized by a high LDL-C level from birth, relatively normal high-density lipoprotein (HDL-C) and triglycerides, and early-onset coronary heart disease

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- Findings of FH on physical examination may include arcus corneae (a white ring around the cornea), xanthelasma (sharply demarcated yellowish deposits of fat underneath the skin), and tendon or tuberous xanthomas

Management

- Medications currently approved for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia have been extensively studied, and many have long safety and efficacy track records
- Patients with hypercholesterolemia are typically treated with statin therapy
 - Statins have been shown to reduce cardiovascular events and mortality
- However, many patients are not able to achieve LDL goals on statin therapy alone
- Other options that can be used with or without statin therapy include Zetia (ezetimibe), fibrates, niacin, and bile acid sequestrants
- LDL apheresis is considered a standard of care in patients with HoFH, but may not be feasible due to patient access or tolerability
 - Other options for HoFH include Kynamro (mipomersen), Juxtapid (lomitapide), and Repatha (evolocumab)
 - Are typically used in patients who are not adequately controlled with or cannot receive LDL apheresis

Statin adverse effects

- Approximately 3-10% of patients on statins may develop intolerance to the statin used
- Intolerance is defined as an inability to take a statin because of muscle symptoms or elevated creatine kinase
 - Individuals may present with muscle weakness, aches, cramps, or flu-like symptoms
 - Other effects, such as, headache, sleep disorders, dyspepsia, nausea, rash, alopecia, erectile dysfunction, gynecomastia, and/or arthritis, may also contribute to a patient's inability to take them
- Less than 1% of patients on statin therapy developed serious side-effects such as myopathy, myositis, or rhabdomyolysis
- Risk factors for statin intolerance and of developing muscle-related symptoms include, female gender, advanced age, patients with significant comorbidities (such as liver failure, kidney failure, or thyroid disease), family history of myopathy, and statin dose
- In many cases it occurs after patients are co-administered an interacting medication (such as azole antifungals, cimetidine, clarithromycin, erythromycin, or cyclosporine)

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- Some patients will respond favorably to lowering the statin dose or switching to another statin or administering statins in an unconventional (eccentric) schedule such as every other day, every second day, every third day, or even weekly instead of daily
- Studies have shown that 92% of patients can tolerate a second statin and 72.5% can successfully tolerate a third agent
- Use of long acting statins weekly instead of daily resulted in 74% of patients able to tolerate continued statin use
- However some patients cannot achieve optimal lowering of LDL-C despite these dose modifications or use of an alternative statin
- The risk of developing statin associated muscle symptoms (SAMS) is not identical across all statins
 - Studies have suggested that the risk of developing SAMS is highest with simvastatin, atorvastatin, and lovastatin
 - The risk of myopathy has been suggested to be lowest with pravastatin and fluvastatin, possibly because they are more hydrophilic and, as a result, have less muscle penetration

Definitions:

History of clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) defined as:

1. LDL > 100 mg/dL (within the last 30 days)
2. One or more of the following clinical situations
 - a. Acute coronary syndrome
 - b. History of myocardial infarction
 - c. Stable or unstable angina
 - d. Coronary or other arterial revascularization (such as percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary bypass graft surgery)
 - e. Stroke or transient ischemic attack
 - f. Peripheral arterial disease presumed to be of atherosclerotic origin

Established cardiovascular disease defined as:

1. LDL-C \geq 70 mg/dL and/or non-HDL-C \geq 100 mg/dL despite high- or moderate-intensity statin therapy
2. Diagnosis of myocardial infarction
3. Diagnosis of non-hemorrhagic stroke (transient ischemic attack does not qualify as stroke)
4. Symptomatic peripheral arterial disease (PAD), as evidenced by intermittent claudication with ankle-brachial index (ABI) < 0.85, or peripheral arterial revascularization procedure, or amputation due to atherosclerotic disease

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Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) defined as one of the following:

1. World Health Organization/Dutch Lipid Network Criteria score > 8
2. Simon-Broome Register Diagnostic Criteria of LDL > 190 mg/dL (adult) or > 155 mg/dL (child under 16 years) with tendon xanthomas in first or second degree relative

Homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH) defined by one of the following:

1. Genetic confirmation of a mutation in the LDL receptor, ApoB, or PCSK9
2. An untreated LDL-C > 500mg/dl (or treated LDL-C > 300 mg/dl) with **EITHER**:
 - a. Cutaneous or tendon xanthoma before age 10
 - b. Documented evidence of HeFH in **both** biologic parents

Diagnosis of Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH):

• World Health Organization Criteria / Dutch Lipid Network Criteria

		Score
Family history	First degree relative with known premature CAD &/or vascular disease (men < 55 y, woman < 60 y)	1
	First degree relative with known LDL-C > 95th percentile by age and gender	1
	First degree relative with tendon xanthomata &/or arcus cornealis	2
	Children < 18 y with LDL-C > 95th percentile by age and gender	2
Clinical history	Patient has premature CAD (male before age 55, female before age 60)	2
	Patient has premature cerebral/peripheral vascular disease (male before age 55, female before age 60)	1
Physical exam	Tendon xanthomata	6
	Arcus cornealis age < 45 y	4
LDL-C	> 330 mg/dL (> 8.5 mmol/L)	8
	250-329 mg/dL (6.5-8.4 mmol/L)	5
	190-249 mg/dL (5.0-6.4 mmol/L)	3
	155-189 mg/dL (4.0-4.9 mmol/L)	1
Genetic test	Mutation in LDLR, ApoB, or PCSK9 gene	8
Definite FH		Score > 8
Probable FH		Score 6-8
Possible FH		Score 3-5
Unlikely FH		Score < 3
First degree relative: blood relative – parents, full siblings, children		
Second degree relative: blood relative – grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces, half siblings		
Third degree relative: blood relative – first cousins, great-grandparents, great grandchildren		

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Simon-Broome Register Diagnostic Criteria

A	Adult: TC > 290 mg/dL (or > 7.5 mmol/L) Child < 16 y : TC > 260 mg/dL (or > 6.7 mmol/L) OR Adult: LDL-C > 190 mg/dL (or > 4.9 mmol/L), pre-treatment or highest on treatment Child: LDL-C > 155 mg/dL (or > 4.0 mmol/L), pre-treatment or highest on treatment
B	Tendon xanthomas in the individual or first- OR second-degree relative
C	DNA-based evidence of a LDLR mutation OR a familial defective ApoB-100 OR PCSK9 mutation
D	First-degree relative with an MI before age 60 OR Second-degree relative with an MI before age 50
E	First- or second-degree relative with TC > 290 mg/dL (or > 7.5 mmol/L) OR Sibling or child < 16 years of age with TC > 260 mg/dL (or > 6.7 mmol/L)
Definite FH	(A + B) or C
Possible FH	A + (D or E)
First degree relative: blood relative – parents, full siblings, children Second degree relative: blood relative – grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces, half siblings Third degree relative: blood relative – first cousins, great-grandparents, great grandchildren	

2017 American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology Guideline

Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Risk Categories and LDL-C treatment Goals

Risk Category	Risk factor*/10-year risk†	LDL-C (mg/dL)	Non-HDL-C (mg/dL)	Apo B (mg/dL)
Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive ASCVD including unstable angina in patients after achieving an LDL-C < 70 mg/dL Established clinical cardiovascular disease in patients with DM, CKD 3/4, or HeFH History of premature ASCVD (< 55 male, < 65 female) 	< 55	< 80	< 70
Very high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established or recent hospitalization for ACS, coronary, carotid or peripheral vascular disease, 10-year risk > 20% Diabetes or CKD 3/4 with 1 or more risk factor(s) HeFH 	< 70	< 100	< 80
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≥ 2 risk factors and 10-year risk 10-20% Diabetes or CKD 3/4 with no other risk factors 	< 100	< 130	< 90
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≤ 2 risk factors and a 10-year risk of 10-20% 	< 100	< 130	< 90
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 risk factors 	< 130	< 160	--

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* Major independent risk factors are high LDL-C, polycystic ovary syndrome, cigarette smoking, hypertension (blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mm Hg or on hypertensive medication), low HDL-C (< 40 mg/dL), family history of coronary artery disease (in male, first-degree relative younger than 55 years; in female, first-degree relative younger than 65 years), chronic renal disease (CKD) stage 3/4, evidence of coronary artery calcification and age (men ≥ 45 ; women ≥ 55 years). Subtract 1 risk factor if the person has high HDL-C.
† Framingham risk scoring is applied to determine 10-year risk

Four Major Statin Benefit Groups: 2013 Recommendations AHA/ACC Cholesterol Guidelines	
Patient Category	Recommendation for Statin intensity
Secondary prevention	
-Clinical ASCVD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High intensity if age ≤ 75 y • Moderate intensity if age > 75 y
Primary prevention	
-LDL-C ≥ 190 mg/dL	High-intensity statin
-Age 40-75 y LDL-C 70-189 mg/dL +DM & no clinical ASCVD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate intensity if low risk (10-y ASCVD risk $< 7.5\%$) • High intensity if high risk (10-y ASCVD risk $> 7.5\%$)
-Age 40-75 y LDL-C 70-189 mg/dL -DM or clinical ASCVD	Moderate or high intensity (10-y ASCVD risk $\geq 7.5\%$)

Statin Treatment Categorized by Intensity Using 2013 AHA/ACC Cholesterol Guidelines			
	High Intensity	Moderate Intensity	Low Intensity
	Daily dose lowers LDL-C, on average, by about $\geq 50\%$	Daily dose lowers LDL-C, on average, by about 30% to $< 50\%$	Daily dose lowers LDL-C, on average, by about $< 30\%$
Atorvastatin	≥ 40 mg	10-40 mg	< 10 mg
Fluvastatin		80 mg	< 80 mg
Lovastatin		≥ 40 mg	< 40 mg
Pitavastatin		≥ 2 mg	< 2 mg
Pravastatin		≥ 40 mg	< 40 mg
Simvastatin	80 mg*	20 - < 80 mg	< 20 mg
Rosuvastatin	≥ 20 mg	5- < 20 mg	< 5 mg
* Although simvastatin 80 mg was evaluated in RCTs, initiation of simvastatin 80 mg or titration to 80 mg is not recommended by FDA due to the increased risk of myopathy, including rhabdomyolysis.			

Approximate Equivalent Daily Doses of Statins: LDL Lowering Data from Clinical Trials						
Atorvastatin	Fluvastatin	Lovastatin	Pitavastatin	Pravastatin	Rosuvastatin	Simvastatin
--	40 mg	20 mg	1 mg	20 mg	--	10 mg
10 mg	80 mg	40 mg	2 mg	40 mg	--	20 mg
20 mg	--	80 mg	4 mg	**	--	40 mg
40 mg	--	--	--	--	10 mg	80 mg
80 mg	--	--	--	--	20 mg	--

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Rhabdomyolysis is documented by either:

- a. Increased creatinine kinase > 5 x ULN
 - b. Increased CK isoenzyme, MM-subunit
 - c. Increased myoglobin in blood and urine
 - d. Increased serum potassium
 - e. Increased serum creatinine (or decreased CrCl)
-

Resources:

Repatha (evolocumab). Package Insert. Revised by manufacturer 12/2017. Accessed 02-23-2018.

Praluent (alirocumab). Package Insert. Revised by manufacturer 07/2017. Accessed 02-23-2018.

Praluent (alirocumab). Package Insert. Revised by manufacturer 07/2015. Accessed 07-30-2015.

Stroes ES, Thompson PD, Corsini A, et al.: Statin associated muscle symptoms: Impact on statin therapy – European Atherosclerosis Society Consensus Panel Statement on Assessment, Etiology, and Management. Eur Heart J 2015 Feb doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv043

Rosenson RS, Baker SK, Jacobson TA, et al.: An assessment by the Statin Muscle Safety Task Force: 2014 update. J Clin Lipidology 8: S58-S71.

Guyton JR, Bays HE, Grundy SM, et al.: An assessment by the Statin Intolerance Panel: 2014 update. J Clin Lipidology 8: S72-S81.

Bays H, Cohen DE, Chalasani N, and Harrison SA. An assessment by the Statin Liver Safety Task Force: 2014 update. J Clin Lipidology 8: S47-S57.

Jellinger PS, Handelsman Y, Rosenblit PD, et al.: American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology Guidelines for Management of Dyslipidemia and Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease. Endocrine Practice 2017; April, vol 23 (Sup 2): 1-87

UpToDate: Familial hypercholesterolemia in adults: Overview. Current through Sep 2017. https://www.uptodate.com.mwu.idm.oclc.org/contents/familial-hypercholesterolemia-in-adults-overview?source=search_result&search=hypercholesterolemia&selectedTitle=2~150

UpToDate: Familial hypercholesterolemia in adults: Treatment. Current through Sep 2017. https://www.uptodate.com.mwu.idm.oclc.org/contents/familial-hypercholesterolemia-in-adults-treatment?source=search_result&search=hypercholesterolemia&selectedTitle=1~150

UpToDate: Management of elevated low density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C) in primary prevention of cardiovascular disease. Current through Sep 2017. <https://www.uptodate.com.mwu.idm.oclc.org/contents/management-of-elevated-low-density-lipoprotein-cholesterol-in-primary-prevention-of-cardiovascular-disease>



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[com.mwu.idm.oclc.org/contents/management-of-elevated-low-density-lipoprotein-cholesterol-ldl-c-in-primary-prevention-of-cardiovascular-disease?source=search_result&search=hypercholesterolemia&selectedTitle=3~150](https://www.idm.oclc.org/contents/management-of-elevated-low-density-lipoprotein-cholesterol-ldl-c-in-primary-prevention-of-cardiovascular-disease?source=search_result&search=hypercholesterolemia&selectedTitle=3~150)

UpToDate: Statins: Actions, side effects, and administration. Current through Sep 2017. https://www.uptodate-com.mwu.idm.oclc.org/contents/statins-actions-side-effects-and-administration?source=see_link

UpToDate: Statin myopathy. Current through Sep 2017. https://www.uptodate-com.mwu.idm.oclc.org/contents/statin-myopathy?source=see_link§ionName=MANAGEMENT&anchor=H301173463#H301173463

UpToDate: Clinical manifestations and diagnosis of rhabdomyolysis. Current through Sep 2017. https://www.uptodate-com.mwu.idm.oclc.org/contents/clinical-manifestations-and-diagnosis-of-rhabdomyolysis?source=search_result&search=rhabdomyolysis&selectedTitle=1~150



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Fax completed prior authorization request form to 602-864-3126 or email to pharmacyprecert@azblue.com. Call 866-325-1794 to check the status of a request. All requested data must be provided. Incomplete forms or forms without the chart notes will be returned. Pharmacy Coverage Guidelines are available at www.azblue.com/pharmacy.

Pharmacy Prior Authorization Request Form

Do not copy for future use. Forms are updated frequently.

REQUIRED: Office notes, labs, and medical testing relevant to the request that show medical justification are required.

Member Information			
Member Name (first & last):	Date of Birth:	Gender:	BCBSAZ ID#:
Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:

Prescribing Provider Information			
Provider Name (first & last):	Specialty:	NPI#:	DEA#:
Office Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:
Office Contact:	Office Phone:	Office Fax:	

Dispensing Pharmacy Information		
Pharmacy Name:	Pharmacy Phone:	Pharmacy Fax:

Requested Medication Information			
Medication Name:	Strength:	Dosage Form:	
Directions for Use:	Quantity:	Refills:	Duration of Therapy/Use:

Check if requesting **brand** only Check if requesting **generic**

Check if requesting continuation of therapy (prior authorization approved by BCBSAZ expired)

Turn-Around Time For Review	
<input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Urgent. Sign here: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Exigent (requires prescriber to include a written statement)

Clinical Information	
1. What is the diagnosis? Please specify below. ICD-10 Code: _____ Diagnosis Description: _____	
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Was this medication started on a recent hospital discharge or emergency room visit?	
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No There is absence of ALL contraindications.	

4. What medication(s) has the individual tried and failed for this diagnosis? Please specify below.
Important note: Samples provided by the provider are not accepted as continuation of therapy or as an adequate trial and failure.

Medication Name, Strength, Frequency	Dates started and stopped or Approximate Duration	Describe response, reason for failure, or allergy

5. Are there any supporting labs or test results? Please specify below.

Date	Test	Value

Pharmacy Prior Authorization Request Form

6. Is there any additional information the prescribing provider feels is important to this review? Please specify below.
For example, explain the negative impact on medical condition, safety issue, reason formulary agent is not suitable to a specific medical condition, expected adverse clinical outcome from use of formulary agent, or reason different dosage form or dose is needed.

Signature affirms that information given on this form is true and accurate and reflects office notes

Prescribing Provider's Signature:	Date:
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Please note: Some medications may require completion of a drug-specific request form.

Incomplete forms or forms without the chart notes will be returned.

Office notes, labs, and medical testing relevant to the request that show medical justification are required.