



PHARMACY COVERAGE GUIDELINES
SECTION: DRUGS

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 11/16/17
LAST REVIEW DATE: 11/16/17
LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:
ARCHIVE DATE:

XYREM® (sodium oxybate, GHB) oral solution (brand and generic)

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.**

XYREM® (sodium oxybate, GHB) oral solution (brand and generic) (cont.)

Description:

Xyrem (sodium oxybate) is a central nervous system depressant indicated for the treatment of cataplexy in narcolepsy and for the treatment of excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) in narcolepsy.

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine has subdivided narcolepsy into two types: narcolepsy type 1 and narcolepsy type 2. In both EDS is an essential feature, with cataplexy a core feature in narcolepsy type 1. Both types require laboratory tests to confirm the diagnosis. Laboratory testing includes sleep laboratory testing with overnight polysomnography (PSG) followed by a multiple sleep latency test (MSLT), and may also include cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) assessment of hypocretin-1 levels

PSG testing, together with a MSLT, is indicated for assessing the potential for the presence of narcolepsy. PSG testing also helps identify whether other sleep pathologies, such as obstructive sleep apnea, are present. It can identify the nighttime occurrence of sleep onset rapid eye movement periods (SOREMP). A SOREMP on a nocturnal PSG is a highly specific marker for narcolepsy in the absence of another sleep disorder, but it has low sensitivity. The MSLT is indicated as part of the evaluation of patients with the potential for narcolepsy to confirm the diagnosis, and is performed immediately following overnight polysomnography. The MSLT assesses the ability or tendency to fall asleep (as indicated by mean sleep latency, or time to sleep onset) during normal waking hours and the presence of SOREMP.

A normal sleep cycle is 100-110 minutes long and starts with non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep before transitioning to rapid eye movement (REM) sleep after 80-100 minutes. People with Narcolepsy quickly enter REM sleep within a few minutes of falling asleep.

Narcolepsy is a chronic neurologic disorder of the central nervous system characterized by the brain's inability to control sleep-wake cycles, resulting in EDS and intermittent bouts of REM sleep during wakefulness. At various times throughout the day, individuals with narcolepsy experience irresistible and sudden bouts of sleep, which can last from a few seconds to several minutes. In addition to EDS, other major symptoms of narcolepsy include cataplexy (a sudden loss of voluntary muscle tone), hypnagogic hallucinations (vivid dream-like images or hallucinations during sleep onset or upon waking), and sleep paralysis (brief episodes of total paralysis, also during sleep onset or upon waking). Most individuals experience poor sleep quality that can involve frequent awakenings during nighttime sleep, and other sleep disorders. Sleep may be disrupted by insomnia, vivid dreaming, sleep talking, acting out while dreaming, and periodic leg movements.

Cataplexy occurs in approximately 70% of individuals with narcolepsy. It is believed to be due to loss of the hypothalamic neuropeptide orexin/hypocretin, as demonstrated by low to undetectable levels of hypocretin in the cerebral spinal fluid. Oxreins/hypocretins are wake active and increase the firing rate of neurons in areas of the brain responsible for arousal and wakefulness. Loss of orexin neurons can result in hyper-somnolence and loss of muscle tone. The reason for such cell loss remains unknown but appears to be autoimmune in nature. Xyrem (sodium oxybate, GHB) is a central nervous system depressant that reduces EDS and cataplexy in patients with narcolepsy. The precise mechanism by which sodium oxybate produces an effect on cataplexy is unknown. Xyrem has a high salt content. A 3 gram dose contains 550 mg of sodium.

Xyrem, when used in the treatment of Narcolepsy, is classified as a Schedule III controlled substance by Federal law. The active ingredient, sodium oxybate or gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), is listed in the most restrictive schedule of the Controlled Substances Act (Schedule I). Use of sodium oxybate (Xyrem or GHB) for other conditions is classified under Schedule I.

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Xyrem is available only through a restricted distribution program called the Xyrem Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) program using a centralized pharmacy that is specially certified and requires the provider and patient be enrolled into the program. Only providers and centralized pharmacies enrolled into the REMS may prescribe and dispense the drug, respectively, to individuals who are also in the program. A REMS program attempts to manage known or potentially serious risks associated with a drug product and is required by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for some drugs to ensure that the benefits of a drug outweigh its risks.

The REMS Program provides educational materials to the prescriber and the patient explaining the risks and proper use of sodium oxybate, and the required prescription form. Once it is documented that the patient has read and/or understood the materials, the drug will be shipped to the patient. The Xyrem REMS Program also ensures patient follow-up every 3 months. Physicians are expected to report all serious adverse events to the manufacturer.

Definitions:

Xyrem REMS items

- Enrollment and agreement information
- Treatment initiation information
- Treatment maintenance information
- Pharmacy requirements and responsibilities
- Counseling on serious risks and safe use

SOREMP

REM sleep that occurs within 15 minutes of sleep onset

Polysomnography (PSG)

An objective measure of nighttime physiology; it is a test that records sleep architecture (the amount of NREM and REM sleep, number of arousals) and a variety of body functions during sleep, including breathing patterns, heart rhythms and limb movements

Interpreting PSG testing results:

Normal sleep:

- Sleep stages cycle in periods alternating throughout the night in intervals of approximately 90-110 min
- SOREMP usually absent
- 4-5 cycles of REM and NREM sleep during a night

Sleep suggestive of Narcolepsy:

- Amount of Stage 1 sleep increased
- One or more SOREMP present
- Disruption of normal sleep pattern with frequent awakenings

Multiple Sleep Latency Test (MSLT)

An objective measurement of daytime physiology that assess the ability or tendency to fall asleep (as indicated by mean sleep latency, or time to sleep onset) during normal waking hours

Interpreting MSLT testing results:

Normal sleep:

- Mean sleep latency of > 10 min

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SOREMP usually absent
Narcolepsy:
Mean sleep latency of 8 min or less
Two or more SOREMP present (A SOREMP on the preceding nocturnal polysomnogram may replace one of the SOREMPs on the MSLT)

Hypocretin-1 Concentration

An objective measurement of hypocretin-1 concentration, measured by immunoreactivity, in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). This requires a lumbar puncture (spinal tap) procedure.

Interpreting value results:

Normal:

110 pg/mL OR > 1/3 of mean values obtained in normal subjects with the same standardized assay

Narcolepsy Type 1 (with cataplexy):

≤ 110 pg/mL OR < 1/3 of mean values obtained in normal subjects with the same standardized assay

Narcolepsy Type 2 (without cataplexy):

> 110 pg/mL OR > 1/3 of mean values obtained in normal subjects with the same standardized assay

Xyrem (sodium oxybate)

Medication class:

Psychotherapeutic and Neurological - Anti-Cataplectic Agents

FDA-approved indication(s):

- Cataplexy in narcolepsy
- Excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) in narcolepsy (not a covered indication by BCBSAZ for Xyrem)

Recommended Dose:

- See Full Prescribing Information for important administration and dosage instructions.

Available Dosage Forms:

- Oral solution, 0.5 g per mL (0.5 g/mL of sodium oxybate equivalent to 0.413 g/mL of oxybate)

Limitations of use:

- Xyrem may only be dispensed to patients enrolled in the Xyrem REMS Program

Warnings and Precautions:

- CNS depression: Use caution when considering the concurrent use of Xyrem with other CNS depressants.
- Caution patients against hazardous activities requiring complete mental alertness or motor coordination within the first 6 hours of dosing or after first initiating treatment until certain that Xyrem does not affect them adversely.
- Depression and suicidality: Monitor patients for emergent or increased depression and suicidality.
- Confusion/Anxiety: Monitor for impaired motor/cognitive function.
- Parasomnias: Evaluate episodes of sleepwalking.

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- High sodium content in Xyrem: Monitor patients with heart failure, hypertension, or impaired renal function.

Criteria:

- **Criteria for initial therapy:** Xyrem (brand and generic) is considered *medically necessary* when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:
1. Individual is 18 years of age or older
 2. Request is from a Neurologist or Pulmonologist board certified as a sleep medicine specialist
 3. Individual has medical record documentation of a confirmed diagnosis of Cataplexy in Narcolepsy
 4. Diagnosis is confirmed by **ALL** of the following:
 - Daily periods of irrepresible need to sleep or daytime lapses into sleep occurring for at least three months
 - **ONE** or **BOTH** of the following:
 - Cataplexy and a mean sleep latency of ≤ 8 minutes and two or more sleep onset REM sleep periods (SOREMPs) on a multiple sleep latency test (MSLT) performed using standard techniques. A SOREMP (within 15 minutes of sleep onset) on the preceding nocturnal polysomnogram may replace one of the SOREMPs on the MSLT.
 - Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) hypocretin-1 concentration is low.
 - CSF hypocretin-1 concentration, is low measured by immunoreactivity,:
 1. For Narcolepsy Type1: ≤ 110 pg/mL or $< 1/3$ of mean values obtained in normal subjects with the same standardized assay
 5. Absence of sedating medications
 6. Individual has a failure, contraindication or intolerance to:
 - Modafinil for Narcolepsy AND
 - 2 drugs from REM sleep-suppressing drugs for cataplexy like:
 - Effexor XR (Venlafaxine)
 - Straterra (atomoxetine)
 - Prozac (fluoxetine)
 - Vivactil (Protriptyline)
 - clomipramine
 7. Absence of **ALL** of the following contraindications:
 - Simultaneous use with alcohol
 - Simultaneous use with **sedative-hypnotic medications** (such as benzodiazepine sedative-hypnotics or non-benzodiazepine sedatives-hypnotics)
 - Individual with succinic semi-aldehyde dehydrogenase deficiency. A rare inborn error of metabolism variably characterized by mental retardation, hypotonia, and ataxia

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Initial approval duration: 6-9 gms (18ml)/night x 30 days (up to 540ml) monthly for 6 months

- **Criteria for continuation of coverage (renewal request):** Xyrem (brand and generic) is considered ***medically necessary*** and will be approved when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:
1. Individual continues to be seen by Neurologist or Pulmonologist board certified as a sleep medicine specialist
 2. Individual has been adherent with the medication
 3. Individual has not developed any contraindications or other significant level 4 adverse drug effects that may exclude continued use
 - Contraindications or adverse effect:
 - Signs and symptoms may include:
 - Seizure
 - Respiratory depression
 - Decreases in level of consciousness
 - Psychosis/hallucinations/paranoia
 - Agitation
 - Depression/suicidality
 - Sleepwalking
 4. There are no significant interacting drugs

Renewal duration: 6-9 gms (18ml)/night x 30 days (up to 540ml) monthly for 6 months

Resources:

Xyrem. Package Insert. Revised by manufacturer 7/2017. Accessed 11-03-17.

Thomas E. Scammell, MD, et al. Treatment of narcolepsy in adults. UpToDate. 2017.
<https://www.uptodate-com.mwu.idm.oclc.org/contents/treatment-of-narcolepsy-in-adults?source=machineLearning&search=cateplex%20with%20narcolepsy&selectedTitle=3~115§ionRank=3&anchor=H11#H11>

Xyrem package insert PI-8511 reviewed on 08-03-2012

Xyrem package insert reference ID: 3231956 revised by manufacturer on 12/2012, reviewed on 12-04-2013

Xyrem package insert reference ID: XYR-0094(1) revised by manufacturer on 4/2015, reviewed on 2-15-2016.

Xyrem package insert revised by manufacturer on 01/2017, reviewed on 02-16-2017.



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Krahn LE, Hershner S, Loeding LD et al. Quality measures for the care of patients with narcolepsy. *J Clin Sleep Medicine*. 2015; 11(3):335-336.

Morgenthaler TI, Kapur VK, Brown T, et al. Practice parameters for the treatment of narcolepsy and other hypersomnias of central origin. *Sleep*. 2007; 30(12):1705-1711

Wise MS, Arand DL, Auger RR, Brooks SN, Watson NF. Treatment of narcolepsy and other hypersomnias of central origin. *Sleep*. 2007; 30(12):1712-1727

Akintomide GS and Rickards H. Narcolepsy: A review. *Neuropsych Dis Treat* 2011; 7:507-518

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: _____

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.