



| Policy: | Insulin (Rapid-Acting) Preferred Step Therapy Policy | Annual Review Date: 10/19/2023 |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Impacted Drugs: | Humalog Tempo[®] Lyumjev Tempo[®] | Last Revised Date: 10/19/2023 |

OVERVIEW

Apidra, Admelog, Humalog, and NovoLog are rapid acting insulin analogs indicated for the treatment of patients (adults and children) with diabetes to control hyperglycemia. Fiasp is also a rapid-acting insulin; however, Fiasp is only indicated in adults with diabetes. Generally, the rapid-acting insulin analogs should be used in combination with a longer-acting insulin.

POLICY STATEMENT

A step therapy program has been developed to encourage the use of a Humalog product prior to the use of an Apidra, Admelog, Fiasp, Novolog product. If the preferred step therapy rule is not met for a non-preferred agent at the point of service, coverage will be determined by the preferred step therapy criteria below. All approvals are provided for 1 year in duration.

<u>Automation:</u> Patients with a history of one Step 1 drug within the 130-day look-back period are excluded from step therapy.

Preferred Medications

- Humalog® (vials, cartridges, KwikPen) (insulin lispro [rDNA origin] injection)
- Humalog® 50/50 mix (vials and KwikPen) (50% insulin lispro protamine suspension/ 50% insulin lispro [rDNA origin] injection)
- Humalog® 75/25 mix (vials and KwikPen) (75% insulin lispro protamine suspension/ 25% insulin lispro [rDNA origin] injection)
- Lyumjev[™] (vials and KwikPen) (insulin lispro-aabc injection Eli Lilly)

Non-Preferred Medications

- Humalog Tempo Pen
- Lyumjev Tempo Pen

This document is subject to the disclaimer found at https://www.medmutual.com/For-Providers/Policies-and-Standards/Policies-





PREFERRED STEP THERAPY CRITERIA

1. If the patient has tried a preferred medication, then authorization for a non-preferred medication may be given.

Initial Approval/ Extended Approval.

A) Initial Approval: 1 yearB) Extended Approval: 1 year

Step Therapy Exception Criteria

In certain situations, the patient is not required to trial preferred agents. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets the following (A, B, or C):

- A. The patient has an atypical diagnosis and/or unique patient characteristics which prevent use of all preferred agents. If so, please list diagnosis and/or patient characteristics [documentation required]; **OR**
- B. The patient has a contraindication to all preferred agents. If so, please list the contraindications to each preferred agent [documentation required]; **OR**
- C. The patient is continuing therapy with the requested non-preferred agent after being stable for at least 90 days [verification in prescription claims history required] or, if not available, [verification by prescribing physician required] AND meets ONE of the following:
 - 1. The patient has at least 130 days of prescription claims history on file and claims history supports that the patient has received the requested non-preferred agent for 90 days within a 130-day look-back period AND there is no generic equivalent available for the requested nonpreferred product (i.e. AA-rated or AB-rated to the requested nonpreferred product); OR
 - 2. When 130 days of the patient's prescription claims history file is unavailable for verification, the prescriber must verify that the patient has been receiving the requested non-preferred agent for 90 days AND that the patient has been receiving the requested non-preferred agent via paid claims (i.e. the patient has NOT been receiving samples or coupons or other types of waivers in order to obtain access to the requested non-preferred agent) AND there is no generic equivalent available for the requested nonpreferred product (i.e. AA-rated or AB-rated to the requested nonpreferred product).

Documentation Required: When <u>documentation</u> is required, the prescriber must provide written documentation supporting the trials of these other agents, noted in the criteria as [documentation required]. Documentation should include chart notes, prescription claims records, and/or prescription receipts.

Approval Duration: All approvals for continuation of therapy are provided for 1 year unless noted otherwise below. In cases where the initial approval is authorized in months, 1 month is equal to 30 days.

Documentation Requirements:

This document is subject to the disclaimer found at https://www.medmutual.com/For-Providers/Policies-and-Standards/Policies-



Policy Prug

The Company reserves the right to request additional documentation as part of its coverage determination process. The Company may deny reimbursement when it has determined that the drug provided or services performed were not medically necessary, investigational or experimental, not within the scope of benefits afforded to the member and/or a pattern of billing or other practice has been found to be either inappropriate or excessive. Additional documentation supporting medical necessity for the services provided must be made available upon request to the Company. Documentation requested may include patient records, test results and/or credentials of the provider ordering or performing a service. The Company also reserves the right to modify, revise, change, apply and interpret this policy at its sole discretion, and the exercise of this discretion shall be final and binding.

REFERENCES

- 1. Apidra® injection [prescribing information]. Bridgewater, NJ: Sanofi-Aventis U.S. LLC.; November 2019.
- 2. Humalog® injection [prescribing information]. Indianapolis, IN: Eli Lilly and Company; November 2019.
- 3. Novolog® injection [prescribing information]. Princeton, NJ: Novo Nordisk Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; March 2021.
- 4. Hirsch IB. Drug Therapy: Insulin analogues. N Engl J Med. 2005;352(2):174-183.15.
- 5. Raskin P, Guthrie RA, Leiter L, Riis A, Jovanovic L. Use of insulin aspart, a fast-acting insulin analog, as the mealtime insulin in the management of patients with type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Care.* 2000;23(5):583-588.
- 6. Home PD, Lindholm A, Riis A, European Insulin Aspart Study Group. Insulin aspart vs. human insulin in the management of long-term blood glucose control in Type 1 diabetes mellitus: a randomized controlled trial. *Diabet Med.* 2000;17(11):762-770.
- 7. Anderson JH Jr, Brunelle RL, Keohane P, et al. Mealtime treatment with insulin analog improves postprandial hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Multicenter Insulin Lispro Study Group. *Arch Intern Med.* 1997;157(11):1249-1255.
- 8. Sheldon B, Russell-Jones D, Wright J. Insulin analogues: an example of applied medical science. Diabetes Obes Metab. 2009;11(1):5-19.
- 9. Hedman CA, Lindstrom T, Arnqvist HF. Direct comparison of insulin lispro and aspart shows small differences in plasma insulin profiles after subcutaneous injection in Type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2001;24(6):1120-1121.
- 10. Homko C, Deluzio A, Jimenez C, Kolaczynski JW, Bodgen G. Comparison of insulin aspart and lispro: pharmacokinetic and metabolic effects. *Diabetes Care*. 2003;26(7):2027-2031.
- 11. Bode B, Weinstein R, Bell D, et al. Comparison of insulin aspart with buffered regular insulin and insulin lispro in continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion: a randomized study in type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2002;25(3):439-444.
- 12. Plank J, Wutte A, Brunner G, et al. A direct comparison of insulin aspart and insulin lispro in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2002;25(11):2053-2057.
- 13. Dreyer M, Prager R, Robinson A, et al. Efficacy and safety of insulin glulisine in patients with type 1 diabetes. *Horm Metab Res.* 2005;37(11):702-707.
- 14. Bode BW. Comparison of pharmacokinetic properties, physiochemical stability, and pump compatibility of 3 rapid-acting insulin analogues aspart, lispro, and glulisine. *Endocr Pract.* 2011;17(2):271-280.
- 15. Mooradian AD, Bernbaum M, Albert SG. Narrative review: a rational approach to starting insulin therapy. Ann Intern Med. 2006;145:125-134.
- 16. Handelsman Y, Bloomgarden ZT, Gunberger G, at al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology clinical practice guidelines for developing a diabetes mellitus comprehensive care plan 2015. *Endocr Pract.* 2015;21(Suppl 1):1-87.
- 17. Chiang JL, Kirkman MS, Laffel LMB, and Peters AL; on behalf of the Type 1 Diabetes Sourcebook Authors. Type 1 diabetes throughout the life span: A position statement of the American Diabetes Association. *Diabetes Care*. 2014;37(7):2034-2054.
- 18. American Diabetes Association. Standards of medical care in diabetes 2015. Diabetes Care. 2015;38(Suppl 1):S1-S93.
- Inzucchi SE, Bergenstal RM, Buse JB, et al. Management of hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes: A patient-centered approach. Position statement of the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). *Diabetes Care*. 2012;35(6):1364-1379.
- Inzucchi SE, Bergenstal RM, Buse JB, et al. Management of hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes, 2015: A patient-centered approach. Update
 to a position statement of the American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2015;38:140149
- 21. Fiasp® [prescribing information]. Plainsboro, NJ: NovoNordisk; December 2019.

This document is subject to the disclaimer found at https://www.medmutual.com/For-Providers/Policies-and-Standards/Policies-