

Market Applicability													
Market	DC	FL & FHK	FL MMA	FL LTC	GA	KY	MD	NJ	NV	NY	TN	TX	WA
Applicable	X	X	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA

*FHK- Florida Healthy Kids

Opsumit (macitentan)

Override(s)	Approval Duration
Prior Authorization Quantity Limit	1 year

Medications	Quantity Limit
Opsumit (macitentan) tablets	May be subject to quantity limit

APPROVAL CRITERIA

Requests for Opsumit (macitentan) may be approved if the following criteria are met:

- I. Individual has pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) [World Health Organization (WHO) Group 1]²; **AND**
- II. Individual has the diagnosis of PAH confirmed by a right-heart catheterization showing all of the following (Hoeper, 2013; Ivy, 2013; Abman, 2015):
 - A. Mean pulmonary artery pressure (mPAP) greater than or equal to 25 mm Hg at rest;
 - B. Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP), mean pulmonary artery wedge pressure (PAWP), left atrial pressure, or left ventricular end-diastolic pressure (LVEDP) less than or equal to 15 mm Hg;
 - C. Pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) greater than 3 Wood units; **AND**
- III. Individual has WHO functional class II-IV³ symptoms.

Opsumit (macitentan) may not be approved for the following:

- I. Individual is initiating therapy and has a diagnosis of clinically significant anemia **OR**
- II. In combination with other endothelin receptor antagonist (ERA) agents, such as but not limited to Letairis (ambrisentan) or Tracleer (bosentan).

Notes:

1. Opsumit (macitentan) has a black box warning for embryo-fetal toxicity. Pregnancy should be excluded prior to start of treatment, monthly during treatment, and 1 month after stopping treatment in females of reproductive potential. Opsumit should not be administered to pregnant females due to the potential of causing fetal harm. Pregnancy

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should be prevented using acceptable means of contraception during treatment and for one month after therapy discontinued. Opsumit will be available for all females, regardless of reproductive potential, through a restricted risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (REMS) program. As a component of the Opsumit REMS, prescribers, individuals, and pharmacies must enroll in the program.

2. WHO Pulmonary Hypertension (PH) Group Classification (ACCF/AHA 2009, Simonneau et al. 2013):
 - A. Group 1: Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)
 - B. Group 2: PH due to left heart disease
 - C. Group 3: PH due to lung diseases and/or hypoxia
 - D. Group 4: Chronic thromboembolic PH (CTEPH)
 - E. Group 5: Miscellaneous/PH with unclear multifactorial mechanisms

3. WHO functional classification of PH (CHEST 2014):
 - A. Class I: No limitation of physical activity. Ordinary physical activity does not cause undue dyspnea or fatigue, chest pain, or near syncope.
 - B. Class II: Slight limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest but ordinary physical activity causes undue dyspnea or fatigue, chest pain, or near syncope.
 - C. Class III: Marked limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest but less than ordinary activity causes undue dyspnea or fatigue, chest pain, or near syncope.
 - D. Class IV: Inability to carry out any physical activity without symptoms. Dyspnea and/or fatigue may be present at rest and discomfort is increased by any physical activity.

State Specific Mandates		
State name	Date effective	Mandate details (including specific bill if applicable)
N/A	N/A	N/A

Key References:

1. Abman SH, Hansmann G, Archer SL, et al. Pediatric pulmonary hypertension: guidelines from the American Heart Association and American Thoracic Society. *Circulation*. 2015; 132(21):2037-2099.
2. Badesch BD, Abman SH, Simonneau G, et al. Medical therapy for pulmonary arterial hypertension: updated ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest*. 2007; 131(6):1917-1928.

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3. Clinical Pharmacology [database online]. Tampa, FL: Gold Standard, Inc.: 2019. URL: <http://www.clinicalpharmacology.com>. Updated periodically.
4. DailyMed. Package inserts. U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health website. <http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/about.cfm>. Accessed: January 11, 2019.
5. DrugPoints® System [electronic version]. Truven Health Analytics, Greenwood Village, CO. Updated periodically.
6. Hooper MM, Bogaard HJ, Condliffe R, et al. Definitions and Diagnosis of Pulmonary Hypertension. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2013; 62(suppl 25):D42- D50. Available at: http://www.onlinejacc.org/content/62/25_Supplement/D42. Accessed: January 11, 2019.
7. Ivy DD, Abman SH, Barst RJ, et al. Pediatric Pulmonary Hypertension. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2013; 62(suppl 25):D117- D126. Available from: http://www.onlinejacc.org/content/62/25_Supplement/D117. Accessed: January 11, 2019.
8. Lexi-Comp ONLINE™ with AHFS™, Hudson, Ohio: Lexi-Comp, Inc.; 2019; Updated periodically.
9. McLaughlin VV, Archer SL, Badesch DB, et al. ACCF/AHA 2009 expert consensus document on pulmonary hypertension. A report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force on Expert Consensus Documents and the American Heart Association. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2009; 53:1573-1619. Available at: <http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/119/16/2250.full.pdf+html>. Accessed: January 13, 2019.
10. Taichman DB, Ornelas J, Chung L, et al. Pharmacologic Therapy for Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension in Adults: CHEST Guideline and Expert Panel Report. *CHEST*. 2014; 146(2): 449-475. Available from: http://journal.publications.chestnet.org/data/Journals/CHEST/930614/chest_146_2_449.pdf. Accessed on: January 14, 2019.

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