Reference number(s)
2002-A

SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

OTEZLA (apremilast)

POLICY

I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

FDA-Approved Indications

A. Adult patients with plaque psoriasis who are candidates for phototherapy or systemic therapy
B. Adults with active psoriatic arthritis
C. Adults with oral ulcers associated with Behcet's disease

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

II. DOCUMENTATION

Submission of the following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review:

A. Plaque psoriasis (PsO)
   1. Initial requests: Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried (if applicable), including response to therapy. If therapy is not advisable, documentation of clinical reason to avoid therapy.
   2. Continuation requests: Chart notes or medical record documentation of improvement in signs and symptoms.

B. Psoriatic arthritis (PsA)
   1. Initial requests: Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried (if applicable), including response to therapy. If therapy is not advisable, documentation of clinical reason to avoid therapy.
   2. Continuation requests: Chart notes or medical record documentation supporting positive clinical response.

C. Behcet's disease (initial requests only): Chart notes, medical record documentation, or claims history supporting previous medications tried, including response to therapy (if applicable).

III. PRESCRIBER SPECIALTIES

This medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with one of the following:
A. Plaque psoriasis: dermatologist
B. Psoriatic arthritis: rheumatologist or dermatologist
C. Bechet's disease: rheumatologist

IV. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

A. Plaque psoriasis (PsO)

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members for the treatment of plaque psoriasis when one of the following criteria is met:
   i. Member has previously received a biologic or a targeted synthetic drug (e.g., Sotyktu) indicated for the treatment of plaque psoriasis.
   ii. Member has had an inadequate response or intolerance to ONE of the following:
      a. Phototherapy (e.g., UVB, PUVA)
      b. Topical therapies (e.g., medium or higher potency topical corticosteroids [see Appendix A], calcineurin inhibitors, vitamin D analogs)
   iii. Member has a contraindication or clinical reason to avoid BOTH of the following:
      a. Phototherapy (e.g., UVB, PUVA)
      b. Topical therapies (e.g., medium or higher potency topical corticosteroids, calcineurin inhibitors, vitamin D analogs)
   iv. Member has had an inadequate response to or intolerance to pharmacological treatment with ONE of the following medications: methotrexate, cyclosporine, or acitretin.
   v. Member has a clinical reason to avoid pharmacological treatment with ALL of the following medications: methotrexate, cyclosporine, and acitretin (see Appendix B).

B. Psoriatic arthritis (PsA)

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic drug (e.g., Rinvoq, Xeljanz) indicated for active psoriatic arthritis.

2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members for treatment of active psoriatic arthritis when one of the following criteria is met:
   i. Member has had an inadequate response to methotrexate, leflunomide, or another conventional synthetic drug (e.g., sulfasalazine) administered at an adequate dose and duration.
   ii. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate or leflunomide (see Appendix C), or another conventional synthetic drug (e.g., sulfasalazine).
   iii. Member has enthesitis.

C. Behcet's disease

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members who have previously received a biologic indicated for the treatment of Behcet's disease.

2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for adult members for the treatment of oral ulcers associated with Behcet's disease when the member has had an inadequate response to at least one nonbiologic medication for Behcet's disease (e.g., colchicine, systemic glucocorticoids, azathioprine).

V. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

A. Plaque psoriasis (PsO)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all adult members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for plaque psoriasis and who achieve or maintain positive clinical response as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition when any of the following is met:

1. Reduction in body surface area (BSA) affected from baseline

2. Improvement in signs and symptoms from baseline (e.g., itching, redness, flaking, scaling, burning, cracking, pain)

B. Psoriatic arthritis (PsA)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all adult members (including new members) who are using the requested medication for psoriatic arthritis and who achieve or maintain positive clinical response as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition when there is improvement in any of the following from baseline:

1. Number of swollen joints
2. Number of tender joints
3. Dactylitis
4. Enthesitis
5. Axial disease
6. Skin and/or nail involvement

C. Behcet's disease

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all adult members (including new members) who achieve or maintain positive clinical response as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition.

VI. OTHER

For all indications: Member cannot use the requested medication concomitantly with any other biologic drug or targeted synthetic drug.

VII. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Approvals may be subject to dosing limits in accordance with FDA-approved labeling, accepted compendia, and/or evidence-based practice guidelines.

VIII. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Table. Relative potency of select topical corticosteroid products

Potency	Drug	Dosage form	Strength
I. Super-high potency (group 1)	Augmented betamethasone dipropionate	Ointment, Lotion, Gel	0.05%
	Clobetasol propionate	Cream, Gel, Ointment, Solution, Cream (emollient), Lotion, Shampoo, Foam, Spray	0.05%
	Fluocinonide	Cream	0.1%
	Flurandrenolide	Tape	4 mcg/cm^2
	Halobetasol propionate	Cream, Lotion, Ointment, Foam	0.05%
II. High potency (group 2)	Amcinonide	Ointment	0.1%
	Augmented betamethasone dipropionate	Cream	0.05%
	Betamethasone dipropionate	Ointment	0.05%
	Clobetasol propionate	Cream	0.025%

Potency	Drug	Dosage form	Strength
	Desoximetasone	Cream, Ointment, Spray	0.25%
		Gel	0.05%
	Diflorasone diacetate	Ointment, Cream (emollient)	0.05%
	Fluocinonide	Cream, Ointment, Gel, Solution	0.05%
	Halcinonide	Cream, Ointment	0.1%
	Halobetasol propionate	Lotion	0.01%
III. High potency (group 3)	Amcinonide	Cream, Lotion	0.1%
	Betamethasone dipropionate	Cream, hydrophilic emollient	0.05%
	Betamethasone valerate	Ointment	0.1%
		Foam	0.12%
	Desoximetasone	Cream, Ointment	0.05%
	Diflorasone diacetate	Cream	0.05%
	Fluocinonide	Cream, aqueous emollient	0.05%
	Fluticasone propionate	Ointment	0.005%
	Mometasone furoate	Ointment	0.1%
	Triamcinolone acetonide	Cream, Ointment	0.5%
IV. Medium potency (group 4)	Betamethasone dipropionate	Spray	0.05%
	Clocortolone pivalate	Cream	0.1%
	Fluocinolone acetonide	Ointment	0.025%
	Flurandrenolide	Ointment	0.05%
	Hydrocortisone valerate	Ointment	0.2%
	Mometasone furoate	Cream, Lotion, Solution	0.1%
	Triamcinolone acetonide	Cream	0.1%
		Ointment	0.05% and 0.1%
		Aerosol Spray	0.2 mg per 2-second spray
V. Lower-mid potency (group 5)	Betamethasone dipropionate	Lotion	0.05%
	Betamethasone valerate	Cream	0.1%
	Desonide	Ointment, Gel	0.05%
	Fluocinolone acetonide	Cream	0.025%
	Flurandrenolide	Cream, Lotion	0.05%
	Fluticasone propionate	Cream, Lotion	0.05%
	Hydrocortisone butyrate	Cream, Lotion, Ointment, Solution	0.1%
	Hydrocortisone probutate	Cream	0.1%
	Hydrocortisone valerate	Cream	0.2%
	Prednicarbate	Cream (emollient), Ointment	0.1%
	Triamcinolone acetonide	Lotion	0.1%
		Ointment	0.025%
VI. Low potency (group 6)	Alclometasone dipropionate	Cream, Ointment	0.05%
	Betamethasone valerate	Lotion	0.1%
	Desonide	Cream, Lotion, Foam	0.05%
	Fluocinolone acetonide	Cream, Solution, Shampoo, Oil	0.01%

Potency	Drug	Dosage form	Strength
	Triamcinolone acetonide	Cream, lotion	0.025%
VII. Least potent (group 7)	Hydrocortisone (base, greater than or equal to 2%)	Cream, Ointment, Solution	2.5%
		Lotion	2%
	Hydrocortisone (base, less than 2%)	Cream, Ointment, Solution	2.5%
		Lotion	2%
		Cream, Ointment, Gel, Lotion, Spray, Solution	1%
		Cream, Ointment	0.5%
	Hydrocortisone acetate	Cream	2.5%
		Lotion	2%
		Cream	1%

Appendix B: Examples of Clinical Reasons to Avoid Pharmacologic Treatment with Methotrexate, Cyclosporine, or Acitretin

1. Clinical diagnosis of alcohol use disorder, alcoholic liver disease, or other chronic liver disease
2. Breastfeeding
3. Drug interaction
4. Cannot be used due to risk of treatment-related toxicity
5. Pregnancy or currently planning pregnancy
6. Significant comorbidity prohibits use of systemic agents (e.g., liver or kidney disease, blood dyscrasias, uncontrolled hypertension)

Appendix C: Examples of Contraindications to Methotrexate or Leflunomide

1. Clinical diagnosis of alcohol use disorder, alcoholic liver disease, or other chronic liver disease
2. Breastfeeding
3. Blood dyscrasias (e.g., thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, significant anemia)
4. Elevated liver transaminases
5. History of intolerance or adverse event
6. Hypersensitivity
7. Interstitial pneumonitis or clinically significant pulmonary fibrosis
8. Myelodysplasia
9. Pregnancy or currently planning pregnancy
10. Renal impairment
11. Significant drug interaction

IX. REFERENCES

1. Otezla [package insert]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Amgen Inc.; December 2021.
2. Coates LC, Kavanaugh A, Mease PJ, et al. Group for research and assessment of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis 2015 treatment recommendation for psoriatic arthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. 2016 May;68(5):1060-71.
3. Menter A, Gelfand JM, Connor C, et al. Joint AAD-NPF guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis with systemic nonbiologic therapies. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2020;82(6):1445-1486.
4. Gossec L, Baraliakos X, Kerschbaumer A, et al. European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2019 update. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2020;79(6):700-712.

5. Singh JA, Guyatt G, Ogdie A, et al. 2018 American College of Rheumatology/National Psoriasis Foundation Guideline for the Treatment of Psoriatic Arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2018;71:5-32.
6. Hatemi G, Christensen R, Bodaghi, et al. 2018 update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of Behcet's syndrome. Ann Rheum Dis. 2018.; 77: 808-818.
7. ClinicalTrials.gov. National Library of Medicine (US). Identifier NCT03721172, Apremilast as a direct treatment for mild-to-moderate plaque psoriasis versus placebo: an analysis of clinical safety and efficacy (ADVANCE). Available from: https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03721172.
8. Elmets CA, Korman NJ, Prater EF, et al. Joint AAD-NPF Guidelines of care for the management and treatment of psoriasis with topical therapy and alternative medicine modalities for psoriasis severity measures. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2021;84(2):P432-470.
9. Topical Corticosteroids. *Drug Facts and Comparisons.* Facts & Comparisons [database online]. St. Louis, MO: Wolters Kluwer Health Inc; December 1, 2021. Accessed July 28, 2022.
10. Coates LC, Soriano ER, Corp N, et al. Group for Research and Assessment of Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis (GRAPPA): updated treatment recommendations for psoriatic arthritis 2021. *Nat Rev Rheumatol.* 2022;18(8):465-479.