

## SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

### HETLIOZ (tasimelteon) capsules HETLIOZ LQ (tasimelteon) oral suspension

#### 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

1. Non-24-Hour Sleep-Wake Disorder (Non-24):  
HetlioZ capsules are indicated for the treatment of Non-24 in adults
2. Nighttime Sleep Disturbances in Smith-Magenis Syndrome (SMS):
  - a. HetlioZ capsules are indicated for treatment of nighttime sleep disturbances in SMS in patients 16 years of age and older
  - b. HetlioZ LQ oral suspension is indicated for the treatment of nighttime sleep disturbances in SMS in pediatric patients 3 to 15 years of age

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

##### II. DOCUMENTATION

The following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review:

- A. For initial therapy, chart notes or test results to support one of the following:
  - a. Total blindness in both eyes, OR
  - b. Smith-Magenis Syndrome
- B. For continuation of therapy, documentation to support one of the following:
  - a. For Non-24-Hour Sleep-Wake Disorder, both of the following:
    - i. Chart notes or test results confirming total blindness in both eyes
    - ii. An increased total nighttime sleep and/or decreased daytime nap duration, OR
  - b. For nighttime sleep disturbances in Smith-Magenis syndrome:
    - i. Chart notes or test results confirming Smith-Magenis Syndrome
    - ii. Improvement in quality of sleep such as improvement in sleep efficiency, sleep onset and final sleep offset, or waking after sleep onset.

##### III. PRESCRIBER RESTRICTION

This medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a sleep specialist or psychiatrist.

##### IV. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

**A. Non-24-Hour Sleep-Wake Disorder**

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for treatment of Non-24-Hour Sleep-Wake Disorder when all of the following criteria are met:

1. The member has a diagnosis of total blindness in both eyes (e.g., nonfunctioning retinas).
2. The member is not able to perceive light in either eye.
3. The member is experiencing difficulty initiating sleep, difficulty awakening in the morning, or excessive daytime sleepiness.

**B. Nighttime Sleep Disturbances in Smith-Magenis Syndrome (SMS)**

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for the treatment of nighttime sleep disturbances in Smith-Magenis Syndrome (SMS) when all of the following criteria are met:

1. The member has a confirmed clinical diagnosis of Smith-Magenis syndrome.
2. The member has a history of sleep disturbances.

**V. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY**

**A. Non-24-Hour Sleep-Wake Disorder**

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of Non-24-Hour Sleep-Wake Disorder when all of the following criteria are met:

1. The member has a diagnosis of total blindness in both eyes (e.g., nonfunctioning retinas).
2. The member is not able to perceive light in either eye.
3. The member is experiencing increased total nighttime sleep and/or decreased daytime nap duration.

**B. Nighttime Sleep Disturbances in Smith-Magenis Syndrome (SMS)**

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of nighttime sleep disturbances in Smith-Magenis syndrome if the member experiences improvement in the quality of sleep since starting therapy with Hetlioz.

**VI. REFERENCES**

1. Hetlioz [package insert]. Washington, D.C.: Vanda Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; December 2020.
2. Auger, Robert R, Burgess, Helen J, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Intrinsic Circadian Rhythm Sleep-Wake Disorders: Advanced Sleep-Wake Phase Disorder (ASWPD), Delayed Sleep-Wake Phase Disorder (DSWPD), Non-24-Hour Sleep-Wake Rhythm Disorder (N24SWD), and Irregular Sleep-Wake Rhythm Disorder (ISWRD). An Update for 2015: An American Academy of Sleep Medicine Clinical Practice Guideline. *J Clin Sleep Med*. 2015 Oct;11(10):1199-236.