Effective Date: 10/1/2023 Reviewed: 8/2023, 12/2023, 5/2024, 01/2025 Scope: Commercial

Weight Loss Management SAXENDA (liraglutide) WEGOVY (semaglutide) ZEPBOUND (tirzepatide)

POLICY

I. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for the requested drug when all the following criteria are met: A. The patient meets one of the following:

- i. For weight reduction, the patient meets all of the following:
 - a. The patient has current, active participation in a comprehensive weight management program that includes a Behavioral Health Counseling component, a Dietary/Nutritional education/counseling component, and reinforcement of and advocacy for an exercise regimen. A comprehensive weight loss program meets at least monthly for 6 months prior to using drug therapy and tracks a patient's performance and efficacy.
 - b. The patient meets one of the following criteria below:
 - 1. The patient (adult or pediatric 12 years of age and older) has a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg per square meter
 - 2. The patient (adult) has a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 27 kg per square meter and has at least one additional risk factor present (e.g., coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension, sleep apnea)
 - 3. The patient (pediatric 12 years of age and older ONLY) has a BMI that is classified as obese when standardized for age and sex
 - c. For Zepbound and Saxenda requests, the patient must be 18 years of age and older For Wegovy or Zepbound requests, the patient is not using medication in combination with any other GLP-1 receptor agonist
- ii. For major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE) risk reduction, the patient meets all of the following:
 - a. The requested drug is Wegovy
 - b. The patient is 18 years of age and older
 - c. Documentation that the patient will be treated with Wegovy in combination with a reduced calorie diet and increased physical activity
 - d. Documentation that the patient has established cardiovascular disease with a history of ONE of the following: A) previous myocardial infarction (MI), B) previous stroke, C) symptomatic peripheral arterial disease (PAD), as evidenced by intermittent claudication with ankle-brachial index (ABI) less than 0.85 (at rest), peripheral arterial revascularization procedure, or amputation due to atherosclerotic disease, D) prior history of revascularization (coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), or angioplasty)



- e. Documentation that the patient has a baseline BMI greater than or equal to 27 kg per square meter
- f. Documentation that the patient does NOT have type 2 diabetes [NOTE: Ozempic is indicated to reduce the risk of major cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease. Patients with type 2 diabetes may be treated for risk reduction of cardiovascular events with Ozempic.]
- g. Documentation that the patient is currently receiving guideline-directed medical therapy (GDMT) for cardiovascular disease (e.g., lipid-lowering agent, antiplatelet, beta-blocker, renin-angiotensin inhibitor, etc.). with documentation provided OR the patient has a documented clinical reason not to be treated with GDMT for cardiovascular disease (*Note:* Clinical guidelines recommend bisoprolol, carvedilol or metoprolol succinate specifically after a patient experiences a ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) or has history of revascularization and a high-intensity statin, specifically atorvastatin 40-80mg or rosuvastatin 20-40mg, after a patient experiences a stroke, STEMI, NSTEMI symptomatic PAD or has history of CABG)
- h. Documentation that the patient is not using medication in combination with any other GLP-1 receptor agonist
- iii. For the treatment of moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) in adults with obesity, the patient meets all of the following:
 - a. The requested drug is Zepbound
 - b. The patient is 18 years or older
 - c. For weight reduction, the patient meets all of the following:
 - i. The patient has current, active participation in a comprehensive weight management program that includes a Behavioral Health Counseling component, a Dietary/Nutritional education/counseling component, and reinforcement of and advocacy for an exercise regimen. A comprehensive weight loss program meets at least monthly and tracks a patient's performance and efficacy.
 - ii. The patient meets the following criteria below:
 - a. The patient has a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg per square meter.
 - b. The patient has a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 27 kg per square meter and has at least one additional risk factor present (e.g., coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension, sleep apnea)
 - d. Documentation the patient has moderate to severe OSA evidenced by an apneahypopnea index [AHI] of ≥15 measured on polysomnography (PSG)
 - e. Documentation the patient has been receiving treatment for the underlying airway obstruction [e.g., continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)] for at least one month, and has documented evidence of residual sleepiness despite compliance
 - f. Documentation the patient is not using Zepbound in combination with any other GLP-1 receptor agonist



II. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

Authorization of 6 months may be granted for the requested drug when all the following criteria are met:

- A. Clinical notes documenting tolerability of the medication and continued reduced calorie diet with increased physical activity.
- B. Documentation that the patient is not using medication in combination with any other GLP-1 receptor agonist
- C. For Wegovy requests (adults and pediatrics) for weight reduction, and Saxenda & Zepbound requests for patients that are 18 years of age and older, documentation of both of the following:
 - i. They have completed at least 20 weeks of therapy with Wegovy or Zepbound or 16 weeks of therapy of Saxenda and are currently being treated with the FDA-recommended maintenance dose (see FDA Dosage Recommendation section below); AND
 - ii. The patient lost at least 5 percent of baseline body weight while taking Wegovy, Saxenda, or Zepbound with documentation provided **AND** meets one of the following criteria:
 - 1. Patient has continued to display weight loss
 - 2. Patient has achieved a normal BMI (18.5-24.9)
 - 3. If the patient has demonstrated no further weight loss, and the BMI is 25 or greater, documentation showing active participation in a comprehensive weight loss program is required. [Limit of 1 approval with this criterion]
- D. For Saxenda requests for pediatric patients 12 to 17 years of age documentation of both of the following:
 - i. They have completed at least 12 weeks of therapy on maintenance dose of therapy with Saxenda; **AND**
 - ii. The patient had at least a 1 percent reduction in body mass index (BMI) from baseline with documentation provided **AND** meets one of the following criteria:
 - 1. Patient has continued to display weight loss
 - 2. Patient has achieved a normal BMI standardized for age and sex (see Appendix)
 - 3. If the patient has demonstrated no further weight loss, and the BMI is classified as obese when standardized for age and sex, documentation showing active participation in a comprehensive weight loss program is required. [Limit of 1 approval with this criterion]
- E. For Wegovy requests for major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE) risk reduction for patients that are 18 years of age and older:
 - i. Previous documentation indicates that the patient has established cardiovascular disease as indicated in initial criteria; **AND**
 - ii. Documentation that the patient will continue to be treated with Wegovy in combination with a reduced calorie diet and increased physical activity; **AND**
 - iii. Documentation of baseline & current weight and BMI must be provided; AND
 - iv. Documentation that the patient does NOT have type 2 diabetes [NOTE: Ozempic is indicated to reduce the risk of major cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease. Patients with type 2 diabetes may be treated for risk reduction of cardiovascular events with Ozempic.]; **AND**
 - v. Documentation that the patient is currently receiving guideline-directed medical therapy (GDMT) for cardiovascular disease (e.g., lipid-lowering agent, antiplatelet, beta-blocker, renin-angiotensin inhibitor, etc.). with documentation provided OR the patient has a documented clinical reason not to be treated with GDMT for cardiovascular disease (*Note:*



Clinical guidelines recommend bisoprolol, carvedilol or metoprolol succinate specifically after a patient experiences a ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) or has history of revascularization and a high-intensity statin, specifically atorvastatin 40-80mg or rosuvastatin 20-40mg, after a patient experiences a stroke, STEMI, NSTEMI symptomatic PAD or has history of CABG); **AND**

- vi. Documentation that the patient is currently being treated with the FDA-recommended maintenance dose (see FDA Dosage Recommendation section below)
- F. For Zepbound requests for moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) in patients with obesity that are 18 years of age and older:
 - i. Previous documentation indicates the patient has established moderate to severe OSA as indicated in initial criteria; **AND**
 - ii. Documentation the patient will continue to be treated with Zepbound in combination with a reduced calorie diet and increased physical activity; **AND**
 - iii. Documentation of BOTH of the following:
 - 1. They have completed at least 20 weeks of therapy with Zepbound are currently being treated with the FDA-recommended maintenance dose for OSA (see FDA Dosage Recommendation section below); **AND**
 - 2. The patient lost at least 5 percent of baseline body weight while taking Zepbound (documentation of baseline & current weight and BMI must be provided) **AND** meets one of the following criteria:
 - 1. Patient has continued to display weight loss
 - 2. Patient has achieved a normal BMI (18.5-24.9)
 - 3. If the patient has demonstrated no further weight loss, and the BMI is 25 or greater, documentation showing active participation in a comprehensive weight loss program is required. [Limit of 1 approval with this criterion]; **AND**
 - iv. Documentation supporting treatment efficacy by patient reporting symptom improvement, such as less daytime sleepiness, fewer sleep arousals, or fewer partner reported snoring episodes or pauses in breathing

III. QUANTITY LIMIT AND FDA DOSAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Saxenda 18mg/3ml: 5 pens per 30 days

Wegovy 0.25mg, 0.5mg, 1mg, 1.7mg, & 2.4mg: 4 pens per 28 days

Zepbound 2.5mg/0.5ml, 5mg/0.5ml, 7.5mg/0.5ml, 10mg/0.5ml, 12.5mg/0.5ml, 15mg/0.5ml: 4 pens per 28 days

| wegovy subcutaneous injection | 1 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Treatment | Weeks | Once Weekly Dose ^a |
| Initiation | 1 through 4 | 0.25 mg |
| Escalation | 5 through 8 | 0.5 mg |
| | 9 through 12 | 1 mg |
| | 13 through 16 | 1.7 mg |
| Maintenance | 17 and onward | 1.7 mg or 2.4 mg ^b |

Wegovy Subcutaneous Injection

^aIf patient does not tolerate a dose during dosage escalation, consider delaying dosage escalation for 4 weeks



^bDiscontinue Wegovy if the patient cannot tolerate 1.7mg once weekly dosage

Saxenda Subcutaneous Injection

| Week | Daily Dose ^a |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 0.6 mg |
| 2 | 1.2 mg |
| 3 | 1.8 mg |
| 4 | 2.4 mg ^b |
| 5 and onward | 3 mg ^b |

^aIf patient does not tolerate an increased dose during dose escalation, consider delaying dose escalation for approximately one additional week. Dose escalation for pediatric patients may take up to 8 weeks. ^bDiscontinue Saxenda if adult patient cannot tolerate the 3mg dose or pediatric patient cannot tolerate the 2.4mg dose

Zepbound Subcutaneous Injection

| Treatment | Weeks | Once Weekly Dose |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Initiation | 1 through 4 | 2.5 mg |
| Maintenance | 5 and onward* | 5 mg, 10mg or 15mg |
| Maintenance for OSA only | 5 and onward* | 10mg or 15mg |

*The dosage may be increased in 2.5 mg increments, after at least 4 weeks on the current dose.

IV. APPENDIX

| | Body mass index 30 kg/m ² | |
|-------------|---|---------|
| Age (years) | Males | Females |
| 12 | 26.02 | 26.67 |
| 12.5 | 26.43 | 27.24 |
| 13 | 26.84 | 27.76 |
| 13.5 | 27.25 | 28.20 |
| 14 | 27.63 | 28.57 |
| 14.5 | 27.98 | 28.87 |
| 15 | 28.30 | 29.11 |
| 15.5 | 28.60 | 29.29 |
| 16 | 28.88 | 29.43 |
| 16.5 | 29.14 | 29.56 |
| 17 | 29.41 | 29.69 |
| 17.5 | 29.70 | 29.84 |

Table 2: International Obesity Task Force BMI Cut-offs for Obesity by Sex and Age for Pediatric Patients Aged 12 Years and Older (Cole Criteria)

Adapted from Saxenda PI

V. REFERENCES



- 1. Saxenda [package insert]. Plainsboro, NJ: Novo Nordisk Inc; May 2023.
- 2. Wegovy [package insert]. Plainsboro, NJ: Novo Nordisk, Inc.; March 2024.
- 3. Zepbound [package insert]. Indianapolis, IN: Eli Lilly and Company LLC; January2025.
- 4. Micromedex Solutions [database online]. Greenwood Village, CO: Truven Health Analytics Inc. Updated periodically. www.micromedexsolutions.com [available with subscription]. Accessed August 2021.
- Expert Panel on Integrated Guidelines for Cardiovascular Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. NIH Publication No. 12-7486. October 2012. http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/cvd_ped/peds_guidelines_full.pdf. 141-159. Accessed August 2021.
- Pharmacological Management of Obesity: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline. The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, Volume 100, Issue 2, 1 February 2015, Pages 342–362. https://academic.oup.com/jcem/article/100/2/342/2813109. Accessed August 2021.
- 7. Jensen MD, et al. 2013 AHA/ACC/TOS guideline for the management of overweight and obesity in adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines and The Obesity Society. *Circulation*. 2013; 129:S102-S138.

