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5.30.086

Section: Prescription Drugs Effective Date: April 1, 2024

Subsection: Endocrine and Metabolic Agents Original Policy Date: July 28, 2023

Subject: Antidiabetic GLP-1, GIP-GLP-1 Page: 1 of 5

Agonists

Last Review Date: March 8, 2024

Antidiabetic GLP-1, GIP-GLP-1 Agonists

Description

Adlyxin injection* (lixisenatide)

Byetta injection*, Bydureon injection*, Bydureon BCise injection* (exenatide)

Mounjaro (tirzepatide)

Ozempic injection, Rybelsus tablets (semaglutide)

Trulicity injection (dulaglutide)

Victoza injection (liraglutide)

Background

Adlyxin, Byetta, Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Ozempic, Rybelsus, Trulicity, and Victoza are glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor (GLP-1) agonists. Mounjaro is a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) and GLP-1 receptor agonist. These medications are designed to mimic the action of incretin hormones by stimulating insulin release after glucose is ingested, making them an additional avenue for treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus. Additionally, GLP-1, GIP-GLP-1 receptor agonists can decrease blood glucose through increasing feelings of satiety by delaying gastric emptying, stimulating the proliferation of pancreatic beta-cells, and inhibiting the production of glucagon (1).

Regulatory Status

FDA-approved indications: Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Trulicity, and Victoza are indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in patients 10 years and older with

^{*}Prior authorization for the brand formulation applies only to formulary exceptions due to being a non-covered medication.

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type 2 diabetes mellitus and to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease, or multiple cardiovascular risk factors (4-5, 9-10).

Adlyxin, Byetta, Mounjaro, Ozempic, and Rybelsus are indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus (2-3, 6-8).

Limitations of Use:

- Adlyxin, Byetta, Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Mounjaro, Ozempic, Rybelsus, Trulicity, and Victoza are not indicated to treat type I diabetes mellitus (2-10).
- Adlyxin, Byetta, Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Mounjaro, Ozempic, Rybelsus, and Trulicity have not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis (2-9).
- Trulicity is not recommended in patients with severe gastrointestinal disease, including severe gastroparesis (9).
- Adlyxin has not been studied in patients with gastroparesis and is not recommended in patients with gastroparesis (2).

Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Mounjaro, Ozempic, Trulicity, Victoza and Rybelsus have a boxed warning indicating that they have been shown to cause thyroid C-cell tumors in rats. It is unknown whether the GLP-1, GIP-GLP-1agonists cause thyroid C-cell tumors, including medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) in humans. The use of GLP-1, GIP-GLP-1 agonists is contraindicated in patients with a personal or family history of MTC, or in patients with Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2). Patients should be counseled on the potential risk of MTC and the symptoms of thyroid tumors (1-10).

The use of GLP-1, GIP-GLP-1agonists has been associated with pancreatitis, acute kidney injury, acute gallbladder disease, and hypoglycemia. Patients should be monitored for these outcomes and the medication discontinued as medically indicated. Concomitant administration of a GLP-1 agonist with insulin or an insulin secretagogue may increase the risk of hypoglycemia and the dose of either insulin or insulin secretagogue may need to be reduced (2-10).

The safety and effectiveness of Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Trulicity, and Victoza in pediatric patients less than 10 years of age have not been established (4-5, 9-10).

The safety and effectiveness of Adlyxin, Byetta, Mounjaro, Ozempic, and Rybelsus in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age have not been established (2-3, 6-8).

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Related policies

Insulin GLP-1 Combinations, Metformin, SGLT2 Inhibitors, SGLT2 Step, Trijardy XR

Policy

This policy statement applies to clinical review performed for pre-service (Prior Approval, Precertification, Advanced Benefit Determination, etc.) and/or post-service claims.

Adlyxin, Byetta, Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Mounjaro, Ozempic, Rybelsus, Trulicity, and Victoza may be considered **medically necessary** if the conditions indicated below are met.

Adlyxin, Byetta, Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Mounjaro, Ozempic, Rybelsus, Trulicity, and Victoza may be considered **investigational** for all other indications.

Prior-Approval Requirements

Claims submitted with an ICD 10 diagnosis code indicating type 2 diabetes mellitus **OR** if the patient has completed a prescription for at least a 30-day supply of an antidiabetic drug (EXCLUDING the GLP-1/GIP classes of medications) within the past 180 days are exempt from these Prior Authorization (PA) requirements.

Diagnosis

Patient must have the following:

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Prior - Approval Renewal Requirements

Same as above

Policy Guidelines

Prior - Approval Limits

Duration 12 months

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Prior - Approval Renewal Limits

Same as above

Rationale

Summary

Adlyxin, Byetta, Bydureon, Bydureon BCise, Ozempic, Rybelsus, Trulicity, and Victoza are glucagon-like Peptide-1 receptor (GLP-1) agonists. Mounjaro is a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) and GLP-1 receptor agonist. The medications are designed to mimic the action of incretin hormones by stimulating insulin release after glucose is ingested, making them an additional avenue for treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus. They should not be used to treat type 1 diabetes. GLP-1, GIP-GLP-1 agonists have a boxed warning for causing thyroid c-cell tumors in rats. While unclear if this is applicable to humans, use of GLP-1s in patients who have a personal or family history of thyroid tumors is contraindicated (1-10).

Prior approval is required to ensure the safe, clinically appropriate, and cost-effective use of Antidiabetic GLP-1, GIP-GLP-1 agonists while maintaining optimal therapeutic outcomes.

References

- Collins, L, Costello, RA. Glucagon-like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists. StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island, FL; StatPearls Publishing. Updated November 26, 2022. Accessed on February 24, 2023. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK551568
- 2. Adlyxin [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ: Sanofi-Aventis US LLC; June 2022.
- 3. Byetta [package insert]. Wilmington, DE: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP; December 2022.
- 4. Bydureon [package insert]. Wilmington, DE: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP; December 2022.
- 5. Bydureon BCise [package insert]. Wilmington, DE: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP; December 2022.
- 6. Mounjaro [package insert]. Indianapolis, IN: Eli Lilly and Company. July 2023.
- 7. Ozempic [package insert]. Bagsvaerd, Denmark: Novo Nordisk A/S; January 2023.
- 8. Rybelsus [package insert]. Bagsvaerd, Denmark: Novo Nordisk A/S; January 2023.
- 9. Trulicity [package insert]. Indianopolis, IN: Eli Lilly and Company; November 2022.
- 10. Victoza [package insert]. Bagsvaerd, Denmark: Novo Nordisk A/S; June 2022.

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Date Action July 2023 Addition to PA September 2023 Annual review October 2023 Combined with 5.30.083 Mounjaro policy. Renamed policy Antidiabetic GLP-1 GIP Agonists December 2023 Annual review February 2024 Updated step-out statement to clarify that the 30-day fill must have elapsed/been utilized	Policy History	
September 2023 October 2023 Combined with 5.30.083 Mounjaro policy. Renamed policy Antidiabetic GLP-1 GIP Agonists December 2023 February 2024 Updated step-out statement to clarify that the 30-day fill must have elapsed/been utilized	Date	Action
October 2023 Combined with 5.30.083 Mounjaro policy. Renamed policy Antidiabetic GLP-1 GIP Agonists December 2023 Annual review February 2024 Updated step-out statement to clarify that the 30-day fill must have elapsed/been utilized	July 2023	Addition to PA
GLP-1 GIP Agonists December 2023 Annual review February 2024 Updated step-out statement to clarify that the 30-day fill must have elapsed/been utilized	September 2023	Annual review
February 2024 Updated step-out statement to clarify that the 30-day fill must have elapsed/been utilized	October 2023	GLP-1 GIP Agonists
elapsed/been utilized	December 2023	Annual review
	February 2024	
March 2024 Annual review	March 2024	Annual review
Keywords	Keywords	

This policy was approved by the FEP® Pharmacy and Medical Policy Committee on March 8, 2024 and is effective on April 1, 2024.