## **MEDICATION COVERAGE POLICY**



#### PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

POLICY:	Migraine Therapy	P&T DATE:	9/12/2023
CLASS:	Neurological Disorders	REVIEW HISTORY	9/22, 12/20 12/19, 12/18, 9/17,
LOB:	MCL	(MONTH/YEAR)	12/16, 9/15, 2/15, 2/10, 5/07

This policy has been developed through review of medical literature, consideration of medical necessity, generally accepted medical practice standards, and approved by the HPSJ Pharmacy and Therapeutic Advisory Committee.

Effective 1/1/2022, the Pharmacy Benefit is regulated by Medi-Cal Rx. Please visit https://medi-calrx.dhcs.ca.gov/home/ for portal access, formulary details, pharmacy network information, and updates to the pharmacy benefit.

All medical claims require that an NDC is also submitted with the claim. If a physician administered medication has a specific assigned CPT code, that code must be billed with the correlating NDC. If there is not a specific CPT code available for a physician administered medication, the use of unclassified CPT codes is appropriate when billed with the correlating NDC.

### **OVERVIEW**

Migraine is a common disorder than can be debilitating for individuals suffering frequent attacks. While there is no cure for migraines, abortive agents are useful in relieving acute migraine attacks and the American Headache Society (AHS) and the American Academy of Neurology (AAN) have developed recommendations for pharmacotherapy options for migraine preventive therapies. This review will examine the management guidelines of migraines and the currently available anti-migraine agents and their coverage criteria.

**Table 1: Available Anti-Migraine Agents** (Current as of 4/2023)

ABORTIVE AGENTS							
CPT Code	Generic Name (Brand Name)	Available Strengths	Pharmacy Benefit	Medical Benefit (Restrictions)			
	SEROTONIN AGONISTS						
	<b>Rizatriptan</b> (Maxalt)	Tablet: 5 mg, 10 mg, ODT tablet: 5 mg, 10 mg	Yes	No			
J3030	Sumatriptan (Imitrex, Zembrace Symtouch, Onzetra Xsail, Sumavel DosePro)	25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, tablet  Nasal spray: 5 mg/act , 20 mg/act, 4 mg/0.5 ml  Injection: 6 mg/0.5 ml Injection,  Nasal powder: 11 mg	Yes	Yes, for injections only			
	Naratriptan (Amerge)	Tablet: 1 mg, 2.5 mg	Yes	No			
	<b>Zolmitriptan</b> (Zomig)	Tablet: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 5 mg ODT	Yes	No			
	Almotriptan (Axert)	Tablet: 6.25 mg	Yes	No			
-	<b>Eletriptan</b> (Relpax)	Tablet: 20 mg, 40 mg	Yes	No.			

	<b>Frovatriptan</b> (Frova)	Tablet: 2.5mg	Yes	No		
Calcitonin Gene-Related Peptide (CGRP) Receptor Antagonist						
	Rimegepant (Nurtec ODT)	Tablet, orally-disintegrating: 75 mg	Yes	No		
-	<b>Ubrogepant</b> (Ubrelvy)	Tablet: 50 mg, 100 mg	Yes	No		
	H3L-ANALGESIO	C,NON-SALICYLATE,BARBITURATE,XANTHINE CO	MBINATION			
	Butalbital/Acetaminophen/ Caffeine (Fioricet)	Capsules	Yes	No		
	Butalbital/Acetaminophen/ Caffeine (Esgic, Alagesic LQ, Vanatol LQ)	50 mg/325 mg/ 40mg Capsules, tablets, liquid	Yes	No		
	H3M-NARC	OTIC,NON-SALICY.ANALGESIC,BARBITURATE,XA	NTHINE			
-	Butalbital/Acetaminophen/ Caffeine/Codeine	50 mg/300 mg/ 40 mg/30 mg Capsule	Yes	No		
	Butalbital/Acetaminophen/ Caffeine/Codeine	50 mg/325 mg/ 40 mg/30 mg Capsule	Yes	No		
	H3O-ANA	LGESIC, SALICYLATE, BARBITURATE,& XANTHIN	E CMB			
	Butalbital/Aspirin/Caffeine (Fiorinal)	50 mg/325 mg/40 mg Capsule	Yes	No		
H3R-NARCOTIC AND SALICYLATE ANALGESIC, BARBITURATE & XANTHINE COMBINATION						
	Butalbital/Aspirin/Caffeine/ Codeine (Fiorinal with Codeine)	50 mg/325 mg/40 mg/ 30mg capsule	Yes	No		
ERGOT ALKALOIDS/ OTHER						
	Ergotamine Tartrate/Caffeine (Cafergot)	1 mg/100 mg Tablets, 2 mg/100 mg Suppository	Yes	No		
	Ergotamine Tartrate (Ergomar)	Tablet: 2 mg SL	Yes	No		
	Isometheptene/ Dichloralphen/ Acetaminophen	Capsule: 65 mg/100 mg/ 325 mg	Yes	No		
	<b>Dihydroergotamine</b> (Trudhesa)	Aerosol solution: 0.725 mg/ACT Solution: 1 mg/mL, 4 mg/mL	Yes	No		
PROPHYLACTIC AGENTS						

CPT GENERIC NAME (BRAND NAME)		Dosage forms	Pharmacy Benefit	Medical Benefit (restrictions)			
MIGRAINE-PREVENTIVE AGENTS							
	Amitriptyline	Tablet: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg (usual range: 25-150 mg per day)	Yes	No			
	Atenolol	Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg (usual range 100 mg per day)	Yes	No			
	Divalproex/Valproic Acid	Oral capsules, solutions, tablets: 125 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg (usual range 400-1,000 mg per day)	Yes	No			
	Metoprolol Tartrate	Tablet, capsules, solution: 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg (usual range 47.5-200 mg per day)	Yes	No			
	Propranolol	Capsule, tablets: 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, 60 mg, 80 mg, 120 mg, 160 mg (usual range 120-240 mg per day)	Yes	No			
	Timolol	Tablets: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg (usual range 10-30 mg per day)	Yes	No			
	Topiramate	Oral capsule, tablets, solution: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg (usual range 25-200 mg per day)	Yes	No			
	Venlafaxine	Tablets: 37.5 mg, 75 mg, 150 mg, 225 mg (usual range 150 mg per day)	Yes	No			
J0585	OnabotulinumtoxinA Injection (Botox)	100 units, 200 units vials	Yes	Yes (PA, QL)			
	Erenumab-aooe Auto-Injector (Aimovig)	Auto-injector: 70 mg/1 ml, 140 mg/ml	Yes	No			
J3031 Fremanezumab (Ajovy)		Solution Auto-injector, Prefilled Syringe: 225 mg/1.5 ml	Yes	No			
	Galcanezumab (Emgality)	Auto-injector, Prefilled Syringe: 100 mg/mL 120 mg/ml	Yes	No			
J3032	<b>Eptinezumab-jjmr</b> (Vyepti)	100 mg/mL vial	Yes	Yes (PA, QL)			
Calcitonin Gene-Related Peptide (CGRP) Receptor Antagonist							
	<b>Atogepant</b> (Quilpta)	Tablet: 10 mg, 30 mg, 60 mg	Yes	No			
	Rimegepant (Nurtec ODT)	Tablet, orally-disintegrating: 75 mg	Yes	No			
PREVENTIVE AGENTS W/ NSAIDS							
	Ibuprofen	Tablets, capsules, solution: 100 mg, 200 mg, 600 mg, 800 mg (usual range: 200 mg twice daily)	Yes	No			
	Naproxen	Tablets, suspension: 125 mg, 250 mg, 375 mg, 500 mg (usual range 500-1,000 mg per day)	Yes	No			
PA = Prior Authorization Required; QL = Quantity Limit							

# **EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL/EXCEPTION CONSIDERATION**

Below are the coverage criteria and required information for each agent. These coverage criteria have been reviewed approved by the HPSJ Pharmacy & Therapeutics (P&T) Advisory Committee. For conditions not

covered under this Coverage Policy, HPSJ will make the determination based on Medical Necessity as described in HPSJ Medical Review Guidelines (UM06).

|--|

Sumatriptan Injection

☐ Coverage Criteria: None

☐ Limits: None

#### **Migraine Prophylactic Agents**

#### OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox) Injection

- ☐ **Coverage Criteria:** ALL of the following must be met:
  - [A] For patients age 18 years or older
  - [B] Must be prescribed by a Neurologist
  - [C] **ALL** of the following criteria must be met:
    - (1)  $\geq$  15 or more days per month for  $\geq$  3 month
    - (2)  $\geq$  4 hours a day or longer duration, as indicated by 5 or more attacks with **ALL** of the following:
      - (a) Headache symptoms, as indicated by 2 or more of the following: \*Aggravation by or causing avoidance of routine physical activity, or \*Moderate or severe pain intensity, or \*Pulsating quality, or \*Unilateral location
      - (b) Migraine-associated symptoms, as indicated by 1 or more of the following: \*Nausea or vomiting, or \*Photophobia and phonophobia
      - (c) Other potential causes of headaches have been excluded
    - (3) Use **2 (two)** different preventive medications at therapeutic dose (eg, beta-blocker, Calcium channel blocker, tricyclic antidepressant, anticonvulsant) unless therapy has been ineffective or not tolerated for trial of at least **8 (eight) weeks** each
    - (4) No neuromuscular disease (eg, myasthenia gravis)

1 Limits:	1	injection	ner 3	month	ıc
i Limins:		ппесноп	nei 5	11101111	15

- ☐ **Required Information for Approval:** Clinical documentations, chart notes, and pharmacy fill history indicating all of the criteria listed above are met.
- ☐ Other Notes: None

#### Eptinezumab (Vyepti) Solution

- Coverage Criteria: PA required. Reserved for patients who have failed 6 months of therapy with Botox, Atogepant (Qulipta), prophylactic-dosed Rimegepant (Nurtec), Erenumab (Aimovig), Fremanezumab (Ajovy), or Galcanezumab (Emgality) and are 18 years of age or older. Must be prescribed by a Neurologist.
- # **Limits:** One infusion per 3 months.
- **Required Information for Approval:** Clinical documentation, chart notes, and pharmacy fill history indicating all of the criteria listed above are met.
- **Other Notes:** None

## **<u>CLINICAL JUSTIFICATION</u>**

Frequent migraine attacks are not only disabling and lead to a poor quality of life, but frequent use of abortive therapies can lead to chronic migraines. For this reason, patients experiencing more than 2 headaches per month¹ or patients with headaches lasting more than 2 days duration are candidates for migraine prophylaxis.²,³ The 2012 AHS/AAN Guidelines recommend the following medications as migraine prophylaxis therapies: divalproex/valproic acid, metoprolol, propranolol, and topiramate.⁴ 2013 AHS/AAN Guideline updates include timolol as one of the agents for migraine prevention.¹6 NSAID use for migraine prevention has shown modest to significant benefit—particularly for naproxen and ibuprofen.⁵ The time it takes to observe the therapeutic benefits of migraine prophylaxis varies between individuals, so international guidelines suggest a minimum of a two to three month trial.6

In regards to abortive therapies, serotonin agonists are similar in migraine relief but some are faster-acting than others. Sumatriptan formulations are the fastest-acting. Almotriptan, Eletriptan, Rizatriptan, and Zolmitriptan are intermediate-acting while Frovatriptan and Naratriptan have the slowest onset. Frovatriptan costs 3 times more than Naratriptan tablets per fill. With similar onset times and a limited cost-benefit ratio, Frovatriptan will remain non-formulary. Sumatriptan injections are marketed to have the fastest onset (10 minutes vs <30 minutes for sumatriptan tablets). However, its cost-benefit ratio is not cost-effective since sumatriptan injections cost approximately 10 times more than Sumatriptan tablets. For this reason, sumatriptan injections are non-formulary. Zembrace (Sumatriptan SQ injections) comes in a 3mg/0.5 mL pre-filled auto-injector that can have a maximum daily dose of 12 mg, equating to a cost of almost 90 times more than Sumatriptan tablets.<sup>7</sup>

Sumatriptan nasal spray is currently on formulary for patients who have a documented inability to use tablets/capsules (including ODT). This allows for an alternate formulation besides oral agents for acute migraine therapy. Onzetra Xsail is a new formulation of Sumatriptan that also acts via the nasal passageway but is administered via first piercing one of the 11 mg nosepieces to release Sumatriptan from the capsule, followed by attaching both nosepieces from the device body into each nostril so it makes a tight seal, then rotating the whole device so the mouthpiece could be placed into the mouth, and finally having the patient forcefully blow through the mouthpiece to deliver the Sumatriptan powder into the nasal cavity.<sup>8</sup> The patient would then need to repeat all the above steps a second time to obtain a total recommended dose of 22 mg per administration.

In the 2019 American Headache Society consensus statement, CGRP inhibitors are a suitable option for the prevention of migraines. CGRP inhibitors should only be tried after an inability to tolerate or inadequate response with other agents (including onabotulinumtoxinA). Because of long-term safety evidence and efficacy, onabotulinumtoxinA should still be tried before using any CGRP inhibitor.<sup>34</sup>

### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Telt-Hansen P. Prophylactic pharmacotherapy of migraine: some practical guidelines. Neurol Clin 1997;15: 153-165.
- 2. Becker WJ. Evidence based migraine prophylactic drug therapy. Can J Neurol Sci 1999; 26(suppl 3): S27-S32.
- 3. Diener HC, Kaube H, Limmroth V. A practical guide to the management and prevention of migraine. Drugs 1998; 56: 811-824.
- 4. 2012 AHS/AAN guidelines for prevention of episodic migraine: a summary and comparison with other recent clinical practice guidelines. *Headache*. 2012; 52: 930-945.
- 5. Holland S, Silberstein SD, Freitag F, Dodick DW, Argoff C. Evidence-based guideline update: NSAIDs and other complementary treatments for episodic migraine prevention in adults. *Neurology*. 2012;78:1346-1353.
- 6. Silberstein SD, Silberstein MM. New concepts in the pathogenesis of headache-Part II. Pain Manag. 1990;3:334–42.
- 7. Zembrace Symtouch™ [prescribing information]. San Diego, CA: Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited; 2016.
- 8. Onzetra Xsail<sup>TM</sup>. [prescribing information]. Aliso Viejo, CA: Avanir Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; 2016.
- 9. FDA. Zecuity (sumatriptan) Migraine Patch: Drug Safety Communication FDA Evaluating Risk of Burns and Scars. Safety Alerts for Human Medical Products. 2016 June. Accessed September 18, 2016.
- 10. FDA. Codeine and Tramadol Medicines: Drug Safety Communication Restricting Use in Children, Recommending Against Use in Breastfeeding Women. 2017 April. Accessed September 9, 2017.
- 11. 2004 AAN Practice Parameter: Pharmacological treatment of migraine headache in children and adolescents. *Neurology*. 2004; 63: 2215-2224.
- 12. Botox package insert. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\_docs/label/2011/103000s5232lbl.pdf
- 13. Castle D. and Robertson N. Monoclonal antibodies for migraine: an update. J Neurol. 2018; 265(6): 1491-1492.
- 14. Goadsby P., Reuter U., et al. A Controlled Trial of Erenumab for Episodic Migraine. N Engl J Med. 2017 Nov 30;377(22):2123-2132. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1705848.
- 15. Silverstein S., Dodick D., et al. Fremanezumab for the Preventive Treatment of Chronic Migraine. N Engl J Med 2017; 377:2113-2122
- 16. 2013 AHS/AAN Update Recommendations for Migraine Prevention in Adults. Am Fam Physician. 2013 Apr 15;87(8):584-585
- 17. Goadsby P., Reuter U., et al. Efficacy and tolerability of erenumab in patients with episodic migraine in whom two-to-four previous preventive treatments were unsuccessful: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3b study. Lancet. 2018 Nov 24;392(10161):2280-2287. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32534-0. Epub 2018 Oct 22.
- 18. Zhu Y, Liu Y, et al. The efficacy and safety of calcitonin gene-related peptide monoclonal antibody for episodic migraine: a meta-analysis. Neurol Sci. 2018 Sep 4. doi: 10.1007/s10072-018-3547-3
- 19. Janis J, Barker J, Palettas M, Targeted Peripheral Nerve-directed Onabotulinumtoxin A Injection for Effective Long-term Therapy for Migraine Headache. Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open. 2017 Mar; 5(3): e1270.
- 20. Weatherall M, The diagnosis and treatment of chronic migraine. Therapeutic Advances in Chronic Disease 2015, Vol. 6(3) 115–123
- 21. Goadsby PJ, Reuter U, Hallström Y, et al. A controlled trial of erenumab for episodic migraine. N Engl J Med. 2017;377(22):2123-2132. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1705848
- 22. Dodick DW, Ashina M, Brandes JL, et al. ARISE: A phase 3 randomized trial of erenumab for episodic migraine. Cephalalgia. 2018;38(6):1026-1037.
- 23. Tepper S, Ashina M, Reuter U, et al. Safety and efficacy of erenumab for preventive treatment of chronic migraine: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 2 trial. Lancet Neurol. 2017;16(6):425-434. doi:10.1016/S1474-4422(17)30083-2.
- 24. Skljarevski V, Matharu M, Millen B, Ossipov MH, Byung-Kun K, and Yan J. Efficacy and safety of galcanezumab for the prevention of episodic migraine: Results of the EVOLVE-2 phase 3 randomized controlled clinical trial. Cephalgia. 2018; 0(0): 1-13.
- 25. Stauffer VL, Dodick DW, Zhang Q, Carter JN, Ailani J, Conley RR. Evaluation of galcanezumab for the prevention of episodic migraine: The EVOLVE-1 randomized clinical trial. JAMA Neurol. 2018;75(9):1080-1088.
- 26. Detke HC, Goadsby PJ, Wang S, Friedman DI, Selzler KJ, Aurora SK. Galcanezumab in chronic migraine: The randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled REGAIN study. Neurology. 2018;91(24):e2211-e2221.
- 27. Dodick DW, Silberstein SD, Bigal ME, et al. Effect of fremanezumab compared with placebo for prevention of episodic migraine: A randomized clinical trial. JAMA. 2018;319(19):1999-2008.

- 28. Silberstein SD, Dodick DW, Bigal ME, et al. Fremanezumab for the preventive treatment of chronic migraine. N Engl J Med. 2017;377(22):2113-2122.
- 29. Kollewe K, Escher CM, Wulff DU, et al. Long-term treatment of chronic migraine with OnabotulinumtoxinA: efficacy, quality of life and tolerability in a real-life setting. J Neural Transm (Vienna). 2016;123(5):533-40.
- 30. Herd CP, Tomlinson CL, Rick C, et al. Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis of botulinum toxin for the prevention of migraine. BMJ Open. 2019;9(7):e027953.
- 31. Bruloy E, Sinna R, Grolleau JL, Bout-roumazeilles A, Berard E, Chaput B. Botulinum toxin versus placebo: A meta-analysis of prophylactic treatment for migraine. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2019;143(1):239-250.
- 32. Zhu Y, Liu Y, Zhao J, Han Q, Liu L, Shen X. The efficacy and safety of calcitonin gene-related peptide monoclonal antibody for episodic migraine: a meta-analysis. Neurol Sci. 2018;39(12):2097-2106.
- 33. Xu D, Chen D, Zhu LN, et al. Safety and tolerability of calcitonin-gene-related peptide binding monoclonal antibodies for the prevention of episodic migraine a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Cephalalgia. 2019;39(9):1164-1179.
- 34. The American Headache Society Position Statement on integrating new migraine treatments into clinical practice. *Headache*. 2019;59(1):1-18.
- 35. Reyvow [package insert]. Indianapolis, IN: Lilly USA, LLC. 2019.
- 36. Kuca B, Silberstein SD, Wietecha L, et al. Lasmiditan is an effective acute treatment for migraine: A phase 3 randomized study. *Neurology*. 2018;91(24):e2222-e2232.
- 37. Vyepti [package insert]. Bothell, WA: Lundbeck Seattle BioPharmaceuticals, Inc. 2020.
- 38. American Headache Society. 2014. Onabotulinumtoxin A (Botox). Available at: <a href="https://americanheadachesociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/onabot-April-2014.pdf">https://americanheadachesociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/onabot-April-2014.pdf</a>.
- 39. Qulipta (atogepant) [prescribing information]. North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc; October 2021.
- 40. Trudhesa (dihydroergotamine mesylate) [prescribing information]. Seattle, WA: Impel NeuroPharma Inc; September 2021.
- 41. Ailani J, Burch RC, Robbins MS. The American Headache Society Consensus Statement: Update on integrating new migraine treatments into clinical practice. *Headache*. 2021;61(7):1021-1039. doi:10.1111/head.14153.

## # REVIEW & EDIT HISTORY

<b>Document Changes</b>	Reference	Date	P&T Chairman
Creation of Policy	Topiramate review 5-07.doc	5/2007	Allen Shek, PharmD
Updated Policy	Triptan_utilization_review_2-16-10.docx	2/2010	Allen Shek, PharmD
Updated Policy	Opioid Coverage Policy 2015-02-17.docx	2/2015	Jonathan Szkotak, PharmD
Updated Policy	HPSJ Coverage Policy - Neurologic -	2/2015	Jonathan Szkotak, PharmD
	Migraines 2015-02.docx		
Updated Policy	HPSJ Coverage Policy - Neurologic -	9/2015	Johnathan Yeh, PharmD
	Migraines 2015-09.docx		
Updated Policy	HPSJ Coverage Policy - Neurologic -	12/2016	Johnathan Yeh, PharmD
	Migraines 2016-12.docx		
Updated Policy	HPSJ Coverage Policy - Neurologic -	9/2017	Johnathan Yeh, PharmD
	Migraines 2017-09.docx		
Updated Policy	HPSJ Coverage Policy - Neurologic -	12/2018	Matthew Garrett, PharmD
	Migraines 2018-12.docx		
Updated Policy	HPSJ Coverage Policy - Neurologic -	12/2019	Matthew Garrett, PharmD
	Migraines 2019-12.docx		
Updated Policy	HPSJ Coverage Policy - Neurologic -	12/2020	Matthew Garrett, PharmD
	Migraines 2020-12.docx		
Updated Policy	Migraines	12/2021	Matthew Garrett, PharmD
Update to Policy	Migraines	11/2022	Matthew Garrett, PharmD
Update to Policy	Migraines	9/2023	Matthew Garrett, PharmD

Note: All changes are approved by the HPSJ P&T Committee before incorporation into the utilization policy