

Reference number
1826-A

## SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

### TYMLOS (abaloparatide)

#### 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

Tymlos is indicated for the treatment postmenopausal women with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture defined as history of osteoporotic fracture, multiple risk factors for fracture, or patients who have failed or are intolerant to other available osteoporosis therapy.

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and are not a covered benefit.

##### II. DOCUMENTATION

Submission of the following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review: Supporting chart notes or medical record indicating a history of fractures, T-score, and FRAX fracture probability as applicable to section III.

##### III. CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL

##### **Postmenopausal osteoporosis**

Authorization of a lifetime total of 24 months for parathyroid hormone analogs (e.g., abaloparatide or teriparatide) may be granted to postmenopausal members with osteoporosis when ANY of the following criteria are met:

- A. Member has a history of fragility fractures
- B. Member has a pre-treatment T-score less than or equal to -2.5 OR member has osteopenia (i.e., pre-treatment T-score greater than -2.5 and less than -1) with a high pre-treatment FRAX fracture probability (See Appendix B) and meets ANY of the following criteria:
  - 1. Member has indicators of higher fracture risk (e.g., advanced age, frailty, glucocorticoid use, very low T-scores [less than or equal to -3.5], or increased fall risk)
  - 2. Member has failed prior treatment with or is intolerant to previous injectable osteoporosis therapy (e.g., zoledronic acid [Reclast], denosumab [Prolia])
  - 3. Member has had an oral bisphosphonate trial of at least 1-year duration or there is a clinical reason to avoid treatment with an oral bisphosphonate (See Appendix A)

##### IV. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

All members (including new members) requesting authorization for continuation of therapy must meet ALL

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initial authorization criteria AND have received less than 24 months of total lifetime therapy with parathyroid hormone analogs (e.g., abaloparatide or teriparatide).

## V. APPENDIX

### Appendix A. Clinical reasons to avoid oral bisphosphonate therapy

- Esophageal abnormality that delays emptying such as stricture of achalasia
- Active upper gastrointestinal problem (e.g., dysphagia, gastritis, duodenitis, erosive esophagitis, ulcers)
- Inability to stand or sit upright for at least 30 to 60 minutes
- Inability to take at least 30 to 60 minutes before first food, drink, or medication of the day
- Renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance < 35 mL/min)
- History of intolerance to an oral bisphosphonate

### Appendix B. WHO Fracture Risk Assessment Tool

- High FRAX fracture probability: 10 year major osteoporotic fracture risk  $\geq$  20% or hip fracture risk  $\geq$  3%.
- 10-year probability; calculation tool available at: <https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/FRAX/>
- The estimated risk score generated with FRAX should be multiplied by 1.15 for major osteoporotic fracture and 1.2 for hip fracture if glucocorticoid treatment is greater than 7.5 mg per day.

## VI. REFERENCES

1. Tymlos [package insert]. Waltham, MA: Radius Health, Inc. October 2018.
2. Bisphosphonates. *Drug Facts and Comparisons*. Facts & Comparisons [database online]. St. Louis, MO: Wolters Kluwer Health Inc; March 21, 2019. Accessed April 10, 2019.
3. Miller PD, Hattersley G, Riis BJ, et al. Effect of Abaloparatide Vs Placebo on New Vertebral Fractures in Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA*. 2016; 316 (7): 722:733.
4. Watts NB, Bilezikian JP, Camacho PM, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists medical guidelines for clinical practice for the diagnosis and treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. *Endocr Pract*. 2016;22 (Suppl 4):1-42.
5. FRAX® WHO fracture risk assessment tool. © World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Metabolic Bone Diseases: University of Sheffield, UK. Available at: <https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/FRAX/>. Accessed April 10, 2019.
6. Ensrud KE, Crandall CJ. Osteoporosis. *Ann Intern Med* 2017;167(03):ITC17–ITC32.