Anticoagulant Agents (Pradaxa, Savaysa)

Policy #  00525  
Original Effective Date:  01/01/2017  
Current Effective Date:  01/01/2017

Applies to all products administered or underwritten by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana and its subsidiary, HMO Louisiana, Inc. (collectively referred to as the "Company"), unless otherwise provided in the applicable contract. Medical technology is constantly evolving, and we reserve the right to review and update Medical Policy periodically.

When Services May Be Eligible for Coverage
Coverage for eligible medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products may be provided only if:

- Benefits are available in the member's contract/certificate, and
- Medical necessity criteria and guidelines are met.

Based on review of available data, the Company may consider the anticoagulant products, Pradaxa®‡ (dabigatran) and Savaysa®‡ (edoxaban), to be eligible for coverage when the patient selection criterion is met.

Patient Selection Criteria
Coverage eligibility for Pradaxa (dabigatran) or Savaysa (edoxaban) will be considered when the following criterion is met:

- There is clinical evidence or patient history that suggests the use of Xarelto®‡ (rivaroxaban) or Eliquis®‡ (apixaban) will be/was ineffective or will/did cause an adverse reaction to the patient.

When Services Are Considered Not Medically Necessary
Based on review of available data, the Company considers the use of Pradaxa (dabigatran) or Savaysa (edoxaban) WITHOUT clinical evidence or patient history that suggests the use of Xarelto (rivaroxaban) or Eliquis (apixaban) will be/was ineffective or will/did cause an adverse reaction to the patient to be not medically necessary.

Background/Overview
Listed below are the FDA approved indications for Eliquis, Xarelto, Pradaxa, and Savaysa:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>MOA</th>
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| Eliquis   | Reduce risk of stroke and systemic embolism in those with non-valvar atrial fibrillation  
            | Prophylaxis of DVT, which may lead to PE, in patients that have undergone hip or knee replacement surgery  
            | Treatment of DVT  
            | Treatment of PE  
            | Reduction in the risk of recurrent DVT and PE following initial therapy | Factor Xa Inhibitor |
| Xarelto   | Reduce risk of stroke and systemic embolism in those with non-valvar atrial fibrillation  
            | Prophylaxis of DVT, which may lead to PE, in patients undergoing hip or knee replacement surgery  
            | Treatment of DVT | Factor Xa inhibitor |
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<tr>
<th>Anticoagulant</th>
<th>Indications</th>
<th>Inhibitor Type</th>
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| Savaysa (edoxaban) | • Reduce risk of stroke and systemic embolism in those with non-valvular atrial fibrillation  
   • Treatment of DVT/PE in patients following 5-10 days of initial therapy with a parenteral anticoagulant | Factor Xa Inhibitor |
| Pradaxa (dabigatran) | • Reduce risk of stroke and systemic embolism in those with non-valvular atrial fibrillation  
   • Treatment of DVT/PE in patients who have been treated with a parenteral anticoagulant for 5-10 days  
   • To reduce the risk of recurrence of DVT and PE in patients who have been previously treated  
   • Prophylaxis of DVT and PE in patients that have undergone hip replacement surgery | Direct Thrombin Inhibitor |

DVT= deep vein thrombosis, PE= pulmonary embolism

**FDA or Other Governmental Regulatory Approval**
U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
Pradaxa was approved in 2010, Xarelto in 2011, Eliquis in 2012, and Savaysa in 2015. Please refer to the chart above for the FDA approved indications.

**Rationale/Source**
The patient selection criteria presented in this policy takes into consideration clinical evidence or patient history that suggests the use of Xarelto (rivaroxaban) or Eliquis (apixaban) will be/was ineffective or will/did cause an adverse reaction to the patient. Based on a review of the data, in the absence of the above mentioned caveat, there is no advantage of using Pradaxa (dabigatran) or Savaysa (edoxaban) over Xarelto (rivaroxaban) or Eliquis (apixaban).

**References**

**Policy History**
Original Effective Date: 01/01/2017
Current Effective Date: 01/01/2017
09/08/2016 Medical Policy Committee review
09/21/2016 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. New Policy.
Next Scheduled Review Date: 09/2017
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"**Medically Necessary (or "Medical Necessity")** - Health care services, treatment, procedures, equipment, drugs, devices, items or supplies that a Provider, exercising prudent clinical judgment, would provide to a patient for the purpose of preventing, evaluating, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms, and that are:

A. In accordance with nationally accepted standards of medical practice;

B. Clinically appropriate, in terms of type, frequency, extent, level of care, site and duration, and considered effective for the patient's illness, injury or disease; and

C. Not primarily for the personal comfort or convenience of the patient, physician or other health care provider, and not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of that patient's illness, injury or disease.

For these purposes, "nationally accepted standards of medical practice" means standards that are based on credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community, Physician Specialty Society recommendations and the views of Physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas and any other relevant factors.

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NOTICE: Medical Policies are scientific based opinions, provided solely for coverage and informational purposes. Medical Policies should not be construed to suggest that the Company recommends, advocates, requires, encourages, or discourages any particular treatment, procedure, or service, or any particular course of treatment, procedure, or service.