Mircera
(methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta)

Override(s)	Approval Duration
Prior Authorization Quantity Limit	Dialysis-dependent use: 1 year All other: 6 months

Medications	Quantity Limit
Mircera (methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta)	May be subject to quantity limit

APPROVAL CRITERIA

Initial requests for Mircera (methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta) may be approved if the following criteria are met:

I. Individual has a baseline hemoglobin (Hgb) level less than 10 g/dL; **AND**
II. Baseline iron status is adequate as defined by one of the following:
    A. Transferrin saturation is at least 20%; **OR**
    B. Ferritin is at least 80 ng/mL; **OR**
    C. Bone marrow demonstrates adequate iron stores;

AND

III. Individual is using for one of the following:
    A. Anemia associate with chronic kidney disease (CKD), for individuals on dialysis, to achieve and maintain Hgb levels within the range of 10 to 11 g/dL; **OR**
    B. Anemia associated with CKD, for individuals **not** on dialysis, to achieve and maintain hemoglobin levels of 10 g/dL.

Continuation requests for Mircera (methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta) may be approved if the following criteria are met:

I. Individual demonstrates continued need for ESA treatment and has confirmation of response to treatment as evidenced by an increase in hemoglobin levels from baseline (i.e., increase of approximately 1 g/dL or greater from baseline); **AND**
II. Individual is using the lowest ESA dose necessary to avoid transfusions; **AND**
III. Hemoglobin level is not greater than 11.0 g/dL for CKD individuals on dialysis, or greater than 10.0 g/dL for CKD non-dialysis, unless otherwise specified.

Requests for Mircera (methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta) may **not** be approved for the following:

I. Continued use when the hemoglobin level exceeds 11 g/dL unless otherwise specified; **OR**

II. Individual with uncontrolled hypertension; **OR**
III. Use beyond 12 weeks of treatment at therapeutic doses in the absence of response in individuals with chronic kidney disease; **OR**
IV. As treatment in the presence of a sudden loss of response with severe anemia and a low reticulocyte count.

Note:
Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) have black box warnings for an increased risk of death, myocardial infarction, stroke, venous thromboembolism, thrombosis of vascular access, and tumor progression or recurrence.
For CKD: In controlled trials, individuals experienced greater risks for death, serious adverse cardiovascular reactions and stroke when ESAs were administered to target a Hgb level greater than 11 g/dL. Use the lowest dose needed to reduce the need for red blood cell (RBC) transfusions.
For Cancer: In controlled trials, ESAs shortened overall survival and/or increased the risk for tumor progression or recurrence in individuals with breast, non-small cell lung, head and neck, lymphoid, and cervical cancers. Use the lowest dose needed to avoid RBC transfusions. Use ESAs only for anemia from myelosuppressive chemotherapy when the anticipated outcome is not cure and discontinue ESAs following completion of a chemotherapy course.
For Perisurgery: Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) prophylaxis is recommended due to increased risk for DVTs.

ESAs are contraindicated in individuals with uncontrolled hypertension. Blood pressure should be adequately controlled prior to initiation and during treatment with ESAs.

Key References:

1. Bohlius J, Bohlke K, Castelli R, et al. Management of cancer-associated anemia with erythropoiesis-stimulating agents: ASCO/ASH clinical practice guideline update. *J Clin Oncol*. 2019;37(15):1336-1351.
2. Clinical Pharmacology [database online]. Tampa, FL: Gold Standard, Inc.: 2023. URL: http://www.clinicalpharmacology.com. Updated periodically.
3. DailyMed. Package inserts. U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health website. http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/about.cfm. Updated periodically.
4. DrugPoints® System [electronic version]. Truven Health Analytics, Greenwood Village, CO. Updated periodically.
5. Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Anemia Work Group. KDIGO Clinical Practice Guideline for Anemia in Chronic Kidney Disease. *Kidney Inter*. 2012; Suppl 2: 279–335. Available from: https://www.kidney.org/professionals/guidelines/guidelines_commentaries/anemia. Accessed on July 14, 2023.
6. Lexi-Comp ONLINE™ with AHFS™, Hudson, Ohio: Lexi-Comp, Inc.; 2023; Updated periodically.
7. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology™. © 2021 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. For additional information visit the NCCN website: http://www.nccn.org/index.asp. Accessed on June 21, 2023.
    a. Hematopoietic Growth Factors. Version 2.2023. Revised March 6, 2023.
    b. Myelodysplastic Syndromes. Version 1.2023. Revised September 12, 2022.
    c. Myeloproliferative Neoplasms. Version 1.2023. Revised May 19, 2023.