



SmartPA Criteria Proposal

Drug/Drug Class:	Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitors PDL Edit
First Implementation Date:	January 8, 2009
Revised Date:	October 1, 2020
Prepared For:	MO HealthNet
Prepared By:	MO HealthNet/Conduent
Criteria Status:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing Criteria <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Existing Criteria <input type="checkbox"/> New Criteria

Executive Summary

Purpose: The MO HealthNet Pharmacy Program will implement a state-specific preferred drug list.

Why Issue Selected: Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a significant health problem associated with excessive morbidity and mortality. As the prevalence of this metabolic disorder is rapidly increasing and as older treatments fail to stabilize the disease in many participants, prevention and control are considered key objectives. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors (AGIs) inhibit alpha-glucosidases (upper gastrointestinal enzymes) that convert complex polysaccharide carbohydrates into monosaccharides with an effect that is dose-dependent. They are given with meals and work in the gastrointestinal tract by slowing the breakdown of complex sugars into glucose resulting in delayed glucose absorption and lower blood sugars following meals. In older participants with type 2 diabetes mellitus, acarbose has been shown to possibly increase insulin sensitivity as well. The AGIs may be used alone or in combination with other medications for diabetes. The main adverse effect of these medications is flatulence, but symptoms tend to be mild and are dose related. Therefore, decreasing the starting dose of the medication may make the medication more tolerable.

Total program savings for the PDL classes will be regularly reviewed.

Program-Specific Information:	Preferred Agents	Non-Preferred Agents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acarbose • Glyset® 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miglitol • Precose®

Type of Criteria: Increased risk of ADE Preferred Drug List
 Appropriate Indications Clinical Edit

Data Sources: Only Administrative Databases Databases + Prescriber-Supplied

Setting & Population

- Drug class for review: Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitors
- Age range: All appropriate MO HealthNet participants

Approval Criteria

- Failure to achieve desired therapeutic outcomes with trial on 2 or more preferred agents
 - Documented trial period of preferred agents **OR**
 - Documented ADE/ADR to preferred agents

Denial Criteria

- Lack of adequate trial on required preferred agents
- Therapy will be denied if all approval criteria are not met

Required Documentation

Laboratory Results:
MedWatch Form:

Progress Notes:
Other:

Disposition of Edit

Denial: Exception Code "0160" (Preferred Drug List)
Rule Type: PDL

Default Approval Period

1 year

References

1. Evidence-Based Medicine and Fiscal Analysis: "Oral Antidiabetics: Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitors – Therapeutic Class Reviews"; Conduent Business Services, L.L.C., Richmond, VA; May 2020.
2. Evidence-Based Medicine Analysis: "Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitors - Updated", UMKC-DIC; February 2020
3. American Diabetes Association (2017). Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2017. *Diabetes Care*, 40 (Supplement 1): S1-S142.
4. Lippincott, Williams, Wilkins. PDR Electronic Library, Montvale NJ; 2020.
5. USPDI, Micromedex; 2020.
6. Facts and Comparisons eAnswers (online); 2020 Clinical Drug Information, LLC.
7. McCulloch, D. (2019). Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors and lipase inhibitors for treatment of diabetes mellitus. In J.E. Mulder (Ed.), UpToDate.
8. Precose [package insert]. Whippany, NJ: Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals Inc.; 2015.
9. Glyset [package insert]. New York, NY: Pfizer; 2016.
10. American Diabetes Association (ADA). Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2020. *Diabetes Care*. 2020;43(suppl 1): S1-S212.

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