

# SmartPA Criteria Proposal

<b>Drug/Drug Class:</b>	Cephalosporin Agents PDL Edit
<b>First Implementation Date:</b>	October 5, 2017
<b>Proposed Date:</b>	September 15, 2022
<b>Prepared For:</b>	MO HealthNet
<b>Prepared By:</b>	MO HealthNet/Conduent
<b>Criteria Status:</b>	<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:** Oral cephalosporins are divided into 3 generations of agents. First generation oral cephalosporins are active against gram-positive organisms. Second generation oral cephalosporins are active against some gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. Third generation oral cephalosporins have enhanced activity against many gram-negative organisms and are more effective against many resistant bacteria. Many third generation oral cephalosporins also have activity against gram-positive organisms. Cephalosporins are considered to be a part of the beta-lactam antibiotics group. Beta-lactam antibiotics inhibit the growth of bacteria by inactivating the beta-lactamase enzyme located in the bacterial cell membrane which is involved in its cell wall synthesis. The oral cephalosporins have been around for a long time and continue to be useful, especially for uncomplicated infections of the skin and skin structures. They may also be utilized for streptococcal pharyngitis in participants who are penicillin-allergic. Adult and pediatric dosing recommendations are available in the literature for most of the available products, as well as liquid formulations. In general, the oral cephalosporins are well tolerated. In many cases, third generation cephalosporins may be given once or twice daily to promote participant adherence.

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"> <li>• Cefadroxil Caps</li> <li>• Cefdinir Caps/Susp</li> <li>• Cefprozil Susp/Tabs</li> <li>• Cefuroxime Tabs</li> <li>• Cephalexin Caps/Susp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cefaclor Caps/Susp</li> <li>• Cefaclor ER Tabs</li> <li>• Cefadroxil Susp/Tabs</li> <li>• Cefixime Caps/Susp</li> <li>• Cefpodoxime Susp/Tabs</li> <li>• Cephalexin Tabs</li> <li>• Keflex®</li> <li>• Suprax®</li> </ul>

Type of Criteria:  Increased risk of ADE  
 Appropriate Indications

Preferred Drug List  
 Clinical Edit

Data Sources:  Only Administrative Databases

Databases + Prescriber-Supplied

## Setting & Population

- Drug class for review: Cephalosporins
- 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

- Evidence-Based Medicine Analysis: "Oral Cephalosporins & Related Antibiotics", UMKC-DIC; April 2022.
- Evidence-Based Medicine and Fiscal Analysis: "Cephalosporins and Related Antibiotics – Oral – Therapeutic Class Review, Conduent Business Services, L.L.C., Richmond, VA; June 2021.
- Letourneau, A., (2019). Beta-lactam antibiotics: mechanisms of action and resistance and adverse effects. In A. Bloom (Ed.), *UpToDate*.
- USPDI, Micromedex; 2022.
- Facts and Comparisons eAnswers (online); 2022 Clinical Drug Information, LLC.