

# SmartPA Criteria Proposal

<b>Drug/Drug Class:</b>	Anticonvulsants, Rescue Agents PDL Edit
<b>First Implementation Date:</b>	January 21, 2021
<b>Proposed Date:</b>	October 17, 2023
<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:** There are multiple FDA approved agents for the treatment of acute repetitive seizures or clusters. Diazepam rectal (Diastat®) is indicated for the management of select, refractory participants 2 years of age or older with epilepsy on stable regimens of antiepileptic drugs, who require intermittent use of diazepam to control episodes of increased seizure activity. Diazepam intranasal (Valtoco®) is indicated for the acute treatment of intermittent, stereotypic episodes of frequent seizure activity (i.e., seizure clusters, acute repetitive seizures) that are distinct from usual seizure pattern in epilepsy participants 6 years of age or older. Lastly, midazolam intranasal (Nayzilam®) is indicated for acute treatment of intermittent, stereotypic episodes of frequent seizure activity (i.e., seizure clusters, acute repetitive seizures) that are distinct from usual seizure pattern in epilepsy participants 12 years of age or older. All three agents carry the same contraindication of acute narrow-angle glaucoma. Clinical guidelines from both the American Epilepsy Society and Neurocritical Care Society recommend diazepam rectal and midazolam intranasal when parenteral benzodiazepines are not available. These guidelines were also published prior to the approval of diazepam intranasal therefore, this agent lacks guideline recommendations.

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>• Diastat®</li> <li>• Diazepam Rectal</li> <li>• Nayzilam®</li> <li>• Valtoco®</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</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: Anticonvulsants, Rescue Agents
- Age range: All appropriate MO HealthNet participants

## Approval Criteria

- Documented diagnosis of seizure disorder

## 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: "Anticonvulsant Rescue Medications", UMKC-DIC; June 2023.
- Evidence-Based Medicine and Fiscal Analysis: "Anticonvulsants: Rescue Agents Therapeutic Class Review", Gainwell Technologies; last updated July 15, 2023.
- Valtoco [package insert]. San Diego, CA: Neurelis, Inc.; February 2022.
- Diastat [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ: Valeant Pharmaceuticals North America LLC; March 2021.
- Nayzilam [package insert]. Smyrna, GA: UCB, Inc.; February 2021.
- Brophy GM, Bell R, Claassen J; Neurocritical Care Society Status Epilepticus Guideline Writing Committee. Guidelines for the evaluation and management of status epilepticus. *Neurocrit Care*. 2012;17(1):3-23. doi: 10.1007/s12028-012-9695-z.
- Glauser T, Shinnar S, Gloss D, et al. Evidence-based guideline: treatment of convulsive status epilepticus in children and adults: report of the Guideline Committee of the American Epilepsy Society. *Epilepsy Curr*. 2016;16(1):48-61. doi: 10.5698/1535-7597-16.1.48
- Holsti M, Dudley N, Schunk J, et al. Intranasal midazolam vs rectal diazepam for the home treatment of acute seizures in pediatric patients with epilepsy. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*. 2010;164(8):747-756. doi: 10.1001/archpediatrics.2010.130
- Bhattacharyya M, Kalra V, Gulati S. Intranasal midazolam vs rectal diazepam in acute childhood seizures. *Pediatr Neurol*. 2006;34(5):355-359. doi: 10.1016/j.pediatrneurol.2005.09.006
- Fişgin T, Gurer Y, Teziç T, et al. Effects of intranasal midazolam and rectal diazepam on acute convulsions in children: prospective randomized study. *J Child Neurol*. 2002;17(2):123-126. doi: 10.1177/08830738020170020
- USPDI, Micromedex; 2023.
- Facts and Comparisons eAnswers (online); 2023 Clinical Drug Information, LLC.

*SmartPA PDL Proposal Form*

© 2023 Conduent Business Services, LLC. All rights reserved. Conduent™ and Conduent Design™ are trademarks of Conduent Business Services, LLC in the United States and/or other countries.  
Other company trademarks are also acknowledged.