Executive Summary

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

Why Issue Selected: Alzheimer’s Disease (AD) is the most common cause of dementia, accounting for 60 to 70 percent of dementia disorders in the elderly. AD is characterized by progressive cognitive decline associated with impairment of activities of daily living and behavioral disturbances. Patients with AD eventually lose all cognitive, analytical, and physical functioning. Although the causes of AD have not been completely identified, the etiology of the disease is thought to be multifactorial. The discovery of vast cholinergic cell loss has led to the cholinergic hypothesis and the development of drugs that target the cholinergic system. The cholinergic hypothesis suggests that a dysfunction of acetylcholine (ACh)-containing neurons in the brain plays a large role in the decline of cognitive function seen in patients with AD. The degree of cognitive impairment is related to the amount of cholinergic loss and the density of extracellular amyloid plaques. These plaques significantly interfere with neuronal transmission.

Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (AChEIs) exert their therapeutic effect by enhancing cholinergic function by increasing the concentration of ACh through reversible inhibition of its hydrolysis by AChE. The resulting ACh improves cognition. Glutamate, the primary excitatory amino acid in the central nervous system, may contribute to the pathogenesis of AD by overstimulating various glutamate receptors leading to excitotoxicity and neuronal cell death. N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonists, such as memantine, are uncompetitive antagonists of the NMDA type of glutamate receptors.

Aduhelm® (aducanumab-avwa), an intravenously administered amyloid beta-directed antibody, will not be reviewed within this PDL edit. Criteria for Aduhelm approval can be found within the Aduhelm Clinical Edit beginning January 2022.

Total program savings for the PDL classes will be regularly reviewed.
Program-Specific Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred Agents</th>
<th>Non-Preferred Agents</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Donepezil ODT</td>
<td>• Aricept®</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Donepezil 5, 10 mg Tabs</td>
<td>• Donepezil 23 mg Tabs</td>
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<td>• Exelon® Patch</td>
<td>• Galantamine Soln/Tabs</td>
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<td>• Memantine Tabs</td>
<td>• Galantamine ER</td>
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<td>• Namzaric®</td>
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<td>• Razadyne®</td>
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<td>• Razadyne® ER</td>
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<td>• Rivastigmine</td>
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Type of Criteria:  ☑ Preferred Drug List
☐ Increased risk of ADE
☐ Appropriate Indications
☐ Clinical Edit

Data Sources:  ☑ Databases + Prescriber-Supplied
☐ Only Administrative Databases

Setting & Population

- Drug class for review: Alzheimer’s Agents, Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors, N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor Antagonists & Combinations
- Age range: All appropriate MO HealthNet participants

Approval Criteria

- Documented compliance on current therapy regimen OR
- Failure to achieve desired therapeutic outcomes with trial on 2 or more preferred agents
  - Documented trial period for preferred agents OR
  - Documented ADE/ADR to preferred agents OR
- For Namzaric: Documented compliance on memantine and donepezil single agents (90/120 days)

Denied Criteria

- Lack of adequate trial on required preferred agents
- Therapy will be denied if all approval criteria are not met
- For donepezil: claim is dosed above 1 tablet per day

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**

- USPDI, Micromedex; 2021.