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. Non-sulfonylurea hypoglycemic agents, such as repaglinide and nateglinide, lower blood sugar levels by stimulating the release of insulin from the pancreas. These agents cause only small amounts of insulin to be released when sugar is not present, therefore they must be given with meals. Repaglinide has been shown to have slightly better efficacy in glycemic control compared to nateglinide. These medications are not listed as preferred agents by the 2021 American Diabetes Association due to improved HbA1c lowering with newer agents. Meglitinides should be reserved for use in specific populations.

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nateglinide</td>
<td>Prandin®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repaglinide</td>
<td>Starlix®</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: Meglitinide Agents
- 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 for 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
- Claim exceeds maximum dosing limitation for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Description</th>
<th>Generic Equivalent</th>
<th>Max Dosing Limitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRANDIN 0.5 MG TABLET</td>
<td>REPAGLINIDE</td>
<td>4 tablets per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRANDIN 1 MG TABLET</td>
<td>REPAGLINIDE</td>
<td>4 tablets per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRANDIN 2 MG TABLET</td>
<td>REPAGLINIDE</td>
<td>8 tablets per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STARLIX 60 MG TABLET</td>
<td>NATEGLINIDE</td>
<td>3 tablets per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STARLIX 120 MG TABLET</td>
<td>NATEGLINIDE</td>
<td>3 tablets per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2. Drug Effectiveness Review Project – Drug Class Review on Oral Hypoglycemics. Center for Evidence-Based Policy, Oregon Health & Science University; May 2014 (scan report).
3. Evidence-Based Medicine Analysis: “Meglitindes (Short-acting Insulin Secretagogues)”, UMKC-DIC; March 2021.
5. USPDI, Micromedex; 2021.
6. Facts and Comparisons eAnswers (online); 2021 Clinical Drug Information, LLC.