Clinical Policy: Sodium-Glucose Co-Transporter 2 (SGLT2) Inhibitors

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Line of Business: HIM

Revision Log

See Important Reminder at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

The following agents contain a sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor and require prior authorization: bexagliflozin (Brenzavvy™), canagliflozin (Invokana®), canagliflozin/metformin (Invokamet®, Invokamet® XR), dapagliflozin/saxagliptin (Qtern®), ertugliflozin (Steglatro®), ertugliflozin/metformin (Segluromet®), ertugliflozin/sitagliptin (Steglujan™), and sotagliflozin (Inpefa™).

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Other than Inpefa, SGLT2 inhibitors are indicated as adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults (*all SGLT2 inhibitors*) and pediatric patients aged 10 years and older (*Invokana, Invokamet, and Invokamet XR only*) with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Dapagliflozin-, canagliflozin-, and empagliflozin-containing products are also indicated in adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular (CV) disease (or multiple CV risk factors [*dapagliflozin only*]) to:

- Reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure (HF) (*dapagliflozin*)
- Reduce the risk of major adverse CV events: CV death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, and nonfatal stroke (*canagliflozin*)
- Reduce the risk of CV death (*empagliflozin*)

Canagliflozin-containing products are additionally indicated to reduce the risk of end-stage kidney disease, doubling of serum creatinine, CV death, and hospitalization for HF (HHF) in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria > 300 mg/day.

Inpefa is indicated to reduce the risk of CV death, HHF, and urgent HF visit in adults with:

- HF
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus, chronic kidney disease (CKD), and other CV risk factors

Limitation(s) of use:

- Other than Inpefa, SGLT2 inhibitors should not be used in patients with type 1 diabetes or for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis. SGLT2 inhibitors may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis.
- Invokana is not recommended for use to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus with an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) less than 30 mL/min/1.73 m^2. It is likely to be ineffective in this setting based upon their mechanism of action.
- Steglujan has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis.

Policy/Criteria
Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.

It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that SGLT2 inhibitors are **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus;
2. Request is for an SGLT2 inhibitor other than Inpefa;*
   **If request is for Inpefa, please refer to criteria set I.B below for heart failure and I.C below for other indications.*
3. Age is one of the following (a or b):
   a. Invokana, Invokamet, or Invokamet XR: ≥ 10 years;
   b. All other SGLT2 inhibitors: ≥ 18 years;
4. Member meets one of the following (a, b, or c):
   a. Failure of ≥ 3 consecutive months of metformin, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
   b. For antidiabetic medication-naïve members, requested agent is approvable if intended for concurrent use with metformin due to HbA1c ≥ 8.5% (drawn within the past 3 months);
   c. Request is for an agent with proven CV benefit (dapagliflozin-, canagliflozin-, empagliflozin-containing products), and member has established ASCVD, indicators of high ASCVD risk (*see Appendix D*), HF, or CKD;
5. If request is for Qtern or Steglujan, failure of ≥ 3 consecutive months of Glyxambi® or Trijardy XR®, unless clinically significant adverse effects are experienced or both are contraindicated;
6. For all other SGLT2 inhibitor-containing products, failure of Jardiance® and dapagliflozin (Farxiga®), each used for ≥ 3 consecutive months, unless (a or b):
   a. Contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
   b. Request is for a canagliflozin-containing product, and member has multiple risk factors for CV disease (*see Appendix D)*;
7. Dose does not exceed the FDA-approved maximum recommended dose (*see Section V*).

Approval duration: 12 months

B. Heart Failure (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of HF;
2. Request is for Inpefa;
3. Prescribed by or in consultation with a cardiologist;
4. Age ≥ 18 years;
5. Failure of dapagliflozin (Farxiga) and Jardiance, unless clinically significant adverse effects are experienced or both are contraindicated;
6. Member meets both of the following (a and b):
   a. Member has a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus;

b. Member was recently (within the last 30 days) hospitalized or had an urgent HF visit to an emergency department, HF unit, or infusion centers due to intravascular volume overload (examples of clinical signs and symptoms of congestion include but are not limited to: dyspnea, jugular venous distention, pitting edema in lower extremities (> 1+), rales heard on auscultation, radiographic pulmonary congestion);

7. Member does not have a diagnosis of type 1 diabetes mellitus;
8. Dose does not exceed both of the following (a and b):
   a. 400 mg per day;
   b. 1 tablet per day.

Approval duration: 12 months

C. Requests for Inpefa for Diagnoses Other Than Heart Failure (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of both of the following (a and b):
   a. Type 2 diabetes mellitus;
   b. CKD with eGFR between 25 and 60 mL/min/1.73 m^2;
2. Request is for Inpefa;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. One of the following (a or b):
   a. If age 18 to 54 years: Member has at least one major CV risk factor (*see Appendix E);*
   b. If age ≥ 55 years: Member has at least two minor CV risk factors (*see Appendix E*);
5. Failure of dapagliflozin (Farxiga), unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced (*see Appendix D*);
6. Dose does not exceed both of the following (a and b):
   a. 400 mg per day;
   b. 1 tablet per day.

Approval duration: 12 months

D. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2)**:**

1. If this drug has recently (within the last 6 months) undergone a label change (e.g., newly approved indication, age expansion, new dosing regimen) that is not yet reflected in this policy, refer to one of the following policies (a or b):
   a. For drugs on the formulary (commercial, health insurance marketplace) or PDL (Medicaid), the no coverage criteria policy for the relevant line of business: HIM.PA.33 for health insurance marketplace; or
   b. For drugs NOT on the formulary (commercial, health insurance marketplace) or PDL (Medicaid), the non-formulary policy for the relevant line of business: HIM.PA.103 for health insurance marketplace; or
2. If the requested use (e.g., diagnosis, age, dosing regimen) is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized) AND criterion 1 above does not apply, refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business: HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace.

II. Continued Therapy

A. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (must meet all)**:**

1. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
   b. Member is currently receiving medication and is enrolled in a state and product with continuity of care regulations (*refer to state specific addendums for CC.PHARM.03A and CC.PHARM.03B)*;
2. Request is for an SGLT2 inhibitor other than Inpefa;*
   **If request is for Inpefa, please refer to criteria set II.B below for heart failure and II.C below for other indications.*
3. If request is for a non-preferred SGLT2 inhibitor, request meets one of the following (a, b, or c):
   a. Failure of dapagliflozin (Farxiga) and Jardiance, unless clinically significant adverse effects are experienced or both are contraindicated;
   b. Request is for a canagliflozin-containing product, and member has multiple risk factors for CV disease;
   c. If request is for Qtern or Steglujan, failure of Glyxambi or Trijardy XR, unless clinically significant adverse effects are experienced or both are contraindicated;
4. Member is responding positively to therapy;
5. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed the FDA-approved maximum recommended dose (*see Section V*).

Approval duration: 12 months

B. Heart Failure (must meet all)**:**

1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit, or documentation supports that member is currently receiving Inpefa for HF and has received this medication for at least 30 days;
2. Request is for Inpefa;
3. Failure of dapagliflozin (Farxiga) and Jardiance, unless clinically significant adverse effects are experienced or both are contraindicated;
4. Member is responding positively to therapy;
5. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed any of the following (a and b):
   a. 400 mg per day;
   b. 1 tablet per day.

Approval duration: 12 months

C. Requests for Inpefa for Diagnoses Other Than Heart Failure (must meet all)**:**

1. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
   b. Member is currently receiving medication and is enrolled in a state and product with continuity of care regulations (*refer to state specific addendums for CC.PHARM.03A and CC.PHARM.03B);*
2. Request is for Inpefa;

3. Failure of dapagliflozin (Farxiga), unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced (*see Appendix D*);
4. Member is responding positively to therapy;
5. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed any of the following (a and b):
   a. 400 mg per day;
   b. 1 tablet per day.

Approval duration: 12 months

D. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2)**:**

1. If this drug has recently (within the last 6 months) undergone a label change (e.g., newly approved indication, age expansion, new dosing regimen) that is not yet reflected in this policy, refer to one of the following policies (a or b):
   a. For drugs on the formulary (commercial, health insurance marketplace) or PDL (Medicaid), the no coverage criteria policy for the relevant line of business: HIM.PA.33 for health insurance marketplace; or
   b. For drugs NOT on the formulary (commercial, health insurance marketplace) or PDL (Medicaid), the non-formulary policy for the relevant line of business: HIM.PA.103 for health insurance marketplace; or
2. If the requested use (e.g., diagnosis, age, dosing regimen) is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized) AND criterion 1 above does not apply, refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business: HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace.

III. Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized:

A. Non-FDA approved indications, which are not addressed in this policy, unless there is sufficient documentation of efficacy and safety according to the off label use policies – HIM.PA.154 for health insurance marketplace or evidence of coverage documents;

B. Inpefa: type 1 diabetes.

IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key

AACE: American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists
ACE: American College of Endocrinology
ADA: American Diabetes Association
ASCVD: atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
CAC: coronary artery calcium
CKD: chronic kidney disease
CV: cardiovascular
DPP-4: dipeptidyl peptidase-4
eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate
ER: extended-release
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
GLP-1: glucagon-like peptide-1
HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin
HF: heart failure
HHF: hospitalization for heart failure
IR: immediate-release
SGLT2: sodium-glucose co-transporter 2
UACR: urine albumin creatinine ratio

Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives
This table provides a listing of preferred alternative therapy recommended in the approval criteria. The drugs listed here may not be a formulary agent for all relevant lines of business and may require prior authorization.

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
metformin (Fortamet®, Glucophage®, Glucophage® XR, Glumetza®)	Regular-release (Glucophage): 500 mg PO BID or 850 mg PO QD; increase as needed in increments of 500 mg/week or 850 mg every 2 weeks Extended-release: • Fortamet, Glumetza: 1,000 mg PO QD; increase as needed in increments of 500 mg/week • Glucophage XR: 500 mg PO QD; increase as needed in increments of 500 mg/week	Regular-release: 2,550 mg/day Extended-release: 2,000 mg/day
Jardiance® (empagliflozin)	10 mg PO QD	Diabetes: 25 mg/day HF, CKD: 10 mg/day
Synjardy® (empagliflozin/metformin)	Individualized dose PO BID	25/2,000 mg/day
Synjardy® XR (empagliflozin/metformin)	Individualized dose PO QD	25/2,000 mg/day
Glyxambi® (empagliflozin/linagliptin)	One 10/5 mg tablet PO QD	25/5 mg/day
Trijardy XR® (empagliflozin/linagliptin/ metformin)	Individualized dose PO QD	25/5/2,000 mg/day
dapagliflozin (Farxiga®)	5 mg PO QD	10 mg/day
dapagliflozin/metformin (Xigduo® XR)	Individualized dose PO QD	10/2,000 mg/day

Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name® (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name®) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings

- Contraindication(s):
  - History of serious hypersensitivity reaction to the requested drug product
  - Moderate to severe renal impairment*, end-stage renal disease, or dialysis (*all products except Brenzavvy, Inpefa, Invokana, and Steglatro*)
    **Minimum degree of renal impairment varies per agent; refer to individual prescribing information*
  - Acute or chronic metabolic acidosis, including diabetic ketoacidosis (*metformin-containing products only*)

- Boxed warning(s): lactic acidosis (*metformin-containing products only*)

Appendix D: General Information

- Per the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology (AACE/ACE) guidelines:
  - Metformin is recommended for all patients with type 2 diabetes. It is effective and safe, is inexpensive, and may reduce risk of cardiovascular events and death. Monotherapy is recommended for most patients; however:
    - Starting with dual therapy (i.e., metformin plus another agent, such as a sulfonylurea, thiazolidinedione, dipeptidyl peptidase-4 [DPP-4] inhibitor, SGLT2 inhibitor, glucagon-like peptide 1 [GLP-1] receptor agonist, or basal insulin) may be considered for patients with baseline HbA1c ≥ 1.5% above their target. According to the ADA, a reasonable HbA1c target for many non-pregnant adults is < 7% (≤ 6.5% per the AACE/ACE).
    - Starting with combination therapy with insulin may be considered for patients with baseline HbA1c > 10% or if symptoms of hyperglycemia are present.
    - For patients with established ASCVD or indicators of high ASCVD risk, HF, or CKD, use of an SGLT2 inhibitor or GLP-1 receptor agonist with demonstrated cardiovascular benefit is recommended as part of the glucose-lowering regimen independent of HbA1c and metformin use.
  - If the target HbA1c is not achieved after approximately 3 months of monotherapy, dual therapy should be initiated. If dual therapy is inadequate after 3 months, triple therapy should be initiated. Finally, if triple therapy fails to bring a patient to goal, combination therapy with insulin should be initiated. Each non-insulin agent added to initial therapy can lower HbA1c by 0.7-1%.
- Although Invokana is currently the only SGLT2 inhibitor with a labeled indication for diabetic nephropathy, Farxiga and Jardiance have also demonstrated renal protective effects. The ADA guidelines recommend SGLT2 inhibitors be considered when treating type 2 diabetic patients with renal concerns, noting that Farxiga, Jardiance, and Invokana all confer renal benefit, with no preference for one over the other.
  - Farxiga DECLARE-TIMI 58: The cardiorenal secondary composite outcome (sustained decline of at least 40% in eGFR to less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m2, end stage renal disease (ESRD), or death from renal or CV causes) was significantly reduced with Farxiga compared to placebo (HR 0.76, 95% CI 0.67-0.87; p < 0.0001); excluding death from CV causes, the HR for the renal-specific outcome was 0.53 (95% CI 0.43-0.66; p < 0.0001). There was a 46% reduction in sustained decline in eGFR by at least 40% to less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m2 (120 [1.4% vs 221 [2.6%]; HR 0.54 [95% CI 0.43-0.67]; p < 0.0001). The risk of ESRD or renal death was also lower in the Farxiga group than in the placebo group (11 [0.1%] vs 27 [0.3%]; HR 0.41 [95% CI 0.20-0.82]; p = 0.012);
  - Jardiance EMPA-REG: Analysis of secondary outcomes yielded a reduction of risk for incident of or worsening nephropathy (HR 0.61 [95% CI 0.53-0.70]), progression to urine albumin to creatinine ratio (UACR) > 300 mg/g (HR 0.62 [95% CI 0.54-0.72]), composite consisting doubling of serum creatinine, initiation of renal replacement therapy, and death from ESRD (HR 0.54 [95% CI 0.40-0.75]).

- Examples of CV risk factors may include but are not limited to: dyslipidemia, hypertension, obesity/overweight, a family history of premature coronary disease, and smoking.
- According to the ADA, ASCVD includes coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, or peripheral arterial disease presumed to be of atherosclerotic origin. Per the American College of Cardiology, indicators of high ASCVD risk are age ≥ 55 years with coronary, carotid, or lower-extremity artery stenosis > 50%; left ventricular hypertrophy; retinopathy; and other end organ damage.
- The ADA guidelines acknowledge Farxiga along with Jardiance and Invokana as agents which reduce the risk of HHF, without a preference for one agent over the other. Any of the three can be used in T2DM patients with established HF; however, the guidelines recommend only Jardiance or Invokana for patients with established ASCVD.
  - Jardiance EMPA-REG Outcome, patients with established ASCVD: The primary outcome (composite of death from CV causes, nonfatal MI, or non-fatal stroke) was reduced with Jardiance compared to placebo (HR 0.86, 95% CI 0.74 – 0.99; p = 0.04). Analysis of secondary outcomes yielded a reduction in hospitalization for heart failure when treated with Jardiance compared to placebo (HR 0.65, 95% CI 0.50 – 0.85; p = 0.002).
  - Invokana CANVAS Program, patients with established ASCVD or multiple ASCVD risk factors: The primary outcome (composite of death from CV causes, nonfatal MI or nonfatal stroke) was reduced with Invokana compared to placebo (HR 0.86, 95% CI 0.75 – 0.97; p = 0.02). Analysis of secondary outcomes yielded a reduction in hospitalization for heart failure when treated with Invokana compared to placebo (HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.52 – 0.87).
- In August 2020, the FDA removed the boxed warning regarding the risk of leg and foot amputations from the canagliflozin prescribing information. Although the risk is still present (and continues to be described in the Warnings and Precautions section of the prescribing information), the FDA notes the significantly enhanced benefit of canagliflozin (e.g., effects in heart and kidney disease) relative to said risk, which safety information from recent trials suggest is lower than previously described.
- Currently available data support the use of Farxiga, but not Jardiance, in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and multiple CV risk factors:
  - The Farxiga DECLARE-TIMI 58 randomized controlled trial demonstrated Farxiga's efficacy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and multiple CV risk factors, with a 36% reduction in the risk of HHF compared to placebo. As such, Farxiga carries an FDA labeled indication for use in this population.
  - On the other hand, the Jardiance EMPA-REG OUTCOME randomized controlled trial did not include any patients with multiple CV risk factors, and Jardiance is FDA-approved only in patients with established cardiovascular disease. Though the Jardiance EMPRISE retrospective cohort study did include patients without established cardiovascular disease, subgroup analyses for this population showed no significant difference compared to DPP-4 inhibitors for HHF, myocardial infarction, or stroke.

Appendix E: CV Risk Factors per Inpefa SCORED Pivotal Study

- Major CV risk factors:
  - Hospitalization for HF during previous 2 years
  - Ejection fraction ≤ 40% documented within the past year by previous imaging modality, or documented with screening echocardiogram
  - Left ventricular hypertrophy by either electrocardiogram or echocardiogram
  - Coronary artery calcium (CAC) score ≥ 300 Agatston Units
  - N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide ≥ 400 pg/mL (47 pmol/L)
  - High-sensitivity troponin T > 15.0 pg/mL for men and > 10.0 pg/mL for women
  - High-sensitivity C-reactive protein > 3 mg/L (28.6 nmol/L)
  - UACR ≥ 300 mg/g (34 mg/mmol)
- Minor CV risk factors:
  - Body mass index ≥ 35 kg/m^2
  - Dyslipidemia despite maximally-tolerated statin therapy: LDL > 130 mg/dL or HDL < 40 mg/dL for men or < 50 mg/dL for women
  - Currently smoking tobacco
  - CAC score > 100 and < 300 Agatston Units
  - UACR ≥ 30 mg/g and < 300 mg/g
  - Systolic blood pressure > 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure > 90 mmHg despite antihypertensive therapy
  - Family history of premature coronary heart disease (defined as myocardial infarction or coronary revascularization procedure) in a first-degree male relative < 55 years or first-degree female relative < 65 years

V. Dosage and Administration

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Brenzavvy (bexagliflozin)	20 mg PO QD	20 mg/day
Inpefa (sotagliflozin)	200 mg PO QD; titrate to 400 mg PO QD as tolerated	400 mg/day
Invokamet (canagliflozin/metformin)	One 50/500 mg tablet PO BID	300/2,000 mg/day
Invokamet XR (canagliflozin/metformin)	Two 50/500 mg tablets PO QD	300/2,000 mg/day
Invokana (canagliflozin)	100 mg PO QD	300 mg/day
Qtern (dapagliflozin/saxagliptin)	One 5/5 mg tablet PO QD	10/5 mg/day
Segluromet (ertugliflozin/metformin)	Individualized dose PO BID	15 mg/2,000 mg/day
Steglatro (ertugliflozin)	5 mg PO QD	15 mg/day
Steglujan (ertugliflozin/sitagliptin)	One 5/100 mg tablet PO QD	15/100 mg/day

VI. Product Availability

Drug Name	Availability
Brenzavvy (bexagliflozin)	Tablets: 20 mg
Inpefa (sotagliflozin)	Tablets: 200 mg, 400 mg

Drug Name	Availability
Invokamet (canagliflozin/metformin)	Tablets: 50/500 mg, 50/1,000 mg, 150/500 mg, 150/1,000 mg
Invokamet XR (canagliflozin/metformin)	Tablets: 50/500 mg, 50/1,000 mg, 150/500 mg, 150/1,000 mg
Invokana (canagliflozin)	Tablets: 100 mg, 300 mg
Qtern (dapagliflozin/saxagliptin)	Tablets: 5/5 mg, 10/5 mg
Segluromet (ertugliflozin/metformin)	Tablets: 2.5/500 mg, 2.5/1000 mg, 7.5/500 mg, 7.5/1,000 mg
Steglatro (ertugliflozin)	Tablets: 5 mg, 15 mg
Steglujan (ertugliflozin/sitagliptin)	Tablets: 5/100 mg, 15/100 mg

VII. References

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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
1Q 2021 annual review: no significant changes; removed lower limb amputation boxed warning for canagliflozin from Appendix C per updated PI; references reviewed and updated.	10.28.20	02.21
RT4: criteria added for Farxiga's new FDA indication: CKD. Ad hoc: added redirection to Jardiance for HFrEF based on current formulary status and as supported by clinical guidance, ADA/ACC guidelines, and specialist feedback.	07.07.21	08.21
RT4: due to the FDA approval of Jardiance for HFrEF, removed the statement in Appendix D: General Information that Farxiga is the only SGLT2 inhibitor that is FDA-approved for HFrEF.	09.08.21	
Per September SDC and prior clinical guidance, modified criteria for diabetes requests to require Jardiance for Farxiga requests, and for all other SGLT2 containing products require Jardiance and Farxiga in a step-wise fashion; added Glyxambi, Trijardy, Synjardy, Synjardy XR, Segluromet, and Steglatro to policy.	09.24.21	11.21
1Q 2022 annual review: no significant changes; removed Qternmet XR as it is no longer on market; references reviewed and updated.	10.19.21	02.22
RT4: updated FDA Approved Indication(s) section with Xigduo XR's new limitation of use per revised PI.	02.18.22	
RT4: updated FDA Approved Indication(s) section with Xigduo XR's new limitation of use for CKD per revised PI.	05.03.22	
For HFrEF, removed requirement for prior use of standard HF therapy as SGLT2 inhibitors are now a recommended first line therapy per 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA guidelines.	06.01.22	08.22
Template changes applied to other diagnoses/indications and continued therapy section.	10.11.22	
1Q 2023 annual review: added bypass of metformin for members with ASCVD, indicators of high ASCVD risk, HF, or CKD per ADA guidelines; references reviewed and updated.	10.26.22	02.23

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
RT4: added Brenzavvy to policy; updated FDA Approved Indication(s) section with Synjardy/Synjardy XR's updated indication in heart failure for the empagliflozin component and new limitation of use per revised PI.	03.07.23	
RT4: updated HF criteria per Farxiga's revised indication for HF regardless of ejection fraction; added Inpefa to policy; updated diabetes criteria per Synjardy's pediatric extensions for age ≥ 10 years.	06.27.23	08.23
Removed Synjardy and Synjardy XR as prior authorization is not required; contraindications section revised per PI for Brenzavvy, Invokana, and Steglatro. Per November SDC: removed Farxiga and Xigduo XR as prior authorization is no longer required; added redirection to Farxiga to all indications; updated Appendix B with relevant therapeutic alternatives; updated Appendix D with literature to support the use of Farxiga, but not Jardiance, in patients with T2DM and multiple CV risk factors.	11.03.23	12.23
Per March SDC: added reference to generic dapagliflozin where redirection is stated for Farxiga; for continued therapy, added redirection to preferred agents for all indications; removed Glyxambi and Trijardy XR as prior authorization is not required.	03.12.24	05.24
3Q 2024 annual review: no significant changes; references reviewed and updated.	05.13.24	08.24
1Q 2025 annual review: no significant changes; references reviewed and updated. RT4: updated type 2 diabetes mellitus criteria for Invokana, Invokamet, and Invokamet XR to reflect pediatric extensions for age ≥ 10 years per PI.	01.06.25	02.25

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. "Health Plan" means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan's affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions, and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment, or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members, and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.