

## Clinical Policy: Off-Label Use

Reference Number: LA.PMN.53

Effective Date:

Last Review Date: 01.21

Line of Business: Medicaid

[Revision Log](#)

[See Important Reminder at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.](#)

### Description

Off-label drug use is the utilization of an FDA-approved drug for uses other than those listed in the FDA-approved labeling or in treatment regimens or populations that are not included in approved labeling.

### FDA Approved Indication(s)

Varies by drug product.

### Policy/Criteria

*Prior authorization is required. 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 Louisiana Healthcare Connections that all medical necessity determinations for off-label uses be considered on a case-by-case basis by a physician, pharmacist or ad hoc committee, using the guidance provided within this policy.

## I. Initial Approval Criteria

### A. Requests for Off-Label Use (must meet all):

1. There are no pharmacy and therapeutic committee approved off-label use criteria for the diagnosis;
2. Use is supported by one of the following (a, b, or c):
  - a. The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Drug Information and Biologics Compendium level of evidence 1, 2A, or 2B (*see Appendix D*);
  - b. Evidence from at least two high-quality, published studies in reputable peer-reviewed journals or evidence-based clinical practice guidelines that provide all of the following (i – iv):
    - i. Adequate representation of the member's clinical characteristics, age, and diagnosis;
    - ii. Adequate representation of the prescribed drug regimen;
    - iii. Clinically meaningful outcomes as a result of the drug therapy in question;
    - iv. Appropriate experimental design and method to address research questions (*see Appendix E for additional information*);
  - c. Micromedex DrugDex<sup>®</sup> with strength of recommendation Class I or IIa (*see Appendix D*);
3. Treatment is not for a benefit-excluded use (e.g., cosmetic);
4. Prescribed by or in consultation with an appropriate specialist for the diagnosis;

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5. Failure of an adequate trial of at least two FDA-approved drugs for the indication and/or drugs that are considered the standard of care, when such agents exist, at maximum indicated doses, unless clinically significant adverse effects are experienced or all are contraindicated;
6. Member has no contraindications to the prescribed agent per the product information label;
7. If applicable, prescriber has taken necessary measures to minimize any risk associated with a boxed warning in the product information label;
8. Dosing regimen and duration are within dosing guidelines recommended by clinical practice guidelines and/or medical literature.

Approval duration: Duration of request or 6 months (whichever is less)

## II. Continued Therapy

### A. Requests for Off-Label Use (must meet all):

1. Member meets one of the following (a, b, or c):
  - a. Currently receiving medication via Louisiana Healthcare Connections benefit;
  - b. Member has previously met initial approval criteria;
  - c. State or health plan continuity of care programs apply to the requested drug and indication (e.g., seizures, heart failure, human immunodeficiency virus infection, and psychotic disorders [e.g., schizophrenia, bipolar disorder], oncology) with documentation that supports that member has received this medication for at least 30 days AND use is supported by one of the following (i, ii, or iii):
    - i. The NCCN Drug Information and Biologics Compendium level of evidence 1, 2A, or 2B (*see Appendix D*);
    - ii. Evidence from at least two, high-quality, published studies in peer-reviewed journals or evidence-based clinical practice guidelines that provide all of the following (1 – 4):
      - 1) Adequate representation of the member's clinical characteristics, age, and diagnosis;
      - 2) Adequate representation of the prescribed drug regimen;
      - 3) Clinically meaningful outcomes as a result of the drug therapy in question;
      - 4) Appropriate experimental design and method to address research questions (*see Appendix E for additional information*);
    - iii. Micromedex DrugDex with strength of recommendation Class I or IIa (*see Appendix D*);
2. Member is responding positively to therapy;
3. If request is for a dose increase (quantity or frequency), member has been titrated up from the lower dose with documentation of partial improvement, and the new dose does not exceed dosing guidelines recommended by the product information label or clinical practice guidelines and/or medical literature.

Approval duration: Duration of request or 12 months (whichever is less)

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

- ### A. Indications or diagnoses in which the drug has been shown to be unsafe or ineffective.

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#### IV. Appendices/General Information

##### *Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key*

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

NCCN: National Comprehensive Cancer Network

##### *Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives*

Varies by drug product

##### *Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings*

Varies by drug product

##### *Appendix D: General Information*

- These criteria are to be used only when specific prior authorization criteria do not exist.
- The U.S. FDA approves drugs for specific indications included in the drug's product information label. The approval by the FDA means that the company can include the information in their package insert. Omission of uses for a specific age group or a specific disorder from the approved label means that the evidence required by law to allow their inclusion in the label has not been submitted to the FDA. Off-label, or "unlabeled," drug use is the utilization of an FDA-approved drug for indications, treatment regimens, or populations other than those listed in the FDA-approved labeling. Many off-label uses are effective and well-documented in the peer-reviewed literature, and they are widely used even though the manufacturer has not pursued the additional indications. Refer to the drug's FDA-approved indication(s) and labeling (varies among drug products).
- NCCN Categories of Evidence and Consensus:
  - Category 1: Based upon high-level evidence, there is uniform NCCN consensus that the intervention is appropriate.
  - Category 2A: Based upon lower-level evidence, there is uniform NCCN consensus that the intervention is appropriate.
  - Category 2B: Based upon lower-level evidence, there is NCCN consensus that the intervention is appropriate.
  - Category 3: Based upon any level of evidence, there is major NCCN disagreement that the intervention is appropriate.
- Micromedex DrugDex Strength of Evidence, Strength of Recommendation, and Efficacy Definitions (Tables 1, 2, and 3):

Table 1. Strength of Recommendation		
Class I	Recommended	The given test or treatment has been proven to be useful, and should be performed or administered.
Class IIa	Recommended, In Most Cases	The given test, or treatment is generally considered to be useful, and is indicated in most cases
Class IIb	Recommended, In Some Cases	The given test, or treatment may be useful, and is indicated in some, but not most, cases.

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Table 1. Strength of Recommendation		
Class III	Not Recommended	The given test, or treatment is not useful, and should be avoided.
Class Indeterminate	Evidence Inconclusive	Not applicable

Table 2. Strength of Evidence	
Category A	Category A evidence is based on data derived from: Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials with homogeneity with regard to the directions and degrees of results between individual studies. Multiple, well-done randomized clinical trials involving large numbers of patients
Category B	Category B evidence is based on data derived from: Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials with conflicting conclusions with regard to the directions and degrees of results between individual studies. Randomized controlled trials that involved small numbers of patients or had significant methodological flaws (e.g., bias, drop-out rate, flawed analysis, etc.). Nonrandomized studies (e.g., cohort studies, case-control studies, observational studies)
Category C	Category C evidence is based on data derived from: Expert opinion or consensus, case reports or case series
No Evidence	Not applicable

Table 3. Efficacy		
Class I	Effective	Evidence and/or expert opinion suggests that a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective
Class IIa	Evidence Favors Efficacy	Evidence and/or expert opinion is conflicting as to whether a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective, but the weight of evidence and/or expert opinion favors efficacy.
Class IIb	Evidence is Inconclusive	Evidence and/or expert opinion is conflicting as to whether a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective, but the weight of evidence and/or expert opinion argues against efficacy.
Class III	Ineffective	Evidence and/or expert opinion suggests that a given drug treatment for a specific indication is ineffective.

#### *Appendix E: Appropriate Experimental Design Methods*

- Randomized, controlled trials are generally considered the gold standard; however:
  - In some clinical studies, it may be unnecessary or not feasible to use randomization, double-blind trials, placebos, or crossover.
  - Non-randomized clinical trials with a significant number of subjects may be a basis for supportive clinical evidence for determining accepted uses of drugs.

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- Case reports are generally considered uncontrolled and anecdotal information and do not provide adequate supportive clinical evidence for determining accepted uses of drugs.

#### V. Dosage and Administration

Varies by drug product

#### VI. Product Availability

Varies by drug product

#### VII. References

1. Food and Drug Administration. Good Reprint Practices for the Distribution of Medical Journal Articles and Medical or Scientific Reference Publications on Unapproved New Uses of Approved Drugs and Approved or Cleared Medical Devices. January 2009. Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/RegulatoryInformation/Guidances/ucm125126.htm>. Accessed August 3, 2020.
2. Micromedex® Healthcare Series [Internet database]. Greenwood Village, Colo: Thomson Healthcare. Updated periodically. Accessed August 3, 2020.

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date
Converted corporate to local policy	01.21

#### 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. LHCC 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.

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

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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 LHCC administrative policies and procedures.

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