Clinical Policy: Valbenazine (Ingrezza)
Reference Number: CP.PHAR.340
Effective Date: 07.01.17
Last Review Date: 08.20
Line of Business: Commercial, Medicaid

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

Description
Valbenazine (Ingrezza®) is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor.

FDA Approved Indication(s)
Ingrezza is indicated for the treatment of adults with tardive dyskinesia.

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 Ingrezza is medically necessary when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria
   A. Tardive Dyskinesia (must meet all):
      1. Diagnosis of TD secondary to a centrally acting dopamine receptor blocking agent (DRBA) (see Appendix F);
      2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a psychiatrist or neurologist;
      3. Age ≥ 18 years;
      4. Evidence of moderate to severe TD is supported by an Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) score of 3 or 4 on any one of items 1 through 9 (see Appendix G);
      5. Ingrezza is not prescribed concurrently with Austedo® or tetrabenazine;
      6. Dose does not exceed 80 mg (1 capsule) per day.
   Approval duration:
   Medicaid – 6 months
   Commercial – Length of Benefit

   B. Other diagnoses/indications
      1. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): CP.CPA.09 for commercial and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

II. Continued Therapy
   A. Tardive Dyskinesia (must meet all):
      1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
2. Member is responding positively to therapy as evidenced by a reduction since baseline in any one of AIMS items 1 through 9 (see Appendix G);
3. Ingrezza is not prescribed concurrently with Austedo or tetrabenazine;
4. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed 80 mg (1 capsule) per day.

Approval duration:
Medicaid – 6 months
Commercial – Length of Benefit

B. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2):
1. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit and documentation supports positive response to therapy.
   Approval duration: Duration of request or 6 months (whichever is less); or
2. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): CP.CPA.09 for commercial and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

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 – CP.CPA.09 for commercial and CP.PMN.53 for Medicaid, or evidence of coverage documents.

IV. Appendices/General Information
Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key
AAN: American Academy of Neurology
AIMS: Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale
APA: American Psychiatry Association
DRBA: dopamine receptor blocking agent

DSM V: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Version 5
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
VMAT2: vesicular monoamine transporter

Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives
Not applicable

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings
- Contraindication(s): known hypersensitivity to valbenazine or any components of Ingrezza
- Boxed warning(s): none reported

Appendix D: General Information
- Ingrezza should not be used concurrently with other VMAT2 inhibitors such as tetrabenazine or deutetetabenazine as this is considered duplicate therapy.
- Medication-induced movement disorders, including tardive dyskinesia, are organized in the DSM V as follows: neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism/other medication-induced parkinsonism, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, medication-induced acute dystonia, medication-induced acute akathisia, tardive dyskinesia, tardive dystonia/tardive akathisia,
medication-induced postural tremor, other medication-induced movement disorder, antidepressant discontinuation syndrome, and other adverse effects of medication.5

- Tardive dyskinesia is a type of movement disorder that occurs secondary to therapy with centrally acting DRBAs (Appendix E). (DSM V)
- Typical therapeutic drug classes containing DRBAs include first- and second-generation antipsychotics, antiemetics, and tri-cyclic antidepressants (Appendix F). (DSM V)
- Other therapeutic drug classes containing agents that have been variously associated with movement disorders are listed below: (Waln 2013, Meyer 2014, Lerner 2015)
  - Antiarrhythmics
  - Antibiotics
  - Anticholinergics
  - Antidepressants
  - Antiepileptics
  - Antihistamines
  - Antimanics
  - Bronchodilators
  - Calcium channel blockers
  - Central nervous system stimulants
  - Dopamine agonists
  - Dopamine depleting agents
  - Dopaminergics
  - Glucocorticoids
  - Immunosuppressants
  - Mood stabilizers
  - Muscle relaxants
  - Oral contraceptives

Appendix E: Tardive Dyskinesia: DSM-V Definition

**Tardive Dyskinesia (ICD-9 333.85/ICD-10 G24.01)**

- Involuntary athetoid or choreiform movements (lasting at least a few weeks) generally of the tongue, lower face and jaw, and extremities (but sometimes involving the pharyngeal, diaphragmatic, or trunk muscles) developing in association with the use of a neuroleptic medication for at least a few months.
- Symptoms may develop after a shorter period of medication use in older persons. In some patients, movements of this type may appear after discontinuation, or after change or reduction in dosage, of neuroleptic medications, in which case the condition is called neuroleptic withdrawal emergent dyskinesia. Because withdrawal emergent dyskinesia is usually time limited, lasting less than 4-8 weeks, dyskinesia that persists beyond this window is considered to be tardive dyskinesia.

(DSM V)

Appendix F: Centrally Acting Dopamine Receptor Blocking Agents (Neuroleptics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacologic Class</th>
<th>First-generation (typical) antipsychotics</th>
<th>Therapeutic Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antiemetic agents</td>
<td>Tri-cyclic antidepressants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenothiazine</td>
<td>Chlorpromazine</td>
<td>Chlorpromazine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fluphenazine</td>
<td>Perphenazine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perphenazine</td>
<td>Promethazine*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thioridazine</td>
<td>Thiethylperazine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thiothixene</td>
<td>Trifluoperazine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trifluoperazine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butryophenone</td>
<td>Haloperidol</td>
<td>Droperidol</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substituted benzamide</td>
<td></td>
<td>Metoclopramide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacologic Class</td>
<td>Therapeutic Class</td>
<td></td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First-generation (typical)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>antipsychotics</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antiemetic agents</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tri-cyclic antidepressants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibenzazepine</td>
<td>Trimethobenzamide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphenylbutylpiperidine</td>
<td>Loxapine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pimozide</td>
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</table>

**Pharmacologic Class**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second-generation (atypical) antipsychotics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quinolone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dibenzazepine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piperazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibenzodiazepine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzisoxazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzisothiazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thienobenzodiazepine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrimidinone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aripiprazole, brexpiprazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asenapine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cariprazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clozapine, quetiapine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iloperidone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lurasidone, ziprasidone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olanzapine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paliperidone, risperidone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*First generation H1 antagonist
**Off-label use
*A dibenzoxapine that shares properties with phenothiazines

Appendix G: The Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS)

- The AIMS is a clinician-rated 12-item assessment tool developed by the National Institute of Mental Health to evaluate severity of involuntary movements in multiple movement disorders including TD. The AIMS is commonly used in both research and clinical practice.
- AIMS items 1-10 are rated on a 5-point scale (0 - none; 1 - minimal; 2 - mild; 3 - moderate; 4 - severe). Items 1-7 assess dyskinesia severity by body region (items 1-4 orofacial; items 5-7 extremity and trunk). Items 8-10 assess overall severity, incapacitation, and patient awareness respectively - item 8 uses the highest score of any one of items 1-7. Items 11 (dental) and 12 (dentures) are yes/no questions which help characterize lip, jaw, and tongue movements.
- The American Psychiatric Association (APA) guidelines recommend that patients who have moderate to severe or disabling TD be treated with a reversible VMAT2 inhibitor; the guidelines note that the AIMS tool can be instrumental in such decision-making.
- See Munetz 1988 for additional information about the AIMS.

(APA Guidelines 2020, Munetz 1988)

V. Dosage and Administration

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Dosing Regimen</th>
<th>Maximum Dose</th>
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<tr>
<td>TD</td>
<td>40 mg PO once daily; after a week, increase to 80 mg if needed</td>
<td>80 mg/day</td>
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VI. Product Availability

Capsules: 40 mg, 80 mg
VII. References


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<th>Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>P&amp;T Approval Date</th>
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<td>Policy created</td>
<td>06.17</td>
<td>08.17</td>
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<td>Added new capsule strength: 80 mg.</td>
<td>11.07.17</td>
<td>02.18</td>
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CLINICAL POLICY
Valbenazine

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<th>Date</th>
<th>P&amp;T Approval Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added statement about duplicate VMAT2 inhibitor therapy in general information appendix.</td>
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<td>2Q 2018 annual review: no significant changes; policies combined for Medicaid and Commercial lines of business; added caution to prevent duplicate therapy with similar agents; references reviewed and updated.</td>
<td>01.31.18</td>
<td>05.18</td>
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<td>2Q 2019 annual review: no significant changes; revised requirement for non-concomitant use from valbenazine to deutetrabenazine; references reviewed and updated.</td>
<td>02.26.19</td>
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<td>AIMS scoring added to TD criteria; Appendix G added; references reviewed and updated.</td>
<td>07.07.20</td>
<td>08.20</td>
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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.

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**Note: For Medicaid members,** when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

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