



Louisiana

abaloparatide (Tymlos™)

Policy # 00573

Original Effective Date: 07/19/2017

Current Effective Date: 11/11/2024

Applies to all products administered or underwritten by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana and its subsidiary, HMO Louisiana, Inc. (collectively referred to as the "Company"), unless otherwise provided in the applicable contract. Medical technology is constantly evolving, and we reserve the right to review and update Medical Policy periodically.

Note: Teriparatide Products are addressed separately in medical policy 00239.

When Services May Be Eligible for Coverage

Coverage for eligible medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products may be provided only if:

- *Benefits are available in the member's contract/certificate, and*
- *Medical necessity criteria and guidelines are met.*

Based on review of available data, the Company may consider abaloparatide (Tymlos™)† for the treatment of patients with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture to be **eligible for coverage.****

Patient Selection Criteria

Coverage eligibility for abaloparatide (Tymlos) will be considered when ALL of the following criteria are met:

- Patient meets ONE of the following diagnostic criteria for osteoporosis:
 - Presence of a central dual x-ray absorptiometry (DXA) bone mineral density (BMD) T-score less than or equal to -2.5, confirming osteoporosis; OR
 - Patient has experienced a fragility fracture [defined as a major osteoporotic fracture, sustained as a result of a low-level trauma (e.g., a fall from standing height or less) that is associated with low BMD, including vertebral (spine), hip, forearm (wrist/distal radius), and proximal humerus (shoulder) fractures]; OR
 - Patient has a BMD T-score between -1.0 and -2.5 with an increased fracture risk (defined as a fracture risk assessment tool [FRAX®]† 10-year probability of major osteoporotic fracture $\geq 20\%$ or 10-year probability of hip fracture $\geq 3\%$); AND

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- Patient meets ONE of the following:
 - Patient is a postmenopausal woman; OR
 - Patient is a male; OR
 - Patient has been on chronic systemic glucocorticoid therapy for at least 12 months; AND
- Patient has not been on Tymlos (or another parathyroid hormone product, e.g., teriparatide [Forteo®]†) for more than 2 years of cumulative therapy; AND
- Patient has or has had one of the following:
 - Inability to take bisphosphonates; OR
 - A 12-month trial of bisphosphonates with documentation of new fractures or significant loss of bone mineral density; OR
 - Patient has experienced a fracture within the past 12 months; OR
 - Patient has a history of multiple fractures; OR
 - Patient has a T score less than -3.0; OR
 - Patient is at high risk of falls or has a history of falls; OR
 - Patient has a FRAX 10-year probability of major osteoporotic fracture >30%; OR
 - Patient has a FRAX 10-year probability of hip fracture >4.5%.

*(Note: These specific patient selection criteria are additional requirements for coverage eligibility and will be denied as not medically necessary** if not met).*

When Services Are Considered Not Medically Necessary

Based on review of available data, the Company considers the use of abaloparatide (Tymlos) when the following criteria are NOT met to be **not medically necessary**.**

- Patient has an inability to take bisphosphonates; OR
- Patient has a 12-month trial of oral bisphosphonates with documentation of new fractures or significant loss of bone mineral density; OR
- Patient has experienced a fracture within the past 12 months; OR
- Patient has a history of multiple fractures; OR
- Patient has a T-score less than -3.0; OR
- Patient is at high risk of falls or has a history of falls; OR
- Patient has a FRAX 10-year probability of major osteoporotic fracture >30%; OR
- Patient has a FRAX 10-year probability of hip fracture >4.5%.

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When Services Are Considered Investigational

Coverage is not available for investigational medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products.

Based on review of available data, the Company considers the use of abaloparatide (Tymlos) when patient selection criteria are not met to be **investigational*** (except those denoted above as **not medically necessary****).

Background/Overview

Tymlos is a human parathyroid hormone related peptide analog indicated for the treatment of men and postmenopausal women with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture. Although the FDA has not yet approved it for the treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis, we consider this indication to be eligible for coverage due to the similar mechanism of action to teriparatide products which do carry this indication. The recommended dose of Tymlos is 80 mcg subcutaneously once daily into the periumbilical region of the abdomen. Tymlos is supplied as a 3120 mcg/1.56 mL single patient use prefilled pen, which delivers 30 daily doses of 80 mcg Tymlos. Parathyroid hormone regulates bone metabolism, renal tubular reabsorption of calcium and phosphate, and intestinal calcium absorption. These actions stimulate new bone formation on trabecular and cortical bone surfaces by preferential stimulation of osteoblastic activity over osteoclastic activity. Current clinical practice guidelines suggest that Tymlos (or any other parathyroid hormone product, such as Forteo^{®‡}, Bonsity^{™‡}, or the teriparatide authorized generic) should not be given for more than 2 cumulative years of therapy. Additionally, the FDA package insert for Tymlos states that use of the drug for more than 2 years during a patient's lifetime is not recommended.

Osteoporosis

Osteoporosis is characterized by decreased bone mass and increased fracture risk, most commonly at the spine, hip and wrist. DXA scans of patients with osteoporosis reveal a T-score less than or equal to -2.5. In addition to those patients with a DXA score representing osteoporosis, treatment should be considered in those patients with a fragility fracture (regardless of T-score) or a T-score between -1.0 and -2.5 with an increased fracture risk using the FRAX score. A fragility fracture is a major osteoporotic fracture, sustained as a result of a low-level trauma (e.g. a fall from standing height or less) that is associated with low BMD, including vertebral (spine), hip, forearm (wrist/distal radius), and proximal humerus (shoulder) fractures. The fracture risk assessment tool (FRAX)

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estimates the 10-year probability of hip fracture and major osteoporotic fracture (hip, clinical spine, proximal humerus, or forearm) in untreated patients aged 40 to 90 years using easily obtainable clinical risk factors for fracture and femoral neck BMD when available. The data used by the FRAX was collected in large, prospective, observational studies across world regions. The tool has been validated in approximately 26 independent cohorts, and its country-specific prediction algorithms are available for many countries online. The United States FRAX can be accessed at <https://frax.shef.ac.uk/FRAX/tool.aspx?country=9>.

While osteoporosis occurs in both men and women, it is most common among women following menopause. In healthy humans, bone formation and resorption are closely linked; old bone is resorbed and replaced by newly formed bone. In postmenopausal osteoporosis, bone resorption exceeds bone formation, leading to bone loss and increased risk of fracture. After menopause, the risk of fractures of the spine and hip increases; approximately 40% of 50-year old women will experience an osteoporosis-related fracture during their remaining lifetimes.

FDA or Other Governmental Regulatory Approval

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Tymlos is a human parathyroid hormone related peptide analog indicated for the treatment of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture.

Rationale/Source

This medical policy was developed through consideration of peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community, U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval status, nationally accepted standards of medical practice and accepted standards of medical practice in this community, technology evaluation centers, reference to federal regulations, other plan medical policies, and accredited national guidelines.

The efficacy of Tymlos for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis was evaluated in an 18 month randomized, placebo-controlled trial in postmenopausal women aged 49 to 86 years. The subjects either received Tymlos 80 mcg or placebo given subcutaneously daily. Subjects also received supplemental calcium and vitamin D. The efficacy study was extended as an open label study in which subjects no longer received Tymlos or placebo, but were maintained in their original treatment group and received 70 mg of alendronate weekly (with calcium and vitamin D) for 6

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months. In totality, the trial was over a period of 25 months (18 months of either Tymlos or placebo, 1 month of no treatment, and then 6 months of alendronate therapy). The primary endpoint in the study was the incidence of new vertebral fractures in patients treated with Tymlos compared to placebo. At 18 months, subjects receiving Tymlos had a significant reduction in the incidence of new vertebral fractures as compared to those receiving placebo (0.6% vs. 4.2%, $p < 0.0001$). This equates to an 86% relative risk reduction in vertebral fracture with Tymlos versus placebo at 18 months. At 25 months, the incidence of new vertebral fractures was 0.6% in subjects treated with Tymlos then alendronate versus 4.4% in subjects treated with placebo then alendronate ($p < 0.0001$). There are also secondary endpoints which exhibit a significant reduction in nonvertebral fractures and increases in BMD.

References

1. Tymlos [package insert]. Radius Health, Incorporated. Waltham, Massachusetts. Updated April 2017.
2. Clinician’s Guide to Prevention and Treatment of Osteoporosis. National Osteoporosis Foundation. 2015.
3. Camacho PM, Petak SM, Binkley N, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists/American College of Endocrinology clinical practice Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Postmenopausal Osteoporosis. *Endocr Pract* 2020;26(1):1-44.
4. Osteoporotic Fracture Risk Assessment. UpToDate. Updated Dec 2021.

Policy History

Original Effective Date: 07/19/2017

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07/06/2017 Medical Policy Committee review

07/19/2017 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. New policy.

07/05/2018 Medical Policy Committee review

07/11/2018 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.

07/03/2019 Medical Policy Committee review

07/18/2019 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.

10/01/2020 Medical Policy Committee review

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- 10/07/2020 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Added criteria for coverage of males and patients with glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. Updated criteria defining failure of bisphosphonates.
- 10/07/2021 Medical Policy Committee review
- 10/13/2021 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
- 10/06/2022 Medical Policy Committee review
- 10/11/2022 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
- 10/05/2023 Medical Policy Committee review
- 10/11/2023 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Updated criteria and background information to reflect updated clinical practice guidelines.
- 10/03/2024 Medical Policy Committee review
- 10/08/2024 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.

Next Scheduled Review Date: 10/2025

*Investigational – A medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational if the effectiveness has not been clearly tested and it has not been incorporated into standard medical practice. Any determination we make that a medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational will be based on a consideration of the following:

- A. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product can be lawfully marketed without approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and whether such approval has been granted at the time the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is sought to be furnished; or
- B. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product requires further studies or clinical trials to determine its maximum tolerated dose, toxicity, safety, effectiveness, or effectiveness as compared with the standard means of treatment or diagnosis, must improve health outcomes, according to the consensus of opinion among experts as shown by reliable evidence, including:
 - 1. Consultation with technology evaluation center(s);
 - 2. Credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community; or
 - 3. Reference to federal regulations.

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****Medically Necessary (or “Medical Necessity”)** - Health care services, treatment, procedures, equipment, drugs, devices, items or supplies that a Provider, exercising prudent clinical judgment, would provide to a patient for the purpose of preventing, evaluating, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms, and that are:

- A. In accordance with nationally accepted standards of medical practice;
- B. Clinically appropriate, in terms of type, frequency, extent, level of care, site and duration, and considered effective for the patient's illness, injury or disease; and
- C. Not primarily for the personal comfort or convenience of the patient, physician or other health care provider, and not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of that patient's illness, injury or disease.

For these purposes, “nationally accepted standards of medical practice” means standards that are based on credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community, Physician Specialty Society recommendations and the views of Physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas and any other relevant factors.

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NOTICE: If the Patient’s health insurance contract contains language that differs from the BCBSLA Medical Policy definition noted above, the definition in the health insurance contract will be relied upon for specific coverage determinations.

NOTICE: Medical Policies are scientific based opinions, provided solely for coverage and informational purposes. Medical Policies should not be construed to suggest that the Company recommends, advocates, requires, encourages, or discourages any particular treatment, procedure, or service, or any particular course of treatment, procedure, or service.

NOTICE: Federal and State law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions, take precedence over Medical Policy and must be considered first in determining eligibility for coverage.

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