

Clinical Policy: Hypoglycemics, SGLT2 Inhibitors

Reference Number: PHW.PDL.535

Effective Date: 01/01/2020

Last Review Date: 11/2020

[Revision Log](#)

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 PA Health and Wellness® that SGLT2 Inhibitor Hypoglycemics are **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Requirements for Prior Authorization of Hypoglycemics, SGLT2 Inhibitors

A. Prescriptions That Require Prior Authorization

All prescriptions for Hypoglycemics, SGLT2 Inhibitors must be prior authorized.

B. Review of Documentation for Medical Necessity

In evaluating a request for prior authorization of a prescription for a Hypoglycemics, SGLT2 Inhibitor, the determination of whether the requested prescription is medically necessary will take into account whether the beneficiary:

1. Is prescribed the Hypoglycemic, SGLT2 Inhibitor for the treatment of a diagnosis that is indicated in the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved package labeling OR a medically accepted indication; **AND**
2. For the treatment of type 2 diabetes, has a documented history of **one** of the following:
 - a. Failure to achieve glycemic control as evidenced by the beneficiary's HbA1c values using maximum tolerated doses of metformin,
 - b. A contraindication or intolerance to metformin
 - c. Requires initial dual therapy with metformin based on HbA1c as defined by the American Diabetes Association or the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology,
 - d. For a Hypoglycemic, SGLT2 Inhibitor with proven cardiovascular disease (CVD), heart failure (HF), or chronic kidney disease (CKD) benefit, has CVD (or two risk factors for CVD as identified by the American Diabetes Association or the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology), HF, or CKD;

AND

3. For a non-preferred Hypoglycemics, SGLT2 Inhibitor, has a history of therapeutic failure, contraindication, or intolerance of the preferred Hypoglycemics, SGLT2 Inhibitors; **AND**
4. If a prescription for a Hypoglycemics, SGLT2 Inhibitor is in a quantity that exceeds the quantity limit, the determination of whether the prescription is medically necessary will also take into account the guidelines set forth in PA.CP.PMN.59 Quantity Limit Override.

NOTE: If the beneficiary does not meet the clinical review guidelines listed above but, in the professional judgment of the physician reviewer, the services are medically necessary to meet the medical needs of the beneficiary, the request for prior authorization will be approved.

C. Clinical Review Process

Prior authorization personnel will review the request for prior authorization and apply the clinical guidelines in Section B. above to assess the medical necessity of a prescription for a Hypoglycemics, SGLT2 Inhibitor. If the guidelines in Section B. are met, the reviewer will prior authorize the prescription. If the guidelines are not met, the prior authorization request will be referred to a physician reviewer for a medical necessity determination. Such a request for prior authorization will be approved when, in the professional judgment of the physician reviewer, the services are medically necessary to meet the medical needs of the beneficiary.

D. Approval Duration: 12 months

E. References

1. American Diabetes Association. Pharmacologic approaches to glycemic treatment. Sec.9. In Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2020. Diabetes Care. 2020 Jan; 43 (Supplement 1): S98-S110. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc20-S009>.
2. American Diabetes Association. Cardiovascular disease and risk management. Sec.10. In Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2019. Diabetes Care. 2020 Jan; 43 (Supplement 1): S111-S134. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc20-S010>.
3. Garber AJ, Handelsman Y, et al. Consensus statement by the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology on the comprehensive type 2 diabetes management algorithm – 2020 executive summary. Endocrine Practice. 2020;26(1):107-139

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date
Policy created	01/01/2020
Q3 2020 annual review: no changes.	07/2020
Q1 2021: policy revised according to DHS revisions effective 01/05/2021	11/2020