

## PRIOR AUTHORIZATION POLICY

- POLICY:** Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Agonists – Implants Prior Authorization Policy
- Supprelin® LA (histrelin acetate subcutaneous implant – Endo Pharmaceuticals)
  - Vantas® (histrelin acetate subcutaneous implant – Endo Pharmaceuticals [discontinued])
  - Zoladex® (goserelin acetate subcutaneous implant – TerSera Therapeutics)

**REVIEW DATE:** 02/16/2022

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### OVERVIEW

Supprelin LA, Vantas, and Zoladex are gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist implants.<sup>1-4</sup>

Supprelin LA is indicated for the treatment of children with **central precocious puberty**.<sup>1</sup>

Vantas is indicated for the palliative treatment of **advanced prostate cancer**.<sup>2</sup> Although Vantas is not indicated for use in children with central precocious puberty, it contains the same chemical entity as Supprelin LA and can be used for this condition. Endo made a business decision to discontinue manufacture of Vantas as of 9/21/2021.<sup>6</sup>

Zoladex 3.6 mg (equivalent to 3.8 mg goserelin acetate) is approved for all the diagnoses below.<sup>3,4</sup> Zoladex 10.8 mg (equivalent to 11.3 mg goserelin acetate) is only indicated for prostate cancer.

- **Abnormal uterine bleeding**, use as an endometrial-thinning agent prior to endometrial ablation for dysfunctional uterine bleeding.
- **Breast cancer**, palliative treatment of advanced breast cancer in pre- and perimenopausal women.
- **Endometriosis**, including pain relief and reduction of endometriotic lesions for the duration of therapy.
- **Prostate cancer:**
  - In combination with flutamide for the management of locally confined Stage T2b-T4 (Stage B2-C).
  - Advanced carcinoma or palliative treatment.

### Guidelines

The GnRH agonists are addressed in treatment guidelines:

- **Breast cancer:** The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) breast cancer guidelines (version 2.2022 – December 20, 2021) do not note the use of Zoladex implants for advanced breast cancer.<sup>5</sup> However, the guidelines note that GnRH agonists (e.g., goserelin) administered prior to initiating chemotherapy protect against ovarian failure and reduce the risk of early menopause.
- **Central precocious puberty:** The European Society for Paediatric Endocrinology and the Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society convened a consensus conference (2009) to review the use of GnRH agonists in pediatric patients with central precocious puberty.<sup>7</sup> The panel noted that the available GnRH agonists (including leuprolide, triptorelin, and histrelin implant) are effective despite different routes of administration, dosing, and duration of action. An update by the International Consortium (2019) reiterates the use of GnRH agonists (e.g., leuprolide, triptorelin, and histrelin implant) for the treatment of central precocious puberty.<sup>8</sup>
- **Prostate cancer:** The NCCN prostate cancer guidelines (version 3.2022 – January 10, 2022) list both histrelin and goserelin as androgen deprivation therapy options for use in various settings (all category 2A): clinically localized disease, regional disease, prostate specific antigen

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persistence/recurrence after radical prostatectomy or external beam radiation therapy (castration-naïve disease), and metastatic castration-naïve disease.<sup>9</sup>

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

Prior Authorization is recommended for prescription benefit coverage of Supprelin LA, Vantas, and Zoladex. All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. In cases where the approval is authorized in months, 1 month is equal to 30 days. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with Vantas and Zoladex, as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval requires these agents to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated. Note that as with Supprelin LA, when Vantas is prescribed for central precocious puberty, it does not need to be prescribed by or in consultation with a specialist.

**Automation:** None.

### **RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA**

**I.** Coverage of Supprelin LA is recommended in patients who meet the following criteria:

#### **FDA-Approved Indication**

**1. Central Precocious Puberty.** Approve for 1 year.

**II.** Coverage of Vantas is recommended in patients who meet one of the following criteria:

#### **FDA-Approved Indication**

**1. Prostate Cancer.** Approve for 1 year if the medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

#### **Other Uses with Supportive Evidence**

**2. Central Precocious Puberty.** Approve for 1 year.

**III.** Coverage of Zoladex is recommended in patients who meet one of the following criteria:

#### **FDA-Approved Indications**

**1. Abnormal Uterine Bleeding.** Approve Zoladex 3.6 mg for 2 months if the patient meets the following conditions (A and B):

A) Zoladex is used as an endometrial-thinning agent prior to endometrial ablation; AND

B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an obstetrician-gynecologist or a healthcare practitioner who specializes in the treatment of women's health.

**2. Breast Cancer.** Approve Zoladex 3.6 mg for 1 year if the patient meets the following conditions (A and B):

A) Zoladex is used in a premenopausal or perimenopausal woman; AND

- B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.
3. **Endometriosis.** Approve Zoladex 3.6 mg for 6 months if the patient meets the following conditions (A and B):
- A) Patient is  $\geq 18$  years of age; AND
  - B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an obstetrician-gynecologist or a healthcare practitioner who specializes in the treatment of women’s health.
4. **Prostate Cancer.** Approve Zoladex 3.6 mg and/or 10.8 mg for 1 year if the medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

### CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of Supprelin LA, Vantas, and Zoladex is not recommended in the following situations:

1. **Peripheral Precocious Puberty (also known as GnRH-independent precocious puberty).** Children with peripheral precocious puberty do not respond to GnRH agonist therapy.<sup>8</sup> Treatment is directed at removing or blocking the production and/or response to the excess sex steroids, depending on the cause (e.g., surgically removing human chorionic gonadotropin-secreting tumors or using glucocorticoids to treat defects in adrenal steroidogenesis [such as classic congenital adrenal hyperplasia]).
2. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

### REFERENCES

1. Supprelin® LA subcutaneous implant [prescribing information]. Malvern, PA: Endo Pharmaceuticals; November 2019.
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3. Zoladex® 3.6 mg subcutaneous implant [prescribing information]. Lake Forest, IL: TerSera Therapeutics; December 2020.
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5. The NCCN Breast Cancer Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 2.2022 – December 20, 2021). © 2021 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: <http://www.nccn.org/>. Accessed on February 2, 2022.
6. FDA Drug Shortages. Current and resolved drug shortages and discontinuations reported to FDA. September 21, 2021. Available at: [FDA Drug Shortages](https://www.fda.gov/drugs/shortages). Access on February 2, 2022.
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8. Krishna KB, Fuqua JS, Rogol AD, et al. Use of gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs in children: update by an international consortium. *Horm Res Paediatr*. 2019;91:357-372.
9. The NCCN Prostate Cancer Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (version 3.2022 – January 10, 2022). © 2022 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Available at: <http://www.nccn.org/>. Accessed on February 2, 2022.

