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 Policy Number: C21116-A

Antidiabetic Agents

PRODUCTS AFFECTED

bexagliflozin, BRENZAVVY (bexagliflozin), dapagliflozin, dapagliflozin-metformin, FARXIGA (dapagliflozin), GLYXAMBI (empagliflozin/linagliptin), INVOKAMET (canagliflozin/metformin), INVOKAMET XR (canagliflozin/metformin HCL extended-release), INVOKANA (canagliflozin), JARDIANCE (empagliflozin), QTERN (dapagliflozin/saxagliptin), SEGLUROMET (ertugliflozin/metformin), STEGLATRO (ertugliflozin), STEGLUJAN (ertugliflozin/sitagliptin), SYNJARDY (empagliflozin/metformin HCl), SYNJARDY XR (empagliflozin/metformin extended-release), XIGDUO XR (dapagliflozin/metformin HCl)

ADLYXIN (lixisenatide), BYDUREON (exenatide), BYETTA (exenatide), OZEMPIC (semaglutide), RYBELSUS (semaglutide), SOLIQUA (insulin glargine-lixisenatide), TRULICITY (dulaglutide), VICTOZA (liraglutide), XULTOPHY (insulin degludec-liraglutide)

alogliptin, alogliptin/metformin, alogliptin/pioglitazone, JANUMET (sitagliptin/metformin), JANUMET XR (sitagliptin/metformin extended-release), JANUVIA (sitagliptin), JENTADUETO (linagliptin/metformin), JENTADUETO XR (linagliptin/metformin extended-release), KAZANO (alogliptin/metformin), KOMBIGLYZE XR (saxagliptin/metformin extended-release), NESINA (alogliptin), ONGLYZA (saxagliptin), OSENI (alogliptin/pioglitazone), saxagliptin, saxagliptin-metformin, TRADJENTA (linagliptin), Zituvio (sitagliptin)

TRIJARDY XR (empagliflozin/linagliptin/metformin extended-release)

MOUNJARO (tirzepatide)

COVERAGE POLICY

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any. This Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide Molina Healthcare complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.

Documentation Requirements:

Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes.

Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive.

DIAGNOSIS:

Type 2 diabetes mellitus, Heart failure, Chronic Kidney Disease

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Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

REQUIRED MEDICAL INFORMATION:

This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. If a drug within this policy receives an updated FDA label within the last 180 days, medical necessity for the member will be reviewed using the updated FDA label information along with state and federal requirements, benefit being administered and formulary preferencing. Coverage will be determined on a case-by-case basis until the criteria can be updated through Molina Healthcare, Inc. clinical governance. Additional information may be required on a case-by-case basis to allow for adequate review. When the requested drug product for coverage is dosed by weight, body surface area or other member specific measurement, this data element is required as part of the medical necessity review. The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee has determined that the drug benefit shall be a mandatory generic and that generic drugs will be dispensed whenever available.

A. TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS:

1. Documentation of diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus
AND
2. Documentation of an inadequate treatment response, contraindication or serious side effects to 3 consecutive months of metformin. Inadequate response is defined as not achieving adequate glycemic control after 3 continuous months of receiving maximal daily doses despite current treatment. (See Appendix 1)
AND
3. Documentation of member individualized goals for therapy (e.g., A1c, weight management, maintain blood glucose within target range, prevent or reduce hospitalization due to hyper-or hypo-glycemic events, etc. See Appendix 3.)
AND
4. Prescriber attests to (or the clinical reviewer has found that) the member not having any FDA labeled contraindications that haven't been addressed by the prescriber within the documentation submitted for review [Contraindications to GLP-1 agonists or combinations include: Hypersensitivity to requested product, or any component of the formulation; history of or family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC); patients with multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN2). Contraindications to Alogliptin, Saxagliptin, Linagliptin, Sitagliptin include: Hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema, exfoliative skin conditions) to the requested product or any component of the formulation. Contraindications to SGLT2 inhibitors include severe renal impairment (see individual agent for eGFR limit), ESRD or dialysis, history of serious hypersensitivity to drug or components of the formulations.]
AND
5. FOR NON-FORMULARY/NON-PREFERRED SINGLE AGENTS: Documented inadequate response, serious side effects, or contraindication to ALL FORMULARY/PREFERRED agents within the same therapeutic class [Failure is defined as not achieving expected A1C lowering while adherent to therapy]
OR
6. FOR COMBINATION PRODUCTS:
 - (a) Documented inadequate response, serious side effects, or contraindication to ALL FORMULARY/PREFERRED COMBINATION agents with MATCHING THERAPEUTIC CLASS [Failure is defined as not achieving expected A1C lowering while adherent to therapy]
OR
 - (b) Documented inadequate response, serious side effects, or contraindication to ALL MATCHING CLASS (SGLT2/GLP1/DPP4 CLASS) FORMULARY SINGLE AGENTS within the requested combination product [Failure is defined as not achieving expected A1C lowering while adherent to therapy]

B. REDUCE RISK OF HOSPITALIZATION FOR HEART FAILURE- FARXIGA/JARDIANCE/XIGDUO XR ONLY:

1. (a) Documentation member has a diagnosis of heart failure consistent with individual product FDA

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Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

label

OR

(b) Documentation member has: (i) a diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes AND (ii) at high risk for cardiovascular events [(a) established cardiovascular disease OR (b) age ≥ 55 years in men/ ≥ 60 years in women AND ONE of the following: dyslipidemia, hypertension or current tobacco use] AND

2. Prescriber attests that member is concurrently receiving guideline-directed medical therapy (Heidenreich et al., 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA guideline for the management of heart failure: A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines 2022)

AND

3. Prescriber attests to (or the clinical reviewer has found that) the member not having any FDA labeled contraindications that haven't been addressed by the prescriber within the documentation submitted for review [Contraindications to Farxiga (dapagliflozin) include: history of serious hypersensitivity reaction to Farxiga, and patients on dialysis. Contraindications to Jardiance (empagliflozin) include: Hypersensitivity to empagliflozin or any of the excipients in Jardiance, and patients on dialysis. Contraindications to Xigduo XR (dapagliflozin and metformin) include: severe renal impairment (eGFR below 30 mL/min/1.73m²), end stage renal disease or dialysis, history of serious hypersensitivity to dapagliflozin or hypersensitivity to metformin, and metabolic acidosis, including diabetic ketoacidosis.]

C. CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE – FARXIGA ONLY:

1. Documented diagnosis of chronic kidney disease (CKD)

AND

2. Documentation member has an eGFR of 25-75 mL/min/1.73m² or CKD stage 2, 3, or 4

AND

3. Prescriber attests or clinical reviewer has found member has no previous use of dialysis

AND

4. Documentation of concurrent use or FDA labeled contraindication of an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB)

AND

5. Prescriber attests to (or the clinical reviewer has found that) the member not having any FDA labeled contraindications that haven't been addressed by the prescriber within the documentation submitted for review [Contraindications to Farxiga (dapagliflozin) include: history of serious hypersensitivity reaction to Farxiga, and patients on dialysis.]

CONTINUATION OF THERAPY:

A. TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS:

1. Adherence to therapy at least 85% of the time as verified by the prescriber or member medication fill history OR adherence less than 85% of the time due to the need for surgery or treatment of an infection, causing temporary discontinuation

AND

2. Prescriber attests to or clinical reviewer has found no evidence of intolerable adverse effects or drug toxicity

AND

3. Documentation of positive clinical response as demonstrated by improvement in hemoglobin A1C OR member has reached individualized goals

B. REDUCE RISK OF HOSPITALIZATION FOR HEART FAILURE- FARXIGA/JARDIANCE/XIGDUO XR ONLY:

1. Adherence to therapy at least 85% of the time as verified by the prescriber or member medication fill history OR adherence less than 85% of the time due to the need for surgery or treatment of an infection, causing temporary discontinuation

AND

2. Prescriber attests to or clinical reviewer has found no evidence of intolerable adverse effects or

Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

drug toxicity

AND

3. Documentation of positive clinical response as demonstrated by low disease activity and/or improvements in the condition's signs and symptoms

C. CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE – FARXIGA ONLY

1. Adherence to therapy at least 85% of the time as verified by the prescriber or member medication fill history OR adherence less than 85% of the time due to the need for surgery or treatment of an infection, causing temporary discontinuation
AND
2. Prescriber attests to or clinical reviewer has found no evidence of intolerable adverse effects or drug toxicity
AND
3. Documentation of positive clinical response as demonstrated by stabilization of eGFR, or decline of eGFR <50% from pre-treatment
AND
4. Prescriber attests to or the clinical reviewer has found that the member has not progressed to end stage renal disease (ESRD) requiring dialysis
AND
5. Documentation of concurrent use or FDA labeled contraindication of an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB)

DURATION OF APPROVAL:

Initial Authorization: 12 months, Continuation of Therapy: 12 months

PRESCRIBER REQUIREMENTS:

No requirement

AGE RESTRICTIONS:

Victoza, Bydureon BCise, Trulicity, Jardiance, Synjardy: 10 years of age and older

All others: 18 years of age and older

QUANTITY:

Bydureon: 4 pens per 28 days

Byetta: 1 pen per month (30 days)

Ozempic: 3 mL per 28 days

Rybelsus: 1 tablet per day of any strength

Trulicity: 2mL per 28 days

Victoza: 9mL per 30 days

Soliqua: 5 pens per 30 days

Xultophy: 5 pens per 30 days

Mounjaro: maximum of 15mg/week, 4 pens per 28 days

All others: Formulary limit (if applicable) and maximum quantity limits per FDA label

PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION:

The recommendation is that oral medications in this policy will be for pharmacy benefit coverage and patient self-administered.

The recommendation is that injectable medications in this policy will be for pharmacy benefit coverage and patient self-administered.

DRUG INFORMATION

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

Oral, Subcutaneous

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Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

DRUG CLASS:

Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 (DPP-4) Inhibitors, Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibitor-Biguanide Combinations, DPP-4 Inhibitor-Thiazolidinedione Combinations, Incretin Mimetic Agents (GIP & GLP-1 Receptor Agonists), Incretin Mimetic Agents (GLP-1 Receptor Agonists), Insulin-Incretin Mimetic Combinations, Sodium-Glucose Co-Transporter 2 (SGLT2) Inhibitors, SGLT2 Inhibitor - DPP-4 Inhibitor - Biguanide Combination, SGLT2 Inhibitor - DPP-4 Inhibitor Combinations, Sodium-Glucose Co-Transporter 2 Inhibitor-Biguanide Combination

FDA-APPROVED USES:

Adlyxin (lixisenatide), Soliqua (insulin glargine and lixisenatide), Xultophy (insulin degludec and liraglutide):

- Indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus

Limitations of use (Adlyxin): Has not been studied in patients with chronic pancreatitis or a history of unexplained pancreatitis. Consider other antidiabetic therapies in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes. Has not been studied in patients with gastroparesis and is not recommended in patients with gastroparesis.

Limitations of use (Xultophy): Not recommended as first-line therapy for patients inadequately controlled on diet and exercise. Not recommended for use in combination with any other product containing liraglutide or another GLP-1 receptor agonist. Not for the treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus or diabetic ketoacidosis. Has not been studied in combination with prandial insulin.

Limitations of use (Soliqua): Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Consider other antidiabetic therapies in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Not recommended for use in combination with any other product containing a GLP-1 receptor agonist. Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus or diabetic ketoacidosis. Not recommended for use in patients with gastroparesis. Has not been studied in combination with prandial insulin.

Brenzavvy (bexagliflozin):

- indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus

Limitations of Use: Not recommended in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. May increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients.

Bydureon (exenatide):

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults (immediate release and extended release) and pediatric patients aged 10 years and older (extended release only) with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Limitations of use: Not recommended as first-line therapy for patients who have inadequate glycemic control on diet and exercise. Not indicated to treat type 1 diabetes mellitus. Bydureon Bcise is an extended-release formulation of exenatide and should not be used with other exenatide-containing products. Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Consider other antidiabetic therapies in patients with a history of pancreatitis.

Byetta (exenatide)

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Limitations of use: Should not be used for the treatment of type 1 diabetes. Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Consider other antidiabetic therapies in patients with a history of pancreatitis.

Farxiga (dapagliflozin):

- as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- to reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and either established cardiovascular disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors.

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- to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (NYHA class II-IV).
- to reduce the risk of sustained eGFR decline, end stage kidney disease, cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with chronic kidney disease at risk of progression

Limitations of use: Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients. Not recommended for use to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus with an eGFR less than 45 mL/min/1.73 m². FARXIGA is likely to be ineffective in this setting based upon its mechanism of action. Not recommended for the treatment of chronic kidney disease in patients with polycystic kidney disease or patients requiring or with a recent history of immunosuppressive therapy for the treatment of kidney disease. FARXIGA is not expected to be effective in these populations.

Glyxambi (empagliflozin/linagliptin), Trijardy XR (empagliflozin, linagliptin, and metformin hydrochloride extended-release tablets):

- indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Empagliflozin is indicated to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease.

Limitations of Use: Not recommended in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients. Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Additional limitation of use for Glyxambi: Not recommended for use to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus with an eGFR less than 30 mL/min/1.73 m².

Invokamet (canagliflozin/metformin), Invokamet XR (canagliflozin/metformin extended-release):

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Canagliflozin is indicated to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease
- Canagliflozin is indicated to reduce the risk of end-stage kidney disease, doubling of serum creatinine, cardiovascular death, and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria

Limitations of use: Not recommended in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients.

Invokana (canagliflozin):

- as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease
- to reduce the risk of end-stage kidney disease, doubling of serum creatinine, cardiovascular death, and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria

Limitations of use: Not recommended in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients. Not recommended for use to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus with an eGFR less than 30 mL/min/1.73 m².

Janumet (sitagliptin/metformin), Janumet XR (sitagliptin/metformin extended-release), Januvia (sitagliptin), Kazano (alogliptin/metformin), Nesina (alogliptin), Onglyza (saxagliptin), Oseni (alogliptin/pioglitazone), Zituvio (sitagliptin):

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Limitations of use: Should not be used in patients with type 1 diabetes.

Additional limitation for Onglyza (saxagliptin): Not used for treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis.

Additional limitation for Januvia (sitagliptin), Janumet (sitagliptin/metformin), Janumet XR (sitagliptin/metformin extended-release), Zituvio (sitagliptin): Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis.

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Jardiance (empagliflozin):

- to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with heart failure.
- to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease.
- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults and pediatric patients aged 10 years and older with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Limitations of Use: Not recommended in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients. Not recommended for use to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus with an eGFR less than 30 mL/min/1.73 m².

Jentadueto (linagliptin/metformin), Jentadueto XR (linagliptin/metformin extended-release), Tradjenta (linagliptin):

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Limitations of use (Jentadueto, Jentadueto XR): Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes. Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis.

Limitations of use (Tradjenta): Should not be used in patients with type 1 diabetes. Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis.

Kombiglyze (saxagliptin/metformin):

- Indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus when treatment with both saxagliptin and metformin is appropriate.

Limitations of use: Not use for the treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus or diabetic ketoacidosis.

Mounjaro (tirzepatide)

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Limitations of use: Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Is not indicated for use in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Ozempic (semaglutide), Rybelsus (semaglutide):

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus (both); to reduce the risk of major cardiovascular events (cardiovascular death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke) in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease (Ozempic only).

Limitations of use: Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Consider another antidiabetic therapy. Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Qtern (dapagliflozin/saxagliptin):

- Indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus

Limitations of use: Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients.

Segluromet (ertugliflozin/metformin), Steglatro (ertugliflozin), Steglujan (ertugliflozin/sitagliptin):

- indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Limitations of Use (Steglatro): Not recommended in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients.

Limitations of use (Segluromet): Not for the treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus or diabetic ketoacidosis. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients.

Limitations of Use (Steglujan): Not for the treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus or diabetic ketoacidosis. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients. Has not been studied in patient with a history of pancreatitis.

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Synjardy (empagliflozin/metformin), Synjardy XR (empagliflozin/metformin extended-release):

- as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults and pediatric patients aged 10 years and older with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Empagliflozin when used as a component of Synjardy and Synjardy XR is indicated in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adults with established cardiovascular disease and cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with heart failure

Limitations of use: Not recommended for use in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients. Because of the metformin component, Synjardy and Synjardy XR are not recommended for use in patients with heart failure without type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Trulicity (dulaglutide):

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults and pediatric patients 10 years of age and older with type 2 diabetes mellitus; to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (cardiovascular death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke) in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus who have established cardiovascular disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors.

Limitations of use: Has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Consider other antidiabetic therapies in these patients. Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus. Not recommended in patients with severe gastrointestinal disease, including severe gastroparesis.

Victoza (liraglutide)

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in patients 10 years and older with type 2 diabetes mellitus; to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (cardiovascular death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke) in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease.

Limitations of use: Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes. Should not be coadministered with other liraglutide-containing products.

Xigduo XR (dapagliflozin and metformin):

- as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- to reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors
- to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with heart failure (NYHA class II-IV) with reduced ejection fraction
- to reduce the risk of sustained eGFR decline, end stage kidney disease, cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with chronic kidney disease at risk of progression

Limitations of use: Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis in these patients. Because of the metformin component, the use of Xigduo XR is limited to adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus for all indications. Not recommended for the treatment of chronic kidney disease in patients with polycystic kidney disease or patients requiring or with a recent history of immunosuppressive therapy for the treatment of kidney disease. Xigduo XR is not expected to be effective in these populations.

Weight loss is excluded from coverage per Social Security 1927(d)(2)(A)

A State may exclude or otherwise restrict coverage of a covered outpatient drug if the drug is contained in the list:

- **Agents when used for anorexia, weight loss, or weight gain.**
- Agents when used to promote fertility.
- Agents when used for cosmetic purposes or hair growth.
- Agents when used for the symptomatic relief of cough and colds.
- Agents when used to promote smoking cessation.
- Prescription vitamins and mineral products, except prenatal vitamins and fluoride preparations.

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- Nonprescription drugs, except, in the case of pregnant women when recommended in accordance with the Guideline referred to in section 1905(bb)(2)(A), agents approved by the Food and Drug Administration under the over-the-counter monograph process for purposes of promoting, and when used to promote, tobacco cessation.
- Covered outpatient drugs which the manufacturer seeks to require as a condition of sale that associated tests or monitoring services be purchased exclusively from the manufacturer or its designee.
- Barbiturates.
- Benzodiazepines.
- Agents when used for the treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction, unless such agents are used to treat a condition, other than sexual or erectile dysfunction, for which the agents have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

COMPENDIAL APPROVED OFF-LABELED USES:

Jardiance (empagliflozin) ONLY- Diabetic kidney disease

APPENDIX

APPENDIX:

Appendix 1:

Reference: Pharmacologic Approaches to Glycemic Treatment: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2024. Diabetes Care 2024;47 (Suppl. 1): S158-S178

When A1C is $\geq 1.5\%$ above the glycemic target, many individuals will require dual combination therapy or a more potent glucose-lowering agent to achieve and maintain their target A1C level. Insulin has the advantage of being effective where other agents are not and should be considered as part of any combination regimen when hyperglycemia is severe, especially if catabolic features (weight loss, hypertriglyceridemia, ketosis) are present. It is common practice to initiate insulin therapy for people who present with blood glucose levels > 300 mg/dL or A1C $>10\%$ or in the individual has symptoms of hyperglycemia (i.e., polyuria or polydipsia) or evidence of catabolism (weight loss). As glucose toxicity resolves, simplifying the regimen and/or changing to noninsulin agents is often possible. However, there is evidence that people with uncontrolled hyperglycemia associated with type 2 diabetes can also be effectively treated with a sulfonylurea, GLP-1 RA, or dual GIP and GLP-1 RA. GLP-1 RAs and tirzepatide have additional benefits over insulin and sulfonylureas, specifically lower risk for hypoglycemia and favorable weight, cardiovascular, and kidney end points.

Combination therapy: Traditional recommendations have been to use stepwise addition of medications to metformin to maintain A1C at target. However, there are data to support initial combination therapy with dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitor and metformin. The VERIFY (Vildagliptin Efficacy in combination with metformin For early treatment of type 2 diabetes) trial demonstrated that initial combination therapy is superior to sequential addition of medications for extending primary and secondary failure. In the VERIFY trial, participants receiving the initial combination of metformin and the DPP-4 inhibitor vildagliptin had a slower decline of glycemic control compared with metformin alone and with vildagliptin added sequentially to metformin. These results have not been generalized to oral agents other than vildagliptin, but they suggest that more intensive early treatment has some benefits and should be considered through a shared decision making process, as appropriate. Initial combination therapy should be considered in people presenting with A1C levels 1.5-2.0% above target.

Appendix 2:

Reference: Pharmacologic Approaches to Glycemic Treatment: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2024 Diabetes Care 2024;47 (Suppl. 1): S158-S178

USE OF GLUCOSE-LOWERING MEDICATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS; DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT (DSMES); SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (SDOH)

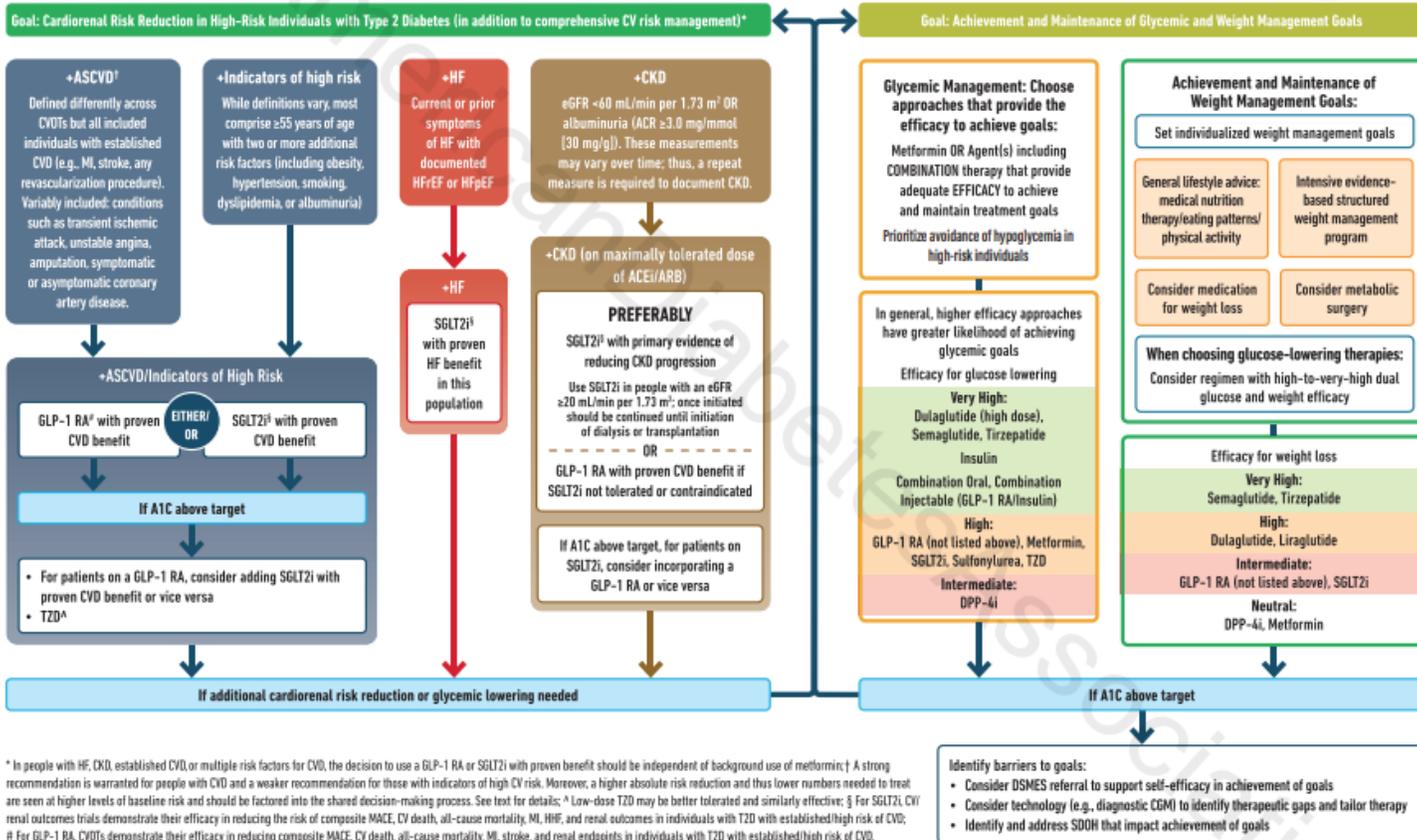


Figure 9.3—Use of glucose-lowering medications in the management of type 2 diabetes. ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CGM, continuous glucose monitoring; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CV, cardiovascular; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CVOT, cardiovascular outcomes trial; DPP-4i, dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist; HF, heart failure; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; HHF, hospitalization for heart failure; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events; MI, myocardial infarction; SDOH, social determinants of health; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor; TZD, type 2 diabetes; TZD, thiazolidinedione. Adapted from Davies et al. (84).

Drug and Biologic Coverage Criteria

Appendix 3:

Reference: Comprehensive Medical Evaluation and Assessment of Comorbidities: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2024. Diabetes Care 2024; 47 (Suppl. 1): S52-S76.

Glycemic Goals and Hypoglycemia: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2024. Diabetes Care 2024; 47 (Suppl. 1): S111-S125.

The goals of treatment for diabetes are to prevent or delay complications and optimize quality of life. Treatment goals should be created with the patient based on their individual preferences, values, and goals. This individualized management should consider the patient's age, cognitive abilities, schedule, support system, eating patterns, physical activity, financial concerns, cultural factors, literacy, diabetes history (including duration, complications, and current use of medication), comorbidities, disabilities, health priorities, other medical conditions, preferences for care, and access to health care.

Part of the assessment and treatment plan should include goal setting that may include A1c, blood glucose, and/or time in range goals; blood pressure goals if hypertension is present; weight management and physical activity goals; and diabetes self-management goals. A therapeutic treatment plan may include lifestyle management, pharmacologic therapy for glucose lowering and other risk factor mitigation, and use of glucose monitoring and devices.

A goal of glycemic management is to prevent the microvascular and macrovascular complications of diabetes. The ADA proposes general goals but emphasizes the importance of individual goals based on key patient characteristics.

BACKGROUND AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

BACKGROUND:

Per American Diabetes Association (ADA) 2024 guidelines, metformin is the preferred initial pharmacologic agent for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. Once initiated, metformin should be continued as long as it is tolerated and not contraindicated; other agents, including insulin, should be added to metformin. Early combination therapy can be considered in some patients at treatment initiation to extend the time to treatment failure. The early introduction of insulin should be considered if there is evidence of ongoing catabolism (weight loss), if symptoms of hyperglycemia are present, or when A1C levels (>10% [86 mmol/mol]) or blood glucose levels (≥ 300 mg/dL [16.7mmol/L]) are very high. A patient-centered approach should be used to guide the choice of pharmacologic agents. Considerations include effect on cardiovascular and renal comorbidities, efficacy, hypoglycemia risk, impact on weight, cost, risk for side effects, and patient preferences. Among patients with type 2 diabetes who have established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease or indicators of high risk, established kidney disease, or heart failure, a sodium–glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor or glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist with demonstrated cardiovascular disease benefit is recommended as part of the glucose-lowering regimen independent of A1C and in consideration of patient-specific factors. In patients with type 2 diabetes, a glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist (GLP-1 RA), including a dual glucose dependent insulinotropic polypeptide and GLP-1 RA, is preferred to insulin when possible. Recommendation for treatment intensification for patients not meeting treatment goals should not be delayed. The medication regimen and medication-taking behavior should be reevaluated at regular intervals (every 3–6 months) and adjusted as needed to incorporate specific factors that impact choice of treatment. Clinicians should be aware of the potential for over basalization with insulin therapy. Clinical signals that may prompt evaluation of over basalization include basal dose more than ;0.5 IU/ kg, high bedtime-morning or post-preprandial glucose differential, hypoglycemia (aware or unaware), and high variability. Indication of over basalization should prompt reevaluation to further individualize therapy.

CONTRAINDICATIONS/EXCLUSIONS/DISCONTINUATION:

All other uses of listed agents and combinations are considered experimental/investigational and therefore, will follow Molina's Off- Label policy. Contraindications to GLP-1 agonists or combinations include: Hypersensitivity to requested product, or any component of the formulation; history of or family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC); patients with multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type

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2 (MEN2). Contraindications to Alogliptin, Saxagliptin, Linagliptin, Sitagliptin include: Hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema, exfoliative skin conditions) to the requested product or any component of the formulation. Contraindications to SGLT2 inhibitors include severe renal impairment (see individual agent for eGFR limit), ESRD or dialysis, history of serious hypersensitivity to drug or components of the formulations.

OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Victoza (liraglutide), Bydureon BCise (exenatide), Xultophy (insulin degludec and liraglutide), Trulicity (dulaglutide), Ozempic (semaglutide), Rybelsus (semaglutide), Mounjaro (tirzepatide) have a black box warning for risk of thyroid c-cell tumors.

Synjardy (empagliflozin/metformin, Synjardy XR (empagliflozin/metformin ER), Segluromet (ertugliflozin/metformin), Janumet (sitagliptin/metformin), Janumet XR (sitagliptin/metformin extended-release), Jentadueto (linagliptin/metformin), Jentadueto XR (linagliptin/metformin extended-release), Kazano (alogliptin/metformin), Kombiglyze XR (saxagliptin/metformin extended-release), Invokamet (canagliflozin/metformin), Invokamet XR (canagliflozin/metformin extended-release) have a black box warning for lactic acidosis.

Oseni (alogliptin/pioglitazone) has a black box warning for congestive heart failure.

CODING/BILLING INFORMATION

Note: 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive. 2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement

HCPCS CODE	DESCRIPTION
NA	

AVAILABLE DOSAGE FORMS:

Sodium-Glucose Co-Transporter 2 (SGLT2) Inhibitors & SGLT2/DPP-4 Inhibitor Combinations & SGLT2-Biguanide Combinations & SGLT2/DPP-4 Inhibitor/Biguanide Combination

Bexagliflozin 20MG	Segluromet TABS 7.5-1000MG
Brenzavvy TABS 20MG	Segluromet TABS 7.5-500MG
Dapagliflozin 5MG, 10MG	Steglatro TABS 15MG
Dapagliflozin-Metformin 5-1000MG, 10-1000MG	Steglatro TABS 5MG
Farxiga TABS 10MG	Steglujan TABS 15-100MG
Farxiga TABS 5MG	Steglujan TABS 5-100MG
Glyxambi TABS 10-5MG	Synjardy TABS 12.5-1000MG
Glyxambi TABS 25-5MG	Synjardy TABS 12.5-500MG
Invokamet TABS 150-1000MG	Synjardy TABS 5-1000MG
Invokamet TABS 150-500MG	Synjardy TABS 5-500MG
Invokamet TABS 50-1000MG	Synjardy XR TB24 10-1000MG
Invokamet TABS 50-500MG	Synjardy XR TB24 12.5-1000MG
Invokamet XR TB24 150-1000MG	Synjardy XR TB24 25-1000MG
Invokamet XR TB24 150-500MG	Synjardy XR TB24 5-1000MG
Invokamet XR TB24 50-1000MG	Trijardy XR TB24 10-5-1000MG
Invokamet XR TB24 50-500MG	Trijardy XR TB24 12.5-2.5-1000MG
Invokana TABS 100MG	Trijardy XR TB24 25-5-1000MG
Invokana TABS 300MG	Trijardy XR TB24 5-2.5-1000MG
Jardiance TABS 10MG	Xigduo XR TB24 10-1000MG
Jardiance TABS 25MG	Xigduo XR TB24 10-500MG
Qtern TABS 10-5MG	Xigduo XR TB24 2.5-1000MG
Qtern TABS 5-5MG	Xigduo XR TB24 5-1000MG
Segluromet TABS 2.5-1000MG	Xigduo XR TB24 5-500MG
Segluromet TABS 2.5-500MG	

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Incretin Mimetic Agents, GLP-1 Receptor Agonists, and GIP and GLP-1 Receptor Agonists, and combinations

Adlyxin SOPN 20MCG/0.2ML	2MG/3ML
Adlyxin Starter Pack PNKT 10 & 20MCG/0.2ML	Ozempic (1 MG/DOSE) SOPN 2MG/1.5ML
Bydureon Bcise AUIJ 2MG/0.85ML	Ozempic (1 MG/DOSE) SOPN 4MG/3ML
Bydureon PEN 2MG	Ozempic (2 MG/DOSE) SOPN 8MG/3ML
Byetta 10 MCG Pen SOPN 10MCG/0.04ML	Rybelsus TABS 14MG
Byetta 5 MCG Pen SOPN 5MCG/0.02ML	Rybelsus TABS 3MG
Mounjaro SOPN 10MG/0.5ML	Rybelsus TABS 7MG
Mounjaro SOPN 12.5MG/0.5ML	Soliqua SOPN 100-33UNT-MCG/ML
Mounjaro SOPN 15MG/0.5ML	Trulicity SOPN 0.75MG/0.5ML
Mounjaro SOPN 2.5MG/0.5ML	Trulicity SOPN 1.5MG/0.5ML
Mounjaro SOPN 5MG/0.5ML	Trulicity SOPN 3MG/0.5ML
Mounjaro SOPN 7.5MG/0.5ML	Trulicity SOPN 4.5MG/0.5ML
Ozempic (0.25 or 0.5 MG/DOSE) SOPN 2MG/1.5ML	Victoza SOPN 18MG/3ML
Ozempic (0.25 or 0.5 MG/DOSE) SOPN	Xultophy SOPN 100-3.6UNIT-MG/ML

Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibitors (DPP4) and Combinations

Alogliptin Benzoate TABS 12.5MG	Jentadueto TABS 2.5-850MG
Alogliptin Benzoate TABS 25MG	Jentadueto XR TB24 2.5-1000MG
Alogliptin Benzoate TABS 6.25MG	Jentadueto XR TB24 5-1000MG
Alogliptin-metFORMIN HCl TABS 12.5-1000MG	Kazano TABS 12.5-1000MG
Alogliptin-metFORMIN HCl TABS 12.5-500MG	Kazano TABS 12.5-500MG
Alogliptin-Pioglitazone TABS 12.5-15MG	Kombiglyze XR TB24 2.5-1000MG
Alogliptin-Pioglitazone TABS 12.5-30MG	Kombiglyze XR TB24 5-1000MG
Alogliptin-Pioglitazone TABS 12.5-45MG	Kombiglyze XR TB24 5-500MG
Alogliptin-Pioglitazone TABS 25-15MG	Nesina TABS 12.5MG
Alogliptin-Pioglitazone TABS 25-30MG	Nesina TABS 25MG
Alogliptin-Pioglitazone TABS 25-45MG	Nesina TABS 6.25MG
Janumet TABS 50-1000MG	Onglyza TABS 2.5MG
Janumet TABS 50-500MG	Onglyza TABS 5MG
Janumet XR TB24 100-1000MG	Oseni TABS 12.5-15MG
Janumet XR TB24 50-1000MG	Oseni TABS 12.5-30MG
Janumet XR TB24 50-500MG	Oseni TABS 12.5-45MG
Januvia TABS 100MG	Oseni TABS 25-15MG
Januvia TABS 25MG	Oseni TABS 25-30MG
Januvia TABS 50MG	Oseni TABS 25-45MG
Jentadueto TABS 2.5-1000MG	sAXagliptin HCl TABS 2.5MG, 5MG
Jentadueto TABS 2.5-500MG	sAXagliptin-metFORMIN ER TB24 2.5-1000MG, 5-1000MG, 5-500MG
	Tradjenta TABS 5MG
	Zituvio TABS 25MG, 50MG, 100MG

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SUMMARY OF REVIEW/REVISIONS	DATE
REVISION- Notable Revisions: Products Affected Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Duration of Approval Drug Class Appendix Background Available Dosage Forms References	Q2 2024
REVISION- Notable Revisions: Products Affected FDA-Approved Uses Available Dosage Forms References	Q4 2023

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REVISION- Notable Revisions: Age Restrictions FDA-Approved Uses References	Q3 2023
REVISION- Notable Revisions: Products Affected Diagnosis Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Age Restrictions FDA-Approved Uses Appendix Contraindications/Exclusions/Discontinuation Other Special Considerations Available Dosage Forms References	Q2 2023
REVISION- Notable Revisions: Products Affected Quantity Drug Class FDA-Approved Uses Available Dosage Forms References	Q3 2022
REVISION- Compendial Approved Off-Labeled Uses References	Q2 2022
Q2 2022 Established tracking in new format	Historical changes on file