

Symlin Pen® (pramlintide) Effective 08/01/2020 ☐ MassHealth UPPL Plan □ Prior Authorization □ Commercial/Exchange **Program Type** ☐ Quantity Limit □ Pharmacy Benefit **Benefit** ☐ Step Therapy ☐ Medical Benefit Specialty N/A Limitations **Medical and Specialty Medications** Phone: 877-519-1908 All Plans Fax: 855-540-3693 Contact Information **Non-Specialty Medications All Plans** Phone: 800-711-4555 Fax: 844-403-1029 **Exceptions** N/A

Overview

Pramlintide is a synthetic analog of human amylin cosecreted with insulin by pancreatic beta cells; reduces postprandial glucose increases via the following mechanisms: 1) prolongation of gastric emptying time, 2) reduction of postprandial glucagon secretion, and 3) reduction of caloric intake through centrally-mediated appetite suppression. Pramlintide is indicated as an adjunctive treatment in patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who use mealtime insulin therapy and who have failed to achieve desired glucose control despite optimal insulin therapy.

Coverage Guidelines

Authorization may be granted for members who are currently receiving treatment with Symlin Pen, excluding when the product is obtained as samples or via manufacturer's patient assistance programs

Or

Authorization may be granted when all of the following criteria are met, and documentation has been provided:

- 1. The patient has a diagnosis of type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus
- 2. The patient is currently receiving optimal mealtime insulin therapy
- 3. The patient has experienced an inadequate treatment response to insulin
- 4. The patient does not require drug therapy to stimulate gastrointestinal motility

Continuation of Therapy

Reauthorization may be granted when a physician's assessment has been submitted documenting the patient has had an expected reduction in HbA1c since starting Symlin therapy.

Limitations

1. Authorizations will be granted for 36 months

References

1. Symlin (pramlintide) [prescribing information]. Wilmington, DE: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP; December 2019

- 2. Galderisi A, Sherr J, VanName M, et al. Pramlintide but Not Liraglutide Suppresses Meal-Stimulated Glucagon Responses in Type 1 Diabetes. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2018; 103:1088
- 3. Inzucchi S., Buse JB, Bergenstal R, et al. Management of hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes: A Patient-Centered Approach: a consensus statement from the American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. Diabetes Care. 2012 Jun;35(6):1364-79. Epub 2012 Apr 19.
- 4. American Diabetes Association. Standards of medical care in diabetes 2020. Diabetes Care. 2020;43(Suppl. 1): S1-S212.

Review History

04/2017 – Reviewed 04/17/2019 – Reviewed

05/20/2020 – Reviewed and Updated May P&T Mtg; updated overview and references; removed rationale from criteria; added started and stabilized statement. Effective 8/1/20.

