

Reference number(s)
1973-A, 6052-A

SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

SUPPRELIN LA (histrelin acetate)

POLICY

I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

A. FDA-Approved Indication

Supprelin LA is indicated for the treatment of children with central precocious puberty (CPP).

B. Compendial Uses

1. Gender dysphoria (also known as transgender and gender diverse [TGD] persons)
2. Preservation of ovarian function
3. Prevention of recurrent menstrual related attacks in acute porphyria

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

II. DOCUMENTATION

Submission of the following information is necessary to initiate the prior authorization review: For central precocious puberty, laboratory report or medical record of a pubertal response to a gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist test or a pubertal level of a third-generation luteinizing hormone (LH) assay.

III. PRESCRIBER SPECIALTIES

A. Gender dysphoria

The medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a provider specialized in the care of transgender youth (e.g., pediatric endocrinologist, family or internal medicine physician, obstetrician-gynecologist) that has collaborated care with a mental health provider for members less than 18 years of age.

B. Prevention of recurrent menstrual related attacks in acute porphyria

The medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a provider experienced in the management of porphyrias.

IV. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

A. **Central precocious puberty (CPP)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of CPP in a female member when all of the following criteria are met:

Reference number(s)
1973-A, 6052-A

- i. Member has been evaluated for intracranial tumors (e.g., lab tests, computed tomography [CT] scan, magnetic resonance imaging [MRI]).
 - ii. The diagnosis of CPP has been confirmed by a pubertal response to a gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist test or a pubertal level of a third-generation luteinizing hormone (LH) assay.
 - iii. The assessment of bone age versus chronological age supports the diagnosis of CPP.
 - iv. The member was less than 8 years of age at the onset of secondary sexual characteristics.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of CPP in a male member when all of the following criteria are met:
 - i. Member has been evaluated for intracranial tumors (e.g., lab tests, CT scan, MRI).
 - ii. The diagnosis of CPP has been confirmed by a pubertal response to a GnRH agonist test or a pubertal level of a third generation LH assay.
 - iii. The assessment of bone age versus chronological age supports the diagnosis of CPP.
 - iv. The member was less than 9 years of age at the onset of secondary sexual characteristics.

B. Gender dysphoria

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for pubertal hormonal suppression in an adolescent member when all of the following criteria are met:
 - i. The member has a diagnosis of gender dysphoria.
 - ii. The member is able to make an informed decision to engage in treatment.
 - iii. The member has reached Tanner stage 2 of puberty or greater.
 - iv. The member's comorbid conditions are reasonably controlled.
 - v. The member has been educated on any contraindications and side effects to therapy.
 - vi. The member has been informed of fertility preservation options.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for gender transition when all of the following criteria are met:
 - i. The member has a diagnosis of gender dysphoria.
 - ii. The member is able to make an informed decision to engage in treatment.
 - iii. The member will receive the requested medication concomitantly with gender-affirming hormones.
 - iv. The member's comorbid conditions are reasonably controlled.
 - v. The member has been educated on any contraindications and side effects to therapy.
 - vi. The member has been informed of fertility preservation options.

C. Preservation of ovarian function

Authorization of 3 months may be granted for preservation of ovarian function when the member is premenopausal and undergoing chemotherapy.

D. Prevention of recurrent menstrual related attacks in acute porphyria

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for prevention of recurrent menstrual related attacks in members with acute porphyria.

V. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

A. Central precocious puberty (CPP)

1. Authorization of up to 12 months may be granted for continuation of therapy for CPP in a female member if the member is currently less than 12 years of age and the member meets both of the following:
 - i. The member is currently receiving the requested medication through a paid pharmacy or medical benefit.

Reference number(s)
1973-A, 6052-A

- ii. The member is not experiencing treatment failure (e.g., clinical pubertal progression, lack of growth deceleration, continued excessive bone age advancement).
2. Authorization of up to 12 months may be granted for continuation of therapy for CPP in a male member if the member is currently less than 13 years of age and the member meets both of the following:
 - i. The member is currently receiving the requested medication through a paid pharmacy or medical benefit.
 - ii. The member is not experiencing treatment failure (e.g., clinical pubertal progression, lack of growth deceleration, continued excessive bone age advancement).

B. Gender dysphoria

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for continued treatment for pubertal hormonal suppression in adolescent members requesting reauthorization when all of the following criteria are met:
 - i. The member has a diagnosis of gender dysphoria.
 - ii. The member is able to make an informed decision to engage in treatment.
 - iii. The member has previously reached Tanner stage 2 of puberty or greater.
 - iv. The member's comorbid conditions are reasonably controlled.
 - v. The member has been educated on any contraindications and side effects to therapy.
 - vi. Before the start of therapy, the member has been informed of fertility preservation options.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for continued treatment for gender transition in members requesting reauthorization when all of the following criteria are met:
 - i. The member has a diagnosis of gender dysphoria.
 - ii. The member is able to make an informed decision to engage in treatment.
 - iii. The member will receive the requested medication concomitantly with gender-affirming hormones.
 - iv. The member's comorbid conditions are reasonably controlled.
 - v. The member has been educated on any contraindications and side effects to therapy.
 - vi. Before the start of therapy, the member has been informed of fertility preservation options.

C. All other indications

All members (including new members) requesting authorization for continuation of therapy must meet all initial authorization criteria.

VI. OTHER

Per state regulatory guidelines around gender dysphoria, age restrictions may apply.

VII. REFERENCES

1. Supprelin LA [package insert]. Malvern, PA: Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc.; April 2022.
2. Kletter GB, Klein KO, Wong YY. A pediatrician's guide to central precocious puberty. *Clin Pediatr.* 2015;54:414-424.
3. Carel J, Eugster EA, Rogol A, et al. Consensus statement on the use of gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs in children. *Pediatrics.* 2009;123:e752-e762.
4. Bangalore Krishna K, Fuqua JS, Rogol AD, et al. Use of gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs in children: Update by an international consortium. *Horm Res Paediatr.* 2019;91(6):357-372.
5. Houk CP, Kunselman AR, Lee PA. Adequacy of a single unstimulated luteinizing hormone level to diagnose central precocious puberty in girls. *Pediatrics.* 2009;123:e1059-e1063.
6. Kaplowitz P, Bloch C, the Section on Endocrinology. Evaluation and referral of children with signs of early puberty. *Pediatrics.* 2016;137:e20153732.

Reference number(s)
1973-A, 6052-A

7. Hembree WC, Cohen-Kettenis PT, Gooren L, et al. Endocrine treatment of gender-dysphoric/gender-incongruent persons: an Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2017;102(11):3869–3903.
8. Gender Identity Research and Education Society. Guidance for GPs and other clinicians on the treatment of gender variant people. UK Department of Health. Published March 10, 2008.
9. Coleman E, Radix AE, Brown GR, et al. Standards of care for the health of transgender and gender diverse people, version 8. 2022;23(Suppl 1):S1-S259. doi: 10.1080/26895269.2022.2100644
10. Moore HCF, Unger JM, Phillips K-A, et al. Goserelin for ovarian protection during breast-cancer adjuvant chemotherapy. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;372:923-32. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1413204.
11. Clowse MEB, Behera MA, Anders CK, et al. Ovarian preservation by GnRH agonists during chemotherapy: a meta-analysis. *J Womens Health (Larchmt).* 2009 Mar; 18(3): 311–319. doi:10.1089/jwh.2008.0857
12. Stein P, Badminton M, Barth J, Rees D, Stewart MF; British and Irish Porphyria Network. Best practice guidelines on clinical management of acute attacks of porphyria and their complications. *Ann Clin Biochem.* 2013 May;50(Pt 3):217-23.
13. Innala, E, Bäckström, T, Bixo, M, Andersson, C. Evaluation of gonadotrophin-releasing hormone agonist treatment for prevention of menstrual-related attacks in acute porphyria. *Acta Obstet Gynecol* 2010;89:95–100.
14. Cheuiche AV, da Silveira LG, de Paula LCP, Lucena IRS, Silveiro SP. Diagnosis and management of precocious sexual maturation: an updated review. *Eur J Pediatr.* 2021;180(10):3073-3087.
15. Mahfouda S, Moore JK, Siafarikas A, et al. Puberty suppression in transgender children and adolescents. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol.* 2017;5:816-26.
16. Health Care for Transgender and Gender Diverse Individuals. ©2021 The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Available at: <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/committee-opinion/articles/2021/03/health-care-for-transgender-and-gender-diverse-individuals>.