

SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

FENSOLVI (leuprolide 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.

FDA-Approved Indication

Fensolvi is indicated for the treatment of pediatric patients 2 years of age and older with central precocious puberty (CPP).

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

II. DOCUMENTATION

For central precocious puberty, submission of a pubertal response to a gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist test or a pubertal level of a third-generation luteinizing hormone (LH) assay is required to initiate the prior authorization.

III. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

Central precocious puberty (CPP)

- A. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of CPP in a female member when all of the following criteria are met:
 - 1. Intracranial tumor has been evaluated by appropriate lab tests and diagnostic imaging, such as computed tomography (CT scan), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), or ultrasound.
 - 2. 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.
 - 3. The assessment of bone age versus chronological age supports the diagnosis of CPP.
 - 4. The member was less than 8 years of age at the onset of secondary sexual characteristics.
- B. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of CPP in a male member when all of the following criteria are met:
 - 1. Intracranial tumor has been evaluated by appropriate lab tests and diagnostic imaging, such as CT scan, MRI, or ultrasound.
 - 2. 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.
 - 3. The assessment of bone age versus chronological age supports the diagnosis of CPP.
 - 4. The member was less than 9 years of age at the onset of secondary sexual characteristics.

IV. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

Central precocious puberty (CPP)

Reference number(s)
3890-A

- A. 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:
 - 1. The member is currently receiving the requested medication through a paid pharmacy or medical benefit.
 - 2. The member is not experiencing treatment failure such as clinical pubertal progression, lack of growth deceleration, and continued excessive bone age advancement.
- B. 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:
 - 1. The member is currently receiving the requested medication through a paid pharmacy or medical benefit.
 - 2. The member is not experiencing treatment failure such as clinical pubertal progression, lack of growth deceleration, and continued excessive bone age advancement.

V. REFERENCES

- 1. Fensolvi [package insert]. Fort Collins, CO: Tolmar, Inc.; May 2020.
- 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. Bangalor 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.