Clinical Policy: Bremelanotide (Vyleesi)

Reference Number: LA.PHAR.434
Effective Date: ~~09.29.23~~05.23.24
Last Review Date: ~~02.21~~11.24
Line of Business: Medicaid

Revision Log

See Important Reminder at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Please note: This policy is for medical benefit

Description

Bremelanotide (Vyleesi™~~)~~®~~)~~ is a melanocortin receptor agonist.

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Vyleesi is indicated for the treatment of premenopausal women with acquired, generalized hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD) as characterized by low sexual desire that causes marked distress or interpersonal difficulty and NOT due to:

- A co-existing medical or psychiatric condition,
- Problems with the relationship, or
- The effects of a medication or drug substance.

Limitation(s) of use:

- ~~Not~~Vyleesi is not indicated for treatment of HSDD in postmenopausal women or in men.
- ~~Not~~Vyleesi is not indicated to enhance sexual performance.

Policy/Criteria

Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.

It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections® that Vyleesi is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of HSDD in premenopausal women;
2. Age ≥ 18 years;
3. Failure of a 3-month trial of bupropion at up to maximally studied effective doses (*see Appendix B*), unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
4. HSDD symptoms have persisted for a minimum of 6 months;
5. HSDD is not attributed to any of the following (a, b, or c):
   a. A co-existing medical or psychiatric condition;
   b. Problems within the relationship;
   c. Effects of a medication or other drug substance;
6. Vyleesi is not prescribed concurrently with Addyi®;

7. Dose does not exceed both of the following (a and b):
   a. 1.75 mg (1 injection) per day;
   b. 8 doses per month.

Approval duration: 3 months

B. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2)**:**
1. If this drug has recently (within the last 6 months) undergone a label change (e.g., newly approved indication, age expansion, new dosing regimen) that is not yet reflected in this policy, refer to LA.PMN.255
2. If the requested use (e.g., diagnosis, age, dosing regimen) is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized) AND criterion 1 above does not apply, refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business: LA.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

II. Continued Therapy

A. Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (must meet all)**:**
   a. Currently receiving medication via Louisiana Healthcare Connections benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
2. Member is responding positively to therapy;
3. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed both of the following (a and b):
   a. 1.75 mg (1 injection) per day;
   b. 8 doses per month.

Approval duration: 12 months

B. Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2)**:**
1. If this drug has recently (within the last 6 months) undergone a label change (e.g., newly approved indication, age expansion, new dosing regimen) that is not yet reflected in this policy, refer to LA.PMN.255
2. If the requested use (e.g., diagnosis, age, dosing regimen) is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized) AND criterion 1 above does not apply, refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business: LA.PMN.53 for Medicaid.

III. Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized:

A. Non-FDA approved indications, which are not addressed in this policy, unless there is sufficient documentation of efficacy and safety according to the off label use policies – LA.PMN.53 for Medicaid or evidence of coverage documents.

IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key
DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
FDA: Food and Drug Administration

HSDD: hypoactive sexual desire disorder

Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives
This table provides a listing of preferred alternative therapy recommended in the approval criteria. The drugs listed here may not be a formulary agent for all relevant lines of business and may require prior authorization.

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/Maximum Dose
bupropion (Aplenzin®, Budeprion SR®, Budeprion XL®, Forfivo XL®, Wellbutrin®, Wellbutrin SR®, Wellbutrin XL®)	Varies	Immediate-release: 450 mg/day (300 mg/day if pediatric) Sustained-release: 400 mg/day Extended-release (HCl): 450 mg/day Extended-release (HBr): 522 mg/day

Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name® (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name®) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings
- Contraindication(s): uncontrolled hypertension or known cardiovascular disease
- Boxed warning(s): none reported

Appendix D: General Information
- HSDD is characterized by a deficiency or absence of sexual fantasies and desire for sexual activity which causes marked distress or interpersonal difficulty, and is not better accounted for by another psychiatric disorder or due exclusively to the direct physiological effects of a substance or to the direct physiological effects of another medical condition. HSDD does not encompass normal (e.g., daily or weekly) fluctuations in levels of desire.
- There is currently no published data demonstrating the efficacy of Vyleesi in the treatment of HSDD in postmenopausal women or in men.
- Treatment should be discontinued after 8 weeks if there is no improvement in symptoms.
- In the DSM-5, female hypoactive sexual desire disorder was merged with female arousal dysfunction and is now reclassified as one disorder: female sexual interest/arousal disorder.
- All of the DSM-5 sexual dysfunctions (except substance-/medication-induced sexual dysfunction) now require a minimum duration of approximately 6 months and more precise severity criteria to improve precision regarding duration and severity criteria and to reduce the likelihood of over-diagnosis. These changes provide useful thresholds for making a diagnosis and distinguish transient sexual difficulties from more persistent sexual dysfunction.

- Two randomized trials (Segraves RT, et al. and Safarinejad MR, et al.) of premenopausal women with HSDD and without underlying depression reported increased sexual pleasure, desire, arousal, and orgasm with bupropion compared with placebo.
- Examples of co-existing psychiatric conditions include a history of major depressive disorder within the previous six months, a current diagnosis of mild to severe depression using a validated depression scale.
- Examples of co-existing medical condition that could contribute to sexual dysfunction include pelvic inflammatory disease, cervicitis, interstitial cystitis, vulvodynia, significant vaginal atrophy, sexual pain.
- Examples of medications associated with low sexual desire among women:
  - Cardiac and antihypertensive: lipid-lowering medications, beta-blockers, clonidine, digitalis, methyldopa, spironolactone
  - Hormonal: androgen antagonists, gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists and analogs, oral contraceptives, tamoxifen
  - Opioids: any opioids used chronically, methadone
  - Psychotropic: antipsychotics, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, lithium, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants
  - Other: aromatase inhibitors, chemotherapy, histamine 2 receptor blockers, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents, ketoconazole

V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
HSDD	1.75 mg SC in abdomen or thigh, as needed, at least 45 minutes before anticipated sexual activity	1.75 mg/day (max 8 doses/month)

VI. Product Availability

Single-dose prefilled autoinjector: 1.75 mg/0.3 mL

VII. References

1. Vyleesi Prescribing Information. Cranbury, NJ: Palatin Technologies, Inc.; March ~~2023~~2024. Available at: https://~~dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/getFile.cfm?setid=8c9607a2-5b57-4a59-b159-cf196deebdd9&type=pdf.~~vyleesi.com. Accessed ~~June 30, 2023~~July 19, 2024.
2. American Psychiatric Association. Highlights of changes from DSM-IV-TR to DSM-5. Available at: https://www.psychiatry.org/File%20Library/Psychiatrists/Practice/DSM/APA_DSM_Changes_from_DSM-IV-TR_-to_DSM-5.pdf. Accessed July ~~11, 2023~~31, 2024.
3. Segraves RT, Clayton A, Croft H, et al. Bupropion sustained release for the treatment of hypoactive sexual desire disorder in premenopausal women. J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2004;24(3):339.
4. Safarinejad MR, Hosseini SY, Asgari MA, et al. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the efficacy and safety of bupropion for treating hypoactive sexual desire disorder in ovulating women. BJU Int. 2010 Sep;106(6):832-9.

5. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' Committee on Practice Bulletins - Gynecology. Female Sexual Dysfunction: ACOG Practice Bulletin Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetrician-Gynecologists, Number 213. Obstet Gynecol. 2019;134 (1):e1-e18.
6. Pachano Pesantez GS and Clayton AH. Treatment of hypoactive sexual disorder among women: general considerations and pharmacological options. Focus 2021; 19(1):39-45.

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	LDH Approval Date
Policy created	05.01.23	08.28.23
Reviewed and updated references.	02.21.24	05.23.24
No significant changes; references reviewed and updated.	11.19.24	

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. LHCC makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions, and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable LHCC administrative policies and procedures.

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professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

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