

Prior Authorization Approval Guidelines

May, 2016



Prior Authorization Approval Guidelines

Please be advised that in order to be considered for approval, all applicable prior therapies must be listed on the application form and the medication for which Prior Authorization is being sought must be administered outside of an inpatient hospital. The following document is intended to assist prescribers and is not an exhaustive list of Prior Authorization approval criteria.

Drug	Disease	Approval Criteria
Abstral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cancer pain (breakthrough) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currently receiving and tolerant to opioid therapy for baseline cancer pain - Prior therapy with other fentanyl formulations
Actemra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) - Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pJIA) - Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (sJIA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pJIA, sJIA: Inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapy
Adcirca and generics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapy
Adempas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inoperable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension - Persistent or recurrent CTEPH after surgical treatment - Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH, WHO Group 1), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO Functional Class II or III pulmonary hypertension - Patient must be 18 years or older
Afinitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) - Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (SEGA) - Neuroendocrine tumours of pancreatic origin (PNET) - Renal angiomyolipoma associated with tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) - Hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renal cell carcinoma : inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapies - Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma : patient is not a candidate for surgical resection, immediate surgery is not required - Renal angiomyolipoma associated with tuberous sclerosis complex : patient does not require immediate surgery - hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer: in combination with appropriate therapies; recurrence or disease progression following prior therapies
Arzerra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) 	
Aubagio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) 	



Avastin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colorectal cancer - Non-small cell lung cancer - Glioma-glioblastoma - Epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colorectal Cancer: metastatic cancer; in combination with appropriate therapies for colorectal cancers - Non-small cell lung cancer: locally advanced, metastatic or recurrent disease; in combination with appropriate therapies - Glioblastoma: relapse or disease progression following prior therapy - Epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer: platinum resistant, no more than two prior chemo regimens, no prior VEGF-targeted therapy, in combination with paclitaxel, topotecan, or doxorubicin
Banzel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapies - Patient is 4 years of age or older
Benlysta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 	
Bosulif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic, accelerated, or blast phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive (Ph+) chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resistance or intolerance to prior therapies
Botox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blepharospasm - Cervical dystonia - Focal spasticity (including upper limb spasticity associated with stroke) - Equinus foot - Strabismus - Chronic migraine, Neurogenic detrusor overactivity - Overactive bladder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blepharospasm: Patient is 12 years or older - Cervical Dystonia: Patient is 18 years or older - Focal spasticity: Patient is 18 years or older - Strabismus: Patient is 12 years or older - Chronic migraine: Patient is 18 years or older; migraines \geq15 days/month w/ headache lasting 4h/day or longer - Neurogenic detrusor overactivity: associated with MS or spinal cord injury; inadequate response or intolerant of prior therapies - Overactive bladder: inadequate response or intolerant of prior therapies
Caprelsa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symptomatic or progressive medullary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic disease



	thyroid cancer	
Carbaglu	- Hyperammonemia	-
Cimzia	- Rheumatoid arthritis (RA; moderate-severe) - Psoriatic arthritis - Ankylosing spondylitis	- RA: In combination with methotrexate (if not, patient must be intolerant to methotrexate) - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Cosentyx	- Plaque psoriasis (moderate-severe) - Psoriatic arthritis - Ankylosing spondylitis	- Plaque Psoriasis: Patient is a candidate for systemic therapy or phototherapy - Psoriatic Arthritis: inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Cotellic	- Unresectable or metastatic melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation.	- In combination with Zelboraf
Cyramza	- Advanced gastric cancer - Gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma	
Daklinza	- Chronic hepatitis C	- Genotype 3 - Without compensated cirrhosis - In combination with Sovaldi
Diacomit	- Refractory generalized tonic-clonic seizures in patients with severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy (SMEI, Dravet syndrome)	- In combination with valproate and clobazam
Duodopa	- Parkinson's disease	- Persistent symptoms despite optimized treatment with available therapies - Administered via percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy-jejunostomy (PEG-J) tube
Egrifta	- Lipodystrophy in HIV-infected patients	
Enbrel	- Rheumatoid arthritis (RA, moderate-severe) - Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA; moderate-severe) - Psoriatic arthritis - Ankylosing spondylitis - Plaque psoriasis (moderate-severe)	- Rheumatoid Arthritis: Patient is 18 years or older ; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis : Patient is 4 years or older; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Psoriatic arthritis: affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; presence of inflamed joints, diagnostic imaging showing joint damage; inadequate response/intolerant to prior



		<p>therapies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ankylosing Spondylitis: inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Plaque Psoriasis: patient is a candidate for phototherapy; affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Entyvio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate-severe ulcerative colitis - Moderate-severe crohn's disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapies and/or infliximab
Erivedge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metastatic basal cell carcinoma or locally advanced basal cell carcinoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient is 18 years or older
Esbriet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF; mild-moderate) in adults 	
Eylea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neovascular (wet) age-related macular degeneration (AMD) - Visual impairment due to diabetic macular edema (DME) - Visual impairment due to macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO) or branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) 	
Fabrazyme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enzyme-replacement therapy in Fabry disease 	
Fampyra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symptomatic improvement of walking in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) with walking disability 	
Fentora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breakthrough cancer pain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient is 18 years or older - Currently receiving and tolerant to opioid therapy for baseline cancer pain
Firazyr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in adults with C1-esterase inhibitor deficiency 	
Forteo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post-menopausal females with severe osteoporosis at high risk of fracture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response to/intolerant to previous therapies



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Males with primary or hypogonadal severe osteoporosis who have failed or are intolerant to previous osteoporosis therapy - Osteoporosis associated with sustained systemic glucocorticoid therapy in men and women who are at increased risk for fracture 	
Galexos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic hepatitis C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genotype 1 - In combination with appropriate therapies
Gazyva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Previously untreated, in combination with chlorambucil
Genotropin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency (children) - Idiopathic short stature (ISS) - Small for gestational age (SGA) - Turner syndrome - Growth hormone deficiency (Adult) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency (children): inadequate secretion of normal endogenous growth hormone in a child whose epiphyses are not closed - Idiopathic Short Stature : patient whose epiphyses are not closed; defined by: normal birth weight, exclusion of other known causes of short stature - Small for Gestational age : children born small for gestational age and who fail to achieve catch-up growth by 2 to 4 years or later - Turner Syndrome: female; epiphyses are not closed - Growth Hormone Deficiency (Adult): acquired or idiopathic growth hormone deficiency as diagnosed by growth hormone stimulation test.
Gilenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (MS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapies
Giotrif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metastatic (including cytologically proven pleural effusion) adenocarcinoma of the lung with activating EGFR mutation(s), exon 19 deletions (DEL19) and the exon 21 L858R point mutation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monotherapy
Harvoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic hepatitis C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genotype 1



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In combination with appropriate therapy if required
Holkira Pak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic hepatitis C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genotype 1 - In combination with appropriate therapy if required
Humatrope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency (children) - Idiopathic short stature (ISS) - Short stature homeobox-containing gene (SHOX) Deficiency - Small for gestational age (SGA) - Turner syndrome - Growth hormone deficiency (Adult) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency (children): inadequate secretion of normal endogenous growth hormone in a child whose epiphyses are not closed - Idiopathic Short Stature : patient whose epiphyses are not closed; defined by: normal birth weight, exclusion of other known causes of short stature - Short Stature Homeobox-Containing Gene Deficiency : child whose epiphyses are not closed - Small for Gestational age : children born small for gestational age and who fail to achieve catch-up growth by 2 to 4 years or later - Turner Syndrome: female; epiphyses are not closed - Growth Hormone Deficiency (Adult): acquired or idiopathic growth hormone deficiency as diagnosed by growth hormone stimulation test.
Humira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid arthritis (RA; moderate-severe) - Psoriatic arthritis - Ankylosing spondylitis - Chronic plaque psoriasis (moderate-severe) - Crohn's disease (moderate-severe or fistulating) - Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pJIA) - Ulcerative colitis (UC; moderate-severe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid Arthritis: Patient is 18 years or older ; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Patient is 2 years or older; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Psoriatic arthritis: affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; presence of inflamed joints, diagnostic imaging showing joint damage; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Ankylosing Spondylitis: inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plaque Psoriasis: patient is a candidate for phototherapy; affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Crohn's Disease (moderate-severe or fistulating): 13 years of age or older; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: patient is 4 years or older; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Ulcerative Colitis (UC; moderate-severe): an inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Ibavyr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic hepatitis C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In combination with appropriate therapies
Ibrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estrogen receptor (ER)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative advanced breast cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For use in postmenopausal women
Iclusig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) - Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) 	
Ilaris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAPS (Cryopyrin associated periodic syndromes) - Active systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 years of age or older - Patient must not have an infection or low white blood cell count
Imbruvica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) - Relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frontline treatment of patients 17p genetic deletion - Inadequate/suboptimal response to, or allergic/intolerant to prior therapies in patients without 17p genetic deletion
Inflectra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid arthritis (moderate-severe) - Psoriatic arthritis - Ankylosing spondylitis - Chronic plaque psoriasis (moderate-severe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid Arthritis: Patient is 18 years or older ; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Psoriatic arthritis: affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; presence of inflamed joints, diagnostic imaging showing joint



		<p>damage; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ankylosing Spondylitis: inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Plaque Psoriasis: patient is a candidate for phototherapy; affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Inlyta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An inadequate response to, or intolerant to prior therapies
Iressa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activating mutations of the EGFR – TK (epidermal growth factor receptor –tyrosine kinase)
Jakavi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary myelofibrosis (chronic idiopathic myelofibrosis) - Post-polycythemia vera myelofibrosis - Post-essential thrombocythemia myelofibrosis - Control of hematocrit in adult patients with polycythemia vera 	
Jetrea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symptomatic vitreomacular adhesion (VMA) 	
Jinarc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) 	
Juxtapid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 years of age or older - History of untreated LDL cholesterol - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Confirmed diagnosis of homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia
Kalydeco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cystic fibrosis (CF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 years of age or older with at least one copy of the G551D, G1244E, G1349D, G178R, G551S, S1251N, S1255P, S549N, S549R or G970R mutations of the Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane conductance Regulator (CFTR) gene - 18 years and older with an



		R117H mutation in the CFTR gene
Keytruda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unresectable or metastatic melanoma - Metastatic non-small cell lung carcinoma 	- Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies (when appropriate)
Kineret	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid arthritis 	- inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Kuvan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hyperphenylalaninemia (HPA) due to tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4)-responsive phenylketonuria 	
Lemtrada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) 	- Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Lenvima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally recurrent or metastatic, progressive, radioactive iodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer 	-
Lucentis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neovascular (wet) age-related macular degeneration (AMD) - Visual impairment due to diabetic macular edema (DME) - Visual impairment due to macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion (RVO) - Visual impairment due to choroidal neovascularisation (CNV) secondary to pathologic myopia (PM) 	
Macugen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subfoveal choroidal neovascularization (CNV) secondary to age-related macular degeneration. 	
Mekinist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unresectable or metastatic melanoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BRAF V600 mutation - No previous disease progression during prior therapy
Nexavar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma - Renal cell carcinoma - Locally advanced or metastatic, progressive differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renal cell carcinoma: intermediate or low MSKCC Prognostic criteria; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Norditropin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone 	- Under 18 years of age



Nordiflex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deficiency - Growth disturbance 	
Norditropin SimpleXx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency - Growth disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under 18 years of age
Nplate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic immune (idiopathic) thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Splenectomy with inadequate response - If no splenectomy - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Nucala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Severe eosinophilic asthma 	
Nutropin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth failure associated with chronic renal insufficiency - Growth hormone deficiency (adult and children) - Turner Syndrome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency (children): inadequate secretion of normal endogenous growth hormone in a child whose epiphyses are not closed - Turner Syndrome: female patient - Growth Hormone Deficiency (Adult): acquired or idiopathic growth hormone deficiency as diagnosed by growth hormone stimulation test.
Omnitrope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency (children) - Idiopathic short stature (ISS) - Small for gestational age (SGA) - Turner syndrome - Growth hormone deficiency (Adult) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency (children): inadequate secretion of normal endogenous growth hormone in a child whose epiphyses are not closed - Idiopathic Short Stature : patient whose epiphyses are not closed; defined by: normal birth weight, exclusion of other known causes of short stature - Small for Gestational age : children born small for gestational age and who fail to achieve catch-up growth by 2 to 4 years or later - Turner Syndrome: female; epiphyses are not closed - Growth Hormone Deficiency (Adult): acquired or idiopathic growth hormone deficiency as diagnosed by growth hormone stimulation test.
Opdivo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unresectable or metastatic melanoma - Metastatic non-small cell lung carcinoma - Advanced or metastatic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies (when appropriate)



	renal cell carcinoma	
Opsumit	- Pulmonary arterial hypertension	
Orencia	- Rheumatoid arthritis - Juvenile idiopathic arthritis - Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis	- Rheumatoid arthritis: inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapies - Juvenile idiopathic arthritis/juvenile rheumatoid arthritis: 6 years or older; inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapies
Orkambi	- Cystic fibrosis	- Patients aged 12 years and older who are homozygous for the F508del mutation in the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene
Otezla	- Plaque psoriasis (moderate-severe)	- Patient is a candidate for phototherapy or systemic therapy
Pheburane	- Urea cycle disorders	
Praluent	- Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia - Clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease	- Adjunct to diet AND maximally tolerated statin/ezetimibe therapy
Prolastin	- Congenital deficiency of alpha1-antitrypsin deficiency	- Demonstrable panacinar emphysema - Lack of PiMZ or PiMS phenotypes
Ravicti	- Urea cycle disorders	- Inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapies
Relistor	- Opioid-induced constipation	- Inadequate response to/intolerant to prior therapies
Remicade	- Rheumatoid arthritis (moderate-severe) - Psoriatic arthritis - Ankylosing spondylitis - Chronic plaque psoriasis (moderate-severe) - Crohn's disease (moderate-severe, active) - Ulcerative colitis (moderate-severe, active)	- Rheumatoid Arthritis: inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Psoriatic arthritis: affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; presence of inflamed joints, diagnostic imaging showing joint damage; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Ankylosing Spondylitis: inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Plaque Psoriasis: patient is a candidate for phototherapy; affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; inadequate response/intolerant to prior



		<p>therapies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crohn's Disease (moderate-severe or fistulating): 13 years of age or older; inadequate/suboptimal response to, or allergic/intolerant to prior therapies - Ulcerative Colitis (UC; moderate-severe): an inadequate/suboptimal response to, or allergic/intolerant to prior therapies
Repatha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease - Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia - Homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjunct to diet AND maximally tolerated high-potency statin/ezetimibe therapy
Revatio and generics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulmonary hypertension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Revestive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short bowel syndrome (SBS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
Revlimid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple myeloma - Anemia due to myelodysplastic syndromes associated with a deletion 5q cytogenetic abnormality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple Myeloma: in combination with appropriate therapies; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Revolade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic immune (idiopathic) thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) - Severe aplastic anemia (SAA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chronic immune (idiopathic) thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP): Patient has undergone splenectomy (unless contraindicated); inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Severe aplastic anemia (SAA): Patient has had an insufficient response to immunosuppressive therapy
Rituxan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) - Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) - Rheumatoid arthritis - Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid Arthritis: in conjunction with appropriate therapy; inadequate response/intolerance to prior therapies



Saizen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth failure associated with chronic renal insufficiency - Growth hormone deficiency (children) - Small for gestational age (SGA) - Turner Syndrome - Growth hormone deficiency (Adult) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth hormone deficiency (children): inadequate secretion of normal endogenous growth hormone in a child whose epiphyses are not closed - Small for Gestational age : children born small for gestational age and who fail to achieve catch-up growth by 2 to 4 years or later - Turner Syndrome: female; epiphyses are not closed - Growth Hormone Deficiency (Adult): acquired or idiopathic growth hormone deficiency as diagnosed by growth hormone stimulation test.
Samsca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hyponatremia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serum sodium levels
Sativex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advanced cancer pain - Multiple sclerosis – neuropathic pain - Multiple sclerosis – spasticity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Serostim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV wasting associated with catabolism, weight loss or cachexia 	
Signifor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cushing's disease 	
Signifor LAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acromegaly 	
Simponi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid arthritis (RA; moderate-severe) - Psoriatic arthritis - Ankylosing spondylitis - Ulcerative colitis (UC; moderate-severe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid Arthritis: Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Psoriatic Arthritis: body surface area affected must be greater or equal to 10%; inflamed joints, x-rays/MRI/bone scan showing joint damage; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Ankylosing spondylitis: Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - Ulcerative Colitis (UC; moderate-severe): inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Somavert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acromegaly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Sovaldi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic hepatitis C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genotype 1, 2, 3 or 4 - In combination with appropriate therapies



Sprycel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Philadelphia chromosome positive (Ph+) chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) in chronic phase)- Ph+ chronic, accelerated, or blast phase chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)- Ph+ acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ph+ chronic, accelerated, or blast phase chronic myeloid leukemia (CML): Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Stelara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Psoriatic arthritis- Chronic plaque psoriasis (moderate-severe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Psoriatic Arthritis: body surface area affected must be greater or equal to 10%; inflamed joints, x-rays/MRI/bone scan showing joint damage; inadequate/suboptimal response to, or allergic/intolerant to prior therapies- Plaque Psoriasis: patient is a candidate for phototherapy; affected body surface area (BSA) >10%; inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Stivarga	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Sunvepra	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chronic hepatitis C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Genotypes 1 or 4- In combination with other therapies if required
Sutent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST)- Metastatic renal cell carcinoma (MRCC)- Metastatic, well-differentiated pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (pancreatic NET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Treat gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST): inadequate/suboptimal response to, or allergic/intolerant to Gleevec
Tafinlar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Unresectable or metastatic melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- monotherapy or in combination with Mekinist
Tarceva	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)- Locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer with stable disease- Locally advanced (stage III b, not amenable to curative therapy) or metastatic (stage IV) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies



	EGFR activating mutations	
Tasigna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newly diagnosed Philadelphia chromosome positive chronic myeloid leukemia (Ph+ CML) in chronic phase - Chronic phase and accelerated phase Philadelphia chromosome positive chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic phase/accelerated Philadelphia chromosome positive chronic myeloid leukemia (CML): Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Tecfidera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis 	
Technivie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic hepatitis C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genotype 4 - In combination with appropriate therapies
Temodal (and its generics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glioblastoma multiforme (newly diagnosed) - Glioblastoma multiforme or anaplastic astrocytoma and documented evidence of recurrence or progression after standard therapy 	
Thalomid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple myeloma (previously untreated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In combination with melphalan and prednisone (MPT) - Patient is 65 years or older
Toctino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand eczema (severe, chronic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient is 18 years or older - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Treanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relapsed indolent B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) - Symptomatic chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients who have received no prior treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL): Inadequate response/intolerant to rituximab
Tykerb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metastatic breast cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies - In combination with appropriate therapies - Verified patient tumours overexpress HER2 (ErbB2)
Tysabri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Uptravi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulmonary arterial hypertension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
Vectibix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metastatic colorectal carcinoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient has EGFR-expressing tumours with non-mutated (wild-type) KRAS metastatic colorectal



		carcinoma
Vidaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patients not eligible for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation with either: Intermediate-2 and High-risk Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) according to the International Prognostic Scoring System (IPSS); OR Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) with 20-30 % blasts and multi lineage dysplasia, according to World Health Organization (WHO) classification 	
Volibris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) 	
Votrient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metastatic renal cell (clear cell) carcinoma (mRCC) - Soft Tissue Sarcoma (STS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metastatic renal cell (clear cell) carcinoma: no prior systemic therapies or who have received prior treatment with cytokines for metastatic disease - Soft Tissue Sarcoma: prior chemotherapy for metastatic disease or who have progressed within 12 months after (neo)adjuvant therapy
Xalkori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) status
Xeljanz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rheumatoid arthritis (moderate-severe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient is 18 years or older - Inadequate response/intolerant to prior therapies
Xeomin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blepharospasm - Cervical dystonia - Focal spasticity (including upper limb spasticity associated with stroke) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blepharospasm: Patient is 12 years or older - Cervical Dystonia: Patient is 18 years or older - Focal spasticity: Patient is 18 years or older
Xiaflex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dupuytren's contracture with a palpable cord 	
Xolair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderately severe or severe persistent allergic asthma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient is 12 years or older - Positive skin test to a perennial aeroallergen
Xtandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient has undergone medical or surgical castration and received prior docetaxel therapy



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Patient has early disease and has failed androgen deprivation therapy
Zavesca	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Type 1 Gaucher's Disease where enzyme replacement therapy is not a therapeutic option for the patient (e.g., due to allergy, hypersensitivity or poor venous access)- To slow the progression of some of the neurological manifestations of Niemann-Pick Type C Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Niemann-Pick Type C Disease: Patient is 4 years or older
Zaxine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduction in risk of overt hepatic encephalopathy (HE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Patient is 18 years or older
Zelboraf	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600 mutation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-
Zepatier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chronic hepatitis C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Genotypes 1, 3 or 4- In combination with appropriate therapies
Zolinza	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Advanced cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL)	
Zydelig	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)- Follicular lymphoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL): In combination with rituximab- Follicular Lymphoma: Patient has received at least two prior systemic regimens; refractory to both rituximab and an alkylating agent
Zykadia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Patient has progressed on or was intolerant to crizotinib (Xalkori)
Zytiga	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Metastatic prostate cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Failure of androgen deprivation therapy OR has received prior chemotherapy containing docetaxel

