Drug Therapy ADVISORY

KP Ohio Lexicomp™ Access

(Andrea Nixon, PharmD, Formulary Management Services)

- Lexicomp™ contains a search engine for electronic access to KP Ohio Region Drug Formulary content
- “Kaiser Permanente Ohio Region” formulary database is updated monthly to reflect formulary changes made by the Ohio Region P&T Committee
- Direct internet login is available for KP Ohio providers using the web address with current login and password communicated in the Formulary Changes section of every monthly DTA newsletter:
  - Web address: http://online.lexi.com/login
  - Current login and password: ohkp

Lexicomp™ On-Hand for mobile access

- Lexicomp™ On-Hand is also available for all KP Ohio providers to download to mobile devices
- Installation instructions for Lexicomp™ On-Hand are available from the “Mobile App Access” link on the welcome page of the New Ohio Lexicomp™
- Installation instructions for Lexicomp™ On-Hand may also be requested by e-mailing oh.drug.info@kp.org

Lexicomp™ is not intended for use by members

- Members may access the Member Formulary files online by going to http://www.kp.org/formulary → Covered drugs in your area
  - Choose Ohio at your region prompt → Our Formulary
  - Click on link to download specific Commercial prescription drug benefit plan formulary file:
    - Kaiser Permanente Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) plan - HMO drug formulary
    - Kaiser Permanente Added Choice Point of Service (POS) plan - Added Choice POS drug formulary
    - Kaiser Permanente out-of-area Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) plan - Out-of-area PPO drug formulary
  - Medicare Part D formulary - 2012 Medicare Part D formulary: Scroll down and click on link Kaiser Permanente Medicare Plus comprehensive formulary

- Members may request a printed version of the Kaiser Permanente Ohio Drug Formulary from Customer Relations Department by phone 800-686-7100

More information about Lexicomp™

- A DTA article will be published later this year detailing specifics on how to use the New Ohio Lexicomp™
- Requests for detailed instructions or questions about Ohio Lexicomp™ should be directed to Ohio Region Formulary Management Services:
  - E-mail: oh.drug.info@kp.org
  - Phone: (216) 265-4410

Azithromycin and CV Death

(Paul Bandfield, PharmD, Formulary Management Services)

- Recent study published in the New England Journal of Medicine reported a small increase in cardiovascular deaths and risk of death from any cause in patients treated with a 5-day course of azithromycin (Zithromax) compared to persons treated with amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin, or no drug
- FDA is currently reviewing the finding and will communicate any new information on azithromycin after the review
- Azithromycin belongs to a class of antibacterial drugs called macrolides
  - Other macrolides include clarithromycin and erythromycin
- Azithromycin, clarithromycin, and erythromycin all contain information about QT interval prolongation in the WARNINGS section of each drug’s prescribing information
- The risk for QT interval prolongation with azithromycin is low
- FDA is in the process of updating risk information in the drug labels for additional macrolide antibacterial drugs
- Patients should not stop taking azithromycin without talking to their healthcare professional
- More information can be found at: http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm304503.htm

Consider Oxymorphone ER (Opana ER) Instead of Oxycodone CR (OxyContin)

(Ana Kosakowski, RPh, Pharmacy Service Center and Elizabeth Fragapane, PharmD Candidate, University of Toledo)

- For members who fail morphine extended-release, consider oxymorphone extended-release (Opana ER) instead of oxycodone controlled-release (OxyContin)
- Oxymorphone ER is an oral, long-acting opioid approved in June 2006 for the treatment of moderate-to-severe chronic pain
- Oxymorphone ER has a safety and tolerability profile comparable to morphine ER and oxycodone CR
- Oxymorphone ER has documented efficacy in several models of chronic pain, particularly cancer, low back, and osteoarthritis
- Morphine ER continues to be the preferred formulary long-acting opioid for the treatment of moderate-to-severe pain for KP Ohio
- Oxymorphone ER is nonformulary for Commercial HMO members and is available through the prior authorization process for members who fail an adequate trial of morphine ER
  - Oxymorphone ER is more cost effective than oxycodone CR
  - Oxymorphone ER is available to qualifying members at a generic copay versus a brand copay for oxycodone CR
- Oxymorphone ER is available to Medicare Part D members at Tier 2 Nonpreferred Generic copay

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Oxymorphone ER Pharmacokinetics:
- Food can increase the rate of absorption, area under the curve and maximum concentration of oxymorphone ER by 50%
  - Dose oxymorphone ER on an empty stomach, either 1 hour before or 2 hours after eating
- Oxymorphone ER is contraindicated in patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment
  - Use morphine ER or oxycodone CR instead

Oxymorphone Black Box Warnings:
- Alcohol INCREASES plasma concentrations of oxymorphone
- Patients should not ingest alcohol and alcohol-containing medications as consumption of alcohol may result in increased plasma levels and a potentially fatal overdose of oxymorphone
  - This includes alcohol containing cough preparations and mouthwashes
- Oxymorphone ER tablets are to be swallowed whole and are not to be broken, chewed, dissolves, or crushed
  - Taking broken, chewed, dissolved, or crushed oxymorphone ER tablets leads to rapid release and absorption of a potentially fatal dose of oxymorphone

Oxymorphone ER Dosing:
- Oxymorphone ER is twice as potent as oxycodone CR and approximately 3 times more potent than morphine ER
- In one study, adult patients with cancer who were taking oxycodone CR were rapidly converted to oxymorphone ER and required half the mg dose to stabilize their pain
  - Within 72 hours, most patients achieved a stable dose that provided adequate pain relief with similar opioid adverse events

FDA Alerts

Gilenya (fingolimod): Drug Safety Communication - Safety Review of a Reported Death After the First Dose

Hydromorphone Hydrochloride Injection 1 MG/ML, (C-II) 1 ML Fill In 2.5 ML Carpuject: Recall - May Contain More Than the Intended Fill Volume

Revlimid (lenalidomide): Ongoing Safety Review - Increased Risk of Developing New Malignancies

Certain Compounded Drugs from Franck's: FDA Issues Second Warning to Physicians

Victrix (boceprevir) and Ritonavir-Boosted Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Protease Inhibitor Drugs: Drug Safety Communication - Drug Interactions

Initiatives

Inter-Regional Clinical Pharmacy Services Subcommittee (ICPSS) Initiatives
- Dulera use preferred over Advair and Symbicort
- OxyContin use discouraged over other long-acting opioids
- Skeletal muscle relaxant use discouraged in elderly
- Hydroxyzine use discouraged in elderly

Pharmacy Conversion Team Projects
- Half-Tab Initiatives

Current Half-Tab Initiatives
Abilify Celexa Imirex Lexapro* Paxil Zoloft
diclofenac Escitalopram* Levetia Nuvigil Viagra
*Both brand and generic tablet products are half-tab initiatives

Formulary Changes

The Ohio Regional Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee approved the following formulary changes.
- The KP Ohio Region Drug Formulary is available by accessing the Lexicomp Online Formulary through the Internet (http://online.lexi.com/login) using login and password: ohkprx
- Formulary changes are updated in Lexicomp on their respective effective dates

Commercial Additions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rilpivirine (Edurant) 25mg Tab</td>
<td>6.5.12</td>
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</table>

Medicare Part D Tier Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Effective Date-New Tier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interferon Beta-1A (Avonex Pen Kit) 30mcg Inj</td>
<td>5.1.12 - Tier 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leuprolide (Lupron Depot-Ped) 30mg Inj</td>
<td>5.1.12 - Tier 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leuprolide (Lupron Depot) 45mg Inj</td>
<td>5.1.12 - Tier 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisidexamethasone (Vivans) 20mg, 30mg, 40mg, 50mg, 60mg, 70mg Cap</td>
<td>5.1.12 - Tier 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milepristone (Korlym) 300mg Tab</td>
<td>5.1.12 - Tier 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenofovir (Viread) 40mg/gm Powder</td>
<td>5.1.12 - Tier 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenofovir (Viread) 150mg, 200mg, 250mg Tab</td>
<td>5.1.12 - Tier 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Criteria Updates

- Dalfampridine (Anpura) Revised 05.12
- Extended Release Niacin (Niaspan) Revised 05.12
- Ezetimibe (Zetia) Revised 05.12
- Fluticasone Oral Inhaler (Flovent) Revised 05.12

Inquiries

Ohio Regional Formulary Management/Drug Information Service (8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mon – Fri, excluding holidays)
E-mail: oh_drug.info@kp.org
Pager for urgent inquiry: (216) 568-3133
References are available upon request