



AETNA BETTER HEALTH®  
Coverage Policy/Guideline

Name: Ventavis

Page: 1 of 4

Effective Date: 12/21/2023

Last Review Date: 11/2023

Applies to:	<input type="checkbox"/> Illinois	<input type="checkbox"/> Florida	<input type="checkbox"/> Florida Kids
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Jersey	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland	<input type="checkbox"/> Michigan
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pennsylvania Kids	<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky PRMD

### Intent:

The intent of this policy/guideline is to provide information to the prescribing practitioner outlining the coverage criteria for Ventavis under the patient's prescription drug benefit.

### Description:

#### FDA-Approved Indication

Ventavis is indicated for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) (WHO Group 1) to improve a composite endpoint consisting of exercise tolerance, symptoms (NYHA Class), and lack of deterioration. Studies establishing effectiveness included predominately patients with NYHA Functional Class III-IV symptoms and etiologies of idiopathic or heritable PAH or PAH associated with connective tissue diseases.

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

### Applicable Drug List:

Ventavis

### Policy/Guideline:

#### Prescriber Specialty

This medication must be prescribed by or in consultation with a pulmonologist or cardiologist.

### Criteria for Initial Approval

#### Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of PAH when ALL of the following criteria are met:

- A. Member has PAH defined as WHO Group 1 class of pulmonary hypertension (refer to Appendix).
- B. PAH was confirmed by either criterion (1) or criterion (2) below:
  1. Pretreatment right heart catheterization with all of the following results:
    - i. mPAP > 20 mmHg
    - ii. PCWP ≤ 15 mmHg
    - iii. Pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) ≥ 3 Wood units in adult patients or pulmonary vascular resistance index (PVRI) ≥ 3 Wood units x m<sup>2</sup> in pediatric patients



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2. For infants less than one year of age, PAH was confirmed by Doppler echocardiogram if right heart catheterization cannot be performed.
- C. Patient is unable to take the required number of formulary alternatives (2) for the given diagnosis due to a trial and inadequate treatment response or intolerance, or a contraindication.

### Criteria for Continuation of Therapy

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members with an indication listed in criteria for initial approval who are currently receiving the requested medication through a paid pharmacy or medical benefit, and who are experiencing benefit from therapy as evidenced by disease stability or disease improvement.

## Appendix

### WHO Classification of Pulmonary Hypertension

#### 1 PAH

- 1.1 Idiopathic (PAH)
- 1.2 Heritable PAH
- 1.3 Drug- and toxin-induced PAH
- 1.4. PAH associated with:
  - 1.4.1 Connective tissue diseases
  - 1.4.2 HIV infection
  - 1.4.3 Portal hypertension
  - 1.4.4 Congenital heart diseases
  - 1.4.5 Schistosomiasis
- 1.5 PAH long-term responders to calcium channel blockers
- 1.6 PAH with overt features of venous/capillaries (PVOD/PCH) involvement
- 1.7 Persistent PH of the newborn syndrome

#### 2 PH due to left heart disease

- 2.1 PH due to heart failure with preserved LVEF
- 2.2 PH due to heart failure with reduced LVEF
- 2.3 Valvular heart disease
- 2.4 Congenital/acquired cardiovascular conditions leading to post-capillary PH

#### 3 PH due to lung diseases and/or hypoxia

- 3.1 Obstructive lung disease
- 3.2 Restrictive lung disease
- 3.3 Other lung disease with mixed restrictive/obstructive pattern
- 3.4 Hypoxia without lung disease



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### 3.5 Developmental lung disorders

#### 4 PH due to pulmonary artery obstruction

##### 4.1 Chronic thromboembolic PH

##### 4.2 Other pulmonary artery obstructions

4.2.1 Sarcoma (high or intermediate grade) or angiosarcoma

4.2.2 Other malignant tumors

Renal carcinoma

Uterine carcinoma

Germ cell tumours of the testis

Other tumours

4.2.3 Non-malignant tumours

Uterine leiomyoma

4.2.4 Arteritis without connective tissue disease

4.2.5 Congenital pulmonary artery stenosis

4.2.6 Parasites

Hydatidosis

#### 5 PH with unclear and/or multifactorial mechanisms

5.1 Hematologic disorders: Chronic hemolytic anemia, myeloproliferative disorders

5.2 Systemic and metabolic disorders: Pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis, Gaucher disease, glycogen storage disease, neurofibromatosis, sarcoidosis

5.3 Others: chronic renal failure with or without hemodialysis, fibrosing mediastinitis

5.4 Complex congenital heart disease

#### Approval Duration and Quantity Restrictions:

**Approval:** 12 months

**Quantity Level Limit:** Ventavis inhalation solution: 270 ampules per 30 days

#### References:

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5. Rubin LJ; American College of Chest Physicians. Diagnosis and management of pulmonary arterial hypertension: ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest*. 2004;126(1 Suppl):7S-10S.
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11. Simonneau G, Montani D, Celermajer DS, et al. Haemodynamic definitions and updated clinical classification of pulmonary hypertension. *Eur Respir J*. 2019;53:1801913; doi:10.1183/13993003.01913-2018.