Clinical Policy: Valbenazine (Ingrezza)

Reference Number: NH.PHAR.340
Effective Date: 06.24
Last Review Date: 04.25
Line of Business: Medicaid

Revision Log

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

Description

Valbenazine (Ingrezza®) is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor.

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Ingrezza is indicated for the treatment of adults with:

- tardive dyskinesia
- chorea associated with Huntington's disease

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 health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that Ingrezza is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

A. Tardive Dyskinesia (must meet all)**:**

1. Diagnosis of TD secondary to a centrally acting dopamine receptor blocking agent (DRBA) (*see Appendix F*);
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a psychiatrist or neurologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Evidence of moderate to severe TD is supported by an Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) score of 3 or 4 on any one of items 1 through 9 (*see Appendix G*);
5. Ingrezza is not prescribed concurrently with Austedo® or tetrabenazine;
6. Dose does not exceed both (a and b):
   a. 80 mg per day;
   b. 1 capsule per day.

Approval duration: 6 months

B. Chorea Associated with Huntington Disease (must meet all):

1. Diagnosis of chorea associated with Huntington disease;
2. Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurologist;
3. Age ≥ 18 years;
4. Targeted mutation analysis demonstrates a cytosine-adenine-guanine (CAG) trinucleotide expansion of ≥ 36 repeats in the huntingtin (HTT) gene;

5. Evidence of chorea is supported by a Unified Huntington Disease Rating Scale (UHDRS) score ranging from 1 to 4 on any one of chorea items 1 through 7 (*see Appendix H*);
6. Ingrezza is not prescribed concurrently with Austedo or tetrabenazine;
7. Dose does not exceed both (a and b):
   a. 80 mg per day;
   b. 1 capsule per day;

Approval duration: 6 months

C. 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 one of the following policies (a or b):
   a. For drugs on the PDL, the no coverage criteria policy: CP.PMN.255; or
   b. For drugs NOT on the PDL, the non-formulary policy: CP.PMN.16; or
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: CP.PMN.53.

II. Continued Therapy

A. All Indications in Section I (must meet all)**:**

1. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. Currently receiving medication via Centene benefit or member has previously met initial approval criteria;
   b. Member is currently receiving medication and is enrolled in a state and product with continuity of care regulations (*refer to state specific addendums for CC.PHARM.03A and CC.PHARM.03B)*;
2. Member meets one of the following (a or b):
   a. For TD: Member is responding positively to therapy as evidenced by a reduction since baseline in any one of AIMS items 1 through 9 (*see Appendix G*);
   b. For Huntington disease: Member is responding positively as evidenced by a reduction since baseline in any one of the UHDRS chorea items 1 through 7 (*see Appendix H);*
3. Ingrezza is not prescribed concurrently with Austedo or tetrabenazine;

4. If request is for a dose increase, new dose does not exceed both (a and b):
   a. 80 mg per day;
   b. 1 capsule per day.

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 one of the following policies (a or b):
   a. For drugs on the PDL, the no coverage criteria policy: CP.PMN.255; or
   b. For drugs NOT on the PDL, the non-formulary policy: CP.PMN.16; or
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: CP.PMN.53.

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 – CP.PMN.53 or evidence of coverage documents.

IV. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key

AIMS: Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale
APA: American Psychiatry Association
CAG: cytosine-adenine-guanine
DRBA: dopamine receptor blocking agent
DSM V: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Version 5
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
HTT: huntingtin
TD: tardive dyskinesia
UHDRS: Unified Huntington Disease Rating Scale
VMAT2: vesicular monoamine transporter

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
tetrabenazine (Xenazine®)	**Tardive Dyskinesia** *(off-label)* Typical dosing range (mg/day): 25-75 Comments: Give in divided doses: increase from initial dose of 25-50 mg/day by 12.5 mg/week to maximum of 150-200 mg/day. Retitrate dose for treatment interruptions of more than 5 days. Test for CYP2D6 metabolizer status before giving doses > 50 mg/day. Do not exceed 50 mg/day in poor metabolizers or in patients treated with a strong inhibitor of CYP2D6.	TD: 200 mg/day in divided doses *(off-label)*

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/ Maximum Dose
	The American Psychiatric Association practice guideline for the treatment of patients with schizophrenia. 2020. Third Ed. **Chorea associated with Huntington's Disease** 12.5 mg PO QD for first week, then 12.5 mg PO BID for second week, then titrate by 12.5 mg weekly thereafter to tolerated dose that reduces chorea; doses of 37.5 mg and up to 50 mg/day should be administered in 3 divided doses per day	Huntington's disease: 50 mg/day (max single dose of 25 mg) Extensive or intermediate CYP2D6 metabolizer: 100 mg/day (max single dose of 37.5 mg)

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): known hypersensitivity to valbenazine or any components of Ingrezza
- Boxed warning(s): depression and suicidal ideation and behavior in patients with Huntington's disease

Appendix D: General Information - Tardive Dyskinesia

- The 2020 American Psychiatric Association (APA) Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients With Schizophrenia recommends that patients who have moderate to severe or disabling TD be treated with a reversible VMAT2 inhibitor (i.e., deutetrabenazine, tetrabenazine, and valbenazine); the guideline notes that the AIMS tool can be instrumental in such decision-making.
- Ingrezza should not be used concurrently with other VMAT2 inhibitors such as tetrabenazine or deutetrabenazine as this is considered duplicate therapy.
- Medication-induced movement disorders, including tardive dyskinesia, are organized in the DSM V as follows: neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism/other medication-induced parkinsonism, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, medication-induced acute dystonia, medication-induced acute akathisia, tardive dyskinesia, tardive dystonia/tardive akathisia, medication-induced postural tremor, other medication-induced movement disorder, antidepressant discontinuation syndrome, and other adverse effects of medication.
- Tardive dyskinesia is a type of movement disorder that occurs secondary to therapy with *centrally acting* DRBAs (Appendix E). (DSM V)
- Typical therapeutic drug classes containing DRBAs include first- and second-generation antipsychotics, antiemetics, and tri-cyclic antidepressants (Appendix F). (DSM V)
- Other therapeutic drug classes containing agents that have been variously associated with movement disorders are listed below: (Waln 2013, Meyer 2014, Lerner 2015)
    - Antiarrhythmics
    - Antibiotics
    - Anticholinergics
    - Antidepressants

- Antiepileptics
- Antihistamines
- Antimanics
- Bronchodilators
- Calcium channel blockers
- Central nervous system stimulants
- Dopamine agonists
- Dopamine depleting agents
- Dopaminergics
- Glucocorticoids
- Immunosuppressants
- Mood stabilizers
- Muscle relaxants
- Oral contraceptives

Appendix E: Tardive Dyskinesia: DSM-V Definition

Tardive Dyskinesia *(ICD-9 333.85/ICD-10 G24.01)*
• Involuntary athetoid or choreiform movements (lasting at least a few weeks) generally of the tongue, lower face and jaw, and extremities (but sometimes involving the pharyngeal, diaphragmatic, or trunk muscles) developing in association with the use of a neuroleptic medication for at least a few months. • Symptoms may develop after a shorter period of medication use in older persons. In some patients, movements of this type may appear after discontinuation, or after change or reduction in dosage, of neuroleptic medications, in which case the condition is called neuroleptic withdrawal emergent dyskinesia. Because withdrawal emergent dyskinesia is usually time limited, lasting less than 4-8 weeks, dyskinesia that persists beyond this window is considered to be tardive dyskinesia.

Appendix F: Centrally Acting Dopamine Receptor Blocking Agents (Neuroleptics)

Pharmacologic Class	**Therapeutic Class**		
	First-generation (typical) antipsychotics	**Antiemetic agents**	**Tri-cyclic antidepressants**
Phenothiazine	Chlorpromazine Fluphenazine Perphenazine Thioridazine Thiothixene Trifluoperazine	Chlorpromazine Perphenazine Prochlorperazine Promethazine* Thiethylperazine	Amoxapine†
Butryophenone	Haloperidol	Droperidol Haloperidol**	
Substituted benzamide		Metoclopramide Trimethobenzamide	
Dibenzazepine	Loxapine		
Diphenylbutylpiperidine	Pimozide		

Pharmacologic Class	**Second-generation (atypical) antipsychotics**
Quinolone	Aripiprazole, brexpiprazole
Dibenzazepine	Asenapine
Piperazine	Cariprazine
Dibenzodiazephine	Clozapine, quetiapine
Benzisoxazole	Iloperidone
Benzisothiazole	Lurasidone, ziprasidone

Pharmacologic Class	Second-generation (atypical) antipsychotics
Thienobenzodiazepine	Olanzapine
Pyrimidinone	Paliperidone, risperidone

(DSM V, Meyer 2014, Smith 2010, Clinical Pharmacology, Lexicomp)
**First generation H1 antagonist*
***Off-label use*
†A dibenzoxapine that shares properties with phenothiazines

Appendix G: The Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS)

- The AIMS is a clinician-rated 12-item assessment tool developed by the National Institute of Mental Health to evaluate severity of involuntary movements in multiple movement disorders including TD. The AIMS is commonly used in both research and clinical practice.
- AIMS items 1-10 are rated on a 5-point scale (0 - none; 1 - minimal; 2 - mild; 3 - moderate; 4 - severe). Items 1-7 assess dyskinesia severity by body region (items 1-4 orofacial; items 5-7 extremity and trunk). Items 8-10 assess overall severity, incapacitation, and patient awareness respectively - item 8 uses the highest score of any one of items 1-7. Items 11 (dental) and 12 (dentures) are yes/no questions which help characterize lip, jaw, and tongue movements.
- See Munetz 1988 for additional information about the AIMS.

Appendix H: Chorea: The Unified Huntington Disease Rating Scale (UHDRS)

- The UHDRS encompasses motor, behavioral, cognitive, and functional components for use in evaluating patients with Huntington disease and is commonly used in both research and clinical practice.
- The American Academy of Neurology (AAN) guidelines evaluating pharmacologic therapies for chorea associated with Huntington disease describe the chorea subscore of the UHDRS motor component as a rating of 7 body regions (facial, bucco-oral-lingual, trunk, extremities) on a five-point scale from 0 to 4 with 0 representing no chorea.
- See Huntington Study Group 1996 and Mestre et al. 2018 for additional information about the UHDRS.
  (AAN Guidelines 2012, Huntington Study Group 1996, Mestre 2018)

V. Dosage and Administration

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
TD	40 mg PO once daily; after a week, increase to the recommended dose of 80 mg once daily. A dosage of 40 mg or 60 mg once daily may be considered depending on response and tolerability.	80 mg/day
Chorea associated with Huntington's disease	40 mg PO once daily; increase the dose in 20 mg increments every two weeks to the recommended dose of 80 mg once daily. A dosage of 40 mg or 60 mg once daily may be considered depending on response and tolerability.	80 mg/day

VI. Product Availability

Capsules: 40 mg, 60 mg, 80 mg

VII. References

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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	P&T Approval Date
Policy created	06.24	06.24
2Q 2025 annual review: revised continued approval duration from 6 months to 12 months for VMAT2 inhibitors criteria alignment	04.25	04.25

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. The Health Plan 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. "Health Plan" means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan's affiliates, as applicable.

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 Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise 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.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

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Note: For Medicaid members, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.