Reference number(s)
2123-A

SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

RAVICTI (glycerol phenylbutyrate)

POLICY

I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

FDA-Approved Indication
Ravicti is indicated for the chronic management of patients with urea cycle disorders (UCDs) who cannot be managed by dietary protein restriction and/or amino acid supplementation alone. Ravicti must be used with dietary protein restriction and, in some cases, dietary supplements.

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

II. DOCUMENTATION

A. Initial Requests:
   1. Enzyme assay, biochemical, or genetic testing results supporting diagnosis; and
   2. Lab results documenting baseline plasma ammonia levels.
B. Continuation of therapy requests: lab results documenting a reduction in plasma ammonia levels from baseline.

III. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

Urea cycle disorder (UCD)
Authorization of 12 months may be granted for chronic management of a UCD when both of the following criteria are met:
1. The diagnosis is confirmed by enzymatic, biochemical, or genetic testing.
2. The member has elevated plasma ammonia levels at baseline.

IV. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for continued treatment in members requesting reauthorization for chronic management of a urea cycle disorder (UCD), who are experiencing benefit from therapy as evidenced by a reduction in plasma ammonia levels from baseline.

V. REFERENCES

1. Ravicti [package insert]. Lake Forest, IL: Horizon Pharma USA, Inc.; November 2019.
2. Mew NA, Lanpher BC. Urea Cycle Disorders Overview. In: Pagon RA, Adam MP, Ardinger HH, et. al., editors. GeneReviews® [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2017 [updated April 9, 2015]. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1217/?report=printable.
3. Häberle J, Boddaert N, Burlina A, et al. Suggested guidelines for the diagnosis and management of urea cycle disorders. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2019;42(6):1192-1230.

4. Diaz GA, Krivitzky LS, Mokhtarani M, et al. Ammonia control and neurocognitive outcome among urea cycle disorder patients treated with glycerol phenylbutyrate. *Hepatology*. 2013;57(6):2171-2179.
5. Smith W, Diaz GA, Lichter-Konecki U, et al. Ammonia control in children ages 2 months through 5 years with urea cycle disorders: comparison of sodium phenylbutyrate and glycerol phenylbutyrate. *J Pediatr*. 2013;162(6):1228-1234.