



Uniform Formulary Medical Necessity Criteria for Antidepressants I

Drug Class - Antidepressants I (AD1s). This drug class includes all antidepressants except tricyclic antidepressants and monoamine oxidase inhibitors. The combination product Symbyax, which contains fluoxetine and the atypical antipsychotic olanzapine, was also excluded.

Background – After evaluating the relative clinical and cost effectiveness of medications in this class (the AD1s), the DoD P&T Committee recommended that the following medications be designated as non-formulary. This recommendation has been approved by the Director, TMA.

- Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors: escitalopram (Lexapro), fluoxetine 90-mg capsules (Prozac Weekly), fluoxetine in special packaging for the treatment of premenstrual dysphoric disorder (Sarafem), paroxetine controlled release (Paxil CR)
- Serotonin Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors: desvenlafaxine (Pristiq), duloxetine (Cymbalta), bupropion HBr (Aplenzin)

Effective Date: 14 April 2010

Patients currently using a nonformulary antidepressant may wish to ask their doctor to consider a formulary alternative.

Uniform Formulary Status, Copays, and Therapeutic Alternatives for Alpha Blockers for BPH¹⁻³

Uniform Formulary Status	Medication	MTF (up to a 90 day supply)	TMOP (up to a 90 day supply)	Retail (up to a 30-day supply)
Non-Formulary (Tier 3)	Cymbalta (duloxetine) Lexapro (escitalopram) Paxil CR (paroxetine CR) Pristiq (desvenlafaxine) Prozac Weekly (fluoxetine 90-mg capsules) Sarafem (fluoxetine in special packaging) Aplenzin (bupropion HBr)	Not available ²	\$22	\$22
Formulary: Brand Name (Tier 2)	Effexor XR (venlafaxine ER) Pexeva (paroxetine mesylate)	\$0	\$9	\$9
Formulary: Generic (Tier 1)	bupropion SR, IR and ER citalopram fluoxetine (except Prozac Weekly and Sarafem) fluvoxamine ³ mirtazapine nefazodone paroxetine hydrochloride IR sertraline trazodone ³ venlafaxine IR	\$0	\$3	\$3

CR = controlled release; ER = extended release; IR = immediate release

1. Active duty copay always \$0 in all points of service for all three tiers; Active duty cost share always \$0 in all points of service for all three tiers; TRICARE does not cover non-formulary medications for active duty service members unless they are determined to be medically necessary.
2. MTFs will be able to fill non-formulary requests for non-formulary medications only if both of the following conditions are met: 1) the prescription must be written by an MTF provider; MTFs may (but are not required to) fill a prescription for a non-formulary medication written by a non-MTF provider to whom the patient was referred AND 2) MN is established.
3. Fluvoxamine and trazodone are not typically considered to be therapeutic alternatives to other medications in this class, due to differences in the use of these products. Fluvoxamine, a SSRI, is FDA-approved for the treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), but not depression. Trazodone, while FDA-approved for the treatment of depression, is more commonly used as an adjunctive (add-on) medication to treat symptoms of insomnia in patients treated with other antidepressants. Both are generically available.

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Pristiq – The \$22 non-formulary copay for Pristiq may be reduced to the \$9 formulary copay if the patient meets any of the following criteria:

1. Use of the formulary SNRI (venlafaxine) is contraindicated (e.g., hypersensitivity to a dye or other inert ingredient) and use of any other formulary antidepressant is not clinically appropriate.
2. The patient requires treatment with an SNRI (e.g., due to failure of SSRI therapy), has experienced adverse effects with venlafaxine, and would not be expected to experience adverse effects with Pristiq.
3. The patient has previously responded to Pristiq, and changing to a formulary medication would incur unacceptable risk (e.g., the patient is currently stabilized on therapy with Pristiq and changing to a formulary medication would present a risk of destabilization).

Prozac Weekly, Sarafem, - The \$22 non-formulary copay for Prozac Weekly and Sarafem may be reduced to the \$9 formulary copay if the patient meets either of the following criteria:

1. Use of the formulary product is contraindicated (e.g., hypersensitivity to a dye or other inert ingredient), treatment with the non-formulary product is not contraindicated, and use of other formulary antidepressants is not clinically appropriate. Note: Prozac Weekly and Sarafem both have alternative formulations available on the Uniform Formulary (fluoxetine immediate release).
2. The patient has previously responded to a non-formulary antidepressant, and changing to a formulary antidepressant would incur unacceptable risk (e.g., the patient is currently stabilized on therapy with a non-formulary antidepressant and changing to a formulary antidepressant would present a risk of destabilization).

Paxil CR - the \$22 non-formulary copay for the nonformulary paroxetine product Paxil CR may be reduced to the \$9 formulary copay if:

1. Use of the formulary product (paroxetine immediate release) is contraindicated (e.g., hypersensitivity to a dye or other inert ingredient), treatment with Paxil CR is not contraindicated, and use of other formulary antidepressants is not clinically appropriate.
2. The patient has previously responded to Paxil CR, and changing to the formulary product (paroxetine immediate release) or another formulary antidepressant would incur unacceptable risk (e.g., the patient is currently stabilized on therapy with Paxil CR and changing to a formulary antidepressant would present a risk of destabilization).
3. No other formulary antidepressant is clinically appropriate (the patient requires treatment with paroxetine) and the patient is likely to experience intolerable adverse effects when starting therapy with paroxetine immediate release due to predisposing factors for nausea (e.g., chemotherapy, GI disorder). Note: Paroxetine controlled release appears to result in significantly lower rates of nausea (14% vs.23%, based on clinical trials) in the first week after

starting therapy, compared to paroxetine immediate release. This advantage does not appear to persist after the second or third week, when nausea rates decline overall.

Lexapro - the \$22 non-formulary copay for Lexapro may be reduced to the \$9 formulary copay if the patient meets any of the following criteria:

1. Use of other formulary SSRIs is contraindicated (e.g., hypersensitivity to a dye or other inert ingredient) and treatment with other formulary antidepressants is not clinically appropriate.
2. The patient has previously responded to Lexapro, and changing to a formulary SSRI would incur unacceptable risk (e.g., the patient is currently stabilized on therapy with Lexapro and changing to a formulary SSRI would present a risk of destabilization).
3. The patient has previously tried at least two other SSRIs and could not tolerate the adverse effects, and treatment with other formulary antidepressants is not clinically appropriate.
4. The patient has previously failed adequate trials of at least two other SSRIs, without response or remission, and treatment with other formulary antidepressants is not clinically appropriate. Note: an adequate trial is generally considered to be at least 6 weeks in duration, due to the delay in achieving maximal benefit.

Aplenzin - the \$22 non-formulary copay for Aplenzin may be reduced to the \$9 formulary copay if the patient meets any of the following criteria:

1. Use of other formulary bupropion agents is contraindicated (e.g., hypersensitivity to a dye or other inert ingredient) and treatment with other formulary antidepressants is not clinically appropriate.

Cymbalta - the \$22 non-formulary copay for Cymbalta may be reduced to the \$9 formulary copay if the patient meets any of the following criteria:

1. Use of the formulary SNRI (venlafaxine) is contraindicated (e.g., hypersensitivity to a dye or other inert ingredient) and use of any other formulary antidepressant is not clinically appropriate.
2. The patient has previously responded to Cymbalta, and changing to a formulary medication would incur unacceptable risk (e.g., the patient is currently stabilized on therapy with Cymbalta and changing to a formulary medication would present a risk of destabilization).
3. The patient is being treated for depression, generalized anxiety disorder, or another psychiatric condition, requires treatment with an SNRI (e.g., due to failure of SSRI therapy), and has failed an adequate trial of venlafaxine. Note: an adequate trial is generally considered to be at least 6 weeks in duration, due to the delay in achieving maximal benefit.
4. requires treatment with an SNRI (e.g., due to failure of SSRI therapy), and has been unable to tolerate venlafaxine.
5. The patient is being treated for neuropathic pain AND the patient meets one of the following criteria:
 - o has failed adequate trials of at least one medication from at least two of the following four drug classes: tricyclic antidepressants (e.g, amitriptyline, nortriptyline), SNRI anticonvulsants (e.g., gabapentin), or opioids (e.g., tramadol). Note: an adequate trial is, in general, considered to be at least 6 weeks in duration.
 - o has tried and been unable to tolerate at least one medication from at least two of the following four drug classes: tricyclic antidepressants (e.g, amitriptyline, nortriptyline), SNRI antidepressants (venlafaxine), anticonvulsants (e.g., gabapentin), or opioids (e.g., tramadol).
 - o it is clinically inappropriate (e.g., due to contraindications) for the patient to receive treatment with at least two of the following four drug classes: tricyclic antidepressants (e.g, amitriptyline, nortriptyline), SNRI antidepressants (venlafaxine), anticonvulsants (e.g., gabapentin), or opioids (e.g., tramadol).
6. The patient has been diagnosed with fibromyalgia AND the patient meets one of the following criteria:
 - o has failed adequate trials of pregabalin (Lyrica) AND at least one of the following medications: tricyclic antidepressants (e.g, amitriptyline) or cyclobenzaprine.
 - o has tried and been unable to tolerate pregabalin (Lyrica) AND at least one of the following medications: tricyclic antidepressants (e.g, amitriptyline) or cyclobenzaprine.
 - o it is clinically inappropriate (e.g., due to contraindications) for the patient to receive treatment with pregabalin (Lyrica) AND at least one of the following medications: tricyclic antidepressants (e.g, amitriptyline) or cyclobenzaprine.

Criteria recommended by the DoD Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee at the August 2008 meeting and approved by the Director, TMA on 24 October 2008. Document was updated based on criteria recommended at the November 2005 and January 2006 meetings, and approved by the Director, TMA. For more information, please see the November 2005, August 2007, August 2008 and November, 2009 [DoD P&T Committee minutes](#).