# UnitedHealthcare Pharmacy Clinical Pharmacy Programs

Program Number	2025 P 1091-15
Program	Prior Authorization/Notification
Medication	Sandostatin® (octreotide acetate)
	Note: Only the subcutaneous formulation of octreotide requires
	notification. Sandostatin LAR is covered under the medical benefit and
	therefore addressed in the Somatostatin Analogs drug policy.
P&T Approval Date	8/2008, 12/2009, 11/2010, 11/2011, 11/2012, 7/2013, 11/2013,
	11/2014, 11/2015, 9/2016, 9/2017, 9/2018, 9/2019, 9/2020, 10/2021,
	1/2022, 1/2023, 1/2024, 2/2025, 4/2025
Effective Date	5/1/2025

# 1. Background:

Sandostatin (octreotide acetate) is indicated to reduce blood levels of growth hormone and IGF-I (somatomedin C) in acromegaly patients who have had inadequate response to or cannot be treated with surgical resection, pituitary irradiation and bromocriptine mesylate at maximally tolerated doses. It is also indicated for the symptomatic treatment of patients with metastatic carcinoid tumors where it suppresses or inhibits the severe diarrhea and flushing episodes associated with the disease and for the treatment of profuse watery diarrhea associated with vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP)-secreting tumors.

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommends the use of octreotide acetate for the treatment of thyomas and thymic carcinomas as well as meningiomas. The NCCN also recommends octreotide acetate for the treatment of several types of neuroendocrine and adrenal tumors, including neuroendocrine tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, lung and thymus, neuroendocrine tumors of the pancreas, well-differentiated Grade 3 neuroendocrine tumors, and pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma. The NCCN Palliative Care Guidelines recommend octreotide for the treatment of chemotherapy and/or radiation-induced diarrhea and malignant bowel obstruction.

Clinical evidence supports the use of octreotide acetate as an adjunct to endoscopic therapy for bleeding gastroesophageal varices associated with liver disease.

# **Coverage Information:**

Some states mandate benefit coverage for off-label use of medications for some diagnoses or under some circumstances. Some states also mandate usage of other Compendium references. Where such mandates apply, they supersede language in the benefit document or in the notification criteria.

# 2. Coverage Criteria<sup>a</sup>:

# A. Patients less than 19 years of age

- 1. Initial Authorization
  - a. Sandostatin will be approved based on **both** of the following criteria:
    - (1) Patient is less than 19 years of age
    - (2) Treatment is for an oncology indication

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# B. Acromegaly

# 1. Initial Authorization

- a. Sandostatin will be approved based on **both** of the following criteria:
  - (1) Diagnosis of acromegaly

# -AND-

- (2) **One** of the following:
  - (a) Inadequate response to **one** of the following:
    - i. Surgical resection
    - ii. Pituitary irradiation
    - iii. Dopamine agonist (e.g., bromocriptine, cabergoline) therapy

### -OR-

- (b) Not a candidate for **any** of the following:
  - i. Surgical resection
  - ii. Pituitary irradiation
  - iii. Dopamine agonist (e.g., bromocriptine, cabergoline) therapy

# Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# 2. Reauthorization

- a. Sandostatin will be approved based on the following criterion:
  - (1) Documentation of positive clinical response to Sandostatin therapy

# Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# C. Meningioma

# 1. Initial Authorization

- a. Sandostatin will be approved based on <u>all</u> of the following criteria:
  - (1) Diagnosis of meningioma

-AND-

(2) Disease is surgically inaccessible

-AND-

- (3) **One** of the following:
  - (a) Disease is recurrent
  - (b) Disease is progressive

-AND-

(4) Radiation is not possible

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# 2. Reauthorization

- a. **Sandostatin** will be approved based upon the following criterion:
  - (1) Patient does not show evidence of progressive disease while on Sandostatin therapy

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# D. Neuroendocrine and Adrenal Tumors

### 1. <u>Initial Authorization</u>

- a. Sandostatin will be approved based on diagnosis of one of the following:
  - (1) Neuroendocrine tumor [i.e., carcinoid tumors, Islet cell tumors, gastrinomas, glucagonomas, insulinomas, lung tumors, somatostatinomas, tumors of the pancreas, GI tract, lung, thymus, adrenal glands, and vasoactive intestinal polypeptidomas (VIPomas)]

### -OR-

- (2) **Both** of the following:
  - (a) **One** of the following:
    - i. Diagnosis of Pheochromocytoma or Paraganglioma
    - ii. Well-differentiated grade 3 neuroendocrine tumor

# -AND-

- (b) Disease is **one** of the following:
  - i. Locally unresectable
  - ii. Metastatic

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# 2. Reauthorization

- a. Sandostatin will be approved based upon one of the following criteria:
  - (1) Patient does not show evidence of progressive disease while on Sandostatin therapy

# -OR-

(2) Documentation of positive clinical response (e.g., suppression of severe diarrhea, flushing, etc.) to Sandostatin therapy

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# E. Thymoma or Thymic Carcinoma

# 1. **Initial Authorization**

- a. **Sandostatin** will be approved based on <u>all</u> of the following criteria:
  - (1) Diagnosis of thymoma or thymic carcinoma

### -AND-

- (2) **One** of the following:
  - (a) Used as a second-line therapy for **one** of the following:
    - i. Unresectable locally advanced disease
    - ii. Solitary metastasis or ipsilateral pleural metastasis

iii. Extrathoracic metastatic disease

### -OR-

- (b) **Both** of the following:
  - i. Used as first line therapy for one of the following:
    - Potentially resectable locally advanced disease
    - Potentially resectable solitary metastasis or ipsilateral pleural metastasis
    - Consideration following surgery for solitary metastasis or ipsilateral pleural metastasis
    - Medically inoperable/unresectable solitary metastasis or ipsilateral pleural metastasis
    - Extrathoracic metastatic disease
    - Postoperative treatment for thymoma after R2 resection
    - Preoperative systemic therapy for surgically resectable disease if R0 resection uncertain

### -AND-

ii. Patient is unable to tolerate first-line combination regimens

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# 2. Reauthorization

- a. **Sandostatin** will be approved based upon the following criterion:
  - (1) Patient does not show evidence of progressive disease while on Sandostatin therapy

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# F. Malignant Bowel Obstruction

# 1. Initial Authorization

- a. **Sandostatin** will be approved based on **both** of the following criterion:
  - (1) Diagnosis of malignant bowel obstruction

### -AND-

(2) Gut function cannot be maintained

### Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# 2. Reauthorization

- a. Sandostatin will be approved based upon the following criterion:
  - (1) Documentation of positive clinical response to Sandostatin therapy

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# G. Chemotherapy- and/or Radiation-Induced Diarrhea

# 1. <u>Initial Authorization</u>

- a. **Sandostatin** will be approved based on **both** of the following criterion:
  - (1) Diagnosis of diarrhea due to concurrent cancer chemotherapy and/or radiation

-AND-

- (2) **One** of the following:
  - (a) Presence of Grade 3 or 4 severe diarrhea

-OR-

(b) Patients in palliative or end of life care

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# 2. Reauthorization

- a. Sandostatin will be approved based on the following criterion:
  - (1) Documentation of positive clinical response to Sandostatin therapy

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# H. Bleeding Gastroesophageal Varices

# 1. Initial Authorization

- a. **Sandostatin** will be approved based on the following criterion:
  - (1) Diagnosis of bleeding gastroesophageal varices associated with liver disease

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# 2. Reauthorization

- a. Sandostatin will be approved based upon the following criterion:
  - (1) Documentation of positive clinical response to Sandostatin therapy

Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

# I. NCCN Recommended Regimens

The drug has been recognized for treatment of the cancer indication by The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Drugs and Biologics Compendium with a Category of Evidence and Consensus of 1, 2A, or 2B

# Authorization will be issued for 12 months.

<sup>a</sup> State mandates may apply. Any federal regulatory requirements and the member specific benefit plan coverage may also impact coverage criteria. Other policies and utilization management programs may apply.

### 3. Additional Clinical Rules:

• Notwithstanding Coverage Criteria, UnitedHealthcare may approve initial and reauthorization based solely on previous claim/medication history, diagnosis codes (ICD-10) and/or claim logic. Use of automated approval and re-approval processes varies by program and/or therapeutic class.

#### 4. References:

- 1. Sandostatin [package insert]. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation; July 2024.
- 2. The NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium (NCCN Compendium<sup>TM</sup>). Available at http://www.nccn.org. Accessed November 27, 2024.
- 3. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®). Palliative Care. Version 1.2025. Available at <a href="http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\_gls/pdf/palliative.pdf">http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\_gls/pdf/palliative.pdf</a>. Accessed November 27, 2024.
- 4. Cello JP, Grendell JH, Basuk, P, et al. Effect of octreotide on refractory AIDS-associated diarrhea. A prospective, multicenter clinical trial. Annals Internal Medicine. 1991;115(9):705-10.
- 5. DuPont HL. Guidelines on Acute Infectious Diarrhea in Adults. Am J Gastroenterol. 1997 Nov;92(11):1962-75.
- 6. Fanning M, Monte M, Sutherland LR, et al. Pilot study of sandostatin (octreotide) therapy of refractory HIV-associated diarrhea. 1991;36(4):476-80.
- 7. Garcia Compean D, Ramos Jimenez J, Guzman de la Garza F, et al. Octreotide therapy of large-volume refractory AIDS-associated diarrhea: a randomized controlled trial. AIDS. 1994;8(11):1563-7.
- 8. Liberti A, Bisogno A, Izzo E. Octreotide treatment in secretory and cryptosporidial diarrhea in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS): clinical evaluation. J Chemother. 1992;4(5):303-5.

- 9. Moroni M, Esposito R, Cernuschi M, et al. Treatment of AIDS-related refractory diarrhea with octreotide. Digestion. 1993;54 Suppl 1:30-2.
- 10. New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute. Gastrointestinal complications. October 2006. Located at <a href="https://www.hivguidelines.org">www.hivguidelines.org</a>. Accessed November 23, 2022
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- 12. Simon DM, Cello JP, Valenzuela J, et al. Multicenter trial of octreotide in patients with refractory acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated diarrhea. Gastroenterology 1995;108(6):1753-60.
- 13. Gotzsche PC, Hrobjartsson A. Somatostatin analogues for acute bleeding esophageal varices. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2008, Issue 3. Art. No.:CD000193. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000193.pub3.
- 14. Shah HA, Mumtaz K, Jafri W, et al. Sclerotherapy plus octreotide versus sclerotherapy alone in the management of gastro-esophageal variceal hemorrhage. J Ayub Med Coll Abbottabad. 2005 Jan-Mar;17(1):10-4.
- 15. Yücesoy M, Başkol M, Keklik M, et al. Efficacy of five days of subcutaneous octreotide treatment after sclerotherapy in preventing rebleeding from esophageal varices. Turk J Gastroenterol. 2004 Sep;15(3):137-43.
- 16. Banares R, Albillos A, Rincon D, et al. Endoscopic treatment versus endoscopic plus pharmacologic treatment for acute variceal bleeding: A meta-analysis. Hepatology. 2002;35(3):609-15.
- 17. Gøtzsche PC1, Hróbjartsson A. Somatostatin analogues for acute bleeding esophageal varices. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2008 Jul 16;(3):CD000193.
- 18. Garcia-Tsao G, Sanyal AJ, Grace ND, et al. Prevention and management of gastroesophageal varices and variceal hemorrhage in cirrhosis. Am J Gastroenterol. 2007 Sep;102(9):2086-102.
- 19. Katznelson L, Laws ER Jr, Melmed S, et al. Acromegaly: an endocrine society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2014;99(11):3933-3951.
- 20. Panel on Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in Adults and Adolescents With HIV. Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in Adults and Adolescents With HIV. National Institutes of Health, HIV Medicine Association, and Infectious Diseases Society of America. Updated December 16, 2024.

Program	Prior Authorization/Notification – Sandostatin (octreotide acetate)
Change Control	
7/2013	Clarified information presented in Table 1
11/2013	Removed detailed criteria for chemotherapy- and/or radiation-induced
	diarrhea and HIV/AIDS-related diarrhea. Revised reauthorization
	criteria to standard language throughout. Updated references.
9/2014	Administrative change – Tried/Failed exemption for State of New
	Jersey removed.
11/2014	Annual review with no changes to coverage. Updated references.
11/2015	Annual review. Updated background section. Updated to align with
	Indication Section of FDA label. Added age criteria for those less than
	19 years of age with an oncology indication. Increased authorization
	and reauthorization period from 6 months to 12 months. Edited
	reauthorization wording for oncology indication. References updated.
9/2016	Annual review. Changed Member to Patient. Revised criteria for
	meningioma and neuroendocrine tumor.
9/2017	Annual review. Updated criteria for meningioma and neuroendocrine
	tumors. Updated references.

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9/2018	Annual review. Revised coverage criteria based on NCCN guidelines.
	Updated references.
9/2019	Annual review. Revised coverage criteria based on NCCN guidelines.
	Updated background and references.
9/2020	Annual review. Revised coverage for meningioma based on NCCN
	guidelines. Updated references.
10/2021	Annual review. Revised coverage criteria for thymoma based on NCCN
	guidelines. Updated references.
1/2022	Revised coverage criteria for thymoma to include postoperative
	treatment for thymic carcinoma in accordance with NCCN guidelines.
1/2023	Annual review. Removed thymic carcinoma after R1/R2 resection from
	thymoma criteria based on NCCN guidelines. Added state mandate and
	updated references.
2/2024	Annual review with no changes to coverage criteria. Updated
	background and references.
4/2025	Annual review. Updated wording within acromegaly and meningioma
	coverage criteria without change in clinical intent. Added criteria for
	well-differentiated grade 3 neuroendocrine tumor. Updated criteria for
	thymoma or thymic carcinoma. Removed HIV/AIDS-related diarrhea
	coverage criteria align with current clinical evidence. Added general
	NCCN recommended review criteria. Updated background and
	,
	references.