

Clinical Pharmacy Program Guidelines for Ranexa

Program	Step Therapy
Medication	Ranexa (ranolazine)
Issue Date	9/2010
Pharmacy and Therapeutics Approval Date	11/2017
Effective Date	1/2018

1. Background:

Ranexa is indicated for the treatment of chronic angina. It may be used in combination with beta-blockers, nitrates, calcium channel blockers, anti-platelet therapy, lipid-lowering therapy, ACE inhibitors, and angiotensin receptor blockers.

2. Coverage Criteria:

<p>A. <u>Authorization</u></p> <p>1. Ranexa will be approved based on the following criteria:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. History of one of the following standard anti-anginal treatments:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(1) One beta-blocker [eg, Lopressor (metoprolol), Inderal (propranolol)]</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(2) One calcium channel blocker [eg, Procardia XL (nifedipine ER), Cardizem LA/Cardizem CD (diltiazem ER)]</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(3) One long-acting nitrate therapy [eg, Imdur (isosorbide mononitrate), Isordil (isosorbide dinitrate), Nitro-Time/Nitro-Dur/Nitro-Bid (nitroglycerin ER)]</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Authorization will be issued for 12 months.</p>

3. References:

1. Ranexa Prescribing Information, Gilead, September 2016.
2. Chaitmain BR, Skettino SL, Parker JO, et al. Anti-ischemic effects and long-term survival during ranolazine monotherapy in patients with chronic severe angina. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2004;43(8):1375-82.

3. Chaitman BR, Pepine CJ, Parker JO, et al. Effects of ranolazine with atenolol, amlodipine, or diltiazem on exercise tolerance and angina frequency in patients with severe chronic angina. *JAMA*. 2004;291(3):309-316.
4. Morrow DA, Scirica BM, Karwatowska-Prokopczuk E, Effects of ranolazine on recurrent cardiovascular events in patients with non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes: the MERLIN-TIMI 36 randomized trial. *JAMA*. 2007;297(16):1775-83.
6. Anderson JL, Adams CD, Antman EM, et al. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines for the management of patients with unstable angina/non–ST-elevation myocardial infarction: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2002 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Unstable Angina/Non–ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction). *Circulation*. 2007;116:e148-e304.
7. Kannam JP, Aroesty JM, Gersh BJ, et al. Stable ischemic heart disease: overview of care. UpToDate.com, Jul 18, 2016. Available at: <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/stable-ischemic-heart-disease-overview-of-care>. Accessed Oct 13, 2017.
8. Fihn SD, Gardin JM, Abrams J, et al. 2012 ACCF/AHA/ACP/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Guideline for the diagnosis and management of patients with stable ischemic heart disease. *Circulation*. 2012; 126: e354-e471.

Program	Step Therapy –Ranexa (ranolazine)
Change Control	
Date	Change
9/2010	New policy
6/2013	Revision
12/2016	Annual review, updated policy template and added standard authorization duration of 12 months
11/2017	Annual review. References updated. No change to clinical criteria.