

Anticonvulsants – Rescue Agents

WA.PHAR.32 Anticonvulsants Rescue Agents

Effective: February 1, 2019

Note:

- For non-preferred agents in this class/category, patients must have had an inadequate response or have had a documented intolerance due to severe adverse reaction or contraindication to at least TWO* preferred agents.
- *If there is only one preferred agent in the class/category documentation of inadequate response to ONE preferred agent is needed
 If a new-to-market drug falls into an existing class/category, the drug will be considered non-preferred and subject to this class/category prior authorization (PA) criteria

Background:

For people with seizures who experience status epilepticus (prolonged or recurrent seizures), getting the earliest possible treatment is important. The availability of treatments at home, before emergency medical services (EMS) arrive or before being treated in an emergency room, is currently limited (Table 1), but crucial.

Medical necessity

Drug	Medical Necessity
Midazolam HCl solution	Midazolam may be considered medically necessary when: Administered intranasally as a rescue agent for prolonged seizures
Diazepam rectal gel (DIASTAT [®])	Diazepam rectal gel may be considered medically necessary when: Administered rectally as a rescue agent for prolonged seizures

Clinical policy:

Drug	Clinical Criteria (Initial Approval)
Midazolam solution	 Documentation of seizure/epilepsy Administered intranasally as a rescue agent for prolonged seizures lasting longer than 3 minutes Maximum 10mg per dose Approve for 6 months
	Criteria (Reauthorization)
	Documentation of positive clinical benefit
	Approve for 12 months
Diazepam rectal gel	1. Documentation of seizure/epilepsy



 Administered rectally as a rescue agent for prolonged seizures lasting longer than 3 minutes Maximum 20mg per dose
Approve for 6 months
Criteria (Reauthorization)
Documentation of positive clinical benefit
Approve for 12 months

Route of administration comparison for seizure rescue medications

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Oral	Currently available, portable.	May be difficult to administer during a seizure. Relatively slower to onset of action.
Rectal	FDA approved. Faster onset of action than oral administration.	Difficult to administer in many settings.
Intramuscular	Easy administration.	Complications at injection site. Unreliable absorption.
Nasal	Rapid absorption. Can be given in any position.	Administration does require minimal training. Risk of injury to nasal cavity.

Dosage and quantity limits

Drug Name	Dose and Quantity Limits	
Midazolam HCl solution	10mg per dose; 5 doses per 30-days	
Diazepam rectal gel	 20mg per dose; 4 doses per 30-days 	

Coding:

HCPCS	Description
J2250	Injection, midazolam hydrochloride, per 1 mg
J3360	Injection, diazepam, up to 5mg

Definitions

Term	Description
Prolonged seizures	Seizures lasting longer than 3 to 5 minutes

References

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- 17. Product Information: midazolam HCl oral syrup, midazolam HCl oral syrup. West-Ward Pharmaceuticals Corp. (per DailyMed), Eatontown, NJ, 2017.
- 18. Zelcer M., Goldman R. D. Intranasal midazolam for seizure cessation in the community setting. Canadian Family Physician. 2016;62(7):559–561.
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Date	Action and Summary of Changes	
01/25/2019	 Removed "Prescribed by or in consultation with a neurology/epileptology specialist" Removed required documentation regarding administration and safety. 	
08/24/2018	Addition of diazepam	

History



04/18/2018

New Policy