



Lucentis® (ranibizumab) Injection

When requesting Lucentis® (ranibizumab), the individual requiring treatment must be diagnosed with one of the following FDA-approved indications or approved compendial use and meet the specific coverage guidelines for the covered indication.

FDA-Approved Indications

Lucentis is indicated for the treatment of patients with:

- Neovascular (wet) age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
- Macular edema following retinal vein occlusion (RVO)
- Diabetic macular edema (DME)
- Diabetic Retinopathy (DR)
- Myopic choroidal neovascularization (mCNV)

Approved Off-Label Compendial Uses

- Other neovascular ophthalmic conditions (e.g., neovascular glaucoma, retinopathy of prematurity, sickle cell neovascularization, choroidal neovascular conditions)

Coverage Guidelines

For all approved indications the individual must meet the following criteria for approval:

- Lucentis is administered by or under the supervision of an ophthalmologist

Approval duration: 12 months

Dosing Recommendations

Neovascular (Wet) Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)/Macular Edema Following Retinal Vein Occlusion (RVO)

The recommended dose is 0.5 mg administered by intravitreal injection once a month.

Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)/Diabetic Retinopathy (DR)

The recommended dose is 0.3mg administered by intravitreal injection once a month.

Myopic Choroidal Neovascularization (mCNV)

The recommended dose is 0.5 mg administered by intravitreal injection once a month for up to 3 months.

References

1. Lucentis® intravitreal injection [prescribing information]. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech, Inc.; March 2018.
2. Barakat MR, Kaiser PK. VEGF inhibitors for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs*. 2009;18(5):637-646.
3. Tolentino M. Systemic and ocular safety of intravitreal anti-VEGF therapies for ocular neovascular disease. *Surv Ophthalmol*. 2011;56(2):95-113.
4. Kinnunen K, Ylä-Herttua S. Vascular endothelial growth factors in retinal and choroidal neovascular diseases. *Ann Med*. 2012;44(1):1-17.
5. Horsley MB, Kahook MY. Anti-VEGF therapy for glaucoma. *Curr Opin Ophthalmol*. 2010;21(2):112-117.