

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 uses and meet the specific coverage guidelines for the covered indications.

FDA-approved indications

- 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

- Neovascular Glaucoma
- Retinopathy of Prematurity
- Sick Cell Neovascularization
- Choroidal Neovascular Conditions

Coverage Guidelines

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

- The drug is administered by or under the supervision of an ophthalmologist

Approval duration (initial and renewal): 12 months

Dosing Recommendations

- **Neovascular (Wet) Age-Related Macular Degeneration** – 0.5mg by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks
- **Macular Edema Following Retinal Vein Occlusion**- 0.5mg by intravitreal injection once every 4 weeks
- **Diabetic Macular Edema and Diabetic Retinopathy (DR)** – 0.3mg administered via intravitreal injection every 4 weeks
- **Myopic Choroidal Neovascularization** – 0.5mg by intravitreal injection every weeks
- **For off-label uses (neovascular glaucoma, retinopathy of prematurity, sickle cell neovascularizations, and choroidal neovascular conditions)** – 0.5mg or less given by intravitreal injection once every 4 weeks

References

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2. American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina/Vitreous Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Diabetic retinopathy. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2017. Accessed on October 29, 2018. Available at: www.aao.org/ppp.
3. Lucentis® intravitreal injection [prescribing information]. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech, Inc.; April 2017.
4. Tolentino M. Systemic and ocular safety of intravitreal anti-VEGF therapies for ocular neovascular disease. *Surv Ophthalmol*. 2011;56(2):95-113.
5. Barakat MR, Kaiser PK. VEGF inhibitors for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs*. 2009;18(5):637-646.
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7. Horsley MB, Kahook MY. Anti-VEGF therapy for glaucoma. *Curr Opin Ophthalmol*. 2010;21(2):112-117.
8. Ip MS, Scott IU, Brown GC, et al. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor pharmacotherapy for age-related macular degeneration: a report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology. *Ophthalmology*. 2008;115(10):1837-1846.