

Avastin® (bevacizumab)

When requesting Avastin® (bevacizumab) for non-oncology uses, the individual requiring treatment must be diagnosed with an approved off-label compendial use and meet the specific coverage guidelines and applicable safety criteria for the covered indication.

Approved Non-oncology Off-label Compendia Uses

Neovascular or vascular ophthalmic conditions (e.g., diabetic macular edema, diabetic retinopathy, macular edema following retinal vein occlusion, myopic choroidal neovascularization, neovascular [wet] age-related macular degeneration, other neovascular diseases of the eye [e.g., neovascular glaucoma, retinopathy of prematurity, sickle cell neovascularization, choroidal neovascular conditions])

Coverage Guidelines

- Avastin is administered by or under the supervision of an ophthalmologist.

Approval duration: 12 months

References

1. Avastin® solution for intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. South San Francisco, CA: Genentech, Inc. September 2022.
2. Rajendram R, Fraser-Bell S, Kaines A, et al. A 2-year prospective randomized controlled trial of intravitreal bevacizumab or laser therapy (BOLT) in the management of diabetic macular edema: 24-month data: report 3. *Arch Ophthalmol*. 2012;130:972-979.
3. Michaelides M, Kaines A, Hamilton RD, et al. A prospective randomized trial of intravitreal bevacizumab or laser therapy in the management of diabetic macular edema (BOLT study) 12-month data: report 2. *Ophthalmology*. 2010;117:1078-1086.
4. Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network, Wells JA, Glassman AR, Ayala AR, et al. Aflibercept, bevacizumab, or ranibizumab for diabetic macular edema. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;372:1193-1203.
5. American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina/Vitreous Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Diabetic retinopathy. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; December 2017. Available at: www.aao.org/ppp. February 23, 2018.
6. Martinez-Zapata MJ, Martí-Carvajal AJ, Solà I, et al. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for proliferative diabetic retinopathy. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2014 Nov 24;11:CD008721.
7. Epstein DL, Algvere PV, von Wendt G, et al. Benefit from bevacizumab for macular edema in central retinal vein occlusion: twelve-month results of a prospective, randomized study. *Ophthalmology*. 2012;119:2587-2591.
8. Prager F, Michels S, Kriechbaum K, et al. Intravitreal bevacizumab (Avastin) for macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion: 12-month results of a prospective clinical trial. *Br J Ophthalmol*. 2009;93:452-456.
9. Stewart MW. The expanding role of vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitors in ophthalmology. *Mayo Clin Proc*. 2012;87:77-88.
10. Scott IU, VanVeldhuisen PC, Ip MS; et al; for the SCORE2 Investigator Group. Effect of bevacizumab vs aflibercept on visual acuity among patients with macular edema due to central retinal vein occlusion: The SCORE2 Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA*. 2017;317(20):2072-2087.

11. Wells JA, Glassman AR, Ayala AR, et al; Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network. Aflibercept, bevacizumab, or ranibizumab for diabetic macular edema: Two-year results from a comparative effectiveness randomized clinical trial. *Ophthalmology*. 2016;123(6):1351-1359.
12. American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern Guidelines. Age-related macular degeneration. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; January 2015. Available at: www.aao.org/ppp Accessed February 23, 2018.
13. Solomon SD, Lindsley K, Vedula SS, et al. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2014 Aug 29;8:CD005139.
14. CATT Research Group, Martin DF, Maguire MG, Ying GS, et al. Ranibizumab and bevacizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;364:1897-1908.
15. Comparison of Age-related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials (CATT) Research Group, Martin DF, Maguire MG, Fine SL, et al. Ranibizumab and bevacizumab for treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: two-year results. *Ophthalmology*. 2012;119:1388-1398.
16. Chakravarthy U, Harding SP, Rogers CA, et al; on behalf of the IVAN study investigators. Alternative treatments to inhibit VEGF in age-related choroidal neovascularisation: 2-year findings of the IVAN randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2013;382:1258-1267.
17. Lushchik T, Amarakoon S, Martinez-Ciriano JP, et al. Bevacizumab in age-related macular degeneration: a randomized controlled trial on the effect of injections every 4 weeks, 6 weeks and 8 weeks. *Acta Ophthalmol*. 2013;91:e451-e461.
18. Olmos LC, Lee RK. Medical and surgical treatment of neovascular glaucoma. *Int Ophthalmol Clin*. 2011;51:27-36.
19. Costagliola C, Cipollone U, Rinaldi M, et al. Intravitreal bevacizumab (Avastin) injection for neovascular glaucoma: a survey on 23 cases throughout 12-month follow-up. *Br J Clin Pharmacol*. 2008;66:667-673.
20. Mintz-Hittner HA, Kennedy KA, Chuang AZ; BEAT-ROP Cooperative Group. Efficacy of intravitreal bevacizumab for stage 3+ retinopathy of prematurity. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;364:603-615.
21. Ho AC, Scott IU, Kim SJ, et al. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor pharmacotherapy for diabetic macular edema: a report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology. *Ophthalmology*. 2012;119:2179-2188.
22. O'Malley PG. Comparative effectiveness of anti-growth factor therapies for diabetic macular edema: summary of primary findings and conclusions. *Arch Intern Med*. 2012;172:1014-1015.
23. Thomas BJ, Shienbaum G, Boyer DS, Flynn HW Jr. Evolving strategies in the management of diabetic macular edema: clinical trials and current management. *Can J Ophthalmol*. 2013;48:22-30.
24. American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina/Vitreous Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Retinal Vein Occlusions. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2015. Available at: www.aao.org/ppp. Accessed on February 23, 2018.
25. Ehlers JP(1), Kim SJ(2), Yeh S(3), et al. Therapies for macular edema associated with branch retinal vein occlusion: A Report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology. *Ophthalmology*. 2017;124(9):1412-1423.