TAVABOROLE

Generic	Brand	HICL	GCN	Exception/Other
TAVABOROLE	KERYDIN	41353		

GUIDELINES FOR USE

1. Does the patient have a diagnosis of onychomycosis (fungal infection) of the toenails?

   If yes, continue to #2.
   If no, do not approve.
   DENIAL TEXT: See the denial text at the end of the guideline.

2. Does the patient have a diagnosis of diabetes, peripheral vascular disease (PVD), or immunosuppression?

   If yes, continue to #4.
   If no, continue to #3.

3. Does the patient have pain surrounding the nail or soft tissue involvement?

   If yes, continue to #4.
   If no, do not approve.
   DENIAL TEXT: See the denial text at the end of the guideline.

4. Has the patient previously tried or have a contraindication to oral terbinafine **OR** oral itraconazole **AND** ciclopirox topical solution?

   If yes, continue to #5.
   If no, do not approve.
   DENIAL TEXT: See the denial text at the end of the guideline.

5. Are five or less toenails affected?

   If yes, **approve for 48 weeks by HICL with a quantity limit of 10mL (1 bottle) per 60 days.**
   If no, **approve for 48 weeks by HICL with a quantity limit of 10mL (1 bottle) per 30 days.**

DENIAL TEXT: The guideline named **TAVABOROLE (Kerydin)** requires the following: a diagnosis of onychomycosis of the toenails; presence of complicating factors such as diabetes, peripheral vascular disease, a suppressed immune system, or pain surrounding the nail or soft tissue; and previous trial or contraindication to oral terbinafine or oral itraconazole and ciclopirox topical solution.

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RATIONALE

To promote clinically appropriate utilization of Kerydin (tavaborole) based on its FDA approved indication and dosing.

Kerydin is an oxaborole antifungal. Onychomycosis refers to nail infections caused by any fungus, including yeasts and non-dermatophyte molds. Although onychomycosis is usually a cosmetic concern to patients, it also causes physical discomfort for some, particularly with more severe or advanced disease. Patients may experience chronic pain or acute pain exacerbated by nail cutting, footwear, or pressure from bedclothes. Additionally, in patients with diabetes or other immunocompromised states, onychomycosis may increase the risk of bacterial infections such as cellulitis.

Kerydin may not be as efficacious as oral antifungals (e.g. terbinafine and itraconazole) in the treatment of onychomycosis, but its safety profile is improved. The most common adverse reactions associated with Kerydin are ingrown toenails, application site reactions (i.e. dermatitis, exfoliation, erythema). Additionally, Kerydin neither interacts with cytochrome P450 enzymes nor is associated with hepatotoxicity, as seen with oral antifungals.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Apply enough medication to cover the entire toenail surface and under the tip of each affected toenail once daily for 48 weeks. Use the dropper tip to gently spread Kerydin to the entire toenail up to the edges of the toenail as well as under the tip of the toenail.

For topical use only and not for oral, ophthalmic, or intravaginal use.

FDA APPROVED INDICATIONS

For the topical treatment of onychomycosis of the toenails due to *Trichophyton rubrum* or *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.

REFERENCES

- Kerydin [Prescribing Information]. Palo Alto, CA: Anacor Pharmaceuticals; July 2018.

Library	Commercial	NSA
Yes	Yes	No

Part D Effective: N/A
Commercial Effective: 10/01/18
Created: 11/14
Client Approval: 09/18
P&T Approval: 07/18