

Drug recommendations from Area Prescribing Committee – 9th February 2017

APC recommendations

	Drug	Recommendation	Cumbria implications
<i>The following RAG ratings have been allocated.</i>	Sacubitril valsartan	Currently RED, re-categorise to AMBER following approval of treatment algorithm.	AMBER

Lothian formulary decisions

Drugs(s)	Formulation	Trade name	Indication	Date considered by Lothian	Decision	Current Cumbria RAG rating	NICE	Commissioned by	Cumbria APC Decision
Dasatinib	20mg, 50mg, 80mg, 100mg and 140mg film coated tablets	Sprycel®	Treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed Philadelphia chromosome positive (Ph+) chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML) in the chronic phase.	14 th Dec 2016	Included on the Additional list, specialist use only, for the indication in question.	BLACK	Yes TA426	NHSE	BLACK Remains BLACK in line with NICE TA 426
Dasatinib	20mg, 50mg, 80mg, 100mg and 140mg film coated tablets	Sprycel®	Treatment of adult patients with chronic, accelerated or blast phase chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML) with resistance or intolerance to prior therapy including imatinib mesilate.	14 th Dec 2016	Included on the Additional list, specialist use only, for the indication in question..	RED	Yes TA425	NHSE	RED Remains RED in line with NICE TA 425
Trametinib	0.5mg and 2mg film coated tablets	Mekinist®	In combination with dabrafenib for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation.	14 th Dec 2016	Included on the Additional list, specialist use only, for the indication in question..	RED	Yes TA396	NHSE	RED Remains RED in line with NICE TA396

Alirocumab	75mg and 150mg solution for injection in pre-filled pen	Praluent®	Adults with hypercholesterolaemia (heterozygous familial and non-familial) or mixed dyslipidaemia, as an adjunct to diet. In combination with a statin or statin with other lipid lowering therapies in patients unable to reach LDL-C goals with the maximum tolerated dose of a statin or, alone or in combination with other lipid-lowering therapies in patients who are statin-intolerant, or for whom a statin is contraindicated.	14 th Dec 2016	Included on the Additional list, specialist use only, for the indication in question.	RED	Yes TA393	CCG	RED Remains RED in line with NICE TA393
Naloxegol	12.5mg and 25mg Ifilm coated tablets	Moventig®	Treatment of opioid induced constipation in adult patients who have had an inadequate response to laxative(s).	14 th Dec 2016	Included on the Additional list, specialist use only, for the indication in question pending clarification.	GREEN	Yes TA345	CCG	GREEN Remains GREEN in line with NICE TA345
Cefuroxime	50mg powder for solution for injection	Aprokam®	As antibiotic prophylaxis of postoperative endophthalmitis after cataract surgery.	14 th Dec 2016	Included on the LJF as first choice, specialist use only, for the indication in question.	RED Injectable antibiotic	No	CCG	RED
Dequalinium chloride		Fluomizin®	Treatment of bacterial vaginosis.	14 th Dec 2016	Not included in the LJF because clinicians have not responded to an invitation for apply for formulary inclusion.		No		BLACK

Migalastat		Galafold®	Long term treatment of adults and adolescents aged 16 years and older with a confirmed diagnosis of Fabry disease and who have an amenable mutation.	14 th Dec 2016	Not included in the LJF pending protocol.			NHSE	GREY GREY until NICE TA published
Nivolumab		Opdivo®	In combination with ipilimumab for the treatment of advanced (unresectable or metastatic) melanoma in adults.	14 th Dec 2016	Not included in the LJF pending protocol.	RED	TA400	NHSE	RED Remains RED in line with NICE TA400
Olaparib		Lynparza®	Monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum sensitive relapsed BRCA-mutated high grade serous epithelial ovarian , fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response to platinum based chemotherapy.	14 th Dec 2016	Not included in the LJF pending protocol.	RED	TA381	NHSE	RED Remains RED in line with NICE TA381
Fentanyl		Lonsys®	Management of acute moderate to severe post-operative pain in adult patients.	14 th Dec 2016	Not Recommended for use in NHS Scotland				BLACK
Ferric maltol		Ferracru®	Treatment of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)	14 th Dec 2016	Not Recommended for use in NHS Scotland	RED			RED Remains RED in line with NTAG recommendation.
Hydrocortisone		Plenadren®	Treatment of adrenal insufficiency in adults.	14 th Dec 2016	Not Recommended for use in NHS Scotland	BLACK			BLACK
Idelalisib		Zydelig®	In combination with ofatumumab for the treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.	14 th Dec 2016	Not Recommended for use in NHS Scotland	RED	TA359	NHSE	RED Remains RED in line with NICE TA359

Ivacaftor		Kalydeco®	Treatment of patients with cystic fibrosis (CF) aged 18 years and older who have an R117H mutation in the CF transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene.	14 th Dec 2016	Not Recommended for use in NHS Scotland			NHSE	GREY GREY until NICE TA published
Pembrolizumab		Keytruda®	Monotherapy for the treatment of advanced (unresectable or metastatic) melanoma in adults, previously treated with ipilimumab.	14 th Dec 2016	Not Recommended for use in NHS Scotland	RED	TA357	NHSE	RED Remains RED in line with NICE TA 357
Pertuzumab		Perjeta®	In combination with trastuzumab and chemotherapy for the neoadjuvant treatment of adult patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER2)-positive, locally advanced, inflammatory, or early stage breast cancer at high risk of recurrence.	14 th Dec 2016	Not Recommended for use in NHS Scotland.			NHSE	GREY GREY until NICE TA published

NTAG Treatment Appraisal recommendations

Drug/indication	NTAG recommendation	Cumbria APC decision
Qutenza (capsaicin) cutaneous patch	NOT RECOMMENDED for the treatment of neuropathic pain.	BLACK

NICE Technology assessments

	Drug	Condition	Summary	Comm- issioner	Cumbria APC Decisi- on
TA420	Ticagrelor	Preventing atherothrombotic events after myocardial infarction	Ticagrelor, in combination with aspirin, is recommended within its marketing authorisation as an option for preventing atherothrombotic events in adults who had a myocardial infarction and who are at high risk of a further event. Treatment should be stopped when clinically indicated or at a maximum of 3 years	CCG	AMBER
TA421	Everolimus with exemestane	Treating advanced breast cancer after endocrine therapy – Replaces TA295	Everolimus, in combination with exemestane, is recommended within its marketing authorisation, as an option for treating advanced human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative, hormone-receptor-positive breast cancer in postmenopausal women without symptomatic visceral disease that has recurred or progressed after a non-steroidal aromatase inhibitor.	NHSE	RED
TA422	Crizotinib	Previously treated anaplastic lymphoma kinase – positive advanced non-small -cell -lung cancer – Replaces TA296	Crizotinib is recommended, within its marketing authorisation, as an option for previously treated anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer in adults.	NHSE	RED
TA423	Eribulin	Treating locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer after 2 or more chemotherapy regimens – Replaces TA250	Eribulin is recommended as an option for treating locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer in adults, only when:	NHSE	RED

			it has progressed after at least 2 chemotherapy regimens (which may include an anthracycline or a taxane, and capecitabine)		
TA424	Pertuzumab	Treatment of HER2 positive breast cancer	Pertuzumab, in combination with trastuzumab and chemotherapy, is recommended, within its marketing authorisation, as an option for the neoadjuvant treatment of adults with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-positive breast cancer; that is, in patients with HER2-positive, locally advanced, inflammatory or early-stage breast cancer at high risk of recurrence.	NHSE	RED
TA425	Dasatinib and nilotinib	Treating imatinib resistant or intolerant chronic myeloid leukaemia. High dose imatinib is not recommended– Replaces TA241 and updates TA70	Dasatinib and nilotinib are recommended as options for treating only chronic- or accelerated-phase Philadelphia-chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukaemia in adults, if: they cannot have imatinib, or their disease is imatinib-resistant. High-dose imatinib (that is, 600 mg in the chronic phase or 800 mg in the accelerated and blast-crisis phases) is not recommended for treating Philadelphia-chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukaemia in adults whose disease is imatinib-resistant.	NHSE	RED
TA426	Dasatinib, nilotinib and imatinib	Treatment of untreated chronic myeloid leukaemia	<p>Imatinib is recommended as an option for untreated, chronic-phase Philadelphia-chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukaemia in adults.</p> <p>Dasatinib and nilotinib are recommended, within their marketing authorisations, as options for untreated chronic-phase Philadelphia-chromosome-positive chronic myeloid</p>	NHSE	RED

			leukaemia in adults.		
TA427	Pomalidomide	For multiple myeloma previously treated with lenalidomide and bortezomib – Replaces TA338	Pomalidomide, in combination with low-dose dexamethasone, is recommended as an option for treating multiple myeloma in adults at third or subsequent relapse; that is, after 3 previous treatments including both lenalidomide and bortezomib.	NHSE	RED
TA428	Pembrolizumab	Treating PD-L1-positive non-small-cell-lung cancer after chemotherapy	Pembrolizumab is recommended as an option for treating locally advanced or metastatic PD-L1-positive non-small-cell lung cancer in adults who have had at least one chemotherapy (and targeted treatment if they have an epidermal growth factor receptor [EGFR]- or anaplastic lymphoma kinase [ALK]-positive tumour), only if pembrolizumab is stopped at 2 years of uninterrupted treatment and no documented disease progression.	NHSE	RED
TA429	Ibrutinib	Previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia and untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia with 17p deletion or TP53 mutation	Ibrutinib alone is recommended within its marketing authorisation as an option for treating chronic lymphocytic leukaemia in adults: who have had at least 1 prior therapy or who have a 17p deletion or TP53 mutation, and in whom chemo-immunotherapy is unsuitable	NHSE	RED
TA430	Sofosbuvir - velpatasvir	Treating chronic hepatitis C	Sofosbuvir–velpatasvir is recommended as an option for treating chronic hepatitis C in adults, as specified. It is recommended that the decision to treat and prescribing decisions are made by multidisciplinary teams in the operational	NHSE	RED

			delivery networks put in place by NHS England, to prioritise treatment for people with the highest unmet clinical need.		
TA431	Mepolizumab	Treating severe refractory eosinophilic asthma	Mepolizumab, as an add-on to optimised standard therapy, is recommended as an option for treating severe refractory eosinophilic asthma in adults, within parameters in TA .	NHSE	RED

NICE clinical guidelines

Clinical Guideline	Condition	Date of Publication	Summary of Guidance
NG61	End of life care for infants, children and young people with life-limiting conditions: planning and management	December 16	<p>This guideline covers the planning and management of end of life and palliative care in for infants, children and young people (aged 0–17 years) with life-limiting conditions. It aims to involve children, young people and their families in decisions about their care, and improve the support that is available to them throughout their lives.</p> <p>The guideline does not cover children and young people without a life-limiting condition who die unexpectedly (for example, accidental death).</p>
NG62	Cerebral palsy in under 25's: assessment and management	January 17	This guideline covers diagnosing, assessing and managing cerebral palsy in children and young people from birth up to their 25th birthday. It aims to make sure they get the care and treatment they need for the developmental and clinical comorbidities associated with

			cerebral palsy, so that they can be as active and independent as possible.
NG63	Antimicrobial stewardship: changing risk-related behaviours in the general population	January 17	This guideline covers making people aware of how to correctly use antimicrobial medicines (including antibiotics) and the dangers associated with their overuse and misuse. It also includes measures to prevent and control infection that can stop people needing antimicrobials or spreading infection to others. It aims to change people's behaviour to reduce antimicrobial resistance and the spread of resistant microbes. NICE has also produced a guideline on antimicrobial stewardship: systems and processes for effective antimicrobial medicine use .