CLINICAL POLICY

Ketamine



Clinical Policy: Ketamine (Ketalar)

Reference Number: PA.CP.PMN.296

Effective Date: 08/2024 Last Review Date: 07/2024

Description

Ketamine (Ketalar[®]) is a non-selective, non-competitive N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist.

FDA Approved Indication(s)

Ketalar is indicated:

- As the sole anesthetic agent for diagnostic and surgical procedures that do not require skeletal muscle relaxation
- For the induction of anesthesia prior to the administration of other general anesthetic agents
- As a supplement to other anesthetic agents

Policy/Criteria

Provider must submit documentation (such as office chart notes, lab results or other clinical information) supporting that member has met all approval criteria.

It is the policy of PA Health & Wellness® that Ketalar and ketamine is **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

I. Initial Approval Criteria

- **A. Requests for Ketamine** (must meet all):
 - 1. Diagnosis of one of the following (a, b, or c):
 - a. An FDA approved indication;
 - b. A use supported by one of the following (i or ii, see Appendix D):
 - i. Micromedex DrugDex with strength of recommendation Class I or IIa;
 - ii. Evidence from at least two high-quality, published studies in reputable peerreviewed journals or evidence-based clinical practice guidelines that provide all of the following (1-4):
 - 1. Adequate representation of the member's clinical characteristics, age, and diagnosis;
 - 2. Adequate representation of the prescribed drug regimen;
 - 3. Clinically meaningful outcomes as a result of the drug therapy in question;
 - 4. Appropriate experimental design and method to address research questions;
 - c. One of the following off-label indications (i or ii, see Appendix E):
 - i. Treatment-resistant depression (TRD);
 - ii. Major depressive disorder (MDD);
 - 2. If request is for brand Ketalar, member must use generic ketamine, unless contraindicated or clinically significant adverse effects are experienced;
 - 3. For TRD and MDD, all of the following (a-e):
 - a. Request is for intravenous (IV) ketamine;
 - b. Prescribed by or in consultation with a psychiatrist;

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- c. Age \geq 18 years;
- d. Member meets one of the following (i or ii):
 - i. Request is for the treatment of a member in a State with limitations on step therapy in certain mental health settings (*see Appendix E*);
 - ii. Failure of TWO antidepressants from the following, each tried for ≥ 4 weeks at up to maximally indicated doses, unless clinically significant adverse effects are experienced or all are contraindicated: SSRI, SNRI, bupropion, mirtazapine, vilazodone;
- e. Request meets one of the following (i, ii, or iii):
 - i. Dose does not exceed 0.5 mg/kg IV for up to 8 doses;
 - ii. Dose does not exceed 1 mg/kg IV as a single dose;
 - iii. Dose is supported by practice guidelines or peer-reviewed literature for the relevant off-label use (*prescriber must submit supporting evidence*).

Approval duration: 3 months

B. Other diagnoses/indications

1. Refer to the off-label use policy if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): PA.CP.PMN.53

II. Continued Therapy

- **A. Requests for Ketamine** (must meet all):
- 1. Re-authorization is not permitted. Members must meet the initial approval criteria. **Approval duration: Not applicable**

III.Other diagnoses/indications (must meet 1 or 2):

- 1. Currently receiving medication via PA Health & Wellness benefit and documentation supports positive response to therapy or the Continuity of Care policy (PA.LTSS.PHAR.01) applies.
 - Approval duration: Duration of request or 12 months (whichever is less); or
- 2. Refer to the off-label use policy for the relevant line of business if diagnosis is NOT specifically listed under section III (Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized): PA.CP.PMN.53

IV. Diagnoses/Indications for which coverage is NOT authorized:

A. Non-FDA approved indications, which are not addressed in this policy, unless there is sufficient documentation of efficacy and safety according to the off label use policies – PA.CP.PMN.53

V. Appendices/General Information

Appendix A: Abbreviation/Acronym Key MDD: major depressive disorder NMDA: non-competitive N-methyl D aspartate

SNRI: serotonin norepinephrine reuptake

inhibitor

SSRI: selective serotonin reuptake

inhibitor

TCA: tricyclic antidepressant

TRD: treatment-resistant depression

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Appendix B: Therapeutic Alternatives

This table provides a listing of preferred alternative therapy recommended in the approval criteria. The drugs listed here may not be a formulary agent and may require prior authorization.

Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/
		Maximum Dose
SSRI		
citalopram	20 mg PO QD; may increase to 40 mg PO	$40 \text{ mg/day} (\leq 60 \text{ years})$
(Celexa®)	QD after one week	20 mg/day (> 60 years)
escitalopram	10 mg PO QD; may increase to 20 mg PO	20 mg/day
(Lexapro®)	QD after 1 week	
fluoxetine	Prozac: 20 mg PO QD; may increase by	Prozac: 80 mg/day
(Prozac [®] , Prozac	10-20 mg after several weeks	
Weekly®)		Prozac Weekly: 90
	Prozac Weekly: 90 mg PO q week	mg/week
	beginning 7 days after the last daily dose	
paroxetine	Paxil, Pexeva: 20 mg PO QD; may	Paxil, Pexeva: 50 mg/day
(Paxil [®] , Paxil	increase by 10 mg every week as needed	
CR [®] , Pexeva [®])		Paxil CR: 62.5 mg/day
	Paxil CR: 25 mg PO QD; may increase by	
	12.5 mg every week as needed	
sertraline	50 mg PO QD; may increase every week	200 mg/day
(Zoloft [®])	as needed	
vilazodone	20-40 mg PO QD	40 mg/day
(Viibryd [®])		
Trintellix [®]	10-20 mg PO QD	20 mg/day
(vortioxetine)		
SNRIs		
duloxetine	20 mg PO BID or 30 mg PO BID or 60	120 mg/day
(Cymbalta [®])	mg PO QD	
venlafaxine	Effexor: 75 mg/day PO in 2-3 divided	Effexor: 225 mg/day
(Effexor®,	doses; may increase by 75 mg every 4	(outpatient) or 375
Effexor XR®)	days as needed	mg/day (inpatient)
	Effexor XR: 75 mg PO QD; may increase	Effexor XR: 225 mg/day
	by 75 mg every 4 days as needed	
desvenlafaxine	50 mg PO QD	400 mg/day
(Pristiq [®] ,		
Khedezla®)		
Fetzima®	20 mg PO QD for 2 days, then 40 mg PO	120 mg/day
(levomilnacipran)	QD; may increase by 40 mg every 2 days	
Other Antidepresso		
bupropion	Varies	Immediate-release: 450
(Aplenzin®,		mg/day (300 mg/day if
Budeprion SR [®] ,		pediatric)
Budeprion XL®,		

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Drug Name	Dosing Regimen	Dose Limit/
		Maximum Dose
Forfivo XL [®] ,		Sustained-release: 400
Wellbutrin [®] ,		mg/day
Wellbutrin SR [®] ,		Extended-release (HCl):
Wellbutrin XL®)		450 mg/day
		Extended-release (HBr):
		522 mg/day
mirtazapine	15 to 45 mg PO QD	45 mg/day
(Remeron®)		

Therapeutic alternatives are listed as Brand name® (generic) when the drug is available by brand name only and generic (Brand name®) when the drug is available by both brand and generic.
*Off-label

Appendix C: Contraindications/Boxed Warnings

- Contraindication(s):
 - o In patients for whom a significant elevation of blood pressure would be a serious hazard
 - Hypersensitivity to ketamine or to any excipient
- Boxed warning(s): none reported

Appendix D: General Information

- Ketamine has been used in low doses for the treatment of severe and treatment-resistant depression associated with MDD. TRD is often defined as the failure of at least 2 trials of first-line antidepressants given in an adequate dosage for an adequate duration of therapy. In patients with refractory forms of depression, ketamine usually has been given in subanesthetic doses as an IV infusion.
 - O Per the 2021 Canadian Network for Mood and Anxiety Treatments (CANMAT) Task Force Recommendations for the use of racemic ketamine in adults with MDD, IV ketamine is considered a third-line recommendation for adults with TRD. Treatment resistance should exceed minimum criteria for TRD, such as failed trials of 2 or more first-line antidepressants from different classes and 1 or more adjunctive agents (level 4). The typical protocol for IV ketamine is a dose of 0.5 mg/kg infused over 40 minutes, given as a single infusion, or as a course of repeated infusions administered 2 to 3 times per week for a total of 4 to 8 infusions.
 - O Per 2022 Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense clinical practice guideline for the management of MDD, for patients with MDD who have not responded to several adequate pharmacological trials, ketamine or esketamine are suggested as an option for augmentation.
- Appropriate experimental design methods:
 - o Randomized, controlled trials are generally considered the gold standard; however:
 - In some clinical studies, it may be unnecessary or not feasible to use randomization, double-blind trials, placebos, or crossover.
 - Non-randomized clinical trials with a significant number of subjects may be a basis for supportive clinical evidence for determining accepted uses of drugs.

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- Case reports are generally considered uncontrolled and anecdotal information and do not provide adequate supportive clinical evidence for determining accepted uses of drugs.
- Micromedex DrugDex Strength of Evidence, Strength of Recommendation, and Efficacy Definitions (Tables 1, 2, and 3):

Table 1. Streng	Table 1. Strength of Recommendation		
Class I	Recommended	The given test or treatment has been proven	
		to be useful, and should be performed or	
		administered.	
Class IIa	Recommended, In	The given test, or treatment is generally	
	Most Cases	considered to be useful, and is indicated in	
		most cases	
Class IIb	Recommended, In	The given test, or treatment may be useful,	
	Some Cases	and is indicated in some, but not most, cases.	
Class III	Not Recommended	The given test, or treatment is not useful, and	
		should be avoided.	
Class	Evidence Inconclusive	Not applicable	
Indeterminate			

Table 2. Strength of Evidence		
Category A	Category A evidence is based on data derived from: Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials with homogeneity with regard to the directions and degrees of results between individual studies. Multiple, well-done randomized clinical trials involving large numbers of patients	
Category B	Category B evidence is based on data derived from: Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials with conflicting conclusions with regard to the directions and degrees of results between individual studies. Randomized controlled trials that involved small numbers of patients or had significant methodological flaws (e.g., bias, drop-out rate, flawed analysis, etc.). Nonrandomized studies (e.g., cohort studies, case-control studies, observational studies)	
Category C	Category C evidence is based on data derived from: Expert opinion or consensus, case reports or case series	
No Evidence	Not applicable	

Table 3. Efficacy		
Class I	Effective	Evidence and/or expert opinion suggests that a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective
Class IIa	Evidence Favors Efficacy	Evidence and/or expert opinion is conflicting as to whether a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective, but the weight of evidence and/or expert opinion favors efficacy.
Class IIb	Evidence is Inconclusive	Evidence and/or expert opinion is conflicting as to whether a given drug treatment for a specific



Table 3. Efficacy		
		indication is effective, but the weight of evidence and/or expert opinion argues against efficacy.
Class III	Ineffective	Evidence and/or expert opinion suggests that a given drug treatment for a specific indication is ineffective.

VI. Dosage and Administration

VII. Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
Induction of	Intravenous (IV) route:	Various
anesthesia	1 mg/kg to 4.5 mg/kg	
	Intramuscular (IM) route:	
	6.5 mg/kg to 13 mg/kg as a single dose	
Maintenance of anesthesia	Various	Various
Supplement to other anesthetic agents	Various	Various
TRD†	0.5 mg/kg IV administered over 40 minutes;	1 mg/kg/dose
1.000	may repeat at a frequency of 1 to 3 times	
MDD†	weekly; may increase dose to 0.75 to 1 mg/kg	
	based on response and tolerability	

†Off-label use

VII. Product Availability

Multiple-dose vials (for injection): 50 mg/mL, 100 mg/mL

VIII. References

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- 3. VA/DoD Clinical practice guideline for the management of major depressive disorder, 2022. Available at:
 - https://www.healthquality.va.gov/guidelines/MH/mdd/VADoDMDDCPGFinal508.pdf. Accessed March 4, 2024.
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- 6. Phillips JL, Norris S, Talbot J, et al. Single, repeated, and maintenance ketamine infusions for treatment-resistant depression: A randomized controlled trial. Am J Psychiatry. 2019 May 1;176(5):401-409. doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2018.18070834.

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- 8. Murrough JW, Perez AM, Pillemer S, et al. Rapid and longer-term antidepressant effects of repeated ketamine infusions in treatment-resistant major depression. Biol Psychiatry. 2013 Aug 15;74(4):250-6. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2012.06.022.
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- Wan LB, Levitch CF, Perez AM, et al. Ketamine safety and tolerability in clinical trials for treatment-resistant depression. J Clin Psychiatry. 2015 Mar;76(3):247-52. doi: 10.4088/JCP.13m08852. PMID: 25271445.
- 11. Swainson J, MCGirr A, Blier P et al. The Canadian Network for Mood and Anxiety Treatments (CANMAT) task force recommendations for the use of racemic ketamine in adults with major depressive disorder: recommendations Du Groupe De Travail Du Reseau Canadien Pour Les Traitements De L-humeur Et De L'anxiete (Canmat) Concernant L'utilisation De La Ketamine Racemique Chez Les Adultes Souffrant De Troulbe Depressif Majeur. Can J Psychiatry. 2021;66(2):113-125. doi: 10.1177/0706743720970860.
- 12. Ketamine. American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information. Available at: https://www.medicinescomplete.com/#/content/ahfs/a319005?hspl=ketamine. Accessed March 4, 2024.

Coding Implications

Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

HCPCS Codes	Description
J3490	Unclassified drugs

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date
Policy created	07/2024