AdvancedHealth
Bridging the Future of Healthcare

289 LaClair Coos Bay OR 97420
Phone: 541-269-7400 Fax: 541-269-7147

Transdermal Stimulants Drug Use Criteria

Created: 2/4/2025
Reviewed: 2/12/2025

Includes:

Daytrana© (*methylphenidate*)
Xelstrym© (d*extroamphetamine transdermal system*)

GUIDELINE FOR USE:

Initial Request:

1. Is the prescribed dose supported by the FDA approved package insert dosing guideline for the prescribed product?
    a. If yes, go to 2
    b. If no, deny as not meeting criteria. Off label use of medication is not a covered benefit on OHP

2. Is the member between the ages of 6 and 18 years old?
    a. If yes, go to 3
    b. If no, deny as not meeting criteria

3. Is there documentation that the member has trialed/failed the formulary long-acting oral stimulant formulation?
    a. If yes, approve for up to 12 months
    b. If no, go to 4

4. Does the member have a contraindication to or cannot swallow or absorb any formulary long-acting oral stimulant?
    a. If yes, approve for up to 12 months
    b. If no, deny as not meeting criteria

Renewal Request:

1. Is there documented improvement in function utilizing an appropriate ADHD symptom rating scale?
    a. If yes, approve for up to 12 months
    b. If no, deny as not meeting criteria.

AdvancedHealth
Bridging the Future of Healthcare

289 LaClair Coos Bay OR 97420
Phone: 541-269-7400 Fax: 541-269-7147

Rationale:

To define the process for coverage of transdermal stimulant formulations, ensuring that use of the least costly extended-release formulary stimulants are trialed first for management of ADHD in children and adolescents. To ensure dosing is consistent with the FDA approved prescribing information.

FDA Approved Indications:

Treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in adults and pediatric patients 6 years and older.

References:

1. Lawson KA, Johnsrud M, Hodgkins P, Sasane R, Crismon ML. Utilization patterns of stimulants in ADHD in the Medicaid population: a retrospective analysis of data from the Texas Medicaid program. Clin Ther. 2012; 34(4):944-956.
2. Cascade E, Kalali AH, Weisler RH. Short-acting versus long-acting medications for the treatment of ADHD. Psychiatry. 2008; 5(8):24-27.
3. Storebo OJ, Korgh HB, Ramstad E, et al.. Methylphenidate for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in children and adolescents: Cochrane systemiatc review with meta-analyses and trial sequential analyses of randomized clinical trials. BMJ. 2015; 351:h5203. DOI: 10.1136/bmj.h5203
4. McElroy SL, Hudson J, Ferreira-Cornwell MC, Radewonuk J, Whitaker T, Gassior M. Lisdexamfetamine dimesylate for adults with moderate to severe binge eating disorder: results of two pivotal phase 3 randomized controlled trials. Neuropsychopharmacology. 2016; 41(5):1251-1260.
5. ADHD Guideline Team, O'Brien JM, Christner JG, Biermann B, Felt BT, Harrison RV, Kochhar PK, Streetman, D. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. University of Michigan. Updated April 2013.
6. Pliszka SR, Wilens TE, Bostrom S, Arnold VK, Marraffino A, Cutler AJ, Lopez FA, DeSousa NJ, Sallee FR, Incledon B, Newcorn JH. Efficacy and safety of HLD200, delayed-release and extended-release methylphenidate, in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. J Child Adolesc Psychopharmacol. 2017;27(6):474-82.
7. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual or Mental Disorders: DSM-5. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2017.
8. Daytrana [package insert]. Miami, FL: Noven Therapeutics, LLC; 2017
9. Xelstrym (dextroamphetamine transdermal system) (Prescribing information). Miami, FL. Noven Therapeutics, LLC; 2022.
10. UpToDate, Inc. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in children and adolescents: Overview of treatment and prognosis. UpToDate [database online].