

Prescriber Certification

Patient Education for Hepatitis C Treatment

Please read Part I (**Prior Authorization Criteria and Policy**) prior to signing this document. Please sign and fax Part II and Part III (**Initial Prior Authorization Request**) to the *Envolve Pharmacy Solutions* at **1-866-399-0929**.

As the prescriber, I agree to provide verbal and written educational information about chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) and current treatment options, including but not limited to the following:

Prevention of HCV re-infection and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transmission

- Patients should abstain from injection drug use.
- Other methods of transmission, include needle sharing, sex with infected partners, sharing personal items that might have blood on them such as razors or toothbrushes, or exposure to infected blood and body fluids via cuts or sores on the skin.

Prevention of liver disease progression

- HCV-positive persons should be advised to avoid alcohol because it can accelerate liver disease. Abstinence from alcohol and, when appropriate, interventions to facilitate cessation of alcohol consumption should be advised for all persons with HCV infection.
- The CDC recommends Hepatitis A and B vaccines as well as a yearly influenza vaccine for those with HCV infection. cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/.
- Cases of hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation have been reported in HCV/HBV co-infected patients. Patients should be assessed for HBV reactivation at regular intervals, but no more frequently than every 4 weeks.
- Take only medications approved by a health care professional. Prescription drugs as well as over the counter medications and herbal medicines may cause further damage to the liver.
- A buildup of fat in the liver can cause further liver damage. Eating healthy and working out can help patients lose weight and maintain a healthy weight. HCV infected persons who are overweight or obese should be counseled regarding strategies to reduce weight and improve insulin resistance via diet, exercise, or medical therapies.

Drug treatment process

- Patient should provide accurate contact information with a secondary contact for backup.
- Patient is expected to return for laboratory tests at predetermined intervals.
- Adherence to the drug regimen is critical to successful treatment. Medicaid may deny a refill or authorization request due to failure to refill the medication in a timely manner, defined as a refill that is greater than 14 days late. Failure to comply with therapy may result in treatment denial.
- Appropriate education regarding dosage administration, missed doses, food affects, side effects and adverse events related to selected treatment regimen, and therapy duration must be provided prior to treatment initiation.
- Pregnancy is contraindicated during treatment with regimens containing ribavirin. Women of childbearing age should be counseled not to become pregnant while receiving ribavirin-containing regimens, and for up to 6 months after stopping. Two methods of contraception are recommended during drug treatment. Estrogen based therapies may be contraindicated.
- Estrogen therapy should be replaced with progestin therapy if appropriate.
- HCV infected persons should check with a health care professional before taking any new prescription drug, over the counter drugs, or herbal or nutritional supplements to monitor for potential drug interactions.

Additional information

- Prescriber agrees to provide supporting documentation for any information on the form if requested by patient's health plan, provided the request is in compliance with HIPAA.
- Failure to provide required labs or requested documents may result in treatment denial.
 - Patient education information and printable documents may be found at cdc.gov/hepatitis/ and hepatitis.va.gov/products/patient/brochures-index.asp.

