

**Generic Name:** N/A

**Preferred:** N/A

**Therapeutic Class or Brand Name:** N/A

**Non-preferred:** N/A

**Applicable Drugs:** Tryngolza (olezarsen),  
Redemplo (plozasiran)

**Date of Origin:** 6/1/2026

**Date Last Reviewed / Revised:** N/A

## PRIOR AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

(May be considered medically necessary when criteria I through VIII are met)

- I. Documented diagnosis of Familial Chylomicronemia Syndrome (FCS) confirmed with genetic testing (i.e., variants in LPL, APOC2, APOA5, GPIHBP1, GPD1, or LMF1).
- II. Documented concomitant lifestyle interventions, including a low-fat diet ( $\leq 20$  g fat per day) and avoidance of alcohol.
- III. Documented baseline fasting triglyceride (TG) levels  $\geq 880$  mg/dL (10 mmol/L).
- IV. Documented trial and failure of fibrate therapy at maximally tolerated, optimized dosing.
- V. Minimum age requirement: 18 years old.
- VI. Treatment must be prescribed by or in consultation with an endocrinologist or physician who specializes in the treatment of FCS.
- VII. Request is for a medication with the appropriate FDA labeling, or its use is supported by current clinical practice guidelines.
- VIII. Refer to the plan document for the list of preferred products. If the requested agent is not listed as a preferred product, must have a documented failure, intolerance, or contraindication to a preferred product(s).

## EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Concomitant use of Tryngolza with Redemplo.
- History of severe renal impairment (eGFR  $< 30$  mL/min) or end-stage renal disease.
- History of moderate or severe hepatic impairment.

## OTHER CRITERIA

- N/A

## QUANTITY / DAYS SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS

- Tryngolza (olezarsen) 80 mg/0.8 mL single-dose autoinjector
  - 1 autoinjector per 28 days

- Redempro (plozasiran) 25 mg/0.5 mL single-dose pre-filled syringe
  - 1 syringe every 3 months

## APPROVAL LENGTH

- **Authorization:** 6 months
- **Re-Authorization:** 1 year. An updated letter of medical necessity or progress notes showing positive clinical response, as confirmed with a reduction triglycerides or episodes of acute pancreatitis.

## APPENDIX

N/A

## REFERENCES

1. Redempro® [Prescribing Information], Pasadena, CA; Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals, Inc; 2025. Accessed June 1, 2026.  
<https://arrowheadpharma.com/en-us/redempro/prescribing-information.pdf>
2. Tryngolza [Prescribing Information], Carlsbad, CA; Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; 2025. Accessed June 1, 2026.  
<https://ionis.com/sites/default/files/2025-03/TRYNGOLZA-olezarsen-FPI.pdf>
3. Stroes ESG, Alexander VJ, Karwatowska-Prokopczuk E, et al. Olezarsen, Acute Pancreatitis, and Familial Chylomicronemia Syndrome. *N Engl J Med*. 2024;390(19):1781-1792. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2400201.  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38587247/>
4. Falko JM. Familial Chylomicronemia Syndrome: A Clinical Guide for Endocrinologists. *Endocr Pract*. 2018;24(8):756-763. doi:10.4158/EP-2018-0157.  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30183397/>
5. Berglund L, Brunzell JD, Goldberg AC, et al. Evaluation and treatment of hypertriglyceridemia: an Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline [published correction appears in *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2015 Dec;100(12):4685. doi: 10.1210/jc.2015-3649.]. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2012;97(9):2969-2989. doi:10.1210/jc.2011-3213  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22962670/>
6. Watts GF, Rosenson RS, Hegele RA, et al. Plozasiran for Managing Persistent Chylomicronemia and Pancreatitis Risk. *N Engl J Med*. 2025;392(2):127-137. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2409368  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39225259/>
7. Falko JM. Familial Chylomicronemia Syndrome: A Clinical Guide For Endocrinologists. *Endocr Pract*. 2018;24(8):756-763. doi:10.4158/EP-2018-0157

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30183397/>

8. Hegele RA, Ahmad Z, Ashraf A, et al. Development and validation of clinical criteria to identify familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS) in North America. *J Clin Lipidol*. 2025;19(1):83-94. doi:10.1016/j.jacl.2024.09.008

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39537503/>

9. Berglund L, Brunzell JD, Goldberg AC, et al. Evaluation and treatment of hypertriglyceridemia: an Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2012;97(9):2969-2989. doi:10.1210/jc.2011-3213

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22962670/>

10. Gouni-Berthold I. Significant Quality of Life Improvement Observed in a Patient With FCS Associated With a Marked Reduction in Triglycerides. *J Endocr Soc*. 2019 Dec 23;4(2):bvz035. doi: 10.1210/jendso/bvz035. PMID: 32083235; PMCID: PMC7025947.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32083235/>

11. Bajaj A, Oral EA, Brown A, et al. Clinical considerations for the treatment of patients with familial chylomicronemia syndrome using a hepatic-targeted APOC3 antisense oligonucleotide. *Am J Prev Cardiol*. 2025;24:101352. Published 2025 Nov 16. doi:10.1016/j.ajpc.2025.101352

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41378317/>

**DISCLAIMER:** Medication Policies are developed to help ensure safe, effective and appropriate use of selected medications. They offer a guide to coverage and are not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Refer to Plan for individual adoption of specific Medication Policies. Providers are expected to exercise their medical judgement in providing the most appropriate care for their patients.