

## ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This Guide provides a high-level overview of Patient List Inquiries in GE Centricity and how they can be used to help identify clinically appropriate and approvable patients who may be candidates for PRALUENT® (alirocumab) therapy based on the approved Indication. The overview is meant to provide guidance for you, your practice electronic health record (EHR) champion, or IT staff.

Experienced users are the main focus of this Guide; not every step is included in the instructions, and this is not a replacement for training from GE Centricity. There are several ways to approach each workflow in GE Centricity. This Guide highlights one workflow; however, you may be familiar with an alternative approach. Please note that this Guide was created based upon GE Centricity version 16.0. Screens and features may change as new software versions are released.

## INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- PRALUENT is a PCSK9 (Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9) inhibitor antibody indicated as adjunct to diet and maximally tolerated statin therapy for the treatment of adults with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia or clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, who require additional lowering of LDL-C
- The effect of PRALUENT on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality has not been determined

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- PRALUENT is contraindicated in patients with a history of a serious hypersensitivity reaction to PRALUENT. Reactions have included hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#)



## Using Patient List Inquiries

The Patient List Inquiry can be helpful to identify Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD) or Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) patients meeting certain criteria, including diagnosis, current and prior medications, LDL-C values, and other clinical or patient demographic information. When used effectively, this report provides an opportunity to identify patients with uncontrolled LDL-C who are clinically appropriate and approvable for PRALUENT therapy based upon clinician decision to treat.

A Patient List Inquiry can be used to streamline the PRALUENT payer approval process by:

- Determining clinically appropriate and approvable patients based on payer utilization management criteria
- Reducing burden and frustration of submitting patients who are not prior authorization (PA) criteria-eligible based on the payer coverage
- Identifying gaps-in-care to contact patients who may be considered for treatment modification

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., pruritus, rash, urticaria), including some serious events (e.g., hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization), have been reported with PRALUENT treatment. If signs or symptoms of serious allergic reactions occur, discontinue treatment with PRALUENT, treat according to the standard of care, and monitor until signs and symptoms resolve

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## Inquiry Criteria

Patient List Inquiries can be created from multiple criteria such as lab values, medications, and patient diagnoses. For example, EHR criteria could include patients with clinical ASCVD, being on maximally tolerated statin therapy atorvastatin 40 mg/day and having elevated LDL-C  $\geq 70$  mg/dL or  $\geq 100$  mg/dL, depending on insurance.

## Factors That May Impact Patient List Inquiries

The number of patients appearing on an Inquiry list may be impacted by the clinical data available in the EHR; for example, if lab results are saved in the EHR as a PDF file and not available for use as 'data' to be queried. Additionally, in those cases where lab results are received from multiple laboratories, it may be necessary to select each lab's order codes to enable all appropriate patients to appear on the Inquiry.

The query criteria should consider active patients only (not deceased or inactive as determined by the practice). Also, medications prescribed before the EHR was implemented might not be included in a patient's medications list. These information gaps can reduce the number of patients on an Inquiry list.



**Praluent**<sup>®</sup>  
(alirocumab) Injection 75mg/mL  
150mg/mL  
Redefining Possible

## Reporting: Creating Patient List Inquiries

A patient list, called Inquiries in GE Centricity, is an EHR system report that identifies all patients meeting certain criteria. Available criteria include diagnosis, current and prior medications, lab values, and other clinical or patient demographic information.

An Inquiry may be created to identify patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia or atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease who are not at their LDL-C goal who are currently on maximally tolerated statin therapy.

The following steps illustrate how to run an Inquiry to help identify examples of appropriate patients for PRALUENT, based on the approved indication, who may be candidates for treatment intensification in GE Centricity.

### REPORTING: CREATING PATIENT LIST INQUIRIES

1. Click on **Reports** from the menu bar.  
The Inquiries and Reports screen displays.
2. Select the **Inquiries** tab.
3. In the **Find** field, click the dropdown arrow and choose **Patients**.

The screenshot shows the 'Inquiries' and 'Reports' interface. The 'Reports' tab is active. Below the tabs, there is a section titled 'Inquiry'. It contains two dropdown menus: 'Find' and 'Where'. Both dropdown menus are currently empty, with a downward arrow on the right side of each.

This screenshot shows the 'Inquiry' section with the 'Find' dropdown menu open. The 'Find' field is set to 'Patients'. The 'Where' dropdown menu is also open, showing a list of options: 'Historical Demographics', 'Patients', 'People', 'Documents', and 'Orders'. The 'Patients' option is highlighted in blue.

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- The most commonly occurring adverse reactions ( $\geq 5\%$  of patients treated with PRALUENT and occurring more frequently than with placebo) are nasopharyngitis, injection site reactions, and influenza

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## Reporting: Creating Patient List Inquiries

- In the **Where** field, choose **Medication Brand Name, Any** from the dropdown list.
- Choose **contains** from the dropdown list.

**Inquiry**

**Find** Patients

**Where** Medication Brand Name, Any

contains

Statins

**Add** **Delete** **Replace**

Combine With  
 AND  OR

Active Patients Only  
 Match case when searching mixed case text

Find Patients where:

- Enter medication(s) and Click **Add** (eg, atorvastatin, rosuvastatin).
- To include criteria for **Diagnosis** (Clinical ASCVD [eg, stroke, transient ischemic attack, acute coronary syndromes, history of myocardial infarction, stable or unstable angina, coronary or other arterial revascularization, peripheral arterial disease] plus hypercholesterolemia OR HeFH), repeat steps 3 – 6, changing the **Where** field to diagnosis, and using a **Combine With** operator between each criterion. See PRALUENT ICD-10 Pocket Guide for ICD-10 codes.
- To include criteria for **Lab results** (ie, LDL-C  $\geq$  70 mg/dL or  $\geq$  100 mg/dL depending on insurance), repeat steps 3-6, changing the **Where** field to **Results**.
- After all criteria are entered, click **Search** to view the Search Results patient listing.

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Local injection site reactions including erythema/redness, itching, swelling, and pain/tenderness were reported more frequently in patients treated with PRALUENT 75 mg and/or 150 mg every 2 weeks (7.2% versus 5.1% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively). Few patients discontinued treatment because of these reactions (0.2% versus 0.4% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively), but patients receiving PRALUENT had a greater number of injection site reactions, had more reports of associated symptoms, and had reactions of longer average duration than patients receiving placebo

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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- PRALUENT is contraindicated in patients with a history of a serious hypersensitivity reaction to PRALUENT. Reactions have included hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization
- Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., pruritus, rash, urticaria), including some serious events (e.g., hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization), have been reported with PRALUENT treatment. If signs or symptoms of serious allergic reactions occur, discontinue treatment with PRALUENT, treat according to the standard of care, and monitor until signs and symptoms resolve
- The most commonly occurring adverse reactions ( $\geq 5\%$  of patients treated with PRALUENT and occurring more frequently than with placebo) are nasopharyngitis, injection site reactions, and influenza
- Local injection site reactions including erythema/redness, itching, swelling, and pain/tenderness were reported more frequently in patients treated with PRALUENT 75 mg and/or 150 mg every 2 weeks (7.2% versus 5.1% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively). Few patients discontinued treatment because of these reactions (0.2% versus 0.4% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively), but patients receiving PRALUENT had a greater number of injection site reactions, had more reports of associated symptoms, and had reactions of longer average duration than patients receiving placebo
- The once-monthly (Q4W) 300mg dosing regimen had a higher rate of local injection site reactions as compared to PRALUENT 75 mg Q2W or placebo (16.6%, 9.6%, and 7.9%, respectively) in a trial in which all patients received an injection of drug or placebo every 2 weeks to maintain the blind. The discontinuation rate due to injection site reactions was 0.7% in the 300 mg Q4W arm and 0% in the other 2 arms
- Neurocognitive events were reported in 0.8% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 0.7% of patients treated with placebo. Confusion or memory impairment were reported more frequently by those treated with PRALUENT (0.2% for each) than in those treated with placebo ( $<0.1\%$  for each)
- Liver-related disorders (primarily related to abnormalities in liver enzymes) were reported in 2.5% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 1.8% of patients treated with placebo, leading to treatment discontinuation in 0.4% and 0.2% of patients, respectively. Increases in serum transaminases to greater than 3 times the upper limit of normal occurred in 1.7% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 1.4% of patients treated with placebo
- The most common adverse reactions leading to treatment discontinuation in patients treated with PRALUENT were allergic reactions (0.6% versus 0.2% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively) and elevated liver enzymes (0.3% versus  $<0.1\%$ )
- PRALUENT is a human monoclonal antibody. As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity with PRALUENT

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#)



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