About This Guide

This Guide provides a high-level overview of Alerts in NextGen. 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 NextGen. There are several ways to approach each workflow in NextGen. This Guide highlights one workflow; however, you may be familiar with an alternative approach. Please note that this Guide was created based upon NextGen version 16.0. Screens and features may change as new software versions are released.

Alerts

NextGen

Using Alerts

Clinical decision support (CDS) tools such as Alerts provide clinicians and staff with patient-specific information, intelligently filtered and presented at appropriate times to help improve the delivery of care. Alerts can assist with identifying gaps-in-care and may enhance patient outcomes and improve care consistency—a benefit to both providers and patients.

Alerts can be created to remind health care professionals (HCPs) to consider PRALUENT therapy for appropriate patients during the visit.

Factors That May Impact Alerts

The display of Alerts 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 display alerts. Also, medications prescribed before the EHR was implemented might not be included in a patient's medications list. These information gaps can limit the number of patients where alerts are displayed.

Alerts can help identify whether the patient is a candidate for PRALUENT treatment based on clinical appropriateness and payer utilization management criteria via:

- Reminders during the patient exam workflow, such as ordering lab tests or other diagnostics, adjusting or adding medications to a patient's treatment plan, or providing patient education on LDL-C goals
- Identification of patients who, for example, have clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) and are on maximally tolerated statin therapy atorvastatin 40 mg/day and having elevated LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL or ≥100 mg/dL, depending on insurance

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

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information

Praluent®
(alirocumab) Injection 75mg/mL 150mg/mL
Redefining Possible

Reminders: Using Reports and Alerts

NextGen enables Alerts which are displayed when the patient's chart is accessed. Reminders are based on certain criteria. Available criteria include diagnosis, current and prior medications, lab values, and other clinical or patient demographic information.

For example, an Alert may be created to alert the HCP of patients with uncontrolled LDL-C who are clinically appropriate and approvable for PRALUENT therapy based upon the approved Indication.

Alerts can be created manually based on a report that can be created listing all patients meeting specific criteria. Criteria for PRALUENT would include clinical ASCVD, being on maximally tolerated statin therapy (eg, atorvastatin 40 mg/day) and having elevated LDL-C (eg, ≥70 mg/dL or ≥100 mg/dL), depending on insurance.

The following steps illustrate how to create alerts to identify patients who may be candidates for treatment with PRALUENT.

To Create an Alert:

1. Using the EHR Patient Identification tip sheet, create a report listing all patients meeting specific criteria (eg, diagnosis of ASCVD, atorvastatin 40 mg/day, LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL). Alerts can be added manually to each patient's chart
2. Navigate to the patient chart
3. From the banner, click on **Alerts**
4. Select an Alerts template, and click Edit
5. Add the appropriate Alert message to the template; for example, "Consider patient for treatment with PRALUENT"

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

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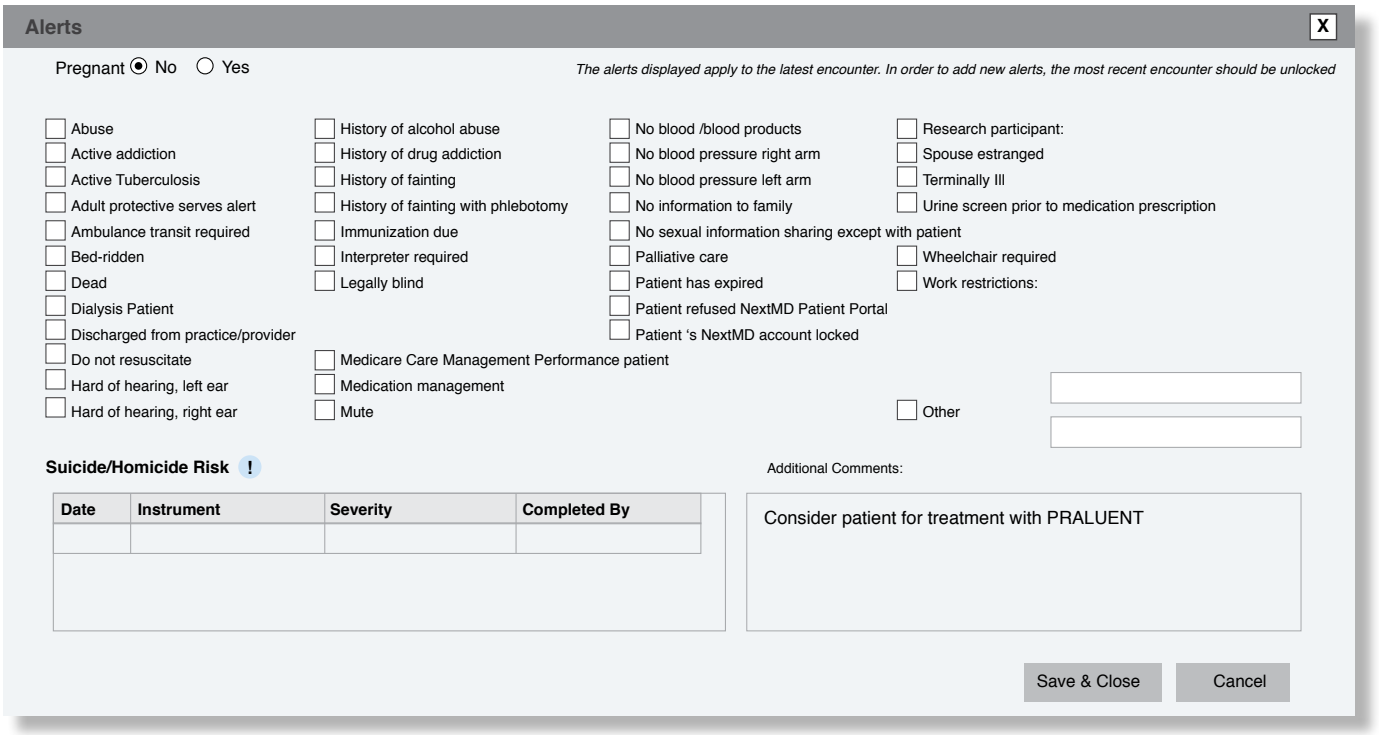
Reminders: Using Reports and Alerts

Alerts display within the patient chart.



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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INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- PRALUENT® (alirocumab) 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
- 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 (≥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) 300 mg 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

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