

EYSUVIS

(loteprednol etabonate ophthalmic suspension)

RATIONALE FOR INCLUSION IN PA PROGRAM

Background

Eysuvis (loteprednol etabonate) is a corticosteroid ophthalmic suspension. Corticosteroids inhibit the inflammatory response to a variety of inciting agents and delay or slow healing. Corticosteroids inhibit the edema, fibrin deposition, capillary dilation, leukocyte migration, capillary proliferation, fibroblast proliferation, deposition of collagen, and scar formation associated with inflammation. Corticosteroids are thought to modulate inflammation through inhibition of prostaglandin production (1).

Regulatory Status

FDA-approved indication: Eysuvis is a corticosteroid indicated for the short-term (up to two weeks) treatment of the signs and symptoms of dry eye disease (1).

Instill one to two drops of Eysuvis into each eye four times daily for up to two weeks. This product should only be renewed after examination under magnification such as a slit lamp and evaluation of the intraocular pressure (1).

Topical corticosteroids have been known to delay healing and cause corneal and scleral thinning. Use of topical corticosteroids in the presence of thin corneal or scleral tissue may lead to perforation. The initial prescription and each renewal of the medication order should be made by a physician only after examination of the patient with the aid of magnification, such as slit lamp biomicroscopy, and, where appropriate, fluorescein staining (1).

Prolonged use of corticosteroids may result in glaucoma with damage to the optic nerve, as well as defects in visual acuity and fields of vision. Corticosteroids should be used with caution in the presence of glaucoma. Renewal of the medication order should be made by a physician only after examination of the patient and evaluation of the intraocular pressure (IOP) (1).

The safety and effectiveness of Eysuvis in patients less than 18 years of age have not been established (1).

Summary

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Eysuvis is a corticosteroid ophthalmic suspension. Corticosteroids inhibit the inflammatory response to a variety of inciting agents and delay or slow healing. Corticosteroids inhibit the edema, fibrin deposition, capillary dilation, leukocyte migration, capillary proliferation, fibroblast proliferation, deposition of collagen, and scar formation associated with inflammation. Corticosteroids are thought to modulate inflammation through inhibition of prostaglandin production (1).

Prior approval is required to ensure the safe, clinically appropriate, and cost-effective use of Eysuvis while maintaining optimal therapeutic outcomes.

References

1. Eysuvis [package insert]. Watertown, MA: Kala Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; November 2023.