



RATIONALE FOR INCLUSION IN PA PROGRAM

Background

Myalept (metreleptin for injection) is used as replacement therapy to treat the complications of leptin deficiency, in addition to diet, in patients with congenital generalized or acquired generalized lipodystrophy (1).

Generalized lipodystrophy is a condition associated with a lack of fat tissue. Patients with congenital generalized lipodystrophy are born with little or no fat tissue. Patients with acquired generalized lipodystrophy generally lose fat tissue over time. Because the hormone leptin is made by fat tissue, patients with generalized lipodystrophy have very low leptin levels. Leptin regulates food intake and other hormones, such as insulin (1).

Regulatory Status

FDA-approved indication: Myalept is a leptin analog indicated as an adjunct to diet as replacement therapy to treat the complications of leptin deficiency in patients with congenital or acquired generalized lipodystrophy (1).

Limitations of Use:

The safety and effectiveness of Myalept for the treatment of complications of partial lipodystrophy and for the treatment of liver disease, including nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), have not been established. Myalept is not indicated for use in patients with HIV-related lipodystrophy. Myalept is not indicated for use in patients with metabolic disease, including diabetes mellitus and hypertriglyceridemia, without concurrent evidence of generalized lipodystrophy (1).

Myalept carries a boxed warning regarding anti-metreleptin antibodies with neutralizing activity have been identified in patients treated with Myalept. The consequences are not well characterized but could include inhibition of endogenous leptin action and loss of Myalept efficacy. Worsening metabolic control and/or severe infection have been reported. Test for anti-metreleptin antibodies with neutralizing activity in patients with severe infections or loss of efficacy during Myalept treatment (1).

Myalept is contraindicated in patients with general obesity not associated with congenital leptin deficiency (1).



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MYALEPT (metreleptin)

T-cell lymphoma has been reported in patients with acquired generalized lipodystrophy, both treated and not treated with Myalept. Carefully consider the benefits and risks of treatment with Myalept in patients with significant hematologic abnormalities and/or acquired generalized lipodystrophy (1).

Because of the risks associated with the development of neutralizing antibodies and lymphoma, Myalept is available only through the Myalept Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Program. Under this REMS program, prescribers must be certified with the program by enrolling in and completing training. Pharmacies must be certified with the program and only dispense Myalept after receipt of the Myalept REMS Prescription Authorization Form for each new prescription (1).

Summary

Myalept is a leptin analog indicated as an adjunct to diet as replacement therapy to treat the complications of leptin deficiency in patients with congenital or acquired generalized lipodystrophy. It is contraindicated in patients with general obesity. It is not approved for use in patients with HIV-related lipodystrophy or in patients with metabolic disease, including diabetes mellitus and hypertriglyceridemia, without concurrent evidence of generalized lipodystrophy. Myalept is available only through a restricted program called the Myalept Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Program (1).

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

References

1. Myalept [package insert]. Dublin, Ireland: Amryt Pharmaceuticals DAC; February 2022.