

Michigan Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee
Antibiotics-Anti Infectives Workgroup
April 2008

Following review, the workgroup recommends to the full Committee for discussion at the June 2008 meeting the following:

Antifungals-Onychomycosis

No change to the current classification of drug products

List Grifulvin V and Gris Peg in addition to griseofulvin for clarification

Antifungals-Oral

No change to the current classification of drug products

Antivirals-Herpes

No change to the current classification of drug products

Antivirals-Influenza

No change to the current classification of drug products

Cephalosporins 1st Generation

No change to the current classification of drug products

Cephalosporins 2nd Generation

Remove Cefzil suspension and replace with cephprozil suspension

No change to the current classification of the other drug products

Cephalosporins 3rd Generation

No change to the current classification of drug products

Hepatitis C

Remove prior authorization from Peg Intron

No change to the current classification of the other drug products

Ketolides

No change to the current classification of the drug product

Macrolides

No change to the current classification of drug products

Quinolones

No change to the current classification of drug products

Otic Quinolones

Add ofloxacin otic without prior authorization

Change Floxin Otic to requiring prior authorization

In addition, the group discussed Zyvox (linezolid) an antibiotic not in one of the existing PDL classes, and currently without restrictions on the MPPL. Zyvox is indicated for:

Vancomycin-resistant enterococcal infections: Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium* infections, including cases with concurrent bacteremia.

Nosocomial pneumonia: Caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin-susceptible and -resistant strains), or *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (penicillin-susceptible strains only). Combination therapy may be clinically indicated if the documented or presumptive pathogens include gram-negative organisms.

Complicated skin and skin structure infections: Complicated skin and skin structure

infections, including diabetic foot infections, without concomitant osteomyelitis, caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin-susceptible and -resistant strains), *Streptococcus pyogenes*, or *Streptococcus agalactiae*. Linezolid has not been studied in the treatment of diabetic foot and decubitus ulcers. Combination therapy may be clinically indicated if the documented or presumptive pathogens include gram-negative organisms.

Uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections: Caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin-susceptible strains only) or *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

Community-acquired pneumonia: Caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (penicillin-susceptible strains only), including cases with concurrent bacteremia, or *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin-susceptible strains only).

Due to concerns about inappropriate use of antibiotics leading to an increase in resistant organisms, prescribers should carefully consider alternatives before initiating treatment with linezolid in the outpatient setting.

As can be seen from the licensing, there is concern about inappropriate and excessive outpatient use of this drug. The Committee is asked to review Zyvox for inclusion on the PDL and for institution of prior authorization or electronic edits to more closely monitor its use.