## HOSPITAL MEDICINES LIST RESTRICTIONS CHECKLIST

Use this checklist to determine if a patient meets the restrictions for funding in the **hospital setting**. For more details, refer to Section H of the Pharmaceutical Schedule. For community funding, see the Special Authority Criteria.

PATIENT:
Name:
NHI:
AH monotherapy required after 6 months ick boxes where appropriate)
ibed by, or recommended by a respiratory specialist, cardiologist, rheumatologist or any relevant practitioner on the recommendation of iratory specialist, cardiologist or rheumatologist, or in accordance with a protocol or guideline that has been endorsed by the Health NZ al.
Patient has pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)*  PAH is in Group 1, 4 or 5 of the WHO (Venice 2003) clinical classifications
PAH is in New York Heart Association/World Health Organization (NYHA/WHO) functional class II, III or IV  PAH has been confirmed by right heart catheterisation and A mean pulmonary artery pressure (PAPm) greater than 20 mmHg (unless peri Fontan repair) and
A pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP) less than or equal to 15 mmHg  Pulmonary vascular resistance greater than 2 Wood Units or greater than 160 International Units (dyn s cm <sup>-5</sup> )  PAH has been demonstrated to be non-responsive in vasoreactivity assessment using iloprost or nitric oxide, as defined in the 2022 ECS/ERS Guidelines for PAH (see note below for link to these guidelines) †  Patient has not experienced an acceptable response to calcium antagonist treatment, according to a validated risk stratification tool**  Patient has PAH other than idiopathic / heritable or drug-associated type
Patient is a child with PAH secondary to congenital heart disease or PAH due to idiopathic, congenital or developmental lung disorders including severe chronic neonatal lung disease  Patient has palliated single ventricle congenital heart disease and elevated pulmonary pressures or a major complication of the Fontan circulation requiring the minimising of pulmonary/venous filling pressures
O Bosentan is to be used as PAH monotherapy  O Patient has experienced intolerable side effects on sildenafil or O Patient has an absolute contraindication to sildenafil or O Patient is a child with idiopathic PAH or PAH secondary to congenital heart disease

I confirm that the above details are correct:

Signed: ...... Date: .....

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ESCRIBER	PATIENT:
me:	
rd:	NHI:
sentan - con	tinued
e-assessment re erequisites (tion Prescrib	H dual therapy equired after 6 months ck boxes where appropriate)  bed by, or recommended by a respiratory specialist, cardiologist, rheumatologist or any relevant practitioner on the recommendation of atory specialist, cardiologist or rheumatologist, or in accordance with a protocol or guideline that has been endorsed by the Health NZ I.
and PA	atient has pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)*  AH is in Group 1, 4 or 5 of the WHO (Venice 2003) clinical classifications  AH is in New York Heart Association/World Health Organization (NYHA/WHO) functional class II, III or IV
and	PAH has been confirmed by right heart catheterisation  A mean pulmonary artery pressure (PAPm) greater than 20 mmHg (unless peri Fontan repair)  A pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP) less than or equal to 15 mmHg  Pulmonary vascular resistance greater than 2 Wood Units or greater than 160 International Units (dyn s cm <sup>-5</sup> )  PAH has been demonstrated to be non-responsive in vasoreactivity assessment using iloprost or nitric oxide, as defined in the 2022 ECS/ERS Guidelines for PAH (see note below for link to these guidelines) †  Patient has not experienced an acceptable response to calcium antagonist treatment, according to a validated risk stratification tool**  Patient has PAH other than idiopathic / heritable or drug-associated type
or or	Patient is a child with PAH secondary to congenital heart disease or PAH due to idiopathic, congenital or developmental lung disorders including severe chronic neonatal lung disease  Patient has palliated single ventricle congenital heart disease and elevated pulmonary pressures or a major complication of the Fontan circulation requiring the minimising of pulmonary/venous filling pressures
and	D Bosentan is to be used as part of PAH dual therapy  Patient has tried a PAH monotherapy (sildenafil) for at least three months and has experienced an inadequate therapeutic response to treatment according to a validated risk stratification tool**  Patient is presenting in NYHA/WHO functional class III or IV, and in the opinion of the treating clinician would likely benefit from initial dual therapy

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CRIBER	PATIENT:
:	Name:
	NHI:
entan - continue	ed .
Prescribed k a respiratory Hospital.  Patien and PAH is	ple therapy red after 6 months oxes where appropriate)  by, or recommended by a respiratory specialist, cardiologist, rheumatologist or any relevant practitioner on the recommendation respecialist, cardiologist or rheumatologist, or in accordance with a protocol or guideline that has been endorsed by the Health North that pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)*  is in Group 1, 4 or 5 of the WHO (Venice 2003) clinical classifications is in New York Heart Association/World Health Organization (NYHA/WHO) functional class II, III or IV
and and and	A mean pulmonary artery pressure (PAPm) greater than 20 mmHg (unless peri Fontan repair)  A pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP) less than or equal to 15 mmHg  Pulmonary vascular resistance greater than 2 Wood Units or greater than 160 International Units (dyn s cm <sup>-5</sup> )
or O	Patient is a child with PAH secondary to congenital heart disease or PAH due to idiopathic, congenital or developmental lung disorders including severe chronic neonatal lung disease  Patient has palliated single ventricle congenital heart disease and elevated pulmonary pressures or a major complication of the Fontan circulation requiring the minimising of pulmonary/venous filling pressures  Bosentan is to be used as part of PAH triple therapy  Patient is on the lung transplant list  Patient is presenting in NYHA/WHO functional class IV  Patient has tried PAH dual therapy for at least three months and has not experienced an acceptable response to treatment according to a validated risk stratification tool**  Patient does not have major life-threatening comorbidities and triple therapy is not being used in a palliative

I confirm that the above details are correct:

Signed: ...... Date: .....

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PRESCRIBER	PATIENT:				
Name:	Name:				
Ward:	NHI:				
bosentan - continued					
CONTINUATION Re-assessment required after 2 years Prerequisites (tick box where appropriate)					
O Prescribed by, or recommended by a respiratory specialist, cardiologist, rheumatologist or any relevant practitioner on the recommendation of a respiratory specialist, cardiologist or rheumatologist, or in accordance with a protocol or guideline that has been endorsed by the Health NZ Hospital.					
Patient is continuing to derive benefit from bosentan treatment according	rding to a validated PAH risk stratification tool**				

Note: † The European Respiratory Journal Guidelines can be found here: 2022 ECS/ERS Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary hypertension PAH

\*\* the requirement to use a validated risk stratification tool to determine insufficient response applies to adults. Determining insufficient response in children does not require use of a validated PAH risk stratification tool, where currently no such validated tools exist for PAH risk stratification in children.

I confirm that the above details are correct: Signed: ...... Date: .....