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.

PRESCRIBER	PATIENT:
lame:	Name:
Vard:	NHI:
mbrisentan	
	d after 6 months
Patient and PAH is i	has pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)  n Group 1, 4 or 5 of the WHO (Venice 2003) clinical classifications  n New York Heart Association/World Health Organization (NYHA/WHO) functional class II, III or IV
and  and  or  Property or  or  or  or  or  or	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  attent is a child with PAH secondary to congenital heart disease or PAH due to idiopathic, congenital or developmental lung sorders including chronic neonatal lung disease  attent has palliated single ventricle congenital heart disease and elevated pulmonary pressures or a major complication of the contant circulation requiring the minimising of pulmonary/venous filling pressures  Patient has experienced intolerable side effects with both sildenafil and bosentan  Patient has an absolute contraindication to sildenafil and an absolute or relative contraindication to bosentan (e.g. due to current use of a combined oral contraceptive or liver disease)  Patient is a child with idiopathic PAH or PAH secondary to congenital heart disease

I confirm that the above details are correct:

Signed: Date:

## 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.

SCRIBER	PATIENT:				
::	Name:				
:	NHI:				
risentar	- continued				
equisites Preso	AH dual therapy 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 or ratory specialist, cardiologist or rheumatologist, or in accordance with a protocol or guideline that has been endorsed by the Health Natal.				
and and	Patient has pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) PAH is in Group 1, 4 or 5 of the WHO (Venice 2003) clinical classifications				
O PAH is in New York Heart Association/World Health Organization (NYHA/WHO) functional class II, III or IV and					
or	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 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	Ambrisentan is to be used as PAH dual therapy  Patient has tried a PAH monotherapy (sildenafil or bosentan) for at least three months and has not experienced an acceptable response to treatment according to a validated risk stratification tool**  Patient has tried PAH dual therapy including bosentan and has experienced intolerable side effects on bosentan  Patient is presenting in NYHA/WHO functional class III or IV, and in the opinion of the treating clinician would benefit				
	from initial dual therapy  and  Patient has an absolute or relative contraindication to bosentan (eg due to current use of a combined oral contraceptive or liver disease)				

I confirm that the above details are correct:

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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.

PRES	PRESCRIBER			PATIENT:
Name:				
Ward:				NHI:
٩mb	riser	ntan	- con	tinued
Re-as	ssessi equisi	ment i <b>tes</b> (1	requir	ble therapy ed after 6 months kes where appropriate)  y, or recommended by a respiratory specialist, cardiologist, rheumatologist or any relevant practitioner on the recommendation of
and	а		iratory	specialist, cardiologist or rheumatologist, or in accordance with a protocol or guideline that has been endorsed by the Health NZ
	and	$\overline{}$		has pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)
	and	$\overline{}$		in Group 1, 4 or 5 of the WHO (Venice 2003) clinical classifications
	and	ノ —	PAH 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
			and	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**
				O 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 lisorders including 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			
		and		Ambrisentan is to be used as PAH triple therapy  O Patient is on the lung transplant list
			or	O Patient is presenting in NYHA/WHO functional class IV and
				Patient has an absolute or relative contraindication to bosentan (e.g. due to current use of a combined oral contraceptive or liver disease)
			or	Patient has tried PAH dual therapy for at least three months and remains in an unacceptable risk category 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 scenario

I confirm that the above details are correct:

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

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.

PRESCR	IBER	PATIENT:				
Name:		Name:				
Ward:		NHI:				
Ambris	Ambrisentan - continued					
CONTINUATION Re-assessment required after 2 years Prerequisites (tick box where appropriate)						
and	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.  The patient is continuing to derive benefit from ambrisentan treatment according 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: .....