



**Fee-for Service Prior Authorization Criteria:
Opana and Opana ER (oxymorphone) tablets**

Description

Oxymorphone is a potent semi-synthetic narcotic analgesic that is a narcotic substitute for morphine. Oral oxymorphone is more potent than oral morphine (3x), hydrocodone (2x), and oxycodone (2x). Elderly patients and renally impaired patients may have a 40-65% increase in bioavailability.

Table 1. Strengths available

Opana 5 mg	Opana ER 5 mg Opana ER 7.5 mg Opana ER 10 mg
Opana 10 mg	Opana ER 15 mg Opana ER 20 mg Opana ER 30 mg Opana ER 40 mg

Criteria

- Opana is being used for the relief of moderate to severe pain where the use of an opioid is appropriate.
AND
- Patient is under the care of a pain management specialist
AND
- Patient has intolerable side effects to ALL of the opioids listed below (Table 2), and the adverse effects prevented upward titration of dosage to achieve a satisfactory level of analgesia.
AND
- Patient has been warned that:
 - a. Co-administration with alcohol may increase oxymorphone plasma levels and the risk of potentially fatal toxicity.
 - b. Opana should be taken on an empty stomach since food can increase the rate of absorption by 50%
 AND
- Patient does not have moderate and severe hepatic impairment (contraindicated) or a paralytic ileus

Table 2.

Oxymorphone formulation	Prior opioid trials required Generic (Brand examples)
Immediate-release	Hydrocodone with or without acetaminophen (Lorcet, Lortab, Vicoden) Morphine Oxycodone (Percocet, Percodan) Hydrodmorphone (Dilaudid)
Extended-release	Morphine Oxycodone Fentanyl transdermal