TOPICAL ROSACEA AGENTS
MIRVASO (brimonidine), RHOFADE (oxymetazoline)

RATIONALE FOR INCLUSION IN PA PROGRAM

Background
Mirvaso (brimonidine) and Rhofade (oxymetazoline) are alpha adrenergic agonists used on the skin for rosacea. Mirvaso (brimonidine) and Rhofade (oxymetazoline) act as vasoconstrictors to treat persistent facial erythema associated with rosacea. Persistent facial redness is cited as the most common sign of rosacea, and may resemble a flushing or sunburn that does not go away. Vasoconstriction is the narrowing of the blood vessels resulting from contraction of the muscular wall of the vessels, in particular the large arteries and small arterioles. Alpha-adrenergic agonists, as a class, may impact blood flow to area to reduce the flushing and redness (1-2).

Regulatory Status
FDA-approved indications: Mirvaso and Rhofade are indicated for the topical treatment of persistent (non-transient) facial erythema of rosacea (1-2).

Safety and effectiveness of Mirvaso and Rhofade in pediatric patients under 18 years of age has not been established (1-2).

Summary
Mirvaso and Rhofade are alpha adrenergic agonists used on the skin for rosacea. Mirvaso and Rhofade helps with the facial erythema, or reddening of the skin, that occurs in patients with rosacea. Safety and effectiveness of Mirvaso and Rhofade in pediatric patients under 18 years of age has not been established (1-2).

Prior approval is required to ensure the safe, clinically appropriate and cost effective use of Mirvaso and Rhofade while maintaining optimal therapeutic outcomes.

References