

NHS Wales Blueteq High Cost Drugs (HCD) system implementation project phase 1. medicine list

Weight Management	
Medicine, Generic name	Indication
<u>Liraglutide</u>	Managing overweight and obesity

Rheumatology	
Medicine, Generic name	Indication
<u>Abatacept</u>	Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis
<u>Abatacept</u>	For rheumatoid arthritis not previously treated with DMARDs or after conventional DMARDs only have failed
<u>Adalimumab</u>	Moderate active rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Adalimumab</u>	Moderate severe rheumatoid arthritis - after both conventional DMARDs or inadequate response after a TNF-alpha inhibitor
<u>Adalimumab</u>	TNF-alpha inhibitors for ankylosing spondylitis and non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis
<u>Adalimumab</u>	Treating active psoriatic arthritis after inadequate response to DMARDs
Adalimumab	Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis
Anakinra	Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis
Anakinra	Still'd disease with moderate to high disease activity, or continued disease active after NSAIDs or glucocortoids.
<u>Apremilast</u>	Active psoriatic arthritis
<u>Baricitinib</u>	Moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Belimumab</u>	Active autoantibody-positive systemic lupus erythematosus
<u>Belimumab</u>	As add-on therapy in patients aged 5 years to < 18 years old with active, autoantibody-positive systemic lupus erythematosus with a high degree of disease activity (e.g. positive anti-dsDNA and low complement) despite standard therapy
<u>Certolizumab pegol</u>	Rheumatoid arthritis after inadequate response to a TNF-alpha inhibitor
<u>Certolizumab pegol</u>	For rheumatoid arthritis not previously treated with DMARDs or after conventional DMARDs only have failed
<u>Certolizumab pegol</u>	TNF-alpha inhibitors for ankylosing spondylitis and non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis

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<u>Certolizumab pegol</u>	Active psoriatic arthritis after inadequate response to DMARDs
<u>Etanercept</u>	Moderate active rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Etanercept</u>	Moderate severe rheumatoid arthritis - after both conventional DMARDs or inadequate response after a TNF-alpha inhibitor
<u>Etanercept</u>	TNF-alpha inhibitors for ankylosing spondylitis and non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis
<u>Etanercept</u>	Treating active psoriatic arthritis after inadequate response to DMARDs
<u>Etanercept</u>	Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis
<u>Filgotinib</u>	for treating moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Fluocinolone acetonide</u>	For treating recurrent non-infectious uveitis
<u>Golimumab</u>	Rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Golimumab</u>	Treatment of non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis
<u>Golimumab</u>	Psoriatic arthritis
<u>Golimumab</u>	For rheumatoid arthritis not previously treated with DMARDs or after conventional DMARDs only have failed
<u>Golimumab</u>	TNF-alpha inhibitors for ankylosing spondylitis.
<u>Guselkumab</u>	treating active psoriatic arthritis after inadequate response to DMARDs
<u>Infliximab</u>	Moderate active rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Infliximab</u>	Moderate severe rheumatoid arthritis - after both conventional DMARDs or inadequate response after a TNF-alpha inhibitor
<u>Infliximab</u>	TNF-alpha inhibitors for ankylosing spondylitis.
<u>Infliximab</u>	treating active psoriatic arthritis after inadequate response to DMARDs
<u>Ixekizumab</u>	Treating active psoriatic arthritis after DMARDs
<u>Ixekizumab</u>	For treating axial spondyloarthritis after NSAIDs
<u>Rituximab</u>	For severe active rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Rituximab</u>	ANCA-associated Vasculitis

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<u>Sarilumab</u>	Treatment of previously treated moderate to severe active rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Secukinumab</u>	Active ankylosing spondylitis after treatment with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or TNF-alpha inhibitors
<u>secukinumab</u>	Active psoriatic arthritis after inadequate response to DMARDs
<u>Secukinumab</u>	for treating non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis
<u>Teriparatide</u>	Secondary prevention of osteoporotic fragility fractures in postmenopausal women
<u>Tocilizumab</u>	Rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Tocilizumab</u>	For rheumatoid arthritis not previously treated with DMARDs or after conventional DMARDs only have failed
<u>Tocilizumab</u>	Treating giant cell arteritis
<u>Tocilizumab</u>	Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis
<u>Tocilizumab</u>	Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis
<u>Tofacitinib</u>	Moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Tofacitinib</u>	Treating active psoriatic arthritis after DMARDs
<u>Tofacitinib</u>	For treating juvenile idiopathic arthritis
<u>Tofacitinib</u>	Juvenile psoriatic arthritis in people 2 years and older.
<u>Upadacitinib</u>	for treating severe rheumatoid arthritis
<u>Upadacitinib</u>	for previously treated moderate active rheumatoid arthritis
Ustekinumab	Treating active psoriatic arthritis after DMARDs

Haematology	
Medicine, Generic name	Indication
Acalabrutinib	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
Arsenic trioxide	Acute promyelocytic leukaemia
Arsenic trioxide in combination with all-trans retinoic acid	High-risk acute promyelocytic leukaemia in adult patients unsuitable for anthracycline-based therapy
Azacitidine	progressive angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma

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Azacitidine	Myelodysplastic syndromes, chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia and acute myeloid leukaemia
Azacitidine/Cytarabine & Venetoclax	Acute Myeloid Leukaemia
Bendamustine (1st line)	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (Binet stage B or C)
Bendamustine with Rituximab	Previously untreated and relapsed indolent lymphomas
Bendamustine with Rituximab	Previously untreated and relapsed mantle cell lymphoma
Blinatumomab	Previously treated Philadelphia-chromosome-negative acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
Blinatumomab	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in remission with minimal residual disease activity
Bortezomib	Previously untreated mantle cell lymphoma
Bortezomib	Previously untreated multiple myeloma, progressive multiple myeloma
Bortezomib	Progressive multiple myeloma
Bortezomib in combination with an alkylating agent and a corticosteroid	Multiple myeloma
Bortezomib in combination with dexamethasone, or with dexamethasone and thalidomide	For induction therapy in multiple myeloma before high-dose chemotherapy and autologous stem cell transplantation
Bosutinib	Previously treated chronic myeloid leukaemia
Brentuximab	Lymphoma (Hodgkin)
Brentuximab vedotin	Relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma
Brentuximab vedotin	CD30-positive Hodgkin lymphoma
Brentuximab vedotin	CD30-positive cutaneous T-cell lymphoma
Brentuximab vedotin in combination	Untreated systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma
Caplacizumab	Acute acquired thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
Carfilzomib for previously treated multiple myeloma	Previously treated multiple myeloma
Carfilzomib in combination with dexamethasone	Previously treated multiple myeloma
Carfilzomib with dexamethasone and lenalidomide	Previously treated multiple myeloma
Chlormethine gel	Mycosis fungoides-type cutaneous T-cell lymphoma
Crizanlizumab	Preventing sickle cell crises in sickle cell disease
Daratumumab	Multiple myeloma
Daratumumab monotherapy	Relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma
Dasatinib	Untreated chronic myeloid leukaemia
Dasitinib	Treating imatinib-resistant or intolerant chronic myeloid leukaemia
Eltrombopag	Chronic immune (idiopathic) thrombocytopenic purpura
Fludarabine - Intravenous formulation (2nd line)	Leukaemia (B-cell chronic lymphocytic)
Fludarabine - Oral formulation (2nd line)	Leukaemia (B-cell chronic lymphocytic)
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin with daunorubicin and cytarabine	Untreated de novo CD33-positive acute myeloid leukaemia except acute promyelocytic leukaemia for patients age 15 years and above
Gilteritinib	Relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukaemia
Ibrutinib	Relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma

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Ibrutinib	Waldenstrom's macroglobulinaemia
Ibrutinib (+/- Rituximab)	Lymphoma (non-Hodgkin) Mantle Cell
Ibrutinib alone	Previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia and untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia with 17p deletion or TP53 mutation
Idelalisib in combination with rituximab	Treating chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
Imatinib	Leukaemia (CML)
Imatinib	Untreated chronic myeloid leukaemia
Inotuzumab	Relapsed or refractory B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
Isatuximab with pomalidomide and dexamethasone	Relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma
Ixazomib with lenalidomide and dexamethasone	Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma
Lenalidomide	Multiple myeloma
Lenalidomide	Progressive multiple myeloma
Lenalidomide	Myelodysplastic syndromes associated with an isolated deletion 5q cytogenetic abnormality
Lenalidomide	Maintenance treatment after an autologous stem cell transplant for newly diagnosed multiple myeloma
Lenalidomide with dexamethasone	Multiple myeloma in adults who have had at least one prior therapy
Lenalidomide with dexamethasone	Previously untreated multiple myeloma who are not eligible for transplant
Lenalidomide with rituximab	Previously treated follicular lymphoma
Lenalidomide, Ixazomib	Progressive multiple myeloma
Lenalidomide, Ixazomib	Multiple myeloma
Letermovir	Preventing cytomegalovirus disease after a stem cell transplant
Liposomal cytarabine–daunorubicin	Untreated acute myeloid leukaemia
Mercaptopurine (Xaluprine®)	acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) in adults, adolescents and children
Midostaurin	Untreated acute myeloid leukaemia
Nelarabine (Atriance®)	T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (T-ALL) and T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma (T-LBL)
Nilotinib	Treating imatinib-resistant or intolerant chronic myeloid leukaemia
Nilotinib	Treatment of chronic or accelerated phase Philadelphia-chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukaemia in adults whose CML is resistant to treatment with standard-dose imatinib or who have imatinib intolerance
Nilotinib	Treatment of chronic phase Philadelphia-chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukaemia
Nilotinib	Untreated chronic myeloid leukaemia
Nivolumab	Relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma
Obinutuzumab	Untreated advanced follicular lymphoma
Obinutuzumab in combination with chlorambucil	Untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
Obinutuzumab with bendamustine	Follicular lymphoma after rituximab
Ofatumumab in combination with chlorambucil	Untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

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Panobinostat in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone	Treating multiple myeloma after at least 2 previous treatments
Pegaspargase, as part of antineoplastic combination therapy	Treating acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
Pembrolizumab	Relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma
Pixantrone monotherapy	Multiply relapsed or refractory aggressive non-Hodgkin's B-cell lymphoma
Polatuzumab vedotin with rituximab and bendamustine	Relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Pomalidomide	Progressive multiple myeloma
Pomalidomide, in combination with low-dose dexamethasone	Multiple myeloma previously treated with lenalidomide and bortezomib
Ponatinib	Chronic myeloid leukaemia and acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
Rituximab	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma - stage II - IV
Rituximab (1st line maintenance treatment)	Follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that has responded to first-line induction therapy with rituximab plus chemotherapy.
Rituximab (3rd line)	Relapsed or refractory stage III or IV follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
Rituximab in combination with chemotherapy	First-line treatment of stage III-IV follicular lymphoma
Rituximab in combination with chemotherapy (other than fludarabine and cyclophosphamide)	Relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
Rituximab in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide	Relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
Rituximab in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (1st line)	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
Romiplostim	Chronic immune (idiopathic) thrombocytopenic purpura
Ruxolitinib	Treating disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms in adults with myelofibrosis
Standard-dose imatinib (400mg/day)	Treatment of chronic phase Philadelphia-chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukaemia
Thalidomide in combination with an alkylating agent and a corticosteroid	Multiple myeloma
Tisagenlecleucel	Relapsed or refractory B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in people aged up to 25 years
Treosulfan with fludarabine	Malignant disease before allogeneic stem cell transplant
Venetoclax	Adults with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia who have received at least 1 prior therapy
Venetoclax	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
Venetoclax with obinutuzumab	Untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia