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| <b>Section:</b>    | Prescription Drugs    | <b>Effective Date:</b>       | April 1, 2026 |
| <b>Subsection:</b> | Antineoplastic Agents | <b>Original Policy Date:</b> | May 15, 2020  |
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**Last Review Date:** March 6, 2026

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## Tukysa

### Description

#### Tukysa (tucatinib)

#### Background

Tukysa (tucatinib) is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor of HER2. Tukysa inhibits phosphorylation of HER2 and HER3, resulting in inhibition of downstream MAPK and AKT signaling and cell proliferation and shows anti-tumor activity in HER2 expressing tumor cells. The combination of Tukysa and trastuzumab showed increased anti-tumor activity compared to either drug alone (1).

#### Regulatory Status

FDA-approved indications: Tukysa is a kinase inhibitor indicated: (1)

- In combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine for treatment of adult patients with advanced unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer, including patients with brain metastases, who have received one or more prior anti-HER2-based regimens in the metastatic setting.
- In combination with trastuzumab for the treatment of adult patients with RAS wild-type HER2-positive unresectable or metastatic colorectal cancer that has progressed following treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-based chemotherapy.

Tukysa can cause severe diarrhea including dehydration, hypotension, acute kidney injury, and death. If diarrhea occurs, antidiarrheal treatment should be administered as clinically indicated. Based on the severity of the diarrhea, Tukysa should be interrupted and then reduced or permanently discontinued (1).

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Tukysa can also cause severe hepatotoxicity. ALT, AST, and bilirubin should be monitored prior to starting Tukysa, every 3 weeks during treatment, and as clinically indicated (1).

Tukysa can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Females of reproductive potential should be advised to use effective contraception during treatment with Tukysa and for at least 1 week after the last dose. Male patients with female partners of reproductive potential should be advised to use effective contraception during treatment with Tukysa and for at least 1 week after the last dose (1).

The safety and effectiveness of Tukysa in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age have not been established (1).

### Related policies

Enhertu, Herceptin Hylecta, Kadcylla, Margenza, Nerlynx, Perjeta, Phesgo, Trastuzumab, Tykerb

### Policy

*This policy statement applies to clinical review performed for pre-service (Prior Approval, Precertification, Advanced Benefit Determination, etc.) and/or post-service claims.*

Tukysa may be considered **medically necessary** if the conditions indicated below are met.

Tukysa may be considered **investigational** for all other indications.

## Prior-Approval Requirements

**Age** 18 years of age or older

### Diagnoses

Patient must have **ONE** of the following:

1. Advanced unresectable or metastatic breast cancer
  - a. Patient has previously received one or more anti-HER2-based regimens
  - b. Used in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine
2. Unresectable or metastatic colorectal cancer

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- a. RAS wild-type, as determined by an FDA-approved test
- b. Cancer has progressed following treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-based chemotherapy
- c. Used in combination with trastuzumab

**AND ALL** of the following:

- 1. Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-positive
- 2. Prescriber agrees to obtain baseline AST, ALT, and bilirubin and to monitor levels during treatment
- 3. Females of reproductive potential **only**: patient will be advised to use effective contraception during treatment with Tukysa and for 1 week after the last dose
- 4. Males with female partners of reproductive potential **only**: patient will be advised to use effective contraception during treatment with Tukysa and for 1 week after the last dose

## Prior – Approval *Renewal* Requirements

**Age** 18 years of age or older

### Diagnoses

Patient must have **ONE** of the following:

- 1. Advanced unresectable or metastatic breast cancer
  - a. Used in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine
- 2. Unresectable or metastatic colorectal cancer
  - a. Used in combination with trastuzumab

**AND ALL** of the following:

- 1. **NO** disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
- 2. Prescriber agrees to monitor AST, ALT, and bilirubin during treatment
- 3. Females of reproductive potential **only**: patient will be advised to use effective contraception during treatment with Tukysa and for 1 week after the last dose
- 4. Males with female partners of reproductive potential **only**: patient will be advised to use effective contraception during treatment with Tukysa and for 1 week after the last dose

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## Policy Guidelines

### Pre – PA Allowance

None

### Prior - Approval Limits

#### Quantity

| Strength | Quantity Limit per 90 days         |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| 50 mg    | 1080 tablets per 90 days <b>OR</b> |
| 150 mg   | 360 tablets per 90 days            |

**Maximum daily limit of any combination: 600mg**

**Duration** 12 months

### Prior – Approval *Renewal* Limits

Same as above

## Rationale

### Summary

Tukysa (tucatinib) is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor of HER2. Tukysa inhibits phosphorylation of HER2 and HER3, resulting in inhibition of downstream MAPK and AKT signaling and cell proliferation and shows anti-tumor activity in HER2 expressing tumor cells. The combination of Tukysa and trastuzumab showed increased anti-tumor activity compared to either drug alone. The safety and effectiveness of Tukysa in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age have not been established (1).

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

### References

1. Tukysa [package insert]. Bothell, WA: Seattle Genetics, Inc.; January 2023.
2. NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium<sup>®</sup> Tucatinib 2026. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. Accessed on January 12, 2026.

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## Policy History

| Date           | Action   |
|----------------|--|
| May 2020       | Addition to PA   |
| June 2020      | Annual review  |
| September 2020 | Annual review  |
| December 2020  | Annual review  |
| June 2021      | Annual review and reference update   |
| September 2022 | Annual review and reference update   |
| February 2023  | Per PI update, added indication unresectable or metastatic colorectal cancer |
| March 2023     | Annual review and reference update   |
| June 2023      | Annual review and reference update   |
| March 2024     | Annual review and reference update   |
| June 2024      | Annual review and reference update   |
| March 2025     | Annual review and reference update   |
| June 2025      | Annual review and reference update   |
| March 2026     | Annual review and reference update   |

## Keywords

**This policy was approved by the FEP® Pharmacy and Medical Policy Committee on March 6, 2026 and is effective on April 1, 2026.**