Swiss Summary of the Risk Management Plan (RMP)

for

GENVOYA®

(Elvitegravir/Cobicistat/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Alafenamide)

Version 5.0 (January 2020)

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1. SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR GENVOYA (ELVITEGRAVIR/COBICISTAT/EMTRICITABINE/ TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE)

The Risk Management Plan (RMP) is a comprehensive document submitted as part of the application dossier for market approval of a medicine.

The RMP summary contains information on the medicine's safety profile and explains the measures that are taken in order to further investigate and follow the risks as well as to prevent or minimize them.

The RMP summary of Genvoya is a concise document and does not claim to be exhaustive. As the RMP is an international document, the summary might differ from the "Arzneimittelinformation" approved and published in Switzerland, e.g. by mentioning risks occurring in populations or indications not included in the Swiss authorization. Please note that the reference document which is valid and relevant for the effective and safe use of Genvoya in Switzerland is the "Arzneimittelinformation" (see www.swissmedicinfo.ch) approved and authorized by Swissmedic.

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC is fully responsible for the accuracy and correctness of the content of the here published summary RMP of Genvoya.

1.1. The Medicine and What is it Used for

Genvoya is indicated for the treatment of adults and adolescents (aged 12 years and older with body weight at least 35 kg) infected with HIV-1 without known mutations associated with resistance to the integrase inhibitor class, emtricitabine (FTC) or tenofovir (TFV) (see SmPC for the full indication). Genvoya is also used to treat HIV-1 infection in children aged from 6 years and with body weight of at least 25 kg for whom alternative regimens are unsuitable due to toxicities. It contains elvitegravir (EVG), cobicistat (COBI), FTC and tenofovir alafenamide (TAF) as the active substances and it is given orally.

Further information about the evaluation of Genvoya's benefits can be found in Genvoya's EPAR, including in its plain-language summary, available on the EMA website, under the medicine's webpage*: http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/EPAR_-_Summary_for_the_public/human/004042/WC500197864.pdf.*

1.2. Risks Associated with the Medicine and Activities to Minimize or Further Characterize the Risks

Important risks of Genvoya, together with measures to minimize such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Genvoya's risks, are outlined below.

Measures to minimize the risks identified for medicinal products can be:

- Specific Information, such as warnings, precautions, and advice on correct use, in the package leaflet and SmPC addressed to patients and healthcare professionals;
- Important advice on the medicine's packaging;
- The authorized pack size — the amount of medicine in a pack is chosen so to ensure that the medicine is used correctly;
- The medicine's legal status — the way a medicine is supplied to the public (e.g. with or without prescription) can help to minimize its risks.

Together, these measures constitute routine risk minimization measures.

In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analyzed including periodic safety update report (PSUR) assessment so that immediate action can be taken as necessary. These measures constitute routine pharmacovigilance activities.

If important information that may affect the safe use of Genvoya is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

1.2.1. List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Genvoya are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimize the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely administered. Important risks can be regarded as identified or potential. Identified risks are concerns for which there is sufficient proof of a link with the use of Genvoya. Potential risks are concerns for which an association with the use of this medicine is possible based on available data, but this association has not been established yet and needs further evaluation. Missing information refers to information on the safety of the medicinal product that is currently missing and needs to be collected (e.g. on the long-term use of the medicine);

Table 1-1. List of Important Risks and Missing Information

Important Identified Risks	Suicidal ideation/suicide attempt in patients with a pre-existing history of depression or psychiatric illness
Important Potential Risks	
	Concurrent use of drugs whose coadministration with Genvoya is contraindicated
Missing Information	Long-term safety information in children
	Safety in pregnancy and lactation
	Safety in patients with cardiac conduction disorders

1.2.2. Summary of Important Risks

Table 1-2. Summary of Important Risk(s) and Missing Information

Important Identified Risk	**Suicidal Ideation/Suicide Attempt in Patients with a Pre-existing History of Depression or Psychiatric illness**
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Suicidal ideation/suicide attempt has been reported with the use of some Integrase strand transfer inhibitor (INSTI)-containing regimens. In clinical studies of EVG and Genvoya, the incidence of suicide events was comparable to that observed previously with other INSTI and non-INSTI antiretroviral regimens in the context of a high background rate. In the postmarketing setting there has not been evidence of a causal association between Genvoya and suicide events.
Risk factors and risk groups	The majority of subjects who experienced a suicide-related adverse event (AE) when receiving EVG or Genvoya had a pre-existing history of depression or psychiatric illness. Although a history of depression or psychiatric illness was common in this patient population, for example 25 - 28% of subjects had a history of depression, only a small proportion of subjects with this medical history experienced suicide-related AEs.
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	Routine risk communication: SmPC section 4.8 PL Section 4
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	None
Important Potential Risk	**Concurrent Use of Drugs whose Coadministration with Genvoya is Contraindicated**
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	A small number of postmarketing cases of concurrent use of Genvoya with a contraindicated drug have been reported, which have been discussed in PSURs.
Risk factors and risk groups	Not known
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	Routine risk communication: SmPC section 4.3 and 4.5 PL Section 2
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	None
Missing Information	**Long-Term Safety in Children**
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	No routine risk minimization measures are considered necessary for this population.
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	None
Missing Information	**Safety in pregnancy and lactation**
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	Routine risk communication: SmPC Section 4.6 PL Section 2
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry

Missing Information	Safety in patients with cardiac conduction disorders
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	No routine risk minimization measures are considered necessary for this population.
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	None

1.2.3. Post-authorization Development Plan

1.2.3.1. Studies which are Conditions of the Marketing Authorization

There are no studies which are conditions of the marketing authorization or specific obligation of Genvoya.

1.2.3.2. Other Studies in Post-Authorization Development Plan

Table 1-3. Other Studies in Post-Authorization Development Plan

Short Study Name	Purpose of the Study
Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry (APR)	To collect information on the risk of birth defects in patients with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), including GEN, during pregnancy.

This summary was last updated in January 2020.