

Swiss Summary of the Risk Management Plan for Kalydeco[®] (ivacaftor)

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Based on the EU RMP Version 16.0

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 minimise them.

The RMP summary of Kalydeco[®] is a concise document and does not claim to be exhaustive. As the RMP is an international document, the summary may differ from the "Arzneimittelinformation / Information sur le médicament" approved and published in Switzerland, e.g., by mentioning risks occurring in populations or indications not included in the Swiss authorisation.

Please note that the reference document, which is valid and relevant for the effective and safe use of Kalydeco[®] in Switzerland, is the "Arzneimittelinformation / Information sur le médicament" (see www.swissmedicinfo.ch), approved and authorised by Swissmedic. Vertex Pharmaceuticals (CH) GmbH is fully responsible for the accuracy and correctness of the content of the published RMP summary of Kalydeco[®].

Vertex Pharmaceuticals (CH) GmbH Baarerstrasse 88 6300 Zug Switzerland

SUMMARY OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KALYDECO (IVACAFTOR)

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for Kalydeco in Switzerland. The RMP details important risks of Kalydeco, how these risks can be minimised, and how more information will be obtained about Kalydeco's risks and uncertainties (missing information).

Kalydeco's Product Information and its package information leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how Kalydeco should be used.

Important new safety concerns or changes to the current safety concerns will be included in updates of the Kalydeco RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Kalydeco tablets are indicated for the treatment of patients with cystic fibrosis (CF) aged 6 years and older and weighing 25 kg or more who have an R117H CFTR mutation (see "Warnings and precautions" and Properties/Effects") or one of the following gating (class III) mutations in the CFTR gene: G551D, G1244E, G1349D, G178R, G551S, S1251N, S1255P, S549N or S549R (see sections "Warnings and precautions" and "Properties/Effects").

Kalydeco granules are indicated for the treatment of children with cystic fibrosis (CF) aged 4 months and older and weighing 5¹ kg to less than 25 kg who have an R117H CFTR mutation (see "Warnings and precautions" and "Properties/Effects") or one of the following gating (class III) mutations in the CFTR gene: G551D, G1244E, G1349D, G178R, G551S, S1251N, S1255P, S549N or S549R (see sections "Warnings and precautions", "Properties/Effects" and "Pharmacokinetics").

¹For patients aged 6 to less than 12 months who have a body weight of \geq 5 kg to <7 kg and were treated with the dosage of 25 mg Kalydeco twice daily, only pharmacokinetic data for one single patient, who was treated for 4 days with Kalydeco, are available. The exposure with ivacaftor (IVA) is lower with the dosage of 25 mg twice daily in patients aged 6 to less than 12 months weighing from \geq 5 kg to <7 kg (see "Properties/Effects" and "Pharmacokinetics").

II. Risks associated with the medicine and activities to minimise or further characterise the risks

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

Measures to minimise the risks identified for medicinal products can be

- Specific information, such as warnings, precautions, and advice on correct use, in the package leaflet (PL) and product information (PI) addressed to patients and healthcare professionals;
- Important advice on the medicine's packaging;
- The authorised 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 patient (e.g. with or without prescription) can help to minimise its risks.

Together, these measures constitute routine risk minimisation measures.

In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analysed, including 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 Kalydeco is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Kalydeco are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimise the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely taken. 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 Kalydeco. 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.

| List of important risks and missing information | | |
|---|--|--|
| Important identified risks | None | |
| Important potential risks | • Hepatotoxicity | |
| | • Cataract | |
| Missing information | • Use in pregnant and lactating women | |
| | • Indicated use in children aged less than 6 years | |

II.B Summary of important risks

| Hepatotoxicity | |
|---|--|
| Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine | Elevated liver enzymes were reported during Phase 2b/3 studies with IVA; however, elevations in transaminases are common in patients with CF. The contributing role of IVA is uncertain but cannot be excluded. |
| Risk factors and risk groups | Only generally known risk factors for increases in liver enzymes were identified in several instances, including concurrent acute and chronic infections or illnesses (e.g., pulmonary exacerbation, flu-like illness, haemoptysis, kidney infection), as well as concomitant drugs (e.g., acetaminophen, antibiotics) and substances (e.g., alcohol) known to be associated with liver enzyme elevations. |
| Risk minimisation measures | Routine risk minimisation measures: PI "Warnings and precautions" PI "Undesirable effects" PL "What side effects can Kalydeco cause?" Prescription only Additional risk minimisation measures: None |
| Additional pharmacovigilance activities | Additional pharmacovigilance activities: None |
| Cataract | |

| Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine | Lens opacities (cataracts) were observed in newborn rats and were considered IVA related. This finding has not been observed in older animals. The potential relevance of these findings in humans is unknown, but given species developmental differences between rats and humans, it is unlikely that the finding is relevant to humans 6 years of age and older. Non-congenital cataracts have been reported, although risk factors (e.g., corticosteroid use) were present, a contributing role of IVA cannot be completely excluded. | |
|---|---|--|
| Risk factors and risk groups | Risk factors for cataracts include aging, trauma, ultraviolet light and radiation exposure, diabetes mellitus, intraocular inflammation, and systemic or topical corticosteroid use. | |
| Risk minimisation measures | Routine risk minimisation measures: PI "Warnings and precautions" PI "Undesirable effects" PL " What are the precautions to observe when taking Kalydeco?" Prescription only | |
| | Additional risk minimisation measures: None | |
| Additional pharmacovigilance activities | Additional pharmacovigilance activities: None | |
| Use in pregnant and lactating women | | |
| Risk minimisation measures | PI "Pregnancy, lactation" PI "Preclinical data" PL "Can Kalydeco be taken during pregnancy and breastfeeding?" Prescription only | |
| Additional pharmacovigilance activities | None | |
| Indicated use in children aged less than 6 years | | |
| Risk minimisation measures | PI "Dosage/Administration" PI "Undesirable effects" PL "How to use Kalydeco" PL "Children and adolescents" Prescription only | |
| Additional pharmacovigilance activities | None | |

CF: cystic fibrosis; IVA: ivacaftor; PL: patient leaflet; SmPC: Summary of Product Characteristics

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

II.C.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation

Not applicable.

II.C.2 Other studies in post-authorisation development plan

Not applicable.