VABYSMO®
Injektionslösung in einer Duchstechflasche, 6mg/0,05ml
Zul.-Nr. 68’395

Public Risk Management Plan (RMP) Summary

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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 “Vabysmo” 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 / Information sur le médicament” 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 “Vabysmo” in Switzerland is the “Arzneimittelinformation/ Information sur le médicament” (see www.swissmedic.ch) approved and authorized by Swissmedic. “Roche Pharma (Schweiz) AG” is fully responsible for the accuracy and correctness of the content of the published summary RMP of “Vabysmo”.

PART VI: SUMMARY OF THE RISK-MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR VABYSMO™ (FARICIMAB)

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

Vabysmo's summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how Vabysmo should be used.

This summary of the RMP for Vabysmo should be read in the context of all this information, including the assessment report of the evaluation and its plain-language summary, all which is part of the European Public Assessment Report (EPAR).

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of Vabysmo's RMP.

I. THE MEDICINE AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Vabysmo is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with neovascular (wet) age-related macular degeneration (nAMD), visual impairment due to diabetic macular oedema (DME), and visual impairment due to macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion (RVO; branch RVO or central RVO) (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains faricimab as the active substance, and it is given by intravitreal injection.

Further information about the evaluation of Vabysmo's benefits can be found in Vabysmo's EPAR, including in its plain-language summary, available on the EMA Web site, under the medicine's Web page: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/vabysmo

II. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MEDICINE AND ACTIVITIES TO MINIMIZE OR FURTHER CHARACTERIZE THE RISKS

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

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

1) Specific Information, such as warnings, precautions, and advice on correct use, in the package leaflet and SmPC addressed to patients and healthcare professionals
2) Important advice on the medicine's packaging

3) The authorized pack size—The amount of medicine in a pack is chosen so as to ensure that the medicine is used correctly.

4) The medicine's legal status—The way a medicine is supplied to the patient (e.g., with or without prescription) can help to minimize its risks.

Together, these measures constitute *routine risk minimization* measures.

In the case of Vabysmo, these measures are supplemented with *additional risk-minimization* measures mentioned under relevant risks below:

- Patient/Carer Guide

In addition to these measures, information about adverse events is collected continuously and regularly analyzed, including PSUR assessment, so that immediate action can be taken as necessary. Also, a guided questionnaire has been designed to ensure the adequate follow-up of adverse events and the robust collection of all of the appropriate information deemed necessary to further characterize the important identified risks associated with Vabysmo. These measures constitute *routine pharmacovigilance activities*.

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

II.A LIST OF IMPORTANT RISKS AND MISSING INFORMATION

Important risks of Vabysmo 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 Vabysmo. 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 about 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).

List of Important Risks and Missing Information	
Important identified risks	Infectious endophthalmitis Intraocular inflammation
Important potential risks	Arterial thromboembolic events and central nervous system hemorrhagic events
Missing information	Long-term safety Use in pregnancy

II.B SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT RISKS

Important Identified Risk: Infectious Endophthalmitis	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	This important identified risk is based on data from the faricimab safety population in the Phase III studies (GR40306 TENAYA, GR40844 LUCERNE, GR40349 YOSEMITE, GR40398 RHINE, GR41984 BALATON, and GR41986 COMINO) and the Phase II studies (BP29647 AVENUE, CR39521 STAIRWAY, and BP30099 BOULEVARD).
Risk factors and risk groups	Patients with ocular or periocular infections or patients with active intraocular inflammation are at increased risk of endophthalmitis. There is an increased risk of endophthalmitis if the intravitreal injection procedure is not performed under aseptic conditions.
Risk-minimization measures	**Routine risk minimization measures:** Routine risk communication is described in: • SmPC Section 4.2 Posology and Method of Administration • SmPC Section 4.3 Contraindications • SmPC Section 4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use • SmPC Section 4.8 Undesirable Effects • PIL Section 2 What you need to know before you use Vabysmo • PIL Section 4: Possible side effects • **Routine risk-minimization activities recommending specific clinical measures to address the risk:** Recommendation that proper aseptic injection techniques always be used when administering Vabysmo. **Medicine's Legal Status** Vabysmo is a prescription only medicine. **Additional risk minimization measures:** Patient/carer guide

Additional pharmacovigilance activities	**Routine pharmacovigilance activities beyond adverse reactions reporting and signal detection:** Guided questionnaire Assess as part of routine PSUR/PBRER reporting **Additional pharmacovigilance activities:** None

PBRER = Periodic Benefit-Risk Evaluation Report; PIL = Patient Information Leaflet; PSUR = Periodic Safety Update Report; SmPC = Summary of Product Characteristics.

Important Identified Risk: Intraocular Inflammation	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	This important identified risk is based on data from the faricimab safety population from the Phase III studies (GR40306 TENAYA, GR40844 LUCERNE, GR40349 YOSEMITE, GR40398 RHINE, GR41984 BALATON, and GR41986 COMINO) and the Phase II studies (BP29647 AVENUE, CR39521 STAIRWAY, and BP30099 BOULEVARD).
Risk factors and risk groups	Patients with ocular or periocular infections or patients with known hypersensitivity to faricimab or any of the excipients are at increased risk of intraocular inflammation. Intraocular inflammation could develop because of a specific immunogenic response to the administered protein agent (positive anti-drug antibodies).
Risk-minimization measures	**Routine risk minimization measures:** Routine risk communication is described in: • SmPC Section 4.3 Contraindications • SmPC Section 4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use • SmPC Section 4.8 Undesirable effects • PIL Section 2 What you need to know before you use Vabysmo • PIL Section 4 Possible side effects **Routine risk-minimization activities recommending specific clinical measures to address the risk:** Recommendation that proper aseptic injection techniques always be used when administering Vabysmo. **Medicine's Legal Status** Vabysmo is a prescription only medicine. **Additional risk minimization measures:** Patient/carer guide

Additional pharmacovigilance activities	**Routine pharmacovigilance activities beyond adverse reactions reporting and signal detection:** Guided questionnaire Assess as part of routine PSUR/PBRER reporting. **Additional pharmacovigilance activities:** Study CR45271

PBRER = Periodic Benefit-Risk Evaluation Report; PIL = Patient Information Leaflet; PSUR = Periodic Safety Update Report; SmPC = Summary of Product Characteristics.

Important Potential Risk: ATE and CNS Hemorrhagic Events	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	This important potential risk is based on data from the faricimab safety population from the Phase III studies (GR40306 TENAYA, GR40844 LUCERNE, GR40349 YOSEMITE, GR40398 RHINE, GR41984 BALATON, and GR41986 COMINO) and the Phase II studies (BP29647 AVENUE, CR39521 STAIRWAY, and BP30099 BOULEVARD).
Risk factors and risk groups	Patients with hypertension, hyperlipidemia, arrhythmias, and those with a previous history of myocardial infarction and cerebrovascular accidents are at an increased risk of ATE events. Older age and underlying diabetes mellitus are also risk factors.
Risk-minimization measures	**Routine risk minimization measures:** Routine risk communication is described in: • SmPC Section 4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use • PIL Section 2 What you need to know before you use Vabysmo **Routine risk-minimization activities recommending specific clinical measures to address the risk:** None **Medicine's Legal Status** Vabysmo is a prescription only medicine. **Additional risk minimization measures:** None
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	**Routine pharmacovigilance activities beyond adverse reactions reporting and signal detection:** Assess as part of routine PSUR/PBRER reporting. **Additional pharmacovigilance activities:** Ongoing long-term extension studies: GR42691 (AVONELLE-X) GR41987 (RHONE-X)

ATE = Arterial thromboembolic events; CNS = Central Nervous System; PBRER = Periodic Benefit-Risk Evaluation Report; PIL = Patient Information Leaflet; PSUR = Periodic Safety Update Report; SmPC = Summary of Product Characteristics.

Missing Information: Long-Term Safety	
Risk-minimization measures	**Routine risk minimization measures:** None **Additional risk minimization measures:** None
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	**Routine pharmacovigilance activities beyond adverse reactions reporting and signal detection:** None **Additional pharmacovigilance activities:** Ongoing long-term extension studies: GR42691 (AVONELLE-X) GR41987 (RHONE-X)

Missing Information: Use in Pregnancy	
Risk-minimization measures	**Routine risk minimization measures:** Routine risk communication is described in: • SmPC Section 4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation • PIL Section 2 What you need to know before you use Vabysmo **Additional risk minimization measures:** None
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	**Routine pharmacovigilance activities beyond adverse reactions reporting and signal detection:** Roche standard pregnancy follow-up Assess as part of routine PSUR/PBRER reporting **Additional pharmacovigilance activities:** None

PBRER = Periodic Benefit-Risk Evaluation Report; PIL = Patient Information Leaflet; PSUR = Periodic Safety Update Report; SmPC = Summary of Product Characteristics.

II.C POST-AUTHORIZATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

II.C.1 Studies That Are Conditions of the Marketing Authorization

There are no studies that are conditions of the marketing authorization or specific obligation of Vabysmo.

II.C.2 Other Studies in Post-Authorization Development Plan

There are three studies in the post-authorization development plan for Vabysmo:

1. Study short name: Study GR42691 (AVONELLE-X)

   Purpose of the study: To evaluate the long-term safety and tolerability of the intravitreal Vabysmo (6 mg) in patients with nAMD.

2. Study short name: Study GR41987 (RHONE-X)

   Purpose of the study: To evaluate the long-term safety and tolerability of the intravitreal Vabysmo (6 mg) in patients with DME.

3. Study short name: Study CR45271

   Purpose of the study: To assess and compare the incidence of retinal vasculitis (RV), RV with retinal vascular occlusion (RO), and intraocular inflammation (IOI; including RV) with RO events across eyes treated with different approved intravitreal (IVT) anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents after diagnosis of nAMD or DME, as recorded in an electronic health records (EHR) database.