



**Swiss Public Summary of the
Risk Management Plan (RMP)**

for

**YESCARTA®
(axicabtagene ciloleucel)**

Version 8.0 (December 2024)
Based on EU RMP version 11.0 (July 2024)

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SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR YESCARTA (AXICABTAGENE CILOLEUCEL)

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 Yescarta (axicabtagene ciloleucel) 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 Yescarta in Switzerland is the „Arzneimittelinformation / Information sur le médicament“ (see www.swissmedicinfo.ch) approved and authorized by Swissmedic.

Gilead Sciences Switzerland Sàrl is fully responsible for the accuracy and correctness of the content of the here published summary RMP of Yescarta.

I. THE MEDICINE AND WHAT IS IT USED FOR

Yescarta is authorized for treatment of adult patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) and high-grade B-cell lymphoma (HGBL) that relapses within 12 months from completion of, or is refractory to, first-line chemoimmunotherapy. In addition, Yescarta is authorized for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma (PMBCL), after two or more lines of systemic therapy; and adult patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma (FL) after three or more lines of systemic therapy (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains axicabtagene ciloleucel as the active substance and it is a single infusion product for autologous and intravenous use only.

Further information about the evaluation of Yescarta's benefits can be found in Yescarta's EPAR, including in its plain-language summary, available on the European Medicines Agency (EMA) website, under the medicine's webpage:

<https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/yescarta>.

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

Important risks of Yescarta, together with measures to minimize such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Yescarta'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 the case of Yescarta, these measures are supplemented with additional risk minimization measures mentioned under relevant important risks, below.

In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analyzed (e.g., via the periodic safety update report [PSUR]) 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 Yescarta is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A. List of Important Risks and Missing Information

Important risks of Yescarta 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 Yescarta. 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 Part VI.1. List of Important Risks and Missing Information

Important Identified Risks	Serious neurologic adverse reactions including cerebral oedema and ICANS
	Cytokine release syndrome (CRS)
	Cytopenias including aplastic anemia
	Infections
	Hypogammaglobulinaemia
Important Potential Risks	Secondary haematologic malignancy (including due to RCR)
	Immunogenicity
	Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS)
	Aggravation of graft versus host disease (GvHD)
Missing Information	Use in pregnancy and lactation
	New occurrence or exacerbation of an autoimmune disease
	Long term safety

II.B. Summary of Important Risks

Yescarta has been assigned the legal status of a medicine subject to medical prescription in the EU, whereby therapy should be initiated by a doctor experienced in the management of haematological cancers (as described in Section 4.2 of the SmPC).

Table Part VI.2. Summary of Important Risk(s) and Missing Information

Important Identified Risk	Serious Neurologic Adverse Reactions including Cerebral Oedema and ICANS
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Serious neurologic adverse reactions were reported in clinical trials, post-marketing surveillance, and in patient treated with other CAR T therapies.
Risk factors and risk groups	Patient factors: Younger patients (<65) and male patients had a lower incidence of neurologic events. Dose-related: A higher dose of CAR T cells and/or potency of the cells was associated with a higher rate of neurologic events.
Risk minimization measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC sections 4.2, 4.4, 4.7, and 4.8 PL sections: 2, 4 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers. Additional risk minimization measures: Healthcare professional (HCP) educational material Patient alert card (PAC) Controlled distribution program

Additional pharmacovigilance activities	KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the post-authorisation development plan.
Important Identified Risk	CRS
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	CRS was reported in clinical trials, post-marketing surveillance, and in patient treated with other CAR T therapies.
Risk factors and risk groups	Patient factors: A higher disease burden and organ dysfunction was associated with a higher rate of CRS. Subjects with cardiac atrial or cardiac ventricular lymphoma involvement or history of cardiovascular disease. Dose-related: A higher dose of CAR T cells and/or potency of the cells was associated with a higher rate of CRS. Synergistic effects: Treatment with systemic immunostimulatory agents.
Risk minimization measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC sections 4.2, 4.4 and 4.8 PL sections: 2, 4 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers. Additional risk minimization measures: HCP educational material PAC Controlled distribution program
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorisation development plan.
Important Identified Risk	Cytopenias including Aplastic Anaemia
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Cytopenias were reported in clinical trials, post-marketing surveillance, and in patients treated with other CAR T therapies.
Risk factors and risk groups	Prior exposure to chemotherapy or radiation.
Risk minimization measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC sections 4.4 and 4.8 PL sections: 2, 4 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers. Additional risk minimization measures: None
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit

	See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorization development plan.
Important Identified Risk	Infections
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Infections were reported in clinical trials, post-marketing surveillance, and in patients treated with other CAR T therapies.
Risk factors and risk groups	Patient factors: Underlying immune deficiencies, medical comorbidities, past infections, poor nutritional status, and psychological stress. Additive or synergistic factors: Surgery, radiation, immunosuppressant therapies, antimicrobial use, and invasive procedures.
Risk minimization measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC sections 4.2, 4.4 and 4.8 PL sections: 2, 4 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers. Additional risk minimization measures: None
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorization development plan.
Important Identified Risk	Hypogammaglobulinaemia
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Hypogammaglobulinaemia was reported in clinical trials, post-marketing surveillance, and in patients treated with other CAR T therapies.
Risk factors and risk groups	Prior treatment with rituximab and concomitant use of other drugs (e.g. steroids) that can induce hypogammaglobulinaemia.
Risk minimization measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC sections 4.4 and 4.8 PL section: 4 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers. Additional risk minimization measures: None
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorization development plan.

Important potential risk	Secondary Haematologic Malignancy (including due to RCR)
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Secondary malignancies were not reported in clinical trials.
Risk factors and risk groups	Patient factors: Age. Additive or synergistic factors: Chemotherapy and immunosuppressive treatments.
Risk minimization measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC sections 4.4 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers. Additional risk minimization measures: None
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorization development plan.
Important potential risk	Immunogenicity
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	There have been a few reports of immunogenicity in clinical trials and post-marketing.
Risk factors and risk groups	Not known
Risk minimization measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC section 4.8 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers. Additional risk minimization measures: None
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorization development plan.
Important potential risk	TLS
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	There have been a few reports of TLS in clinical trials and post-marketing.
Risk factors and risk groups	Patient factors Tumour size and presence of bulky tumour, wide metastatic dispersal, and organ and/or bone marrow involvement. Patients' health status, including presence of hypotension, dehydration, acidic urine, oliguria, pre-cancer nephropathy, and previous experience with nephrotoxic agents. Additive or synergistic factors: Medications and other compounds that tend to increase uric acid levels

Risk minimization measure(s)	<p>Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC sections 4.4 PL section 2 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers.</p> <p>Additional risk minimization measures: None</p>
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	<p>KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorization development plan.</p>
Important potential risk	Aggravation of GvHD
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	There have been a few reports of GvHD in patients treated with axicabtagene ciloleucel.
Risk factors and risk groups	Patients who had undergone a prior allogeneic haematopoietic stem-cell transplant (allo-HSCT) and then received donor derived CAR T cells (from prior allo-HSCT donor) appear to be at an increased risk of developing aggravation of GvHD or GvHD.
Risk minimization measure(s)	<p>Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC section 4.4 PL section 2 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers.</p> <p>Additional risk minimization measures: None</p>
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	<p>KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the post-authorization development plan.</p>
Missing information	Use in pregnancy and lactation
Risk minimization measure(s)	<p>Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC section 4.6 PL section: 2 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers.</p> <p>Additional risk minimization measures: None</p>
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	<p>KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorisation development plan.</p>
Missing information	New Occurrence or Exacerbation of an Autoimmune Disorder

Risk minimization measure(s)	<p>Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC section 5.1 Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers.</p> <p>Additional risk minimization measures: None</p>
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	<p>KT-EU-471-0117: 30 June 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorisation development plan.</p>
Missing information	Long Term Safety
Risk minimization measure(s)	<p>Routine risk minimization measures: Use restricted to physicians experienced in the treatment of haematological cancers.</p> <p>ditional risk minimization measures: None</p>
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	<p>KT-EU-471-0117: 30 Jun 2039 ZUMA-5: 30 Apr 2036 KT-US-982-5968: closest PSUR following last patient last visit See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the postauthorisation development plan.</p>

II.C. Post-authorization Development Plan

II.C.1. Studies which are Conditions of the Marketing Authorization

Table Part VI.3. Studies as Condition of the Marketing Authorization

Study Short Name	Purpose of the Study
KT-EU-471-0117	<p>Primary objective: To evaluate the incidence rate and severity of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in patients treated with Yescarta, including secondary malignancies, CRS, neurologic events, serious infections, prolonged cytopenias, hypogammaglobulinaemia, and pregnancy outcomes in female patients of childbearing potential.</p> <p>Secondary objectives: To determine the overall survival rate and causes of death after administration of Yescarta. To determine the time to next treatment after administration of Yescarta. To determine the time to relapse or progression of primary disease after administration of Yescarta. To assess the safety and effectiveness profile by gender, age, and in special populations (patients with prior autologous stem cell transplant,</p>

Study Short Name	Purpose of the Study
	high risk comorbidity index, patients treated with out-of-specification product), and additional subgroups may also be explored. To assess the risk of TLS and aggravation of GvHD, and the detection of RCR in samples of patients with secondary malignancies. Other exploratory objectives: To determine the occurrence of loss of target antigen and of functional CAR T persistence in patients relapsing after Yescarta therapy.

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

Table Part VI.4. Other Studies in Post-Authorization Development Plan

Study Short Name	Purpose of the Study
KTE-C19-105 (ZUMA-5)	To evaluate the safety and efficacy of axicabtagene ciloleucel.
KT-US-982-5968	To evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy of Kite-sponsored interventional studies treated with gene-modified cells.

This summary was last updated in December 2024.