Summary of Risk Management Plan (RMP)

Tecfidera™ (dimethyl fumarate)

Biogen Switzerland AG

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Summary of the Risk Management Plan (RMP) for Tecfidera™ (dimethyl fumarate)

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 Tecfidera™ 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 Tecfidera™ in Switzerland is the "Arzneimittelinformation / Information sur le médicament" (see www.swissmedic.ch) approved and authorized by Swissmedic. Biogen Switzerland AG is fully responsible for the accuracy and correctness of the content of the published summary RMP of Tecfidera™.

Summary of Risk Management Plan for Tecfidera™ (dimethyl fumarate)

This is a summary of the RMP for Tecfidera. The RMP details important risks of Tecfidera, how these risks can be minimised, and how more information will be obtained about the risks and uncertainties (missing information) of Tecfidera.

The Tecfidera SmPC and its PL give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how Tecfidera should be used.

This summary of the RMP for Tecfidera should be read in the context of all available relevant information, including the assessment report of the evaluation and its plain-language summary, all of which is part of the European Public Assessment Report.

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

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Tecfidera is authorised for relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains dimethyl fumarate as the active substance, and it is given orally.

Information about the evaluation of the benefits of Tecfidera can be found in the European Public Assessment Report for Tecfidera, including in its plain-language summary, available on the EMA website under the medicine's webpage.

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

Important risks of Tecfidera together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about the risks of Tecfidera 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 and SmPC addressed to patients and healthcare professionals, respectively;
- Important advice on the medicine's packaging;
- The authorised pack size — the amount of medicine in a pack is chosen to ensure that the medicine is used correctly; and
- 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 Tecfidera is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Tecfidera are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimise the risk so that the medicinal product can be taken safely. Important risks can be categorised as identified or potential. Identified risks are concerns for which there is sufficient proof of a link with the use of Tecfidera. 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 needs to be collected (e.g., on the long-term use of the medicine):

List of important risks and areas of missing information	
Important identified risks	• PML
Important potential risks	• Malignancies • Effects on pregnancy outcome
Areas of missing information	• Long-term efficacy and safety • Safety profile in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment

II.B Summary of important risks

This section presents a summary of important identified risks, important potential risks, and missing information.

Important Identified Risk(s)	
PML	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	PML case definitions (which categorise cases into Level 1 to Level 5) allow classification of cases based on various levels of diagnostic certainty, ranging from the highest to lowest. It outlines specific criteria for ruled-out (Level 5) as well as high and low suspect cases (Levels 2 and 3, respectively) and includes a category for cases with insufficient data despite exhaustive due diligence (Level 4). Following this adjudication process, confirmed PML cases (Level 1) have been identified in association with Tecfidera use (and other products containing fumarates) in the setting of lymphopenia ($< 0.91 \times 10^9$/L). Consequently, PML was added as a contraindication in Section 4.3 (*Contraindications*) and a listed ADR in Section 4.8 (*Undesirable effects*) of the Tecfidera SmPC, and wording relating to the detection and management of PML was implemented in Section 4.4 (*Special warnings and precautions for use*).
Risk factors and risk groups	PML can only occur in the presence of a JCV infection, with studies indicating that approximately 60% - 70% of MS patients were seropositive when screened for anti-JCV antibody [Olsson 2013]. Whilst patients who are anti-JCV antibody positive are at greater risk for developing PML than the overall population of MS patients, patients who are anti-JCV antibody negative may still be at risk of PML for

Important Identified Risk(s)	
	reasons such as a new JCV infection, fluctuating antibody status or a false negative test result. There are several well-recognised risk factors for PML such as immunosuppression, use of natalizumab, and a decrease in CD4 cells. Furthermore, there are populations that have a higher risk of developing PML, including HIV patients; patients with malignancies; and patients diagnosed with SLE, sarcoidosis, autoimmune vasculitis, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, CLL, and bone marrow transplant. The common presentation in all confirmed cases of PML in Tecfidera-treated patients to date has been lymphopenia ($< 0.91 \times 10^9$/L), with the majority of confirmed cases of PML occurring in the setting of moderate to severe lymphopenia for longer than 6 months' duration. Therefore, it is considered that in Tecfidera-treated patients, lymphopenia is a risk factor. Information from studies evaluating lymphopenia associated with Tecfidera treatment have shown that ALC was highly correlated with total T, CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, highlighting the effectiveness of regular monitoring of lymphocyte counts in identifying patients at risk of developing lymphopenia. Additional factors that might contribute to an increased risk for PML in the setting of lymphopenia are duration of Tecfidera therapy (cases of PML have occurred after approximately 1 to 5 years of treatment, although the exact relationship with duration of treatment is unknown); profound decreases in CD4+ and especially in CD8+ T cell counts, which are important for immunological defence; and prior immunosuppressive or immunomodulatory therapy. Additionally, the majority of PML cases in the postmarketing setting have occurred in patients > 50 years of age.
Risk minimisation measures	***Routine risk minimisation measures:*** SmPC Sections 4.3, 4.4, and 4.8 and PL Section 4. Legal status: Medicinal product subject to restricted medical prescription. ***Additional risk minimisation measures*** The MAH distributed a DHPC in EU countries by 12 Nov 2020 to inform HCPs about cases of PML in the setting of lymphopenia (mild).

Important Potential Risk(s):	
Malignancies	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	In 2-year rodent carcinogenicity studies with Tecfidera, renal tubular adenomas and carcinomas were observed, which were attributed to an exacerbation of rodent-specific age-related nephropathy. The nephropathy observed in aging rodents has no human correlate and since Tecfidera was not associated with an increased risk of urinary or renal events in clinical studies, these preclinical findings represent a relatively low risk to humans. From a review of all available data, no evidence of a causal link between Tecfidera and the development of malignancies has been identified, and the types and frequencies of malignancies reported in patients treated with Tecfidera are consistent with those observed in the general population.
Risk factors and risk groups	None known
Risk minimisation measures	***Routine risk minimisation measures:*** SmPC Section 5.3 Legal status: Medicinal product subject to restricted medical prescription. ***Additional risk minimisation measures*** No additional risk minimisation measures.
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	***None***
Effects on pregnancy outcome	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	In reproductive studies in rats and rabbits, DMF was not found to be teratogenic (i.e., no malformation. In the rat during organogenesis, reduction in maternal weight and foetal weights, and foetal variations of ossification (metatarsals and hindlimb phalanges) were observed. Different than malformation, variation is defined as a change that occurs within the normal population and is unlikely to adversely affect survival or health of the animal. In rabbits during organogenesis, DMF-related effects consisted of maternal weight loss and an increase incidence of abortions. In the rat during pregnancy and lactation, lower body weight in the F1 offspring, and delays in sexual maturation (preputial separation) in male offspring were observed. It is likely that the DMF effects are secondary to maternal toxicity for all the reproductive studies. Current data from clinical trials and the postmarketing setting do not suggest that Tecfidera, when taken early in pregnancy, has an adverse or negative effect on pregnancy outcome. In completed Study 109MS402, 289 prospectively collected pregnancy outcomes were documented in patients with MS taking Tecfidera. The median duration of exposure was 4.6 gestational weeks with limited exposure after the sixth gestational week. Exposure to Tecfidera during early pregnancy did not increase the rates of major congenital malformations compared to those reported in the general population.
Risk factors and risk groups	Women of childbearing potential.

Risk minimisation measures	***Routine risk minimisation measures:*** SmPC Sections 4.6 and 5.3 and PL Section 2. Legal status: Medicinal product subject to restricted medical prescription. ***Additional risk minimisation measures*** No additional risk minimisation measures.
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	None

Areas of Missing Information	
Long-term efficacy and safety	
Risk minimisation measures	***Routine risk minimisation measures:*** SmPC Sections 4.8 and 5.1, and PL Sections 1 and 4. Legal status: Medicinal product subject to restricted medical prescription. ***Additional risk minimisation measures*** No additional risk minimisation measures.
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	Open-label extension (Part 2) of Study 109MS306 (in paediatric participants aged 10 to < 18 years)
Safety profile in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment	
Risk minimisation measures	***Routine risk minimisation measures:*** SmPC Section 4.4 and PL Section 2. Legal status: Medicinal product subject to restricted medical prescription.
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	None

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

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

There are no studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation or specific obligation for Tecfidera.

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

Other studies in the post-authorisation development plan are as follows:

- **Study 109MS306 Part 2:**
  - *Purpose of the study:* Evaluate the long-term safety and MS outcomes in children with MS who are aged 10 to < 18 years.