Swiss Public Summary of the Risk Management Plan (RMP)

for

Truvada®, film-coated tablets
(Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate)

Version 1.0 (March 2023)
Based on EU RMP version 19.0 (December 2022)

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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 minimize them.

The RMP summary of Truvada 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 Truvada in Switzerland is the „Arzneimittelinformation / Information sur le médicament“ (see www.swissmedic.ch) approved 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 Truvada.

SUMMARY OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR TRUVADA (EMTRICITABINE/TENOFOVIR DF)

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

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

This summary of the RMP for Truvada 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 the Truvada RMP.

I. The Medicine and What is it Used for

Truvada is authorized in antiretroviral combination therapy for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infected adults, and for the treatment of HIV-1 infected adolescents with nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) resistance or toxicities precluding the use of first line agents. Truvada is also indicated in combination with safer sex practices for pre-exposure prophylaxis to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 infection in adults and adolescents at high risk (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains emtricitabine (FTC) and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) as the active substance and it is given orally.

Further information about the evaluation of Truvada's benefits can be found in Truvada's EPAR, including in its plain-language summary, available on the European Medicines Agency (EMA) website, under the medicine's webpage:
http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/medicines/human/medicines/000594/human_med_001113.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058001d124

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

Important risks of Truvada, together with measures to minimize such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Truvada'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 minimizes its risks.

Together, these measures constitute routine risk minimization measures.

In the case of Truvada, 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 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 Truvada is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A. List of Important Risks and Missing Information

Important risks of Truvada are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimise 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 Truvada. 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	HIV-1 acquisition, including infection resulting from non-adherence (pre-exposure prophylaxis [PrEP] indication) (TVD)
	Development of resistance in patients with unrecognized or acute HIV-1 infection (PrEP indication) (TVD)
Important Potential Risks	None
Missing Information	Safety in pregnancy and lactation (TDF)

II.B. Summary of Important Risks

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

Important Identified Risk	**HIV-1 Acquisition, Including Infection Resulting From Non-adherence (PrEP Indication)**
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	HIV-1 acquisition has been reported infrequently with the use of Truvada for the PrEP indication in clinical trials, in the postmarketing setting and in the literature, and has been associated with poor adherence.
Risk factors and risk groups	Subjects with poor treatment compliance.
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measure: SmPC Section 4.4 PL Sections: 2 and 3 Routine risk minimization activities recommending specific clinical measures to address the risk: SmPC Section 4.4: Warning that HIV-1 uninfected individuals should be counselled at frequent intervals to strictly adhere to the recommended Truvada daily dosing schedule. Additional risk minimization measures: Truvada for PrEP indication education program for prescribers.
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	None.
Important Identified Risk	**Development of Resistance in Patients with Unrecognized or Acute HIV-1 Infection (PrEP Indication)**
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Development of resistance in patients with unrecognized or acute HIV-1 infection has been reported infrequently during the use of Truvada for the PrEP indication in clinical trials, in the postmarketing setting and in the literature.
Risk factors and risk groups	Subjects with undiagnosed HIV-1 on Truvada for PrEP.
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measure: SmPC Sections 4.3 and 4.4 PL Section 2 Routine risk minimization activities recommending specific clinical measures to address the risk: SmPC Section 4.4: Warning on confirming individuals to be HIV-negative prior to initiating Truvada and at frequent intervals (e.g., at least every 3 months) while taking Truvada for PrEP. Additional risk minimization measures: Truvada for PrEP indication education program for prescribers.
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	None.
Missing information	**Safety in Pregnancy and Lactation**

Important Identified Risk	HIV-1 Acquisition, Including Infection Resulting From Non-adherence (PrEP Indication)
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measure: SmPC Section 4.6 PL Section: 2 Additional risk minimization measures: None
Additional Pharmacovigilance activities	Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry See Section II.C of this summary for an overview of the post-authorization plan.

II.C. Post-authorization Development Plan

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

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

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

Table Part VI.3. Other Studies in Post-Authorization Development Plan

Short Study Name	Purpose of the Study
Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry (Non-interventional study)	*Objectives:* To collect information on the risk of birth defects in patients exposed to FTC and TDF during pregnancy. *Safety concern(s) addressed:* Missing information: Safety in pregnancy and lactation