SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ROCLANDA

Drug substances: LATANOPROST + NETARSUDIL

Referring to RMP Version number: 2

MARKETING AUTHORISATOIN HOLDER: Santen SA, Geneva

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Disclaimer: 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 “Bezeichnung des Arzneimittels” 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 “Bezeichnung des Arzneimittels” in Switzerland is the “Arzneimittelinformation/ Information sur le médicament” (see www.swissmedic.ch) approved and authorized by Swissmedic. “Name of the marketing authorisation holder” is fully responsible for the accuracy and correctness of the content of the published summary RMP of “Bezeichnung des Arzneimittels”

SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ROCLANDA (LATANOPROST + NETARSUDIL)

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

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

This summary of the RMP for Roclanda 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 Roclanda's RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Roclanda is authorised for the reduction of elevated intraocular pressure in adult patients with primary open-angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension for whom monotherapy with a prostaglandin or netarsudil provides insufficient IOP reduction (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains latanoprost and netarsudil as the active substances and it is given via eye drops.

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

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

Important risks of Roclanda together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Roclanda'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 and SmPC 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 as 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 Roclanda is not yet available, it is listed under "missing information" below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Roclanda 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 Roclanda. 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);

List of important risks and missing information	
Important identified risks	• None
Important potential risks	• Eye irritation, symptoms of dry eyes, disruption of the tear film and corneal surface, due to use of eye drops containing preservatives
Missing information	• Use in pregnancy and lactation • Long term safety of netarsudil (beyond 12 months) • Use in patients with compromised corneal epithelium

II.B Summary of important risks

Important potential Risk: Eye irritation, symptoms of dry eyes, disruption of the tear film and corneal surface, due to use of eye drops containing preservatives	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Preservatives used in topical glaucoma medications have a plethora of well-described toxic effects on the ocular surface. Evidence that ocular toxicity can manifest clinically as ocular surface disease (OSD) has been obtained from epidemiologic and prospective clinical trials and studies (Thygesen 2018). Clinically, OSD is common in glaucoma patients receiving long-term topical medication. However, this detrimental effect is not solely related to eye drop preservatives and may be caused by the medication itself or arise naturally due to aging, especially for patients with pre-existing ocular diseases. However, no specific tests are currently available to make a clear-cut diagnosis between what is caused by the disease and what is the effect of its therapy (Mantelli 2011).
Risk factors and risk groups	Any substance instilled into the eye, whether it is an active agent, preservative, or inactive ingredient, has the potential for inducing at least some cellular toxicity and ocular surface changes in the patient population. With long-term use, eye drops containing preservatives may result in corneal or conjunctival damage depending on the duration and frequency of use.
Risk minimisation measures	Care should therefore be taken to avoid the long-term use of preservatives. SmPC section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use (guidance with respect to the potential effects of benzalkonium chloride) Patient Information Leaflet Section 2 What you need to know before you use Roclanda (guidance with respect to the potential effects of BAK) Legal status: Restricted medical prescription. There are no additional risk minimisation measures planned.

Missing information: Use in pregnancy and lactation	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures • SmPC section 4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation (guidance with respect to the lack of data in pregnancy and breastfeeding). • Patient Information Leaflet Section 2 What you need to know before you use Roclanda (guidance with respect to the lack of data in pregnancy and breastfeeding). Legal status: Restricted medical prescription. There are no additional risk minimisation measures.

Missing information: Long-term safety of netarsudil (beyond 12 months)	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures: • SmPC section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use (guidance with respect to lack of data beyond 12 months) Legal status: Restricted medical prescription. There are no additional risk minimisation measures.

Missing information: Use in patients with compromised corneal epithelium	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures: • SmPC section 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties (guidance with respect to lack of data in patients with compromised corneal epithelium*)* Legal status: Restricted medical prescription. There are no additional risk minimisation measures.

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

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

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

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

There are no studies required for Roclanda.