Swiss Public Summary of the Risk Management Plan (RMP)

for

Sovaldi®, film-coated tablets

(Sofosbuvir)

Version 1.0 (May 2023)
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SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SOVALDI® (SOFOSBUVIR)

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 Sovaldi 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 Sovaldi 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 Sovaldi.

I. The Medicine and What is it Used for

Sovaldi is authorized for treatment of chronic hepatitis C (CHC) in adults and pediatric patients aged 3 years and above (see SmPCs for the full indication). It contains sofosbuvir (SOF) as the active substance and it is given orally.

Further information about the evaluation of Sovaldi’s benefits can be found in Sovaldi’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/sovaldi.

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

Important risks of Sovaldi, together with measures to minimize such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Sovaldi’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 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 Sovaldi is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A. List of Important Risks and Missing Information

Important risks of Sovaldi 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 Sovaldi. 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	Cardiac arrhythmia (bradycardia) when SOF-containing regimens are used concomitantly with amiodarone
	Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation in HBV/hepatitis C virus (HCV) coinfected patients
Important Potential Risks	None
Missing Information	None

II.B. Summary of Important Risks

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

Important Identified Risk	**Cardiac arrhythmia (bradycardia) when SOF -containing regimens are used concomitantly with amiodarone**
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Cases of severe bradycardia have been observed when SOF-containing regimes are used in combination with amiodarone
Risk factors and risk groups	Patients also taking beta blockers, or those with underlying cardiac comorbidities and/or advanced liver disease may be at increased risk for symptomatic bradycardia with coadministration of amiodarone.

Risk Minimization Measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC Sections 4.4, 4.5, and 4.8 Package leaflet (PL) Section 2 Additional risk minimization measures: None
Important Identified Risk	**HBV reactivation in HBV/HCV coinfected patients**
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Cases of HBV reactivation have been reported in patients coinfected with HBV/HCV during or after treatment with direct acting antivirals (DAAs). HBV reactivation can potentially be life-threatening, as it could result in hepatitis, an increase in transaminase levels, an increase in bilirubin levels, hepatic failure and death.
Risk factors and risk groups	Due to the small number of cases of HBV reactivation with DAAs, risk factors have not been definitively established. However, some of the cases involving HBV reactivation with SOF-containing regimens involved patients who were immunocompromised (patients coinfected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or patients receiving immunosuppressants due to prior transplant). In addition, a case involving severe HBV reactivation had risk factors of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and Burkitt's lymphoma.
Risk Minimization Measure(s)	Routine risk minimization measures: SmPC Section 4.4 PL Section 2 Additional risk minimization measures: None
Important Potential Risk	None
Missing information	None

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 a specific obligation of Sovaldi.

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

There are no studies required for Sovaldi.