Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for [Product Name] (Tenofovir)

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

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

I. The medicine and what it is used for

[Product Name] is authorised for the treatment of HIV-1 infection and Hepatitis B infection (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains Tenofovir as the active substance and it is given by oral administration.

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

Important risks of [Product Name], together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about [Product Name]'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 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.

If important information that may affect the safe use of [Product Name] is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

1.1 List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of [Product Name] are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimise the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely taken. 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 [Product Name]. Potential risks are concerns for which an association with the use of this medicine is possible based on available data, but this

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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);

Summary of safety concerns	
Important identified risks	Renal toxicity
	Bone events due to proximal renal tubulopathy/loss of bone mineral density
	Post-treatment hepatic flares in HBV monoinfected and HIV/HBV coinfected patients
	Interaction with didanosine
	Pancreatitis
	Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis
Important potential risks	Development of resistance during long-term exposure in HBV infected patients
Missing information	Safety in children (including long-term safety)
	Safety in elderly patients
	Safety in pregnancy
	Safety in lactation
	Safety in black HBV infected patients
	Safety in patients with renal impairment
	Safety in patients with decompensated liver diseases and CPT score>9 (including long term safety)
	Safety in liver transplant recipients

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1.2 Summary of important risks

Renal toxicity Important identified risk	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.2, 4.4, 4.8.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	HIV paediatric educational brochureHBV paediatric educational brochure

Bone events due to proximal renal tubulopathy/loss of bone mineral density	
Important identified risk	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.4, 4.8, 5.1
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	• None

Post-treatment hepatic flares in HBV monoinfected and HIV/HBV coinfected patients	
Important identified risk	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.2, 4.4, 4.8.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	• None

Interaction with didanosine	
Important identified risk	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.4, 4.5, 4.8.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	None

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<u>Pancreatitis</u>	
Important identified risk	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.4, 4.5, 4.8.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	• None

Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis Important identified risk	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.4, 4.5, 4.8.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	• None

Development of resistance during long-term exposure in HBV infected patients	
Important identified risk	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.4, 4.8, 5.1.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	• None

1.3 Summary of missing information

Safety in children (including long-term safety)	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.2, 4.4, 4.8, 5.1.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:

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• None

Safety in elderly patients	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.4, 4.8.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	None

Safety in pregnancy	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.6.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	None

Safety in lactation	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.6.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	• None

Safety in black HBV infected patients		
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:	
	SmPC section 5.2.	
	 Prescription only medicine. 	
	Additional risk minimisation measures:	
	None	

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Safety in patients with renal impairment		
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:	
	SmPC section 4.2, 4.4, 4.8, 5.2.	
	 Prescription only medicine. 	
	Additional risk minimisation measures:	
	None	

Safety in patients with decor term safety)	mpensated liver diseases and CPT score>9 (including long
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:
	SmPC section 4.1, 4.4, 4.8.
	 Prescription only medicine.
	Additional risk minimisation measures:
	• None

Safety in liver transplant recipients		
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures:	
	SmPC section 4.4.	
	 Prescription only medicine. 	
	Additional risk minimisation measures:	
	• None	

1.4 Post-authorisation development plan

1.4.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation

There are no studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation or specific obligation of [Product Name].

1.4.2 Other studies in post-authorisation development plan

There are no studies required for [Product Name].

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