Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for Tenofovir disoproxil Orion (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate)

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

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

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of the product's RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Tenofovir disoproxil Orion is authorised for treatment of patients with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV 1) in combination with other HIV medicines. It is also used to treat chronic (long-term) hepatitis B virus infection. It contains tenofovir disoproxil fumarate as the active substance and it is given by mouth.

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

Important risks of Tenofovir disoproxil Orion, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about product'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.

In the case of Tenofovir disoproxil Orion, these measures are supplemented with *additional risk minimisation measures* mentioned under relevant important risks, below.

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 Tenofovir disoproxil Orion is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of the product 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 tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. 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	• Renal toxicity • Bone events due to proximal renal tubulopathy/loss of bone mineral density
Important potential risks	• None
Missing information	• Safety in pregnancy and lactation • Safety in patients with renal impairment

II.B Summary of important risks

The safety information in the proposed Product Information is aligned to the reference medicinal product.

Important identified risk: Renal toxicity	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures: Information in SmPC sections 4.2, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.8, and PL sections 2 and 4. Routine risk minimization activities recommending specific clinical measures to address the risk: SmPC section 4.4: Recommendation for renal function monitoring and guidance on when to interrupt or discontinue tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. SmPC section 4.4: Guidance that, for pediatric patients, a multidisciplinary approach is recommended to adequately weigh the benefit/risk balance of treatment, decide the appropriate monitoring and consider the need for supplementation Additional risk minimisation measures: HBV and HIV renal educational brochures for healthcare professionals.

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

There are no studies required for Tenofovir disoproxil Orion.