Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide

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

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

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide's RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide is indicated in patients, whose blood pressure is not adequately controlled by bisoprolol or hydrochlorothiazide (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains bisoprolol fumarate and hydrochlorothiazide, as the active substances and it is given by oral route of administration of (5+12.5) mg and (10+25) mg, film-coated tablets.

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

Important risks of bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide'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 addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analysed, 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 bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide 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 bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide. 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	• Worsening of pre-existing heart failure • Atrioventricular (AV) conduction disturbances • Bradycardia • Hypotension • Bronchospams in patients with bronchial asthma or a history of obstructive airway disease • Decreased diabetic control and masking of hypoglycaemic effects • Increased sensitivity towards allergens and the severity of anaphylactic reactions with decreased therapeutic effects of epinephrine treatment • Provoke or worsen psoriasis or induce psoriasis like rash • Electrolyte disturbances in particular to hypokalaemia and hypernatremia. Also to hypomagnesaemia and hypochloraemia and hypercalcaemia
Important potential risks	• Aggravation of metabolic alkalosis • Increased risk of gout • Acute cholecystitis • Interstitial pneumonitis • Pulmonary fibrosis • Retroperitoneal fibrosis • Peyronie's disease
Missing information	• Paediatric population

II.B Summary of important risks

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

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 bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide.

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

There are no studies required for bisoprolol fumarate/hydrochlorothiazide.