Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for <Invented Name> 30 mg/ml, solution for injection (ketorolac trometamol)

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for <Invented Name> 30 mg/ml, solution for injection. The RMP details important risks of <Invented Name> 30 mg/ml, solution for injection, how these risks can be minimised, and how more information will be obtained about <Invented Name>'s risks and uncertainties (missing information).

<Invented Name>'s summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how <Invented Name> 30 mg/ml, solution for injection should be used.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

The proposed indications for <Invented Name> 30 mg/ml, solution for injection are: short-term management of post-operative pain and treatment of acute urethral pain (see SmPC for the full indications). It contains ketorolac trometamol as the active substance and it is given by intramuscular or intravenous route of administration. Treatment should only be initiated in hospitals.

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

Important risks of <Invented Name>, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about <Invented 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.

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.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of <Invented 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 <Invented Name>. 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	• Hypersensitivity reactions • Serious skin reactions including Steven-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis • Serious gastrointestinal events: ulceration, bleeding or perforation • , Cardiovascular events, including arterial thrombotic events • Fetal malformations • Renal toxicity • Inhibition of platelet aggregation, reduction of thromboxane concentration and increased risk of bleeding, especially in combination with anticoagulant therapy
Important potential risks	• None
Missing information	• None

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

Not applicable.