Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan for Deferasirox Orifarm

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

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

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Deferasirox Orifarm is authorised for treatment of chronic iron overload (an excess of iron in the body) in:

- patients from 6 years of age who have beta thalassaemia major (an inherited blood disorder in which patients do not have enough normal haemoglobin in the blood) and who receive frequent blood transfusions;
- children aged 2 to 5 years with beta thalassaemia major who receive frequent blood transfusions, when deferoxamine (another medicine used to treat iron overload) cannot be used or is inadequate;
- patients from 2 years of age with beta thalassaemia major who receive infrequent blood transfusions, when deferoxamine cannot be used or is inadequate;
- patients from 2 years of age who suffer from other types of anaemia (low levels of haemoglobin in the blood) and who receive blood transfusions, when deferoxamine cannot be used or is inadequate;
- patients from 10 years of age with non-transfusion-dependent thalassaemia syndromes, when deferoxamine cannot be used or is inadequate. Non-transfusion-dependent thalassaemia syndromes are blood disorders similar to beta thalassaemia major but which do not require blood transfusions. In these patients iron overload is caused by excess absorption of iron from the gut.

It contains deferasirox 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 Deferasirox Orifarm, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Deferasirox Orifarm'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 Deferasirox Orifarm, 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 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 Deferasirox Orifarm is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Deferasirox Orifarm 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 Deferasirox Orifarm. 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);

Summary of safety concerns	
Important identified risks	• Renal disorders (increased serum creatinine, acute renal failure, renal tubular disorders (acquired Fanconi's syndrome)) • Increased liver transaminases / Hepatic failure • Gastrointestinal hemorrhage and ulcers; esophagitis • Hearing loss • Lens opacities, retinal changes and optic neuritis • Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Toxic epidermal necrolysis and Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms)
Important potential risks	• Compliance with posology and biological monitoring • Medication errors
Missing information	• Long term safety in paediatric NTDT patients aged 10 to 17 years

Summary of safety concerns	

II.B Summary of important risks

Safety Concern	Risk minimisation measures
Important identified risks	
Renal disorders (increased serum creatinine, acute renal failure, renal tubular disorders (acquired Fanconi's syndrome))	**Routine risk minimization measures:** SmPC Section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, 4.3 Contraindications, and 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use. Relevant terms are included as ADRs Section 4.8 Undesirable effects. **Additional risk minimization measures:** None
Increased liver transaminases/Hepatic failure	**Routine risk minimization measures:** SmPC Section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use. Relevant terms are included as ADRs Section 4.8 Undesirable effects. **Additional risk minimization measures**: None
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage and ulcers; esophagitis	**Routine risk minimization measures:** SmPC Section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use, and 4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction. Relevant terms are included as ADRs in SmPC Section 4.8 Undesirable effects. **Additional risk minimization measures:** None
Hearing loss	**Routine risk minimization measures** SmPC Section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use. Relevant terms are included as ADRs in Section 4.8 Undesirable effects. **Additional risk minimization measures:** None
Lens opacities, retinal changes and optic neuritis	**Routine risk minimization measures** SmPC Section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use, 5.3 Preclinical safety data. Relevant terms are included as ADRs in Section 4.8 Undesirable effects **Additional risk minimization measures:** None
SCARs (including SJS, TEN and DRESS)	**Routine risk minimization measures**: SmPC Section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use. Relevant terms are included as ADRs Section 4.8 Undesirable effects. **Additional risk minimization measures:** None
Important potential risks	
Compliance with	**Routine risk minimization measures:**

posology and biological monitoring	SmPC Section 4.2 Posology and method of administration and 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use. **Additional risk minimization measures:** Educational materials for physicians and patients
Medication error	**Routine risk minimization measures:** SmPC Section 4.2 Posology and method of administration. **Additional risk minimisation measures:** Educational materials for physicians and patients
Missing information	
Long term safety in paediatric NTDT patients aged 10 to 17 years	**Routine risk minimization measures:** SmPC Section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, 4.4 Special warning and precautions for use **Additional risk minimization measures:** None

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 Deferasirox Orifarm.

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

There are no studies required for Deferasirox Orifarm.