Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan Dimethyl Fumarate 120 mg and 240 mg, Gastro-resistant hard capsule [Nationally completed name]*

*DE/H/6907+6946/001-002/DC

- Dimethylfumarat HEXAL, 120 mg and 240 mg, magensaftresistente Hartkapseln

DE/H/6908+7179/001-002/DC, DE/H/7424/001-002/DC, DE/H/7745/001-002/DC

- Dimethylfumarat - 1 A Pharma, 120 mg and 240 mg, magensaftresistente Hartkapseln

DE/H/6947/001-002/DC

- DIMTRUZIC, 120 mg and 240 mg, magensaftresistente Hartkapseln

DE/H/7422/001-002/DC, DE/H/7746/001-002/DC

- Dimethylfumarat HEXAL 120 mg magensaftresistente Hartkapseln
- Dimethylfumarat HEXAL 240 mg magensaftresistente Hartkapseln

DE/H/7423/001-002/DC

- Onavuo 120 mg magensaftresistente Hartkapseln
- Onavuo 240 mg magensaftresistente Hartkapseln

DE/H/7425/001-002/DC

- Dimtelzo 120 mg magensaftresistente Hartkapseln
- Dimtelzo 240 mg magensaftresistente Hartkapseln

This is a summary of the Risk management plan (RMP) for dimethyl fumarate, 120 mg and 240 mg, gastro-resistant hard capsule. The RMP details important risks of dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule, how these risks can be minimized, and how more information will be obtained about dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule's risks, and uncertainties (missing information).

Dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule’s summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet (PL) give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule should be used should be used.

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of the dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule’s RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Dimethyl fumarate gastro-resistant hard capsule’s is authorized for treatment of adult and pediatric patients aged 13 years and older with relapsing remitting MS (RRMS) (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains dimethyl fumarate as an active substance, and it is given by oral administration as gastro-resistant hard capsule (120 mg and 240 mg).

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

Important risks of dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule together with measures to minimize such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule's risks are outlined below.

Measures to minimize the risks identified for medicinal products can be:

- Specific information, such as warnings, precautions, and advice on correct use, in the PL 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 minimize its risks.

Together, these measures constitute *routine risk minimization* measures.

In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analyzed, 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 dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule is not yet available, it is listed under "missing information" below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimize 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 dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule. 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).

Table 3 Part VI Summary of the Safety Concerns

Important identified risks	Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML).
	Decreases in leukocyte and lymphocyte counts.
	Drug-induced liver injury.
Important potential risks	Serious and opportunistic infections (other than PML and herpes zoster).
	Malignancies.
	Effects on pregnancy outcome.

	Interaction with nephrotoxic medications leading to renal toxicity.
Missing information	Long term efficacy and safety.
	Safety profile in patients over the age of 55 years.
	Safety profile in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment.
	Safety profile in patients with hepatic impairment.
	Safety profile in patients with severe active gastrointestinal (GI) disease.
	Increased risk of infection in patients concomitantly taking anti-neoplastic or immunosuppressive therapies.

II.B Summary of important risks

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

II.C Post-authorization development plan

II.C.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorization

There are no studies which are conditions of the marketing authorization or specific obligation of dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule.

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

There are no studies required for dimethyl fumarate, gastro-resistant hard capsule.