

Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley (sevelamer carbonate)

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley. The RMP details important risks of Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley and how more information will be obtained about Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley's risks and uncertainties (missing information).

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

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

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley is authorised for:

- the control of hyperphosphataemia in adult patients receiving haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.
- the control of hyperphosphataemia in adult patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) not on dialysis with serum phosphorus ≥ 1.78 mmol/L.
- the context of a multiple therapeutic approach, which could include calcium supplement, 1,25-dihydroxy Vitamin D3 or one of its analogues to control the development of renal bone disease.

(see SmPC for the full indication).

It contains sevelamer carbonate as the active substance, and it is given by the oral route.

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

Important risks of Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley, together with measures to minimise such 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, including PSUR assessment 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 Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley 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 Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley. 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	None
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

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 Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley.

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

There are no studies required for Sevelamercarbonat Medical Valley.