Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for Linagliptin Vivanta 5mg, film-coated tablets (Linagliptin)

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

Linagliptin´s Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and its Package Leaflet (PL) give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how Linagliptin should be used.

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of Linagliptin´s RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Linagliptin is authorised for adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycaemic control as:

Monotherapy
- when metformin is inappropriate due to intolerance, or contraindicated due to renal impairment.

Combination therapy
- in combination with other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes, including insulin, when these do not provide adequate glycaemic control.

The tablets contain linagliptin as the active substance and are given by oral route of administration.

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

Important risks of Linagliptin, 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, 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 Linagliptin is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Linagliptin 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 Linagliptin. 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	• Pancreatitis
Important potential risks	• Pancreatic cancer
Missing information	• Pregnancy/ Breast-feeding

II.B Summary of important risks

The safety information in the proposed Product Information is aligned to that of 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 obligations of Linagliptin.

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

There are no studies required for Linagliptin.