Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for Isoprotrace (gallium (^{68}Ga) gozetotide)

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for Isoprotrace. The RMP details information concerning routine pharmacovigilance activities of Isoprotrace.

Isoprotrace's Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how Isoprotrace should be used.

Important new concerns will be included in updates of the Isoprotrace RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Isoprotrace is authorised for diagnostic use only. Isoprotrace, after radiolabelling with gallium (^{68}Ga) chloride solution, is indicated for positron emission tomography (PET) of prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-positive lesions in men with prostate cancer in the following clinical setting:

- Primary staging of patients with high-risk prostate cancer prior to primary curative therapy.
- Suspected prostate cancer recurrence based on elevated serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level, after primary curative therapy.

Isoprotrace contains gallium (^{68}Ga) gozetotide as the active substance and it is given by intravenous route of administration.

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

Important risks of Isoprotrace, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about 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 Isoprotrace are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimise the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely administered. 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 Isoprotrace. 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

There are currently no important identified risks, potential risks, or missing information for Isoprotrace.

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 Isoprotrace.

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

There are no studies required for Isoprotrace.