Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency

MHRA

Early Access to Medicines Scheme – Treatment protocol – Information for patients

Introduction

The aim of the Early Access to Medicines Scheme (EAMS) is to provide earlier availability of promising new unlicensed medicines (medicines that do not have a marketing authorisation or are used outside their licence) to UK patients that have a high unmet clinical need. The medicines included in the scheme are those that are intended to treat, diagnose or prevent seriously debilitating or life-threatening conditions where there are no adequate treatment options. More information about the scheme can be found here:
http://www.mhra.gov.uk/Howweregulate/Innovation/EarlyaccesstomedicinesschemeEAMS/index.htm

The information below is intended for you, the patient, and is provided by the pharmaceutical company (called scientific opinion holder) that manufactures the EAMS medicine. This medicine, which does not yet have a drug licence or is used outside its licence, may also be used in combination with other medicines. More information about medicines licensing can be found here:
http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/medicines-information

This medicine can be prescribed for individual patients to meet specific needs provided they are given sufficient information about the medicine to make an informed decision. The physician will be responsible for giving you all the information you need to make this decision and for obtaining informed consent from you prior to treatment. You will be asked to sign a form to confirm that you are providing informed consent to receiving the EAMS treatment. Information on consent can be found here:
https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Consent-to-treatment

The information below is provided to help you decide with the physician on whether to use the EAMS medicine and helps explain how to use it in accordance with the pharmaceutical company's instructions for safe and proper use. A positive scientific opinion is not a recommendation for use of the medicine and should not be interpreted as such. Under EAMS the risk and legal responsibility for prescribing the medicine remains with the physician, and the opinion and EAMS documentation published by the MHRA are intended only to inform physicians' decision making and not to recommend use. An EAMS scientific opinion does not affect the civil liability of the manufacturer or any physician in relation to the product. The information below may change during the time you are using the medicine if more data become available. The physician will highlight to you any changes that you need to be aware of.

Whilst you are using this medicine, data will be collected on the use and safety profile of the medicine, to ensure that the benefits of taking the medicine continue to outweigh any potential risks. The physician will answer all your questions during and after the treatment and will provide you with contact details that you should use in case of any events or problems.

Each patient enrolled in the scheme will continue to receive the EAMS product until the end of the treatment in line with prescribing and NHS guidance and as long as benefit is seen. In rare cases where the EAMS treatment may not be available anymore, your physician will discuss other options with you.

Information for the patient
Dupilumab 300 mg solution for injection in pre-filled syringe
Dupilumab 200 mg solution for injection in pre-filled syringe

Dupilumab

▼This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects your child may get. See the end of section 4 for how to report side effects.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your physician or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for your child only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as those of your child. If your child gets any side effects, talk to your child's doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Dupilumab is and what it is used for

Dupilumab is a monoclonal antibody (a type of specialised protein) that blocks the action of proteins called interleukin-4 (IL-4) and IL-13. IL-4 and IL-13 play a major role in the symptoms of atopic dermatitis.

In this Early Access to Medicines Scheme (EAMS), dupilumab is being made available to children 6 to 11 years of age with severe atopic dermatitis who are candidates for systemic therapy and where existing systemic therapies are not advisable.

Dupilumab may be used with eczema (atopic dermatitis) medicines that are applied to your child's skin or it may be used on its own. Emollients (creams and ointments that provide moisturisation) may still be used.

Using dupilumab for atopic dermatitis can improve the condition of your child's skin and reduce itching. In addition, dupilumab helps improve the overall quality of life.

2. What you need to know before you are given Dupilumab

You must not be given Dupilumab:
- if your child is allergic to dupilumab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6). If you think your child may be allergic, ask your child's doctor for advice before using dupilumab.
- if your child becomes pregnant unexpectedly.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your child's doctor or nurse before using dupilumab.

Allergic reactions
Very rarely, dupilumab can cause serious side effects, including allergic (hypersensitivity) reactions and anaphylactic reaction and angioedema. These reactions can occur from minutes until seven days after dupilumab administration. You must look out for signs of these conditions (i.e. breathing problems, swelling of the face, lips, mouth, throat or tongue, fainting, dizziness, feeling lightheaded (low blood pressure), fever, general ill feeling, swollen lymph nodes, hives, itching, joint pain, skin rash) while your child is taking dupilumab.

Stop using dupilumab and tell your child's doctor or get medical help immediately if you notice any signs of an allergic reaction. Such signs are listed under "Serious side effects" in section 4.

Vaccines
Dupilumab should not be co-administered to children with live or attenuated (weakened) vaccines, such as the nasal flu vaccination. Inactivated (killed) vaccines may be given concurrently with dupilumab. Your doctor will able to advise which vaccines are safe to be administered during treatment. When possible, your child should be current with their vaccines prior to beginning treatment with dupilumab .

Parasitic (intestinal parasites) infection
Dupilumab may weaken your child's ability to fight infections caused by parasites. If your child already has a parasitic infection, it should be treated before your child starts treatment with dupilumab. Check with your child's doctor if your child has diarrhoea, a lot of gas, upset stomach, greasy stools and dehydration which could be a sign of a parasitic infection. If your child is travelling from a region where these infections are common, check with your child's doctor as there is a risk of these infections worsening.

➔ **Tell your child's doctor prior to discontinuing Dupilumab**

Asthma
If your child has asthma and is taking asthma medicines, do not change or stop your child's asthma medicine without talking to your child's doctor. Talk to your child's doctor before you stop dupilumab.

Eye problems
Speak with your child's doctor, if your child has any new or worsening eye problems, including dry eye, eye pain or changes in vision. Your child's doctor may recommend eye drops or ointments if your child has these symptoms. Your child may also be referred to a specialist for further examinations and treatment.

Cold sores (oral herpes virus infection)
Dupilumab is associated with an increased risk of cold sores. Cold sores, including symptoms of impending cold sores (e.g. tingling, burning) should be treated promptly. If cold sores do not improve with treatment, you should see your child's doctor.

Children and adolescents
- The safety and benefits of dupilumab are not yet known in children with atopic dermatitis below the age of 6.
- Dupilumab should not be used in children below 6 years of age.

Other medicines and Dupilumab
Tell your child's doctor or nurse:
- if your child is using, has recently used or might use any other medicine.
- if your child has recently had or is due to have a vaccination.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If your child unexpectedly becomes pregnant, or you have reason to think they may be pregnant, while taking dupilumab, you should inform your child's doctor. Your child should stop taking dupilumab if they become pregnant.

Dupilumab contains sodium
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 300 mg or 200 mg dose, i.e. is essentially "sodium-free".

3. How Dupilumab is given
Always give this medicine to your child exactly as your child's doctor has told you. Check with your child's doctor or nurse if you are not sure how to use this medicine.

Dupilumab is given by injection under your child's skin (subcutaneous injection).

It is important that you do not to try to administer dupilumab to your child until you have been trained by the doctor or nurse.

Your child's doctor will give you a dosing card to tell you when your child's injections are due. You should complete this whenever you give your child an injection. This will help you ensure that your child is taking the medicine at the right time.

Each syringe contains one dose of dupilumab (300 mg or 200 mg). Each syringe delivers only one dose. The syringe should not be shaken.
Read the "Instructions for Use" for the syringe carefully before using Dupilumab.

How much Dupilumab is given and for how long
Your child's doctor will decide how much dupilumab your child needs and for how long.

Dupilumab is given by injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection).

Recommended dose in children 6 to 11 years of age
The recommended dose of dupilumab for children (≥6 to <12 years of age) with atopic dermatitis is based on body weight:

Body Weight	**Initial Dose**	**Subsequent Doses**
15 to less than 30 kg	300 mg (one 300 mg injection) then 300 mg 2 weeks later	300 mg **every 4 weeks**
30 to less than 60 kg	400 mg (two 200 mg injections)	200 mg **every other week**

The recommended dose (15 to less than 30 kg body weight) is an initial dose of 300 mg , followed by 300 mg two weeks later, and thereafter 300 mg given **every four weeks** administered as subcutaneous injection.

The recommended dose (30 to less than 60 kg body weight) is an initial dose of 400 mg (two 200 mg injections), followed by 200 mg given **every other week** administered as subcutaneous injection.

If you use more Dupilumab than you should
If your child has received more dupilumab than they should or the dose has been given sooner than prescribed, inform your child's doctor.

If you miss a dose of Dupilumab
If you have forgotten to administer a dose of dupilumab to your child, talk to your child's doctor.

If you stop receiving Dupilumab
Do not stop using dupilumab without speaking to your child's doctor first.
If you or your child have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your child's doctor or nurse.

Follow up with your child's doctor
During the EAMS you will be required to see your child's doctor, including at 4 weeks and 8 weeks after initiation of treatment and thereafter every three months. If your child weighs less than 30 kg, you will be required to see your child's doctor for a second injection of 300 mg after 2 weeks, before moving to injections every 4 weeks.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. The following side effects have been reported with this medicine:

Serious side effects

Dupilumab can cause serious side effects, including very rare allergic (hypersensitivity) reactions, including anaphylactic reaction; the signs of allergic reaction or anaphylactic reaction may include:

- breathing problems
- swelling of the face, lips, mouth throat or tongue (angioedema)
- fainting, dizziness, feeling lightheaded (low blood pressure)
- fever
- general ill feeling
- swollen lymph nodes
- hives
- itching
- joint pain
- skin rash

If your child develops an allergic reaction, stop giving dupilumab to your child and talk to your child's doctor right away.

Other side effects
Very Common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- injection site reactions (i.e. redness, swelling, and itching)

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- headache
- eye dryness, redness and or itching
- eyelid itching, redness and or swelling
- eye infection
- cold sores (e.g. lips and skin)

Uncommon (may affect more than 1 in 100 people):
- inflammation of the eye surface, sometimes with blurred vision (keratitis, ulcerative keratitis)

Not known
The following side effects have been reported since the marketing of dupilumab, but how often they occur is not known:
- joint pain (arthralgia)

Reporting of side effects
If your child gets any side effects, talk to your child's doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You should also record details of your child's side effect in your child's patient diary. If your child experiences one of the side effects listed in the front of your child's diary, you should contact your child's dermatologist immediately. You should also report any side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store

5. How to store Dupilumab
Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Dupilumab should be stored in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C). If necessary, pre-filled syringes may be kept at room temperature up to 25°C for a maximum of 14 days. Do not store above 25°C. If you need to permanently remove the carton from the refrigerator, write down the date of removal in the space provided on the outer carton, and use dupilumab within 14 days.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label and carton after "use by end". The date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in the original carton in order to protect from light.

Do not use this medicine if you notice that the medicine is cloudy, discoloured or has particles in it.

After use, dispose of the syringe and the needle cap in a puncture-resistant container. Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your child's doctor, pharmacist or nurse how to throw away medicines your child no longer uses. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Dupilumab contains
- The active substance is dupilumab.
- Each pre-filled syringe contains 300 mg of dupilumab in 2 ml solution for injection or 200 mg of dupilumab in 1.14 ml solution for injection.
- The other ingredients are sucrose, L-arginine hydrochloride, L-histidine, polysorbate 80, sodium acetate, water for injection and acetic acid for pH adjustment.

What Dupilumab looks like and contents of the pack
Dupilumab is a clear to slightly opalescent, colourless to pale yellow solution supplied in a glass pre-filled syringe.

Dupilumab is available as 300 mg or 200 mg pre-filled syringes in a pack containing 1 or 2 pre-filled syringes or in a pack containing 3 (3 packs of 1) or 6 (3 packs of 2) pre-filled syringes. Any EAMS material will be supplied in a clear plastic bag clearly identified as EAMS supply.

Scientific Opinion Holder
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Sanofi Winthrop
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Additional information

Informed Consent/Assent Form

Before treatment starts, all parents/guardians will have the Scheme explained to them using the two **Informed Consent Forms**. They will be asked to sign these documents and will be given a copy to keep.

Details regarding the collection of these data and its use by Sanofi are set out in the **Informed Consent Form.** Your child's data will be stored securely and anonymously and will be used for research purposes.

Patient's Card
Before treatment starts, all patients/parents/guardians will have the scheme explained to them by the treating physician and will be given a Patient's Card. This is a wallet-card sized and the patient's parent/ guardian must be instructed to always carry it with them. It summarises what to do should they experience any side effects. In addition, it serves to inform any other healthcare professional that may treat the patient that they are receiving dupilumab through an early access scheme. Further, it provides information about their dermatologists out of hours contact details and the Company's contact information.

Patient data to be collected

Patient data collected during the scheme are mostly used for safety surveillance and cannot replace a proper clinical trial to support a marketing authorisation. These data include: Age (years and months on the day of initial assessment, Gender, Diagnosis, Height and Weight, History of Atopic Dermatitis (e.g. severity, duration of the disease, main manifestations), Previous treatments, Previous Medical History and Current medications.

Data will also be collected on clinical status and quality of life to assess patient eligibility for EAMS. These data include eczema area and severity index (EASI), investigator's global assessment (IGA), as well as children's dermatology life quality index (cDLQI) and EQ across five dimensions (youth), EQ-5D-Y.

Contact information
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