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 after they have received a positive scientific opinion 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. Your 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 your 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. Your 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. Your 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

Risdiplam 0.75 mg/mL powder for oral solution
risdiplam

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 doctor or pharmacist .
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- The full name of your medicine is risdiplam 0.75 mg/mL powder for oral solution. In this leaflet, the shorter name 'risdiplam' is used.
- This leaflet has been written as though the person taking the medicine is reading it. However, you may be giving this medicine to a child or someone you are caring for. If so, please replace 'you' with 'your child' or 'the person you are caring for' throughout.
- It is important that you keep the EAMS Patient Alert Card with you at all times during treatment (the EAMS Patient Alert Card will fit in a wallet) and at least for a month after completing treatment with risdiplam.
- Always tell any doctor or other healthcare professional that is treating you that you are taking risdiplam and show them the EAMS Patient Alert Card (this includes your GP, dentist, nurse, pharmacist).

What is in this leaflet

1. What risdiplam is and what it is used for

What risdiplam is
Risdiplam is the name of the active substance of this medicine. Risdiplam works by selectively interacting with the gene that produces the survival motor neuron (SMN) protein which results in an increase of the amount of functional protein throughout the body.

What is risdiplam used for
Risdiplam is used to treat patients 2 months of age and older with type 1 or type 2 of a genetic disease called 'spinal muscular atrophy' (SMA) who are not suitable for authorised treatments.

What spinal muscular atrophy is
SMA is caused by a shortage of a protein called 'survival motor neuron' (SMN) in the body. If you do not have enough SMN protein, you lose motor neurons. This leads to muscle weakness and wasting. This may affect everyday movements such as head and neck control, sitting, crawling and walking. The muscles used for breathing and swallowing may also be affected.

How risdiplam works
Risdiplam works by helping the body produce more functional SMN protein. This means less motor neurons are lost, which may improve muscle strength and function in people across a broad range of ages for SMA type 1 and 2.

In infants with SMA, risdiplam may improve survival, preserve swallowing, and reduce the need for hospitalisation and ventilator supported breathing.

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

Do not take risdiplam:

This medicine contains 0.38 mg/mL sodium benzoate.

- if you are allergic to risdiplam or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before you take risdiplam.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before taking risdiplam.

Treatment with risdiplam may harm your unborn baby or may affect male fertility. See "**Pregnancy, contraception, breast-feeding and male fertility**" in this section for more information.

Other medicines and risdiplam
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines in the future.

Pregnancy, contraception, breast-feeding and male fertility

Pregnancy
- If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. This is because taking this medicine while you are pregnant could harm your unborn baby.
- Before you start treatment with risdiplam, your doctor should do a pregnancy test. This is because risdiplam may harm your unborn baby. Your doctor will consider the benefit of you taking risdiplam against the risk to your baby.
- If you do become pregnant during your treatment with risdiplam, tell your doctor straight away. You and your doctor will decide what is best for you and your unborn baby.

Contraception
For women
Do not become pregnant:
- during your treatment with risdiplam and
- for at least one month after you stop taking risdiplam.

Talk to your doctor about highly effective methods of birth control that you and your partner should use during treatment and for one month after you stop treatment.

For men
If your female partner is of childbearing potential, you both need to avoid pregnancy. Remain abstinent or use condoms plus an additional contraceptive method that results in highly effective contraception during your treatment with risdiplam and continue to use them for at least 4 months after treatment has finished. You should not donate sperm for the same period.

Please be aware that no method of contraception is 100% effective.

Breast-feeding
Do not breast-feed while taking this medicine. This is because risdiplam may pass into breast milk and may therefore harm your baby.

Discuss with your doctor if you should stop breast-feeding or if you should stop taking risdiplam.

Male fertility
Risdiplam may affect male fertility. For your family planning, ask your doctor for advice.

Do not donate sperm during your treatment and for 4 months after your last dose of risdiplam.

Driving, cycling and using machines
Risdiplam is unlikely to affect your ability to drive and use machines.

Risdiplam contains sodium

Risdiplam contains a small amount of sodium (salt) - there is less than 1 mmol (23 mg) sodium even at the highest daily dose of 5 mg (6.6 mL of 0.75 mg/mL oral solution). This means it is essentially 'sodium-free' and can be used by people on a sodium-restricted diet.

3. How risdiplam is given

Risdiplam will be supplied via your homecare pharmacy or by your specialist treatment center.
If risdiplam is supplied by your specialist treatment center, your doctor will:
• provide you with sufficient risdiplam to take at home/outside of hospital setting
• provide instructions on how bottles can be transported home
• provide instructions on how to store and take the medication
• supply you with oral syringes for medicine administration.

If risdiplam is supplied by your homecare pharmacy, they will:
• deliver sufficient risdiplam to your home or previously agreed address
• provide instructions on how to store and take the medication
• supply you with oral syringes for medicine administration.

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

You must also carefully read and follow the provided "**Instructions for use for patients/parents and carers**" **Booklet** on how to take or give risdiplam.

When and how to take risdiplam
- Risdiplam is supplied to you as a liquid, and is referred to as a 'solution' or 'medicine' in this leaflet.
- Take risdiplam once daily after a meal, at approximately the same time each day. This will help you remember when to take your medicine.
- You can take risdiplam with or without food.

How much risdiplam is given
- **Adolescents and adults:** The daily dose of risdiplam is 5 mg (6.6 mL of the 0.75mg/mL oral solution).
- **Infants and children:** Your doctor will work out the daily dose of risdiplam based on your child's age and weight.

You must take your daily dose as instructed by your doctor. Your daily dose is shown on your bottle of risdiplam. Do not change the dose without speaking to your doctor.

If you do not swallow the full dose, or vomit after taking a dose of risdiplam, do not take an extra dose. Instead, just take the next dose at the usual time the next day

Read the 'Instructions for use for patients/parents and carers' Booklet
You will have been provided with an "**Instructions for use for patients/parents and carers**" **Booklet**. This booklet gives detailed instructions on how to prepare your dose volume with the re-usable oral syringes provided, and take the medicine either:
- by mouth, or
- through a gastrotomy tube, or
- through a nasogastric tube.

How long to take risdiplam for
Your doctor will tell you how long to take risdiplam for. Do not stop treatment with risdiplam unless your doctor tells you to.

If you take more risdiplam than you should
If you take more risdiplam than you should, talk to a doctor or go to hospital straight away. Take the medicine pack and this leaflet with you.

If you miss a dose of risdiplam

- If it is within 6 hours of when you normally take risdiplam, take the missed dose as soon as you remember.
- If it is over 6 hours from when you normally take risdiplam, skip the missed dose and then take your next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop receiving risdiplam

Do not stop treatment with risdiplam unless you have discussed this with your doctor. This is because stopping treatment may make your condition worse.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

The below side effects have been seen in Type 1 SMA patients taking risdiplam:

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people
- upper respiratory tract infection
- pyrexia
- pneumonia
- constipation
- nasopharyngitis
- rhinitis

The below side effects have been seen in Type 2 SMA patients taking risdiplam:

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people
- diarrhoea
- rash

Common: may affect more than 1 in 100 people
- arthralgia

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

You should also report any side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or call freephone 0800 731 6789 (10am to 2pm Monday-Friday only) or you can contact Roche on telephone 01707 367554 (24 hours).

Your doctor or pharmacist will complete an EAMS adverse event reporting form.

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store risdiplam

- Keep this medicine and the oral syringes out of the sight and reach of children.
- Store the oral solution in a refrigerator (between 2˚C and 8˚C). Do not freeze.
- Keep the medicine in the original bottle to protect from light.
- Keep the oral solution bottle in an upright position with the cap tightly closed.
- Once transferred from the bottle to the oral syringe, use risdiplam straight away. Do not store the risdiplam solution in the syringe.
- The oral solution is stable for 64 days after constitution. The pharmacist will write the date of expiration on the bottle label and on the original carton after “DISCARD AFTER”. Do not use the solution past this “DISCARD AFTER” date.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What risdiplam contains

- The active substance in the oral solution is 'risdiplam'.
- Each mL of the constituted oral solution contains 0.75 mg risdiplam.
- The other ingredients are mannitol (E421), tartaric acid (E334), sodium benzoate (E211, 1.14 mg/mL), ascorbic acid (E300), isomalt, polyethylene glycol 6000, disodium edetate dihydrate, sucralose, strawberry flavor.

What risdiplam looks like and contents of the pack

- Each 100 mL bottle contains 60 mg risdiplam in 2.0 g powder for oral solution.
- When constituted to a yellowish, strawberry flavored oral solution by your pharmacist, the volume of the solution is 80 mL.
- Each carton contains 1 bottle fitted with an adaptor for an oral syringe

Scientific Opinion Holder and manufacturer

Roche Products Limited
6 Falcon Way, Shire Park
Welwyn Garden City
AL7 1TW
United Kingdom

This protocol was revised in [month year]

Additional information

Informed Consent/Assent Form

All patients will have the Early Access to Medicines Scheme explained to them using the informed consent form. The patient will be asked to sign this form and a copy will be given to them to keep.

Patient Alert Card

Each patient must be given a Patient Alert Card before they start treatment with risdiplam The patient must keep this alert card with them at all times during the treatment and for at least 1 month after completing their treatment with risdiplam. The card summarises that they are currently receiving risdiplam, details of the patient's treating physician managing their treatment, out of hours contact details and the company contact details.

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 are required by the MHRA to help verify that the patient's condition complies with the EAMS indication and help interpret the side effects and other events occurring during and after the EAMS treatment. These data include:

- Initials
- Gender
- Year of Birth (YYYY)
- SMA Type
- Patient suitable for an authorised treatment? (yes/no)
- Comorbidities
- Concomitant medications

- Age (months)
- Weight (Kg)
- All side effects
- SMN2 copy number (if available)
- Dose and duration of treatment

Additional data will also be collected on a voluntary basis and subject to additional patient consent. These data include:

- Date of SMA diagnosis (DD/MM/YYYY)
- Patient's previous targeted SMA treatment prior to receiving risdiplam (if applicable)
- Duration of previous targeted SMA treatment (if applicable)
- Reasons for switching/stopping SMA treatment (if applicable)

The reasons for collecting these additional data are to understand how risdiplam may be used in clinical practice.

Contact information

Contact details for reporting Adverse Events/Special Situations/Pregnancies:

SAE Email Address: welwyn.uk_dsc@roche.com

SAE Facsimile Transmission: 01707 367582

SAE TELEPHONE CONTACT (24 hours): 01707 367554

Name: UK Drug Safety Centre

Contact email for the EAMS programme (excluding AE reporting):

welwyn.risdiplameams@roche.com

Contact Details for Medical Information

Roche Medical Information on 0800 328 1629 or email medinfo.uk@roche.com