

	Edoxaban EU Risk Management Plan Version: 0.2 Date: 15 Novemeber 2024
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Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for Edoxaban Reddy (Edoxaban)

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

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

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of Edoxaban Reddy's RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Edoxaban Reddy is authorised for prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in adult patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation (NVAf) and treatment of venous thromboembolism (VTE) including deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), and prevention of recurrent VTE in adults (see the SmPC for the full indication).

It contains the anhydrous free base of edoxaban tosylate as the active substance and it is given by oral administration of film-coated tablets available as 15 mg, 30 mg and 60 mg.

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

Important risks of Edoxaban Reddy, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Edoxaban Reddy's 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 the case of Edoxaban Reddy, these measures are supplemented with additional risk minimisation measures mentioned under relevant important risks, below.

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 Edoxaban Reddy is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

	Edoxaban EU Risk Management Plan Version: 0.2 Date: 15 Novemeber 2024
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II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Edoxaban Reddy 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 Edoxaban Reddy. 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	Bleeding or Bleeding due to: • Drug interaction in combination with other drugs known to increase the risk of bleeding e.g., aspirin, NSAIDs • Inappropriate administration of the 60-mg dose /inadvertent overdose by use of the 60-mg dose, e.g. in combination with use of strong P-gp inhibitors; in patients with low body weight ≤ 60 kg; and in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment (CrCL 15-50 mL/min)
Important potential risks	• Hepatic dysfunction • Trend towards decreasing efficacy in NVAf subjects with high CrCL
Missing information	• Lack of reversal agent • Reproductive and development toxicity (Pregnancy and lactation) • Patients with hepatic impairment • Patients with severe renal impairment (CrCL <30 mL/min) or end-stage renal disease (CrCL <15 mL/min or on dialysis) • Patients with mechanical heart valves • Combination with dual antiplatelet therapy • Off-label use in Europe in populations or indications outside the approved indications per European SmPC

CrCL = creatinine clearance; NSAID = nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug; NVAf = non-valvular atrial fibrillation; P-gp = P-glycoprotein; SmPC = Summary of Product Characteristics

	Edoxaban EU Risk Management Plan Version: 0.2 Date: 15 Novemeber 2024
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II.B Summary of important risks

Important identified risk: Bleeding or Bleeding due to: • Drug interaction in combination with other drugs known to increase the risk of bleeding e.g., aspirin, NSAID • Inappropriate administration of the 60-mg dose /inadvertent overdose by use of the 60-mg dose, e.g. in combination with use of strong P-gp inhibitors; in patients with low body weight ≤60 kg; and in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment (CrCL 15-50 mL/min)	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Important identified risk of bleeding is in comparison with the reference medicinal product Lixiana (edoxaban) published on the EMA website .
Risk factors and risk groups	Not applicable
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures • SmPC sections 4.2 4.3, 4.5 and 4.9 • PIL sections 2 and 4 • Prescription-only medicine Additional risk minimisation measures Educational package including: • Prescriber guide • Patient alert card

Important potential risk: Hepatic dysfunction	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Important potential risk of hepatic dysfunction is in comparison with the reference medicinal product Lixiana (edoxaban) published on the EMA website .
Risk factors and risk groups	Not applicable
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures • SmPC sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 • Prescription-only medicine Additional risk minimisation measures • None

	Edoxaban EU Risk Management Plan Version: 0.2 Date: 15 Novemeber 2024
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Important potential risk: Trend towards decreasing efficacy in NVAf subjects with high CrCL	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Important potential risk of trend towards decreasing efficacy in NVAf subjects with high CrCL is in comparison with the reference medicinal product Lixiana (edoxaban) published on the EMA website .
Risk factors and risk groups	Not applicable
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures • SmPC section 4.4 • Prescription-only medicine Additional risk minimisation measures • None

Missing information: Lack of reversal agent, reproductive and development toxicity (pregnancy and lactation), patients with hepatic impairment, patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl <30 ml/min) or end-stage renal disease (CrCl <15 ml/min or on dialysis), patients with mechanical heart valves, combination with dual antiplatelet therapy and off-label use in Europe in populations or indications outside the approved indications per European SmPC.	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures • SmPC sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6 and 4.9 • PIL section 2 • Prescription-only medicine Additional risk minimisation measures • Prescriber Guide

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 Edoxaban Reddy.

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

There are no studies required for Edoxaban Reddy.