Summary of the Risk Management Plan (RMP)

Klisyri®

Tirbanibulin

Ointment 10 mg/g

Marketing Authorisation Holder:	Almirall AG, 8304 Wallisellen
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Disclaimer:

The Risk Management Plan (RMP) is a comprehensive document submitted as part of the application dossier for market approval of a medicine. The RMP summary contains information on the medicine's safety profile and explains the measures that are taken in order to further investigate and follow the risks as well as to prevent or minimise them.

The RMP summary of Klisyri® is a concise document and does not claim to be exhaustive.

As the RMP is an international document, the summary might differ from the "Arzneimittelinformation / Information sur le médicament" approved and published in Switzerland, e.g. by mentioning risks occurring in populations or indications not included in the Swiss authorization.

Please note that the reference document which is valid and relevant for the effective and safe use of Klisyri® in Switzerland is the "Arzneimittelinformation/ Information sur le médicament" (see www.swissmedic.ch) approved and authorized by Swissmedic. Almirall AG is fully responsible for the accuracy and correctness of the content of the published summary RMP of Klisyri®.

Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for Klisyri (tirbanibulin)

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

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

This summary of the RMP for Klisyri should be read in the context of all this information including the assessment report of the evaluation and its plain-language summary, all which is part of the European Public Assessment Report (EPAR).

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

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Klisyri is authorised for topical field treatment of non-hyperkeratotic, non-hypertrophic actinic keratosis (AK) of the face or scalp in adults (SmPC). Klisyri contains tirbanibulin (10 mg/g) as the active substance and should be applied once daily to the affected field for 5 consecutive days. A thin layer of ointment should be applied to cover the treatment field.

Further information about the evaluation of Klisyri's benefits can be found in Klisyri's EPAR, including in its plain-language summary, available on the European Medicines Agency website, under the medicine's webpage <Klisyri EPAR>.

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

Important risks of Klisyri, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Klisyri'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 addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions will be collected continuously and regularly analysed, including Periodic Safety Update Report 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 Klisyri 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 Klisyri. 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	Skin tumours in treatment area
Missing information	None

II.B Summary of important risks

Important potential risk – Skin tumours in treatment area	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Skin tumours in the treatment area are considered a potential risk based on the known risk of AK progression to skin cancer, in particular squamous cell carcinoma. However, non-clinical data do not indicate a risk of development of skin tumours after Klisyri treatment. Furthermore, based on the low incidence observed across clinical studies, it is unlikely for treatment with Klisyri to cause skin cancers in treatment area.
Risk factors and risk groups	Advanced age, male gender, cumulative sun exposure, fair skin type, history of AK or skin cancer, and concomitant immunosuppression.
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures • SmPC section 4. 2, section 4.4 and section 5.1. • PL. section 2 and section 3
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	Additional pharmacovigilance activities: • Study M-14789-41 See section II.C of this summary for an overview of the post-authorisation development plan.

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

II.C.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation

Study short name: Study M-14789-41

Purpose of the study:

This study will investigate the effect of tirbanibulin ointment on the inhibition of the potential progression of AK lesions to squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and will evaluate long-term safety over 3 years in patients treated with tirbanibulin; it will also assess the efficacy of tirbanibulin versus an active comparator.

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

Not applicable