Summary of risk management plan for Obiltoxaximab SFL (obiltoxaximab)

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for Obiltoxaximab SFL. The RMP describes important risks of Obiltoxaximab SFL, and how more information will be obtained about Obiltoxaximab SFL's risks and uncertainties (missing information).

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

This summary of the RMP for Obiltoxaximab SFL 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 Obiltoxaximab SFL's RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Obiltoxaximab SFL is authorised for the treatment of inhalational anthrax due to *Bacillus anthracis* in combination with appropriate antibacterial medicinal products. Obiltoxaximab SFL is also indicated in adults and paediatric patients for the post-exposure prophylaxis of inhalational anthrax due to *Bacillus anthracis* when alternative therapies are not available or are not appropriate (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains obiltoxaximab as the active substance and it is given by intravenous (IV) infusion.

Further information about the evaluation of Obiltoxaximab SFL's benefits can be found in Obiltoxaximab SFL's EPAR, including in its plain-language summary, available on the EMA website, under the medicine's webpage (https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/obiltoxaximab-sfl).

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

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

If important information that may affect the safe use of Obiltoxaximab SFL is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Obiltoxaximab SFL 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 Obiltoxaximab SFL. 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	Hypersensitivity (including rash) and anaphylaxis
Important potential risks	None
Missing information	Safety profile in patients with inhalational anthrax disease

II.B Summary of important risks

Summary of important risks and missing information	
Important identified risk 1: Hypersensitivity (including rash) and anaphylaxis	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	To assess the safety of Obiltoxaximab SFL, all side effects were monitored in clinical study participants. Because Obiltoxaximab SFL is an antibody and it is known that this type of medicines can cause hypersensitivity reactions, special attention was paid to side effects related to hypersensitivity reactions. A specific search for AEs consistent with any form of "hypersensitivity" was performed by medical review of all the reported AEs in the pooled data from all clinical studies to identify the proportion of subjects who experienced hypersensitivity reactions. 'Rash' and similar terms, regardless of time of onset and drug relationship were included in the search. The impact of pre-treatment with an antihistamine medicine (diphenhydramine) on occurrence and severity of said hypersensitivity reactions was also investigated. Hypersensitivity and rash were more common in subjects who received obiltoxaximab compared to subjects who received placebo.

	"Hypersensitivity (including rash)" is considered to be sufficiently characterised based on clinical studies in healthy volunteers.
Risk factors and risk groups	No analysis has been performed to investigate whether there are any groups of people at higher risk of hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis.
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures *SmPC sections 4.2, 4.4, 4.8.* *PL section 2, 3 and 4*
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	None
Missing information 1: Safety profile in patients with inhalational anthrax disease	
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures: *SmPC section 4.8*
Additional pharmacovigilance activities	None

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

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

Study Short Name	Purpose of the Study
An open-label field study of obiltoxaximab in subjects exposed to *B. anthracis* (study AH501)	Primary: To evaluate the clinical response in subjects with suspected, probable, or confirmed cases of inhalational anthrax treated with obiltoxaximab. Secondary: To evaluate safety and tolerability in subjects with suspected, probable, or confirmed cases of inhalational anthrax treated with obiltoxaximab. Clinical pharmacology: To evaluate PK of obiltoxaximab and, if possible, anti-therapeutic antibodies (ATA) of obiltoxaximab.

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

There are no other studies required for Obiltoxaximab SFL.