PART VI: SUMMARY OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Summary of risk management plan for InductOs (dibotermin alfa)

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

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

This summary of the RMP for InductOs 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 InductOs' RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

InductOs is authorised for single level lumbar interbody fusion as a substitute for autogenous bone graft and as treatment of acute tibia fractures as an adjunct to standard care (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains dibotermin alfa as the active substance and it is given by implantation.

Further information about the evaluation of InductOs' benefits can be found in InductOs' 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/inductos.

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

Important risks of InductOs, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about InductOs' 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 is collected continuously and regularly analysed, including PSUR 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 InductOs 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 InductOs. 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	Heterotopic ossification
Important potential risks	Medication errors (incl. incorrect use)
Missing information	None

II.B Summary of important risks

Important identified risk: Heterotopic ossification	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Clinical trials; Literature; Post-marketing reports
Risk factors and risk groups	Not applicable
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures: - SmPC sections 4.2, 4.4, 4.8, and 6.6. - Restricted to medical prescription Additional risk minimisation measures: - Educational materials

Important potential risk: Medication errors (incl. incorrect use)	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Clinical trials; Post-marketing reports
Risk factors and risk groups	Not applicable
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures: - SmPC sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 - Restricted to medical prescription Additional risk minimisation measures: - Educational materials

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 InductOs.

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

EUPAS32916 - A cross-sectional study to evaluate the effectiveness of additional Risk Minimisation Measures: A Survey among surgeons to assess their knowledge and understanding of selected risks of InductOs (dibotermin alfa/ACS) in Europe

Purpose of the study:

Additional risk minimisation measures (aRMM) to increase awareness about the identified risk of heterotopic ossification (especially in posterior surgical approaches for lumbar interbody fusion) and the potential risk of medication errors and misuse are available in the form of

educational materials. This study is set up to measure the effectiveness of InductOs educational materials.

The goal of this study is to assess the awareness of InductOs-using spine surgeons concerning heterotopic ossification in relation to the InductOs Risk Management Plan. A supplementary goal of this study is to gauge the clinician's awareness about the development of heterotopic ossification and the risk minimisation measures; specifically identifying from which source was any knowledge obtained.