

Replagal[®]

[agalsidase alfa]



Healthcare Professional (HCP) Guide for Self-administration/ Home Infusion of Replagal[®]

This guide is intended to assist the treating physician in managing risks of infusion-related reactions (IRRs) and medication errors due to Replagal[®] self-administration/home infusion and monitoring patients who are self-administering Replagal[®].

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In combination with the Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide, which includes the Infusion Diary, this guide is intended to assist the treating physician or delegate, who is responsible for the training of the patient in self-administering Replagal® and in recognising and mitigating any adverse events such as IRRs or medication errors that may occur, reinforcing the following key information:

- It provides information on selecting and training appropriate patients for Replagal® self-administration.
- It guides training patients/caregivers on the correct method of administration of Replagal®.
- It provides information for the treating physician to train patients/caregivers on the identification of and measures to be taken in case of any adverse experiences such as IRRs or medication errors that might occur associated with Replagal® self-administration/home infusion.
- It reminds the treating physician of the importance of continuously monitoring patients receiving Replagal®.
- It reminds the treating physician to emphasise to patients/caregivers the importance of maintaining their Infusion Diary.

Please note: For this guidance, self-administration is the administration of the infusion by the patient or a caregiver under the supervision of a physician (who may not be present on-site). If the patient administers the infusion themselves, a responsible adult must be present on-site and available to help in an emergency. Home infusion refers to the infusion setting only.

The information in this guide is not intended as a replacement for the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC). Please read the Replagal® SmPC in conjunction with this guide.

Treating physician's responsibilities

What is Replagal®?

Replagal® (agalsidase alfa) is indicated for long-term enzyme replacement therapy in patients with a confirmed diagnosis of Fabry Disease (α -galactosidase A deficiency).

Treating physician's responsibilities

The treating physician is ultimately responsible for initiating all necessary administrative actions that allow other stakeholders (pharmacist, patient and caregiver) to proceed and is responsible for the supervision of the patient engaging in self-administration.

To minimise the risk of adverse experiences that may be associated with self-administration of Replagal®, the treating physician needs to do the following:

1. Assess patient/caregiver's suitability for self-administration (see checklist in this guide).
2. Provide the patient/caregiver copies of the Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide for self-administration of Replagal®, which includes the Infusion Diary.
3. Ensure the patient/caregiver receives and understands the content of the Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide for Self-administration of Replagal® (which includes an Infusion Diary) regarding risks associated with self-administration and what to do if they occur.
4. Ensure that medications are prescribed and readily available to mitigate any risk in an emergency, if necessary, and that the patient/caregiver knows how to use them.
5. Ensure that the patient has a caregiver or responsible adult nearby who can alert the treating physician or emergency medical care if needed.

6. Give detailed training to the patient/caregiver on identifying and managing IRRs, hypersensitivity reactions, medication errors and suspected adverse reactions.
7. Give detailed training about the administration procedures of Replagal® and the dosage and infusion rate, and explain that those must be recorded in the Infusion Diary. Please see the Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide for self-administration of Replagal® (including an Infusion Diary) for a step-by-step description of the infusion process.
8. Ensure that the patient/caregiver understands the need to communicate information on any adverse events occurring during and after the infusion. The information should be shared with the treating physician and recorded in the Infusion Diary.
9. Ensure that the Infusion Diary is used as a back-and-forth communication tool throughout the self-administration of Replagal®.

The importance of communication and continuous monitoring

Patients receiving Replagal® must be monitored throughout their treatment and communicate regularly and often with their treating clinic team. Administration techniques should be reviewed regularly, and patients/caregivers should receive guidance on managing the important potential risks of IRRs and medication errors due to self-administration/home infusion.

Assessing suitability for self-administration

Self-administration

Potential self-administration risks are IRRs, hypersensitivity reactions, and medication errors. Inform patients and caregivers of the signs and symptoms of IRRs, hypersensitivity reactions and the risk of medication errors.

Checklist for self-administration of Replagal®

The treating physician should decide whether a patient is suitable for Replagal® self-administration using clinical judgment and knowledge of the patient's ability to participate in their care, the stability of their clinical condition, caregiver availability and the home environment.

The treating doctor should consider the following checklist in determining the patient's eligibility for self-administration at home:

- ✓ The patient tolerated six (6) Replagal® infusions in the hospital/clinic setting without evidence of severe adverse reactions in the last three (3), per the treating physician's judgement.
- ✓ A responsible adult will be present during the infusion who can alert the treating physician or emergency medical personnel if needed.
- ✓ The patient is considered medically stable.
- ✓ The patient has a history of adherence to the infusion schedule.
- ✓ The patient has agreed to receive Replagal® at home through self-administration.

- ✓ The patient/caregiver has been trained about the associated risks, the possible complications, and the requirement to maintain open communication with the treating doctor, including having access to emergency contact details.
- ✓ The patient or caregiver appears adequately trained and aware of self-administration risks.
- ✓ The patient's home is safe (clean, hygienic, storage area for supplies, drug and emergency medication) and adequately equipped.
- ✓ Rapid and reliable communication measures have been established in case problems occur.
- ✓ If additional medications are required to manage the risk of IRRs, the patient or caregiver should understand how and when to use these.

Educating patients and caregivers on Replagal® self-administration

Reminder: Please give copies of the Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide for self-administration of Replagal® (and Infusion Diary) to the patient or caregiver.

The Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide for self-administration of Replagal® (and Infusion Diary) is intended primarily for patient/caregiver use and shows the steps in the Replagal® administration process highlighting points to remember or discuss. You should discuss and guide patients/caregivers through the process and encourage them to review their guide and Infusion Diary at home.

Training the patient/caregiver for self-administration

How Replagal® is supplied

Replagal® is available in single-dose vials containing 3.5 mg of agalsidase alfa in 3.5 mL of concentrate for solution for infusion. The vial contents should appear clear and colourless.

Posology and method of administration

The recommended dose of Replagal® is 0.2 mg/kg body weight every other week by IV infusion over 40 minutes.

Make sure the patient knows the correct dose and is trained to self-canulate and achieve the advised infusion rate. Ensure the dose and infusion rate advice is also entered into their Infusion Diary.

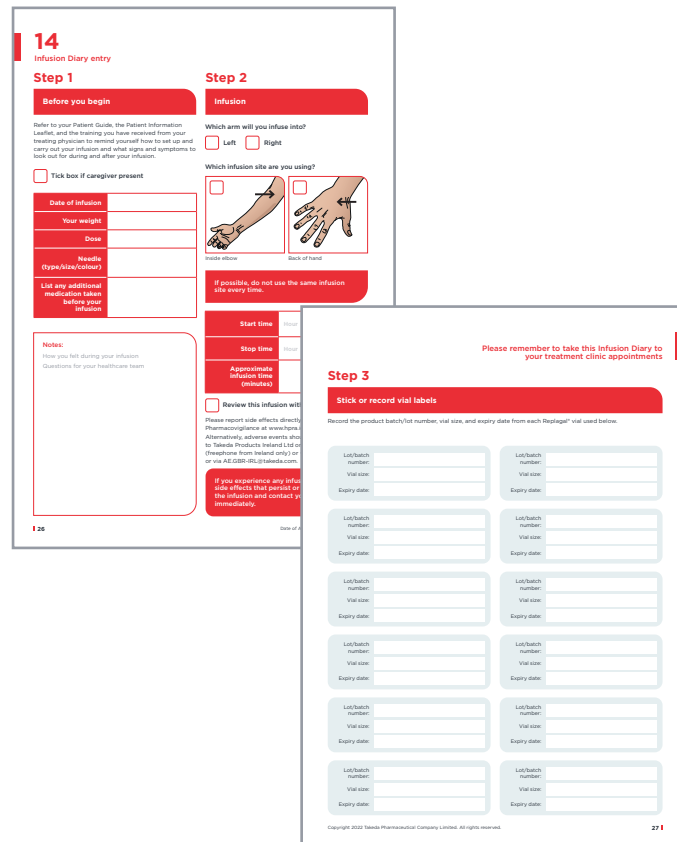
General instructions

Please guide the patient or caregiver through the information in the Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide for self-administration of Replagal® (and Infusion Diary), particularly the 'Important things to remember' section, which contains important 'Dos' and 'Don'ts' for them to be aware of while receiving Replagal® treatment, as well as the step-by-step instructions for preparation and administration of the infusion.

Remind the patient or caregiver to complete their Infusion Diary

Remind the patient to record each infusion in their Infusion Diary, which is essential for communication between them and their treatment clinic team and monitoring their treatment and any issues, such as IRRs or medication errors that may occur.

The Infusion Diary is incorporated into the Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide for self-administration of Replagal®.



- ✓ Tell the patient/caregiver to write down the following in the Infusion Diary at the end of each infusion:
 - Date and time (start and end) and note any interruptions.
 - Dose, infusion rate and site(s) of infusion (to assist in rotating infusion sites).
 - Any reactions during or after each infusion.
 - Product batch/lot number and expiration date for each vial used (if there are removable, sticky vial labels on the vials with this information, ask the patient to stick these in the appropriate spaces in their Infusion Diary).
- ✓ Ask the patient or caregiver to repeat this process for each infusion.
- ✓ When the patient or caregiver is on their last remaining Infusion Diary sheets, ask them to contact their treatment clinic so that a new Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide (which includes a new Infusion Diary) can be provided to them.
- ✓ Reinforce with the patient/caregiver the importance of reporting all reactions to an HCP.
- ✓ Ask the patient or caregiver to keep each Infusion Diary for at least one year.

Adverse events

Potential adverse reactions and complications of self-administration

The treating physician should discuss risks that may be related to Replagal® self-administration, such as IRRs, hypersensitivity reactions and medication errors, with the patient/caregiver.

Highlight the following signs and symptoms of IRRs with the patient/caregiver (refer them to the relevant sections in their copy of the Patient/Caregiver/HCP Guide for self-administration of Replagal® [and Infusion Diary]).

The most common symptoms have been:

- Rigors, headache, nausea, pyrexia, flushing and fatigue

Serious IRRs have been reported uncommonly; signs and symptoms reported include:

- Pyrexia, rigors, tachycardia, urticaria, nausea/vomiting, angioneurotic oedema with throat tightness, stridor, and swollen tongue

Other infusion-related symptoms may include:

- Dizziness and hyperhidrosis

A review of cardiac events showed that infusion reactions might be associated with hemodynamic stress triggering cardiac events in patients with pre-existing cardiac manifestations of Fabry Disease.

Reinforce that the patient/caregiver should immediately contact an HCP if they encounter any of these signs or symptoms.

- If an IRR, hypersensitivity reaction or medication error occurs, the patient must know to discontinue the infusion immediately and telephone the treating physician and the country-specific national emergency number provided in the Infusion Diary.
- A blood sample should be obtained promptly for testing for agalsidase alfa antibodies, based on the treating physician's medical assessment.
- Subsequent infusions may need to occur in the hospital.

- Other complications that might occur with self-administration of Replagal® may include (but are not limited to):

- ✓ Incorrect, faulty, or failure of equipment,
- ✓ Incorrect administration technique,
- ✓ Local cannulation site reactions, including inflammation/swelling, extravasation, infection, bruising, haemorrhage, etc., and
- ✓ Air embolism.

If the patient/caregiver encounters any such issues, advise them to contact their treatment clinic immediately.

Reporting an adverse event

Advise patients/caregivers to report any suspected adverse reactions or complications of self-administration of Replagal® treatment to their treating physician.

Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions to HPRA Pharmacovigilance at www.hpra.ie.

Alternatively, adverse events should be reported to Takeda Products Ireland Ltd on 1800 937 970 (freephone from Ireland only) or +44 (0)3333 000181 or via AE.GBR-IRL@takeda.com.

When reporting, please provide as much information as possible.

Contact information

Takeda Products Ireland Ltd.
 Medical Information
 Email: medinfoemea@takeda.com
 Tel: 1800 937 970 (freephone from Ireland only) or +44 (0)3333 000181

