

Summary of risk management plan for Oyavas (bevacizumab)

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

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

This summary of the RMP for Oyavas 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 Oyavas's RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Oyavas is authorised for the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer, metastatic breast cancer, advanced, metastatic or recurrent non-small cell lung cancer, advanced and/or metastatic renal cell cancer, epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal cancer, and cervical cancer (see SmPC for the full indication).

Further information about the evaluation of Oyavas's benefits can be found in Oyavas'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/oyavas>.

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

Important risks of Oyavas, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Oyavas'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 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 Oyavas 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 Oyavas. 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	None
Missing information	None

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

Since there are no safety concerns identified in summary of safety concerns, no summary of routine risk minimization measures is applicable.

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 Oyavas.

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

There are no studies required for Oyavas.