

Direct Healthcare Professional Communication

10-Jan-2021

Gilenya (fingolimod) – Updated recommendations to minimise the risk of drug-induced liver injury (DILI)

Dear Healthcare Professional,

In agreement with Saudi Food and Drug Authority, Novartis would like to inform you of important updated information to help minimise the risk of drug-induced liver injury (DILI) in patients treated with Gilenya.

Summary

- Cases of acute liver failure requiring liver transplant and clinically significant liver injury have been reported in patients treated with fingolimod.
- The guidance for monitoring liver function and the criteria for discontinuation have been updated with additional details to minimise the risk of DILI:
 - Liver function tests including serum bilirubin should be performed before starting treatment and at months 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12 on therapy and periodically thereafter until 2 months after fingolimod discontinuation.
 - In the absence of clinical symptoms, if liver transaminases are:
 - Greater than 3 times the upper limit of normal (ULN) but less than 5 times ULN without increase in serum bilirubin, more frequent monitoring including serum bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) should be instituted.
 - At least 5 times ULN or at least 3 times ULN associated with any increase in serum bilirubin, fingolimod should be discontinued. If serum levels return to normal, fingolimod may be restarted based on a careful benefit- risk assessment of the patient.
 - In the presence of clinical symptoms suggestive of hepatic dysfunction:
 - Liver enzymes and bilirubin should be checked promptly and fingolimod should be discontinued if significant liver injury is confirmed.

Background

Gilenya is indicated as disease-modifying therapy in highly active relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis for adults and children aged 10 years and older:

- patients with highly active disease despite a full and adequate course of treatment with at least one disease modifying therapy, or
- patients with rapidly evolving severe relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis defined by 2 or more disabling relapses in one year, and with 1 or more Gadolinium enhancing lesions on brain MRI or a significant increase in T2 lesion load as compared to a previous recent MRI.

Following the most recent periodic review of safety data, three cases of liver failure requiring liver transplant have been reported in patients treated with fingolimod, including one case implying a strong causal relationship with the product. Cases of clinically significant liver injury have also be reported. Signs of liver injury, including markedly elevated serum hepatic enzymes and elevated total bilirubin, have occurred as early as ten days after the first dose and have also been reported after prolonged use.

During clinical development, elevations 3-fold the upper limit of normal (ULN) or greater in ALT occurred in 8.0% of adult patients treated with fingolimod 0.5 mg and elevations 5-fold the ULN occurred in 1.8% of patients on fingolimod. Fingolimod was discontinued if the elevation exceeded 5 times the ULN, recurrence of liver transaminase elevations occurred with rechallenge in some patients, supporting a relationship to fingolimod.

Hepatic enzyme increased is a very common adverse drug reaction of the product but due to the seriousness and the severity of recent reported cases, recommendations for discontinuation of the therapy and monitoring have been strengthened and clarify to minimize the risk of DILI. Bilirubin should be checked together with liver transaminase enzymes and liver tests function should be performed regularly until 2 months after fingolimod discontinuation. In case of symptoms suggestive hepatic dysfunction, fingolimod should be discontinued if significant liver injury is confirmed and treatment should not be resumed unless a plausible alternative aetiology for the signs and symptoms of liver injury can be established.

The product information and the educational materials for Gilenya, including the checklist for prescribers will be updated to reflect these new recommendations.

Contact details of the NPC and the MAH for ADR reporting

Please report any suspected adverse reactions associated with the use of fingolimod in accordance with the national requirements via the national spontaneous reporting system, to:

**Saudi Food and Drug Authority National
Pharmacovigilance Center**

Unified Contact Center: 19999
Fax: +966112057662
Email: npc.drug@sfd.gov.sa
Or by online: <https://ade.sfd.gov.sa>

**الهيئة العامة للغذاء والدواء, المركز الوطني للتبقيظ
الدوائي:**

مركز الاتصال الموحد: 19999
الفاكس: ٠٠٩٦٦١١٢٠٥٧٦٦٢
الايمل: npc.drug@sfd.gov.sa
أو عن طريق الإنترنت: <https://ade.sfd.gov.sa/>

Company contact point

**You can report any problem or adverse events
or request additional copies of the materials
through:**

Patient Safety Department Novartis Pharma

AG - Saudi Arabia -

Toll Free Number: 8001240078

Phone: +966112658100

Fax: +966112658107

Email: adverse.events@novartis.com

Or by online: <http://report.novartis.com/>

شركة نوفارتس - السعودية - قسم سلامة المرضى:

الرقم المجاني: 8001240078

الهاتف: ٠٠٩٦٦١١٢٦٥٨١٠٠

الفاكس: ٠٠٩٦٦١١٢٦٥٨١٠٧

الايمل: adverse.events@novartis.com

أو عن طريق الإنترنت:

[/http://report.novartis.com](http://report.novartis.com/)

▼ Gilenya is subject to additional monitoring to allow quick identification of new safety information. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions.

Sincerely,

Hajar Alsaleh

Country Patient Safety Manager,

Novartis Saudi Arabia