

## **Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan**

### **Summary of risk management plan for COLEFEL (Ursodeoxycholic Acid)**

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

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

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of COLEFEL's RMP.

#### **I. The medicine and what it is used for**

COLEFEL is authorised for:

- for the treatment of primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC), provided there is no decompensated hepatic cirrhosis.
- For the dissolution of cholesterol gallstones in the gall bladder. The gallstones must not show as shadows on X-ray images and should not exceed 15 mm in diameter. The gall bladder must be functioning despite the gallstone(s).
- Hepatobiliary disorders associated with cystic fibrosis in children aged 6 to 18 years.

It contains Ursodeoxycholic Acid as the active substance and it is given by oral use.

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

Important risks of COLEFEL, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about COLEFEL'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.
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Together, these measures constitute *routine risk minimisation* measures.

In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analysed so that immediate action can be taken as necessary. These measures constitute *routine pharmacovigilance activities*.

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

### **II.A List of important risks and missing information**

Important risks of COLEFEL 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 COLEFEL. 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);

<b>List of important risks and missing information</b>	
Important identified risks	None
Important potential risks	None
Missing information	None

### **II.B Summary of important risks**

The safety information in the proposed Product Information is aligned to the reference medicinal product.

### **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 COLEFEL.

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

There are no studies required for COLEFEL.