7th June 2019

Alemtuzumab (Campath/MabCampath): New safety information identified for Lemtrada (alemtuzumab) in the Multiple Sclerosis indication

Dear Healthcare Professional,

Sanofi would like to inform you about new safety information that has been identified from post-marketing use with alemtuzumab. This was identified for Lemtrada (alemtuzumab) in the multiple sclerosis (MS) indication and the potential impact on the safety profile of Campath/MabCampath (alemtuzumab) (hereafter referred to as "Campath") is currently under evaluation. Due to their differing dosing and indications for use, Campath and Lemtrada are considered to have distinct safety profiles. As such, separate product information is maintained for each product.

The new safety information for Lemtrada includes post-marketing reports of autoimmune hepatitis and haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, as well as temporally associated serious cardiovascular reactions. Listed below are the risk minimization measures being taken as well as the information that will be incorporated into the Lemtrada prescribing information.

Background information

New safety information from post-marketing use with Lemtrada has been reported and includes fatal cases, cardiovascular adverse events in close temporal association with Lemtrada infusions, and immune-mediated adverse reactions.

In light of these emerging post-marketing data, Lemtrada is suspected to be related to the following:

Autoimmune hepatitis and hepatic injury

Cases of hepatic injury including elevations of serum transaminases and autoimmune hepatitis (including fatal cases) have been reported in patients treated with alemtuzumab. Liver function should be evaluated prior to starting treatment with Lemtrada and periodically as per clinical judgment. Patients should be informed about the risk of hepatic injury and related symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, loss of appetite, yellow skin or eyes and/or dark urine, or bleeding or bruising more easily than normal. In case of autoimmune hepatitis or hepatic injury, treatment should only be re-administered following careful consideration, including evaluation of the benefits and risks of further Lemtrada therapy.

Other serious reactions temporally associated with Lemtrada infusion

During post-marketing use, cases of pulmonary alveolar haemorrhage, myocardial ischemia, stroke (including ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke) and cervicocephalic (e.g. vertebral, carotid) arterial dissection have been reported. Cases may occur following any of the doses during the treatment course. In the majority of cases, time to onset was within 1-3 days of Lemtrada infusion. Patients should be informed about the signs and symptoms of these events, and advised to seek immediate medical attention if any of these symptoms occur.
Vital signs, including blood pressure, should be monitored before and during Lemtrada infusion. If clinically significant changes in vital functions are observed, discontinuation of infusion, additional monitoring, including ECG, as well as appropriate interventions, should be considered as guided by clinical status.

Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)

During post-marketing use, HLH has been reported in patients treated with Lemtrada. HLH is a life-threatening syndrome of pathologic immune activation characterized by clinical signs and symptoms of extreme systemic inflammation, including fever, swollen lymph nodes, bruising or skin rash. It is associated with high mortality rates if not recognized early and treated. Symptoms have been reported to occur within a few months to four years following the initiation of treatment. Patients who develop disease manifestations of pathologic immune activation should be evaluated immediately, and a diagnosis of HLH should be considered.

Risk Minimization Measures for Lemtrada

Patients receiving treatment with alemtuzumab should have vital signs monitored, including blood pressure measurement, before and periodically during alemtuzumab infusion. If clinically significant changes in vital functions are observed, discontinuation of infusion, additional monitoring, including ECG, as well as appropriate interventions, should be considered as guided by clinical status.

- Patients should be informed about the signs and symptoms of infusion reactions, and advised to seek immediate medical attention if any of these symptoms occur following infusion.

Liver function should be evaluated prior to starting treatment and periodically as per clinical judgment.

- In case of autoimmune hepatitis, hepatic injury, or other serious immune mediated reactions, treatment should only be re-administered following careful consideration, including evaluation of the benefits and risks of further Lemtrada therapy.

- Patients should be advised to immediately seek medical help if they experience symptoms of hepatic injury.

Potential impacts on the Campath Access Program

In countries where Sanofi maintains marketing authorization for Campath, it is indicated for use as a single agent for the treatment of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL). Globally, prescribers may also receive Campath for a number of additional oncology indications, including HLH, via the Campath Access Program. This program, including the safety profile of Campath in off label indications, is currently under review.

Call for reporting

Healthcare professionals are encouraged to report adverse events in patients treated with Lemtrada or Campath.

To report adverse events in connection with the use of Campath, please use Individual Safety Information form and the email address for AE reporting in your country that can be found on ([Lash] https://www.campathproviderportal.com/.)

Company contact point

For further information please contact:

LASH:

- Telephone: +1 877.422.6728
- Fax: +1 800.513.1824