

▼ Enjaymo

(sutimlimab)

Physician's guide

- This guide provides information on:
 - Indication
 - Risk of serious infections and meningococcal infections.
 - Patient vaccination recommendations
 - Monitoring patients
 - Counseling patients

▼ Dette legemidlet er underlagt særlig overvåking for å oppdage ny sikkerhetsinformasjon så raskt som mulig. Helsepersonell oppfordres til å melde enhver mistenkt bivirkning på elektronisk meldeskjema: www.dmp.no/meldeskjema.

**Indication¹**

ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) is indicated for treatment of haemolytic anaemia in adult patients with cold agglutinin disease.

Risk of serious infections and meningococcal infections¹

ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) targets the classical complement pathway, specifically binding to complement protein component 1, s subcomponent (C1s) preventing the cleavage of complement protein C4; although the lectin and alternate pathways remain unaffected, patients may have an increased susceptibility to serious infections, especially infections caused by encapsulated bacteria such as *Neisseria meningitides*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Haemophilus influenza*.

ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) should not be initiated in patients with active, serious infections.

Immunization¹

- Patients should be vaccinated against encapsulated bacteria before treatment with ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) is started
- Vaccinate patients according to the current local recommendations for patients with persistent complement deficiencies, including meningococcal (meningococcal conjugate and meningococcal serogroup B) and pneumococcal vaccines.
- Vaccination reduces but does not eliminate the risk of infections
- Immunize patients without a history of vaccination against encapsulated bacteria at least 2 weeks prior to receiving the first dose of ENJAYMO (sutimlimab)
- If urgent ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) therapy is needed in an unvaccinated patient, administer vaccine(s) as soon as possible
- Patients treated with ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) should receive booster doses of vaccines in accordance with local recommendations
- The benefits and risks of antibiotic prophylaxis for prevention of infections in patients receiving ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) have not been established

Monitoring patients¹

- Monitor patients closely for early signs and symptoms of infections such as meningitis, sepsis, and pneumonia, evaluate immediately if infection is suspected, and treat as appropriate
- If ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) treatment is administered to patients with active systemic infections, monitor closely for signs and symptoms of worsening infection. Use with caution when treating patients with serious infections, chronic systemic infections (such as hepatitis B or C or HIV), or those who may be immunocompromised.

**Patient counselling^{1,2}**

- Tell your patients about the risk of serious infections and meningococcal infections, and counsel them to read both the patient leaflet and patient's guide carefully
- Instruct your patients to seek medical attention as soon as possible if they suspect they may have an infection or develop any of the following symptoms:
 - Fever with or without rash
 - Chills
 - Flu-like symptoms
 - Cough/difficulty breathing
 - Headache with nausea, vomiting, stiff neck, stiff back
 - Confusion
 - Eye sensitivity to light
 - Pain during urination or urinating more often

Helsepersonell bes melde nye, uventede og alvorlige mistenkte bivirkninger på elektronisk meldeskjema: www.dmp.no/meldeskjema.

Bivirkninger kan også meldes til Recordati, safety@recordati.com.

For mer informasjon om ENJAYMO (sutimlimab), vennligst kontakt Recordati AB på telefon +46 (0)8 545 802 30 eller via e-post: rrdnordicsinfo@recordati.com.

Se oppdatert pakningsvedlegg, preparatomtale (SmPC) og opplæringsmateriell på www.felleskatalogen.no.

Referanser:

1. ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) preparatomtale
2. ENJAYMO (sutimlimab) pakningsvedlegg

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