



## TEGSEDI™ REMS Prescriber Training

### What is TEGSEDI?

TEGSEDI is an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of human transthyretin (TTR) protein synthesis indicated for treatment of the polyneuropathy of hereditary transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis in adults.

### Risk of serious bleeding with severe thrombocytopenia and risk of glomerulonephritis

- TEGSEDI may cause serious bleeding with severe thrombocytopenia
- TEGSEDI must not be initiated in patients with a platelet count less than  $100 \times 10^9/L$
- TEGSEDI can cause glomerulonephritis. It should not normally be initiated in patients with a urine protein to creatinine ratio of 1000 mg/g or higher

#### Thrombocytopenia

TEGSEDI causes reductions in platelet count that may result in thrombocytopenia that may be severe and result in serious bleeding. Examples of serious bleeding include fatal bleeding, symptomatic bleeding in a critical area or organ, bleeding causing a fall in hemoglobin of 2 g/dL or more within 24 hours, or bleeding leading to blood transfusion.

The signs and symptoms of thrombocytopenia may include:

- Unusual bruising or a rash of tiny reddish-purple spots, often on the lower legs
- Bleeding from skin cuts that does not stop or oozes
- Bleeding from the gums or nose
- Blood in urine or stools
- Bleeding into the whites of eyes
- Sudden severe headaches or neck stiffness
- Vomiting blood or coughing up blood
- Abnormal or heavy periods (menstrual periods)

Thrombocytopenia can be life threatening and can occur quickly; inform your patients of the importance of monitoring, the signs and symptoms of thrombocytopenia and serious bleeding, and to notify a healthcare provider immediately if they show signs or symptoms.

Follow the monitoring and treatment recommendations for platelet count in the Prescribing Information. If a patient develops signs or symptoms of thrombocytopenia, obtain a platelet count as soon as possible, and hold TEGSEDI dosing unless the platelet count is confirmed to be acceptable. Re-check the platelet count as soon as possible if a platelet measurement is uninterpretable (e.g., clumped sample). Hold TEGSEDI dosing until an acceptable platelet count is confirmed with an interpretable blood sample.

Glucocorticoid therapy is strongly recommended in patients with severe thrombocytopenia (platelet count below  $50 \times 10^9/L$ ), and in patients with suspected immune-mediated thrombocytopenia. Avoid using TEGSEDI in patients for whom glucocorticoid treatment is not advised.

Follow thrombocytopenia monitoring and

treatment recommendations in the Prescribing Information.

#### Glomerulonephritis

TEGSEDI can cause glomerulonephritis that may require immunosuppressive treatment and may result in dialysis-dependent renal failure. The signs and symptoms of glomerulonephritis include:

- Puffiness or swelling in face, feet, or hands
- New onset or worsening shortness of breath and coughing
- Blood in urine or brown urine
- Foamy urine (proteinuria)
- Passing less urine than usual

Inform your patients of the importance of monitoring, the signs and symptoms of glomerulonephritis, and to notify a healthcare provider immediately if they show signs or symptoms.

Follow the monitoring and treatment recommendations for renal parameters in the Prescribing Information.

If acute glomerulonephritis is confirmed, TEGSEDI should be permanently discontinued.

### What is the TEGSEDI REMS?

A Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) is a strategy to manage known or potential risks associated with a drug, and is required by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to ensure the benefits of the drug outweigh its risks.

Because of the risk of serious bleeding with severe thrombocytopenia and the risk of glomerulonephritis, TEGSEDI is available only under a restricted program called the TEGSEDI REMS. The goal of the TEGSEDI REMS is to mitigate these risks by:

- Ensuring prescribers are educated on the risk of serious bleeding with severe thrombocytopenia and the risk of glomerulonephritis associated with TEGSEDI
- Ensuring prescribers are educated and adhere to the following:
  - Counseling patients on how to recognize and respond to signs and symptoms of serious bleeding and glomerulonephritis
  - Enrolling patients in the TEGSEDI REMS
  - Submit documentation that periodic monitoring of patients is being done to identify severe thrombocytopenia, serious bleeding with severe thrombocytopenia and glomerulonephritis
- Ensuring patients are informed on the following:
  - How to recognize and respond to signs and symptoms of serious bleeding and glomerulonephritis
  - The need to have platelet count and renal function monitored
- Enrollment of all patients in a registry to further support long-term safety and safe use of TEGSEDI



## TEGSEDI™ REMS Prescriber Training

### How does a prescriber become certified in the TEGSEDI REMS?

- Review the TEGSEDI Prescribing Information, *REMS Program Overview*, and *Prescriber Training*
- Successfully complete the *Prescriber Knowledge Assessment* and submit it to the REMS
- Enroll in the REMS by completing the *Prescriber Enrollment Form* and submitting it to the REMS

You will not be able to prescribe TEGSEDI without completing your certification in the TEGSEDI REMS.

### Prescriber requirements

#### Before treatment initiation (first dose):

- Counsel the patient on how to recognize and respond to signs and symptoms of serious bleeding and glomerulonephritis and the need to have their platelet count and renal function monitored, using the *Patient Guide* and *Wallet Card*
- Provide the patient with the *Patient Guide* and *Wallet Card*
- Assess the patient's platelet count and appropriateness of initiating treatment. Document using the *Patient Enrollment Form*
- Assess the patient's estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), urinalysis, and urine protein to creatinine ratio (UPCR) and appropriateness of initiating treatment. Document using the *Patient Enrollment Form*
- Enroll the patient by completing and submitting the *Patient Enrollment Form* to the REMS. Provide a completed copy of the form to the patient

#### During treatment:

##### Weekly or more frequently (as described in the Prescribing Information):

- Assess the patient's platelet count and appropriateness of continuing treatment

##### Every 2 weeks:

- Assess the patient's eGFR, urinalysis, UPCR, and appropriateness of continuing treatment

##### Every 90 days:

- Assess the patient's platelet count, signs and symptoms of thrombocytopenia, and appropriateness of continuing treatment. Document and submit to the REMS using the *Patient Status Form*
- Assess the patient's eGFR, urinalysis, UPCR, signs and symptoms of renal toxicity, and appropriateness of continuing treatment. Document and submit to the REMS using the *Patient Status Form*

#### After treatment discontinuation:

##### For 8 weeks:

- Assess the patient's platelet count weekly, or more frequently as described in the Prescribing Information
- Assess the patient's eGFR, urinalysis, UPCR, and risk of glomerulonephritis every 2 weeks

##### At 8 weeks:

- Assess the patient's platelet count and signs and symptoms of thrombocytopenia. Document and submit to the REMS documentation that you have performed monitoring and evaluation using the *Patient Status Form*
- Assess the patient's eGFR, urinalysis, UPCR, and signs and symptoms of renal toxicity. Document and submit to the REMS documentation that you have performed monitoring and evaluation using the *Patient Status Form*

##### At all times:

- Report serious side effects of TEGSEDI to the REMS at 1-833-MI AKCEA (1-833-642-5232) and/or the FDA at [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch) or call 1-800-FDA-1088
- Report treatment discontinuation or transfer of care to the REMS using the *Patient Status Form*

For more information about the TEGSEDI REMS, please visit [www.TEGSEDIrems.com](http://www.TEGSEDIrems.com) or call the TEGSEDI REMS Coordinating Center at 1-844-4TEGREMS (1-844-483-4736).

Please see the Prescribing Information for more information.