

ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

▼ This medicinal product is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions. See section 4.8 for how to report adverse reactions.

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Veklury 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each vial contains 100 mg of remdesivir. After reconstitution, each vial contains 5 mg/mL of remdesivir solution.

Excipients with known effect

Each vial contains 3 g betadex sulfobutyl ether sodium

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Powder for concentrate for solution for infusion (powder for concentrate).
White to off-white to yellow powder.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Veklury is indicated for the treatment of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in adults and in adolescents (aged 12 to less than 18 years and weighing at least 40 kg) with pneumonia requiring supplemental oxygen (low- or high-flow oxygen or other non-invasive ventilation at start of treatment) (see section 5.1).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Use of remdesivir is confined to healthcare facilities in which patients can be monitored closely (see section 4.4).

Posology

The recommended dosage of remdesivir in adults and adolescents (12 to less than 18 years of age and weighing at least 40 kg) is:

- Day 1 – single loading dose of remdesivir 200 mg given by intravenous infusion
- Day 2 onwards – 100 mg given once daily by intravenous infusion.

The total duration of treatment should be at least 5 days and not more than 10 days.

Special populations

Elderly

No dose adjustment of remdesivir is required in patients over the age of 65 years (see sections 5.1 and 5.2).

Renal impairment

The pharmacokinetics of remdesivir have not been evaluated in patients with renal impairment. Patients with eGFR ≥ 30 mL/min have received remdesivir for treatment of COVID-19 with no dose adjustment. Remdesivir should not be used in patients with eGFR < 30 mL/min (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

Hepatic impairment

The pharmacokinetics of remdesivir have not been evaluated in patients with hepatic impairment. It is not known if dosage adjustment is appropriate in patients with hepatic impairment (see sections 4.4 and 5.2).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of remdesivir in children under the age of 12 years and weighing < 40 kg have not yet been established. No data are available.

Method of administration

For intravenous use.

Remdesivir is for administration by intravenous infusion after reconstitution and further dilution.

It must not be given as an intramuscular (IM) injection.

For instructions on reconstitution and dilution of the medicinal product before administration, see section 6.6.

Table 1: Recommended rate of infusion – for reconstituted and diluted remdesivir powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Infusion Bag Volume	Infusion Time	Rate of Infusion
250 mL	30 min	8.33 mL/min
	60 min	4.17 mL/min
	120 min	2.08 mL/min
100 mL	30 min	3.33 mL/min
	60 min	1.67 mL/min
	120 min	0.83 mL/min

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance(s) or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Hypersensitivity including infusion-related and anaphylactic reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions including infusion-related and anaphylactic reactions have been observed during and following administration of remdesivir. Signs and symptoms may include hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, bradycardia, hypoxia, fever, dyspnoea, wheezing, angioedema, rash, nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis, and shivering. Slower infusion rates, with a maximum infusion time of up to 120 minutes, can be considered to potentially prevent these signs and symptoms. Monitor patients for hypersensitivity reactions during and following administration of remdesivir. If signs and symptoms of a clinically significant hypersensitivity reaction occur, immediately discontinue administration of remdesivir and initiate appropriate treatment.

Transaminase elevations

Transaminase elevations have been observed in the remdesivir clinical trials, including in healthy volunteers and patients with COVID-19. Liver function should be determined in all patients prior to

starting remdesivir and should be monitored while receiving it as clinically appropriate. No clinical studies with remdesivir have been conducted in patients with hepatic impairment. Remdesivir should only be used in patients with hepatic impairment if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk.

- Remdesivir should not be initiated in patients with alanine aminotransferase (ALT) ≥ 5 times the upper limit of normal at baseline
- Remdesivir should be discontinued in patients who develop:
 - ALT ≥ 5 times the upper limit of normal during treatment with remdesivir. It may be restarted when ALT is < 5 times the upper limit of normal.
 - OR
 - ALT elevation accompanied by signs or symptoms of liver inflammation or increasing conjugated bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, or international normalised ratio (INR) (see sections 4.8 and 5.2).

Renal impairment

In animal studies on rats and monkeys, severe renal toxicity was observed (see section 5.3). The mechanism of this renal toxicity is not fully understood. A relevance for humans cannot be excluded.

All patients should have eGFR determined prior to starting remdesivir and while receiving it as clinically appropriate. Remdesivir should not be used in patients with eGFR < 30 mL/min.

Risk of reduced antiviral activity when coadministered with chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine

Coadministration of remdesivir and chloroquine phosphate or hydroxychloroquine sulphate is not recommended based on *in vitro* data demonstrating an antagonistic effect of chloroquine on the intracellular metabolic activation and antiviral activity of remdesivir (see sections 4.5 and 5.1)

Excipients

Veklury contains betadex sulfobutyl ether sodium, which is renally cleared and accumulates in patients with decreased renal function, which may potentially adversely affect renal function. Therefore Veklury should not be used in patients with eGFR < 30 mL/min (see sections 4.2 and 5.2).

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No clinical interaction studies have been performed with remdesivir. The overall potential for interactions is currently unknown; patients should remain under close observation during the days of remdesivir administration. Due to antagonism observed *in vitro*, concomitant use of remdesivir with chloroquine phosphate or hydroxychloroquine sulphate is not recommended.

Effects of other medicinal products on remdesivir

In vitro, remdesivir is a substrate for esterases in plasma and tissue, drug metabolizing enzymes CYP2C8, CYP2D6, and CYP3A4, and is a substrate for Organic Anion Transporting Polypeptides 1B1 (OATP1B1) and P-glycoprotein (P-gp) transporters.

The potential of interaction of remdesivir with inhibitors/inducers of the hydrolytic pathway (esterase) or CYP2C8, 2D6 or 3A4 has not been studied. The risk of clinically relevant interaction is unknown. Strong inhibitors may result in increased remdesivir exposure. The use of strong inducers (e.g. rifampicin) may decrease plasma concentrations of remdesivir and is not recommended.

Dexamethasone is reported to be a moderate inducer of CYP3A and P-gp. Induction is dose-dependent and occurs after multiple doses. Dexamethasone is unlikely to have a clinically significant effect on remdesivir as remdesivir has a moderate-high hepatic extraction ratio, and is used for a short duration in the treatment of COVID-19.

Effects of remdesivir on other medicinal products

In vitro, remdesivir is an inhibitor of CYP3A4, OATP1B1 and OATP1B3. The clinical relevance of these *in vitro* drug interactions has not been established. Remdesivir may transiently increase plasma concentrations of medicinal products that are substrates of CYP3A or OATP 1B1/1B3. No data is available, however it can be suggested that medicinal products that are substrates of CYP3A4 or substrates of OATP 1B1/1B3 should be administered at least 2 hours after remdesivir. Remdesivir induced CYP1A2 and potentially CYP3A *in vitro*. Co-administration of remdesivir with CYP1A2 or CYP3A4 substrates with narrow therapeutic index may lead to loss of their efficacy.

Dexamethasone is a substrate of CYP3A4 and although remdesivir inhibits CYP3A4, due to remdesivir's rapid clearance after IV administration, remdesivir is unlikely to have a significant effect on dexamethasone exposure.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of remdesivir in pregnant women. Animal studies are insufficient with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). Remdesivir should not be used during pregnancy unless the clinical condition of the women requires treatment with it.

Women of child-bearing potential have to use effective contraception during treatment.

Breast-feeding

It is unknown whether remdesivir is excreted in human milk or the effects on the breast-fed infant, or the effects on milk production.

In animal studies, the nucleoside analog metabolite GS-441524 has been detected in the blood of nursing rat pups of mothers given remdesivir. Therefore, excretion of remdesivir and/or metabolites into the milk of lactating animals can be assumed.

Because of the potential for viral transmission to SARS-CoV-2-negative infants and adverse reactions from the drug in breast-feeding infants, a decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from remdesivir therapy taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

Fertility

No human data on the effect of remdesivir on fertility are available. In male rats, there was no effect on mating or fertility with remdesivir treatment. In female rats, however, an impairment of fertility was observed (see section 5.3). The relevance for humans is unknown.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Remdesivir is predicted to have no or negligible influence on these abilities.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The most common adverse reaction in healthy volunteers is increased transaminases (14%). The most common adverse reaction in patients with COVID-19 is nausea (4%).

Tabulated summary of adverse reactions

The adverse reactions in Table 2 are listed below by system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as follows: Very common ($\geq 1/10$); common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$); uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$); rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$); not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Table 2: Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Frequency	Adverse reaction
<i>Immune system disorders</i>	
Rare	hypersensitivity
Not known	anaphylactic reaction
<i>Nervous system disorders</i>	
Common	headache
<i>Cardiac disorders</i>	
Not known	sinus bradycardia*
<i>Gastrointestinal disorders</i>	
Common	nausea
<i>Hepatobiliary disorders</i>	
Very common	transaminases increased
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</i>	
Common	rash
<i>Investigations</i>	
Very common	prothrombin time prolonged
<i>Injury, poisoning and procedural complications</i>	
Rare	infusion-related reaction

*Reported in post-marketing, usually normalised within 4 days following last remdesivir administration without additional intervention

Description of selected adverse reactions

Transaminases Increased

In healthy volunteer studies, increases in ALT, aspartate aminotransferase (AST) or both in subjects who received remdesivir were grade 1 (10%) or grade 2 (4%). In a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical study of patients with COVID-19 (NIAID ACTT-1), any grade ($\geq 1.25 \times$ upper limit of normal (ULN)) laboratory abnormalities of increased AST and increased ALT occurred in 33% and 32% of patients, respectively, receiving remdesivir compared with 44% and 43% of patients, respectively, receiving placebo. Grade ≥ 3 ($\geq 5.0 \times$ ULN) laboratory abnormalities of increased AST and increased ALT occurred in 6% and 3% of patients, respectively, receiving remdesivir compared with 8% and 6% of patients, respectively, receiving placebo. In a randomised, open-label multi-centre clinical trial (Study GS-US-540-5773) in hospitalised patients with severe COVID-19 receiving remdesivir for 5 (n=200) or 10 days (n=197), any grade laboratory abnormalities of increased AST and increased ALT occurred in 40% and 42% of patients, respectively, receiving remdesivir. Grade ≥ 3 laboratory abnormalities of increased AST and increased ALT both occurred in 7% of patients receiving remdesivir. In a randomised, open-label multi-centre clinical trial (Study GS-US-540-5774) in hospitalised patients with moderate COVID-19 receiving remdesivir for 5 (n=191) or 10 days (n=193) compared to standard of care (n=200), any grade laboratory abnormalities of increased AST and increased ALT occurred in 32% and 33% of patients, respectively, receiving remdesivir, and 33% and 39% of patients, respectively, receiving standard of care. Grade ≥ 3 laboratory abnormalities of increased AST and increased ALT occurred in 2% and 3% of patients, respectively, receiving remdesivir and 6% and 8%, respectively, receiving standard of care.

Prothrombin time prolonged

In a clinical study (NIAID ACTT-1) of patients with COVID-19, the incidence of prolonged prothrombin time or INR (predominantly Grades 1-2) was higher in subjects who received remdesivir compared to placebo, with no difference observed in the incidence of bleeding events between the two groups. Prothrombin time should be monitored while receiving remdesivir as clinically appropriate.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via **the national reporting system listed in Appendix V**.

4.9 Overdose

Treatment of overdose with remdesivir should consist of general supportive measures including monitoring of vital signs and observation of the clinical status of the patient. There is no specific antidote for overdose with remdesivir.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antivirals for systemic use, direct acting antivirals, ATC code: J05AB16

Mechanism of action

Remdesivir is an adenosine nucleotide prodrug that is metabolized within host cells to form the pharmacologically active nucleoside triphosphate metabolite. Remdesivir triphosphate acts as an analog of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and competes with the natural ATP substrate for incorporation into nascent RNA chains by the SARS-CoV-2 RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, which results in delayed chain termination during replication of the viral RNA. As an additional mechanism, remdesivir triphosphate can also inhibit viral RNA synthesis following its incorporation into the template viral RNA as a result of read-through by the viral polymerase that may occur in the presence of higher nucleotide concentrations. When remdesivir nucleotide is present in the viral RNA template, the efficiency of incorporation of the complementary natural nucleotide is compromised, thereby inhibiting viral RNA synthesis.

Antiviral activity

Remdesivir exhibited *in vitro* activity against a clinical isolate of SARS-CoV-2 in primary human airway epithelial cells with a 50% effective concentration (EC₅₀) of 9.9 nM after 48 hours of treatment. Remdesivir inhibited the replication of SARS-CoV-2 in the continuous human lung epithelial cell lines Calu-3 with an EC₅₀ value of 280 nM after 72 hours of treatment. The EC₅₀ values of remdesivir against SARS-CoV-2 in Vero cells were 137 nM at 24 hours and 750 nM at 48 hours post-treatment. The antiviral activity of remdesivir was antagonised by chloroquine phosphate in a dose-dependent manner when the two drugs were co-incubated at clinically relevant concentrations in HEP-2 cells infected with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Higher remdesivir EC₅₀ values were observed with increasing concentrations of chloroquine phosphate. Increasing concentrations of chloroquine phosphate reduced formation of remdesivir triphosphate in normal human bronchial epithelial cells.

Resistance

Cell culture resistance profiling of remdesivir using the rodent CoV murine hepatitis virus identified 2 substitutions (F476L and V553L) in the viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase at residues conserved across CoVs that conferred 5.6-fold reduced susceptibility to remdesivir. Introduction of the corresponding substitutions (F480L and V557L) into SARS-CoV resulted in 6-fold reduced susceptibility to remdesivir cell culture and attenuated SARS-CoV pathogenesis in a mouse model.

The cell culture development of SARS-CoV-2 resistance to remdesivir has not been assessed to date. No clinical data are available on the development of SARS-CoV-2 resistance to remdesivir.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Clinical trials in patients with COVID-19

NIAID ACTT-1 Study (CO-US-540-5776)

A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial evaluated remdesivir 200 mg once daily for 1 day followed by remdesivir 100 mg once daily for up to 9 days (for a total of up to 10 days of intravenously administered therapy) in hospitalised adult patients with COVID-19 with evidence of lower respiratory tract involvement. The trial enrolled 1,062 hospitalised patients: 159 (15%) patients with mild/moderate disease (15% in both treatment groups) and 903 (85%) patients with severe disease (85% in both treatment groups). Mild/moderate disease was defined as SpO₂ > 94% and respiratory rate < 24 breaths/minute without supplemental oxygen; severe disease was defined as SpO₂ ≤ 94% on room air, a respiratory rate ≥ 24 breaths/min, and an oxygen requirement, or a requirement for mechanical ventilation. A total of 285 patients (26.8%) (n=131 received remdesivir) were on mechanical ventilation/Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO). Patients were randomised 1:1, stratified by disease severity at enrolment, to receive remdesivir (n=541) or placebo (n=521), plus standard of care.

The baseline mean age was 59 years and 36% of patients were aged 65 or older. Sixty-four percent were male, 53% were White, 21% were Black, 13% were Asian. The most common comorbidities were hypertension (51%), obesity (45%) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (31%); the distribution of comorbidities was similar between the two treatment groups.

Approximately 38.4% (208/541) of the patients received a 10-day treatment course with remdesivir.

The primary clinical endpoint was time to recovery within 29 days after randomisation, defined as either discharged from hospital (with or without limitations of activity and with or without home oxygen requirements) or hospitalised but not requiring supplemental oxygen and no longer requiring ongoing medical care. The median time to recovery was 10 days in the remdesivir group compared to 15 days in the placebo group (recovery rate ratio 1.29; [95% CI 1.12 to 1.49], $p < 0.001$).

No difference in time to recovery was seen in the stratum of patients with mild-moderate disease at enrolment (n=159). The median time to recovery was 5 days in the remdesivir and 7 days in the placebo groups (recovery rate ratio 1.10; [95% CI 0.8 to 1.53]); the odds of improvement in the ordinal scale in the remdesivir group at Day 15 when compared to the placebo group were as follows: odds ratio, 1.2; [95% CI 0.7 to 2.2, $p = 0.562$].

Among patients with severe disease at enrolment (n=903), the median time to recovery was 12 days in the remdesivir group compared to 19 days in the placebo group (recovery rate ratio, 1.34; [95% CI 1.14 to 1.58]; $p < 0.001$); the odds of improvement in the ordinal scale in the remdesivir group at Day 15 when compared to the placebo group were as follows: odds ratio, 1.6; [95% CI 1.3 to 2.0].

Overall, the odds of improvement in the ordinal scale were higher in the remdesivir group at Day 15 when compared to the placebo group (odds ratio, 1.6; [95% CI 1.3 to 1.9], $p < 0.001$).

The 29-day mortality in the overall population was 11.6% for the remdesivir group vs 15.4% for the placebo group (hazard ratio, 0.73; [95% CI 0.52 to 1.03]; $p=0.07$). A post-hoc analysis of 29-day mortality by ordinal scale is reported in Table 3.

Table 3: 29-Day Mortality Outcomes by Ordinal Scale^a at Baseline—NIAID ACTT-1 Trial

	Ordinal Score at Baseline			
	5		6	
	Requiring low-flow oxygen		Requiring high-flow oxygen or non-invasive mechanical ventilation	
	Remdesivir (N=232)	Placebo (N=203)	Remdesivir (N=95)	Placebo (N=98)
29-day mortality	4.1	12.8	21.8	20.6
Hazard ratio^b (95% CI)	0.30 (0.14, 0.64)		1.02 (0.54, 1.91)	

a Not a pre-specified analysis.

b Hazard ratios for baseline ordinal score subgroups are from unstratified Cox proportional hazards models.

Study GS-US-540-5773 in Patients with Severe COVID-19

A randomised, open-label multi-centre clinical trial (Study 5773) of patients at least 12 years of age with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection, oxygen saturation of $\leq 94\%$ on room air, and radiological evidence of pneumonia compared 200 patients who received remdesivir for 5 days with 197 patients who received remdesivir for 10 days. All patients received 200 mg of remdesivir on Day 1 and 100 mg once daily on subsequent days, plus standard of care. The primary endpoint was clinical status on Day 14 assessed on a 7-point ordinal scale ranging from hospital discharge to increasing levels of oxygen and ventilatory support to death.

The odds of improvement at Day 14 for patients randomized to a 10-day course of remdesivir compared with those randomized to a 5-day course was 0.67 (odds ratio); [95% CI 0.46 to 0.98]. Statistically significant imbalances in baseline clinical status were observed in this study. After adjusting for between-group differences at baseline, the odds of improvement at Day 14 was 0.75 (odds ratio); [95% CI 0.51 to 1.12]. In addition, there were no statistically significant differences in recovery rates or mortality rates in the 5-day and 10-day groups once adjusted for between group differences at baseline. All-cause 28-day mortality was 12% vs 14% in the 5- and 10-day treatment groups, respectively.

QT

Current non-clinical and clinical data do not suggest a risk of QT prolongation, but QT prolongation has not been fully evaluated in humans.

This medicinal product has been authorised under a so-called ‘conditional approval’ scheme. This means that further evidence on this medicinal product is awaited. The European Medicines Agency will review new information on this medicinal product at least every year and this SmPC will be updated as necessary.

Paediatric population

The European Medicines Agency has deferred the obligation to submit the results of studies with remdesivir in one or more subsets of the paediatric population (see sections 4.2 and 5.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

The pharmacokinetic properties of remdesivir have been investigated in healthy volunteers. No pharmacokinetic data is available from patients with COVID-19.

Absorption

The pharmacokinetic properties of remdesivir and the predominant circulating metabolite GS-441524 have been evaluated in healthy adult subjects. Following intravenous administration of remdesivir adult dosage regimen, peak plasma concentration was observed at end of infusion, regardless of dose level, and declined rapidly thereafter with a half-life of approximately 1 hour. Peak plasma concentrations of GS-441524 were observed at 1.5 to 2.0 hours post start of a 30 minutes infusion.

Distribution

Remdesivir is approximately 93% bound to human plasma proteins (ex-vivo data) with free fraction ranging from 6.4% to 7.4%. The binding is independent of drug concentration over the range of 1 to 10 µM, with no evidence for saturation of remdesivir binding. After a single 150 mg dose of [¹⁴C]-remdesivir in healthy subjects, the blood to plasma ratio of [¹⁴C]-radioactivity was approximately 0.68 at 15 minutes from start of infusion, increased over time reaching ratio of 1.0 at 5 hours, indicating differential distribution of remdesivir and its metabolites to plasma or cellular components of blood.

Biotransformation

Remdesivir is extensively metabolized to the pharmacologically active nucleoside analog triphosphate GS-443902 (formed intracellularly). The metabolic activation pathway involves hydrolysis by esterases, which leads to the formation of the intermediate metabolite, GS-704277. Phosphoramidate cleavage followed by phosphorylation forms the active triphosphate, GS-443902. Dephosphorylation of all phosphorylated metabolites can result in the formation of nucleoside metabolite GS-441524 that itself is not efficiently re-phosphorylated. The human mass balance study also indicates presence of a currently unidentified major metabolite (M27) in plasma.

Elimination

Following a single 150 mg IV dose of [¹⁴C]-remdesivir, mean total recovery of the dose was 92%, consisting of approximately 74% and 18% recovered in urine and feces, respectively. The majority of the remdesivir dose recovered in urine was GS-441524 (49%), while 10% was recovered as remdesivir. These data indicate that renal clearance is the major elimination pathway for GS-441524. The median terminal half-lives of remdesivir and GS-441524 were approximately 1 and 27 hours, respectively.

Other special populations

Gender, race and age

Pharmacokinetic differences for gender, race, and age have not been evaluated.

Paediatric patients

The pharmacokinetics in paediatric patients have not been evaluated.

Renal impairment

The pharmacokinetics of remdesivir and GS-441524 in renal impairment have not been evaluated. Remdesivir is not cleared unchanged in urine to any substantial extent, but its main metabolite GS-441524 is renally cleared and the metabolite levels in plasma may theoretically increase in patients with impaired renal function. The excipient betadex sulfobutyl ether sodium is renally cleared and accumulates in patients with decreased renal function. Veklury should not be used in patients with eGFR < 30 mL/min.

Hepatic impairment

The pharmacokinetics of remdesivir and GS-441524 in hepatic impairment have not been evaluated. The role of the liver in the metabolism of remdesivir is unknown.

Interactions

The potential of interaction of remdesivir as a victim was not studied with regards to the inhibition of the hydrolytic pathway (esterase). The risk of clinically relevant interaction is unknown.

Remdesivir inhibited CYP3A4 *in vitro* (see section 4.5). At physiologically relevant concentrations (steady-state), remdesivir or its metabolites GS441524 and GS704277 did not inhibit CYP1A2, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, and 2D6 *in vitro*. Remdesivir may however transiently inhibit CYP2B6, 2C8, 2C9 and 2D6 on the first day of administration. The clinical relevance of this inhibition was not studied. The potential for time-dependent inhibition of CYP450 enzymes by remdesivir was not studied.

Remdesivir induced CYP1A2 and potentially CYP3A4, but not CYP2B6 *in vitro* (see section 4.5).

In vitro data indicates no clinically relevant inhibition of UGT1A1, 1A3, 1A4, 1A6, 1A9 or 2B7 by remdesivir or its metabolites GS-441524 and GS-704277.

Remdesivir inhibited OATP1B1 and OATP1B3 *in vitro* (see section 4.5). No data is available for OAT1, OAT3 or OCT2 inhibition by remdesivir.

At physiologically relevant concentrations, remdesivir and its metabolites did not inhibit P-gp and BCRP *in vitro*.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Toxicology

Following intravenous administration (slow bolus) of remdesivir to rhesus monkeys and rats, severe renal toxicity occurred after short treatment durations. In male rhesus monkeys at dosage levels of 5, 10, and 20 mg/kg/day for 7 days resulted, at all dose levels, in increased mean urea nitrogen and increased mean creatinine, renal tubular atrophy, and basophilia and casts, and an unscheduled death of one animal at the 20 mg/kg/day dose level. In rats, dosage levels of >3 mg/kg/day for up to 4 weeks resulted in findings indicative of kidney injury and/or dysfunction. Systemic exposures (AUC) of the predominant circulating metabolite of remdesivir (GS-441524) were 0.1 times (monkeys at 5 mg/kg/day) and 0.3 times (rats at 3 mg/kg/day) the exposure in humans following intravenous administration at the recommended human dose (RHD). An unidentified major metabolite (M27) was shown to be present in human plasma (see section 5.2). The exposure of M27 in rhesus monkeys and rats is unknown. Animal studies may therefore not be informative of potential risks associated with this metabolite.

Carcinogenesis

Long-term animal studies to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of remdesivir have not been performed.

Mutagenesis

Remdesivir was not genotoxic in a battery of assays, including bacterial mutagenicity, chromosome aberration using human peripheral blood lymphocytes, and *in vivo* rat micronucleus assays.

Reproductive toxicity

In female rats, decreases in corpora lutea, numbers of implantation sites, and viable embryos, were seen when remdesivir was administered intravenously daily at a systemically toxic dose (10 mg/kg/day) 14 days prior to mating and during conception; exposures of the predominant circulating metabolite (GS-441524) were 1.3 times the exposure in humans at the RHD. There were no effects on female reproductive performance (mating, fertility, and conception) at this dose level.

In rats and rabbits, remdesivir demonstrated no adverse effect on embryofoetal development when administered to pregnant animals at systemic exposures (AUC) of the predominant circulating metabolite of remdesivir (GS-441524) that were up to 4 times the exposure in humans at the RHD.

In rats, there were no adverse effects on pre- and post-natal development at systemic exposures (AUC) of the predominant circulating metabolite of remdesivir (GS-441524) that were similar to the exposure in humans at the RHD.

It is unknown if the active nucleoside analog triphosphate GS-443902 and the unidentified major human metabolite M27 are formed in rats and rabbits. The reproductive toxicity studies may therefore not be informative of potential risks associated with these metabolites.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Betadex sulfobutyl ether sodium
Hydrochloric acid (to adjust pH) (E507)
Sodium hydroxide (to adjust pH) (E524)

6.2 Incompatibilities

This medicinal product must not be mixed or administered simultaneously with other medicinal products in the same dedicated line except those mentioned in section 6.6.

6.3 Shelf life

Unopened vials

3 years

Reconstituted and diluted solution for infusion

Store diluted remdesivir solution for infusion up to 24 hours at below 25°C or 48 hours in a refrigerator (2°C – 8°C).

6.4 Special precautions for storage

No special precautions for storage.

For storage conditions after reconstitution and dilution of the medicinal product, see section 6.3.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Type I clear glass vial, an elastomeric closure, and an aluminium overseal with a flip-off cap.

Pack size: 1 vial

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Prepare solution for infusion under aseptic conditions and on the same day as administration. Remdesivir should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. Should either be observed, the solution should be discarded and fresh solution prepared.

Remdesivir must be reconstituted with 19 mL sterile water for injections and diluted in sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection before being administered via intravenous infusion over 30 to 120 minutes.

Preparation of remdesivir solution for infusion

Reconstitution

Remove the required number of single-use vial(s) from storage. For each vial:

- Aseptically reconstitute remdesivir powder for concentrate for solution for infusion by addition of 19 mL of sterile water for injections using a suitably sized syringe and needle per vial.
 - Discard the vial if a vacuum does not pull the sterile water for injections into the vial.
- Only use **sterile water** for injection to reconstitute remdesivir powder.
- Immediately shake the vial for 30 seconds.
- Allow the contents of the vial to settle for 2 to 3 minutes. A clear solution should result.

- If the contents of the vial are not completely dissolved, shake the vial again for 30 seconds and allow the contents to settle for 2 to 3 minutes. Repeat this procedure as necessary until the contents of the vial are completely dissolved.
- Inspect the vial to ensure the container closure is free from defects and the solution is free of particulate matter.
- Dilute immediately after reconstitution.

Dilution

Care should be taken to prevent inadvertent microbial contamination. As there is no preservative or bacteriostatic agent present in this product, aseptic technique must be used in preparation of the final parenteral solution. It is recommended to administer immediately after preparation when possible.

- Using Table 4, determine the volume of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection to withdraw from the infusion bag.

Table 4: Recommended dilution instructions – Reconstituted remdesivir powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Remdesivir dose	Sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) infusion bag volume to be used	Volume to be withdrawn and discarded from sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) infusion bag	Required volume of reconstituted remdesivir
200 mg (2 vials)	250 mL	40 mL	2 × 20 mL
	100 mL	40 mL	2 × 20 mL
100 mg (1 vial)	250 mL	20 mL	20 mL
	100 mL	20 mL	20 mL

NOTE: 100 mL should be reserved for patients with severe fluid restriction, e.g. with ARDS or renal failure.

- Withdraw and discard the required volume of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL from the bag using an appropriately sized syringe and needle per Table 4.
- Withdraw the required volume of reconstituted remdesivir using an appropriately sized syringe per Table 4. Discard any unused portion remaining in the remdesivir vial.
- Transfer the required volume of reconstituted remdesivir to the selected infusion bag.
- Gently invert the bag 20 times to mix the solution in the bag. Do not shake.
- The prepared solution is stable for 24 hours at room temperature (20°C to 25°C) or 48 hours in the refrigerator (2°C to 8°C).

After infusion is complete, flush with at least 30 mL of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL.

Disposal

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Carrigtohill
County Cork, T45 DP77
Ireland

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/20/1459/002

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 03 July 2020

Date of latest renewal: 24 June 2021

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency <http://www.ema.europa.eu>.

ANNEX II

- A. MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE**
- B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE**
- C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**
- D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**
- E. SPECIFIC OBLIGATION TO COMPLETE POST-AUTHORISATION MEASURES FOR THE CONDITIONAL MARKETING AUTHORISATION**

A. MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturer(s) responsible for batch release

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
IDA Business & Technology Park
Carrigtohill
County Cork
Ireland

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal product subject to restricted medical prescription (see Annex I: Summary of Product Characteristics, section 4.2).

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

- **Periodic safety update reports (PSURs)**

The requirements for submission of PSURs for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

- **Risk management plan (RMP)**

The marketing authorisation holder (MAH) shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the marketing authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:

- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.

E. SPECIFIC OBLIGATION TO COMPLETE POST-AUTHORISATION MEASURES FOR THE CONDITIONAL MARKETING AUTHORISATION

This being a conditional marketing authorisation and pursuant to Article 14-a of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004, the MAH shall complete, within the stated timeframe, the following measures:

Description	Due date
In order to improve the impurity control strategy, lower the risk of contamination and assure comprehensive control throughout the lifecycle of the product, the MAH should, as agreed, re-define the starting materials of active substance synthesis, update all dossier documentation accordingly and implement the re-defined starting materials. The corresponding variation application must be submitted no later than by November 2020.	June 2021

Description	Due date
<p>In order to understand the antiviral activity of remdesivir on currently circulating (B.1.1.7; B.1.135; B.1.1.28, B1.617 and P.1) and upcoming variants of concern and clinical isolates with substitutions P323L, A97V and A547V in the RdRp, as well as the genotypic and phenotypic resistance profile of remdesivir, the MAH should submit a full virology report.</p>	<p>Due December 2021</p> <p>Interim reports: June 2021</p> <p>Interim reports: July 2021</p> <p>Interim reports: September 2021</p>

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING**VIAL CARTON (POWDER FOR CONCENTRATE FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION)****1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Veklury 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion
remdesivir

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each vial contains 100 mg remdesivir (5 mg/mL after reconstitution).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

It also contains betadex sulfobutyl ether sodium, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide, see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for concentrate for solution for infusion
1 vial

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
For intravenous use after reconstitution and dilution.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY**8. EXPIRY DATE**

EXP

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Carrigtohill
County Cork, T45 DP77
Ireland

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/20/1459/002

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

Justification for not including Braille accepted.

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

QR code to be included www.veklury.eu

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS VIAL LABEL (POWDER FOR CONCENTRATE FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION)

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION
--

Veklury 100 mg powder for concentrate
remdesivir
For IV use after reconstitution and dilution.

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT
--

5 mg/mL after reconstitution

6. OTHER

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Veklury 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion remdesivir

▼ This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. See the end of section 4 for how to report side effects.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given this medicine, because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or nurse.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Veklury is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given Veklury
3. How Veklury is given to you
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Veklury
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Veklury is and what it is used for

The active substance in Veklury is remdesivir. It is an antiviral medicine used for treating COVID-19.

COVID-19 is caused by a virus called a coronavirus. Veklury stops the virus multiplying in cells and this stops the virus multiplying in the body. This can help your body to overcome the virus infection, and may help you get better faster.

Veklury will be given to people with COVID-19. It is suitable for adults and adolescents (aged 12 to less than 18 years and weighing 40 kg or more). It will only be given to patients who have pneumonia, and need extra oxygen to help them breathe, but who are not on artificial ventilation (where mechanical means are used to assist or replace spontaneous breathing).

2. What you need to know before you are given Veklury

You will not usually be given Veklury:

- **if you are allergic** to remdesivir, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)

→ **Talk to your doctor or nurse as soon as possible**, if this applies to you.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or nurse before starting on Veklury:

- **if you have liver problems.** Some people develop increased liver enzymes when given Veklury. Your doctor will do blood tests before starting treatment to check whether you can be given it safely.
- **if you have kidney problems.** Some people with severe kidney problems may not be given this medicine. Your doctor will do blood tests to check whether you can be given it safely.

Reactions following the infusion

Veklury can cause allergic reactions following and during the infusion, including anaphylactic reactions (sudden life-threatening allergic reactions). Allergic reactions have been seen rarely. For anaphylactic reactions frequency cannot be estimated from the available data. Symptoms can include:

- Changes to blood pressure or heart rate
- Low oxygen level in blood
- High temperature
- Shortness of breath, wheezing
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat (angioedema)
- Rash
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Being sick (vomiting)
- Sweating
- Shivering

→ **Tell your doctor or nurse straight away** if you notice any of these effects.

Blood tests before and during treatment

If you are prescribed Veklury, you will be given blood tests before treatment starts. Patients being treated with Veklury will have blood tests during their treatment as determined by their healthcare professional. These tests are to check for kidney or liver problems, and how quickly your blood clots. Veklury will be stopped if your kidney or liver show signs of damage during treatment. See section 4 (*Possible side effects*).

Children and adolescents

Veklury is not to be given to children under 12 years and to children who weigh less than 40 kg. Not enough is known for it to be given to these children.

Other medicines and Veklury

Tell your doctor or nurse about any other medicines you are taking, or have recently taken.

Do not take chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine at the same time as Veklury.

Certain medicines e.g. midazolam or pitavastatin should be taken at least 2 hours after Veklury as Veklury can affect the way they work.

Veklury can affect the way certain medicines (e.g. theophylline or midazolam) work.

Certain medicines (e.g. rifampicin) can affect the way Veklury works.

→ **Tell your doctor if you are taking any of these medicines**

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Tell your doctor or nurse if you are pregnant, or if you might be. There is not enough information to be sure that Veklury is safe for use in pregnancy. Veklury will only be given if the potential benefits of treatment outweigh the potential risks to the mother and the unborn child. **You must use effective contraception while having Veklury treatment.**

Tell your doctor or nurse if you are breast-feeding. It is not yet known whether Veklury or the COVID-19 virus pass into human breast milk, or what the effects might be on the baby or milk production. Your doctor will help you decide whether to continue breast-feeding or to start treatment with Veklury. You will need to consider the potential benefits of treatment for you, compared with the health benefits and risks of breast-feeding for your baby.

Driving and using machines

Veklury is not expected to have any effect on your ability to drive.

Veklury contains a cyclodextrin

This medicine contains 3 g betadex sulfobutyl ether sodium in each 100 mg dose of Veklury (6 g in the starting dose). This ingredient is a *cyclodextrin emulsifier* that helps the medicine to disperse in the body.

3. How Veklury is given to you

Veklury will be given to you by a nurse or doctor, as a drip into a vein (an *intravenous infusion*) lasting 30 to 120 minutes, once a day. You will be closely monitored during your treatment.

The recommended dose is:

- a single starting dose of 200 mg on day 1
- then daily doses of 100 mg starting on day 2.

You will be given Veklury every day **for at least 5 days**. Your doctor may extend the treatment up to a total of 10 days.

See the *Instructions for healthcare professionals* which give details on how the Veklury infusion is given.

If you are given more or less Veklury than you should

As Veklury is only given to you by a healthcare professional, it is unlikely that you will be given too much or too little. If you have been given an extra dose, or missed one, **tell your nurse or doctor straight away**.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Some side effects could be or could become serious:

Rare

(these may affect up to 1 in 1000 patients)

- Allergic reactions following and during the infusion. Symptoms can include:
 - Changes to blood pressure or heart rate
 - Low oxygen level in blood
 - High temperature
 - Shortness of breath, wheezing
 - Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat (angioedema)
 - Rash
 - Feeling sick (nausea)
 - Being sick (vomiting)
 - Sweating
 - Shivering

Not known

(frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Anaphylactic reactions (sudden life-threatening allergic reactions)
Symptoms are the same as for allergic reactions however the reaction is more severe and requires immediate medical care.
- Sinus bradycardia (heart beats more slowly than normal).

→ **Tell your doctor or nurse straight away** if you notice any of these effects.

Other side effects:

Very common side effects

(these may affect more than 1 in 10 patients)

- Blood tests may show an increase in liver enzymes, called *transaminases*
- Blood tests may show it takes longer for blood to clot

Common side effects

(these may affect up to 1 in 10 patients)

- Headache
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Rash

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via **the national reporting system listed in Appendix V**. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Veklury

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

- **Before use**, this medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.
- **Once reconstituted**, Veklury should be diluted immediately.
- **Once diluted**, Veklury should be used immediately. If necessary, bags of diluted solution can be stored for up to 24 hours below 25°C, or for up to 48 hours in a refrigerator. Do not allow more than 48 hours between dilution and administration.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Veklury contains

- **The active substance** is remdesivir. Each vial contains 100 mg.
- **The other ingredients** are: betadex sulfobutyl ether sodium, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide.

What Veklury looks like and contents of the pack

Veklury 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion is a white, off-white to yellow powder, to be reconstituted and then diluted into sodium chloride solution prior to administration by intravenous infusion. It is supplied in a single-use clear glass vial.

Veklury is available in cartons containing 1 vial.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Carrigtohill
County Cork, T45 DP77
Ireland

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

België/Belgique/Belgien

Gilead Sciences Belgium SRL-BV
Tél/Tel: + 32 (0) 24 01 35 50

Lietuva

Gilead Sciences Poland Sp. z o.o.
Tel: + 48 22 262 8702

България

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Тел.: + 353 (0) 1 686 1888

Luxembourg/Luxemburg

Gilead Sciences Belgium SRL-BV
Tél/Tel: + 32 (0) 24 01 35 50

Česká republika

Gilead Sciences s.r.o.
Tel: + 420 910 871 986

Magyarország

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Tel.: + 353 (0) 1 686 1888

Danmark

Gilead Sciences Sweden AB
Tlf: + 46 (0) 8 5057 1849

Malta

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Tel: + 353 (0) 1 686 1888

Deutschland

Gilead Sciences GmbH
Tel: + 49 (0) 89 899890-0

Nederland

Gilead Sciences Netherlands B.V.
Tel: + 31 (0) 20 718 36 98

Eesti

Gilead Sciences Poland Sp. z o.o.
Tel: + 48 22 262 8702

Norge

Gilead Sciences Sweden AB
Tlf: + 46 (0) 8 5057 1849

Ελλάδα

Gilead Sciences Ελλάς Μ.ΕΠΕ.
Τηλ: + 30 210 8930 100

Österreich

Gilead Sciences GesmbH
Tel: + 43 1 260 830

España

Gilead Sciences, S.L.
Tel: + 34 91 378 98 30

Polska

Gilead Sciences Poland Sp. z o.o.
Tel.: + 48 22 262 8702

France

Gilead Sciences
Tél : + 33 (0) 1 46 09 41 00

Portugal

Gilead Sciences, Lda.
Tel: + 351 21 7928790

Hrvatska

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Tel: + 353 (0) 1 686 1888

România

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Tel: + 353 (0) 1 686 1888

Ireland

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Tel: + 353 (0) 214 825 999

Slovenija

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Tel: + 353 (0) 1 686 1888

Ísland

Gilead Sciences Sweden AB
Sími: + 46 (0) 8 5057 1849

Slovenská republika

Gilead Sciences Slovakia s.r.o.
Tel: + 421 232 121 210

Italia

Gilead Sciences S.r.l.
Tel: + 39 02 439201

Suomi/Finland

Gilead Sciences Sweden AB
Puh/Tel: + 46 (0) 8 5057 1849

Κύπρος

Gilead Sciences Ελλάς Μ.ΕΠΕ.
Τηλ: + 30 210 8930 100

Sverige

Gilead Sciences Sweden AB
Tel: + 46 (0) 8 5057 1849

Latvija

Gilead Sciences Poland Sp. z o.o.
Tel: + 48 22 262 8702

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Gilead Sciences Ireland UC
Tel: + 44 (0) 8000 113 700

This leaflet was last revised in .

This medicine has been given ‘conditional approval’. This means that there is more evidence to come about this medicine.

The European Medicines Agency will review new information on this medicine at least every year and this leaflet will be updated as necessary.

Other sources of information

Scan the code below with a mobile device to get **this information in different languages**.

QR code to be included www.veklury.eu

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:
<http://www.ema.europa.eu>.

This leaflet is available in all EU/EEA languages on the European Medicines Agency website.

The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only.
Please refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics for further information.

Instructions for healthcare professionals**Veklury 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion**
remdesivir

Each single-use vial contains 100 mg of remdesivir as a white to off-white to yellow powder for reconstitution and dilution.

Summary of treatment

Veklury is used to treat COVID-19 in adults and adolescents (aged 12 to less than 18 years and weighing 40 kg or more). It will only be given to patients with pneumonia, who require supplemental oxygen (low- or high-flow oxygen or other non-invasive ventilation at start of treatment).

Veklury should be administered by intravenous infusion in a total volume of 100 mL or 250 mL 0.9% sodium chloride over 30 to 120 minutes.

The recommended dosage is:

- a single loading dose of 200 mg on day 1
- once daily maintenance doses of 100 mg starting on day 2.

The recommended course of treatment is:

- one infusion **every day for at least 5 days**. Treatment can be extended to a total of up to 10 days.

The powder must be reconstituted with sterile water for injections, and then diluted with sodium chloride solution 9 mg/mL (0.9%) under aseptic conditions. Administer the diluted solution immediately.

All patients must have their liver function, renal function and prothrombin time (PT) checked before starting treatment and as clinically appropriate during treatment.

Monitor the patient for side effects during and after the infusion. See below for details on reporting of side effects.

Reconstitute the powder

For each single-use vial, the powder must be reconstituted and then diluted under aseptic conditions.

- Add 19 mL of sterile water for injections to the vial, using a suitably sized syringe and needle for each vial. This produces a solution of 5 mg/mL of remdesivir.
 - Discard the vial if a vacuum does not pull the sterile water into the vial.
- Only use **sterile water** for injection to reconstitute remdesivir powder.
- Immediately shake the vial for 30 seconds.
- Allow the contents of the vial to settle for 2 to 3 minutes. A clear solution should result.
- If the contents of the vial are not completely dissolved, shake the vial again for 30 seconds and allow the contents to settle for 2 to 3 minutes. Repeat this procedure as necessary until the contents of the vial are completely dissolved.
- Inspect the vial to ensure the container closure is free from defects.
- The solution should only be used if it is clear and free from particles.
- Dilute immediately after reconstitution.

Dilute the concentrate with sodium chloride solution

Reconstituted Veklury must be diluted with sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection under aseptic conditions.

Using Table 1, decide how much sodium chloride solution 9 mg/mL (0.9%) to withdraw from the infusion bag.

Table 1: Dilution instructions

Dose	Size of infusion bag to be used	How much sodium chloride solution to withdraw and discard from infusion bag	Volume of reconstituted Veklury
200 mg (2 vials)	250 mL	40 mL	2 × 20 mL
	100 mL	40 mL	2 × 20 mL
100 mg (1 vial)	250 mL	20 mL	20 mL
	100 mL	20 mL	20 mL

Note: 100 mL infusion should only be used for patients with severe fluid restrictions.

- Withdraw and discard the required volume of sodium chloride solution from the infusion bag using an appropriately sized syringe and needle. See Table 1.
- Withdraw the required volume of reconstituted Veklury from the vial using an appropriately sized syringe. See Table 1.
- Transfer the reconstituted Veklury to the infusion bag.
- Gently invert the bag 20 times to mix the solution in the bag. Do not shake.
- Administer the diluted solution immediately, or as soon as possible after preparation. The diluted solution is stable for 24 hours at room temperature (20°C to 25°C) or 48 hours in a fridge (2°C to 8°C).

Administer the infusion

- Administer the diluted solution over 30 to 120 minutes at the rate described in Table 2.
- After infusion is complete, flush with at least 30 mL of 9 mg/mL (0.9%) sodium chloride solution.
- The diluted solution should not be administered simultaneously with any other medicines in the same intravenous line. The compatibility of Veklury with IV solutions and medications other than sodium chloride is not known.

Table 2: Rate of infusion

Infusion bag volume	Infusion time	Rate of infusion
250 mL	30 min	8.33 mL/min
	60 min	4.17 mL/min
	120 min	2.08 mL/min
100 mL	30 min	3.33 mL/min
	60 min	1.67 mL/min
	120 min	0.83 mL/min

Monitor and report side effects

- Monitor the patient for side effects during and after the infusion.
- Report side effects via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V.

Store Veklury safely

- **Before use**, this medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions. Do not use after expiry date, marked on the vials/cartons after the letters EXP.
- Veklury powder appears white to off-white to yellow. The colour does not affect product stability.
- **Once reconstituted**, Veklury should be diluted immediately.
- **Once diluted**, Veklury should be administered immediately. If necessary, bags of diluted solution can be stored for up to 24 hours at room temperature (20°C to 25°C), or for up to 48 hours in a fridge (2°C to 8°C). Do not leave more than 48 hours between dilution and administration.

Do not reuse or save unused Veklury powder, reconstituted solution or diluted solution.

Information in other languages

- Scan the code below with a mobile device to get the information in different languages.

QR code to be included www.veklury.eu

This leaflet was last revised in

Annex IV
**Scientific conclusions and grounds for the variation to the terms of the marketing
authorisation(s)**

Scientific conclusions

Taking into account the PRAC Assessment Report on the PSUR(s) for remdesivir, the scientific conclusions of CHMP are as follows:

In view of available data on sinus bradycardia from spontaneous reports, including some cases with a close temporal relationship and a positive de-challenge, the PRAC Rapp considers a causal relationship between remdesivir and sinus bradycardia is at least a reasonable possibility.

Additionally, as the mean age of patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19 is about 70 years, and many have cardiovascular disease or hypertension and often take β -blockers which could cause bradycardia too, it is important that treating physicians will be informed about all new consequences. Therefore, the product information section 4.8 should be amended accordingly.

Update of section 4.8 of the SmPC to add the adverse reaction of sinus bradycardia with a frequency of not known. The Package leaflet is updated accordingly.

The CHMP agrees with the scientific conclusions made by the PRAC.

Grounds for the variation to the terms of the marketing authorisation(s)

On the basis of the scientific conclusions for remdesivir the CHMP is of the opinion that the benefit-risk balance of the medicinal product(s) containing remdesivir is unchanged subject to the proposed changes to the product information

The CHMP recommends that the terms of the marketing authorisation(s) should be varied.