

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Beovu 120 mg/ml solution for injection in pre-filled syringe brolucizumab

▼ 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.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

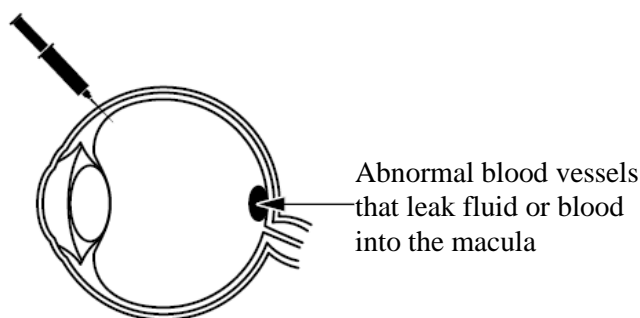
What is in this leaflet

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2. What you need to know before you are given Beovu
3. How Beovu is given
4. Possible side effects
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1. What Beovu is and what it is used for

What Beovu is

Beovu contains the active substance brolucizumab, which belongs to a group of medicines called antineovascularisation agents. Beovu is injected into the eye by your doctor to treat eye conditions which may impact your vision.



What Beovu is used for

Beovu is used to treat eye conditions in adults which occur when abnormal blood vessels form and grow underneath the macula. The macula, which is at the back of the eye, is responsible for clear vision. The abnormal blood vessels may leak fluid or blood into the eye and interfere with the macula's function, resulting in diseases which may cause decreased vision such as:

- wet age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD)
- diabetic macular oedema (DME)

How Beovu works

Beovu may slow down disease progression and thereby maintain, or even improve, your vision.

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

You must not be given Beovu:

- if you are allergic to brolocizumab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have an active or suspected infection in or around the eye.
- if you have pain or redness in your eye (eye inflammation).

If any of these applies to you, tell your doctor. You should not be given Beovu.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor before you are given Beovu if any of the following applies to you:

- if you have glaucoma (an eye condition usually caused by high pressure in the eye).
- if you have a history of seeing flashes of light or floaters (dark floating spots) and if you have a sudden increase in the size and number of floaters.
- if you have had eye surgery in the last 4 weeks or if eye surgery is planned in the next four weeks.
- if you have ever had any eye diseases or eye treatments.
- if you have a history of sudden vision loss due to blockage of blood vessels in the back of the eye (retinal vascular occlusion) or inflammation of blood vessels in the back of the eye (retinal vasculitis) in the last year.

Tell your doctor immediately if you:

- develop redness of the eye, eye pain, increased discomfort, worsening eye redness, blurred or decreased vision, an increased number of small particles in your vision, increased sensitivity to light.
- develop sudden vision loss, which could be a sign of retinal vascular occlusion.

Any of the above symptoms may result in your doctor discontinuing your treatment with Beovu.

Furthermore it is important for you to know that:

- the safety and efficacy of Beovu when administered to both eyes at the same time has not been studied and use in this way may lead to an increased risk of experiencing side effects.
- injections with Beovu may cause an increase in eye pressure (intraocular pressure) in some patients within 30 minutes of the injection. Your doctor will monitor this after each injection.
- your doctor will check whether you have other risk factors that may increase the chance of a tear or detachment of one of the layers at the back of the eye (retinal detachment or tear, and retinal pigment epithelial detachment or tear), in which case Beovu must be given with caution.

The systemic use of VEGF inhibitors, substances similar to those contained in Beovu, is potentially related to the risk of blood clots blocking blood vessels (arterial thromboembolic events), which may lead to heart attack or stroke. There is a theoretical risk of such events following injection of Beovu into the eye.

Children and adolescents

Beovu is not used in children and adolescents.

Other medicines and Beovu

Tell your doctor if you are using, have recently used or might use any other medicines.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think that you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before this medicine is given to you.

Breast-feeding is not recommended during treatment with Beovu and for at least one month after stopping treatment with Beovu because it is not known whether Beovu passes into human milk.

Women who could become pregnant must use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for at least one month after stopping treatment with Beovu. If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant during treatment, tell your doctor right away.

Driving and using machines

After your injection with Beovu, you may have temporary vision problems (for example blurred vision). Do not drive or use machines as long as these last.

Beovu contains sodium

The medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, that is to say essentially “sodium-free”.

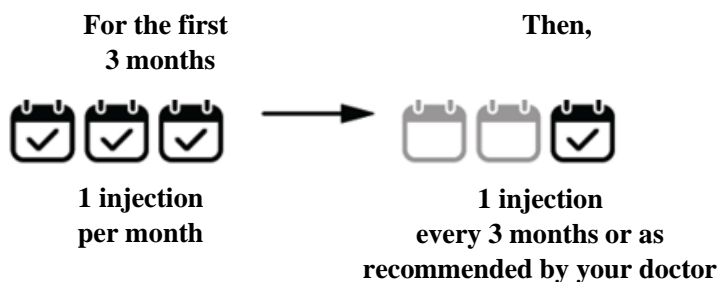
3. How Beovu is given

How much and how often Beovu is given

The recommended dose is 6 mg brolucizumab.

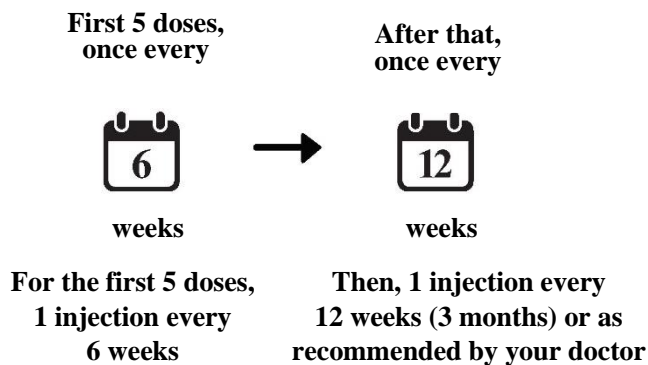
Wet AMD

- You will be treated with one injection every month for the first 3 months.
- After that, you may get one injection every 3 months. Your doctor will determine your treatment interval based on the condition of your eye; some patients may need treatment every 2 months. The treatment interval between two doses of Beovu should not be less than every 2 months.



DME

- You will be treated with one injection every six weeks for the first five injections.
- After that, you may get one injection every 3 months. Your doctor will determine your treatment interval based on the condition of your eye; some patients may need treatment every 2 months.



Method of administration

Beovu is given as an injection into your eye (intravitreal use) by an eye doctor.

Before the injection, your doctor will clean your eye carefully, to prevent infection. Your doctor will also give you an eye drop (local anaesthetic) to numb the eye to reduce or prevent pain from the injection.

How long does Beovu treatment last for

Beovu is used to treat chronic eye diseases which require long-term treatment, possibly continuing for months or years. Your doctor will check that the treatment is working during your regular scheduled visits. Your doctor may also check on your eyes between injections. If you have questions about how long you will receive Beovu, talk to your doctor.

Before stopping Beovu treatment

Speak with your doctor before stopping treatment. Stopping treatment may increase your risk of vision loss and your vision may worsen.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. The side effects with Beovu injection are either from the medicine itself or from the injection procedure and they mostly affect the eye.

Some side effects could be serious

Get immediate medical help if you have any of the following, which are signs of allergic reactions, inflammations or infections:

- a sudden decrease or change in vision
- pain, increased discomfort, worsening eye redness

If you have any serious side effects, **tell your doctor immediately.**

Other possible side effects

Other side effects which may occur after Beovu treatment include those listed below.

Most of the side effects are mild to moderate and will generally disappear within a week after each injection.

If these side effects become severe, please tell your doctor.

Common: *may affect up to 1 in every 10 people*

- inflammation of the middle layer of the eye wall (uveitis)
- detachment of the gel-like substance inside the eye (vitreous detachment)
- tearing of the retina (the part at the back of the eye that detects light) or one of its layers (retinal pigment epithelial tear)
- reduced sharpness of vision (reduced visual acuity)
- bleeding in the retina (retinal haemorrhage)
- inflammation of the iris, the coloured part of the eye (iritis)
- clouding of the lens of the eye (cataract)
- bleeding from small blood vessels in the outer layer of the eye (conjunctival haemorrhage)
- moving spots in your vision (vitreous floaters)
- eye pain
- increase in pressure inside the eye (intraocular pressure increase)
- redness in the white of the eye (conjunctivitis)
- blurred or unclear vision
- scratched cornea, damage to the clear layer of the eyeball that covers the iris (corneal abrasion)
- damage to the clear layer of the eyeball that covers the iris (punctuate keratitis)
- allergic reactions (hypersensitivity)

Uncommon: *may affect up to 1 in every 100 people*

- severe inflammation inside the eye (endophthalmitis)
- blindness
- sudden vision loss due to blockage of an artery in the eye (retinal artery occlusion)
- detachment of the retina (retinal detachment)
- redness of the eye (conjunctival hyperaemia)
- increased tear production (lacrimation increased)
- abnormal feeling in the eye
- detachment of one of the layers of the retina (detachment of retinal pigment epithelium)
- inflammation of the gel-like substance inside the eye (vitritis)
- inflammation of the front of the eye (anterior chamber inflammation or flare)
- inflammation in the iris and its adjacent tissue in the eye (iridocyclitis)
- swelling of the cornea, the clear layer of the eyeball (corneal oedema)
- bleeding in the eye (vitreous haemorrhage)
- sudden vision loss due to blockage of blood vessels in the back of the eye (retinal vascular occlusion)
- inflammation of blood vessels in the back of the eye (retinal vasculitis)

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. 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 Beovu

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 carton and label after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in a refrigerator (2°C - 8°C).

Do not freeze.

Keep the pre-filled syringe in the sealed blister and in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Prior to use, the unopened blister with the pre-filled syringe may be kept at room temperature (below 25°C) for up to 24 hours.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Beovu contains

- The active substance is brolocizumab. One ml solution for injection contains 120 mg brolocizumab. Each pre-filled syringe contains 19.8 mg brolocizumab in 0.165 ml solution. This provides a usable amount to deliver a single dose of 0.05 ml solution containing 6 mg of brolocizumab.
- The other ingredients are: sodium citrate, sucrose, polysorbate 80, water for injections.

What Beovu looks like and contents of the pack

Beovu 120 mg/ml solution for injection in a pre-filled syringe (injection) is a clear to slightly opalescent, colourless to slightly brownish-yellow aqueous solution.

Pack size of 1 pre-filled syringe for single use only.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

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