

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

SCHEDULING STATUS **S4**

WARNING: RISK OF THYROID C-CELL TUMOURS

- Tirzepatide causes thyroid C-cell tumours in rats. It is unknown whether PERSOVANCE causes thyroid C-cell tumours, including medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC), in humans as the human relevance of tirzepatide-induced rodent thyroid C-cell tumours has not been determined (4.4, 5.3).
- PERSOVANCE is contraindicated in patients with a personal or family history of MTC or in patients with Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2). Counsel patients regarding the potential risk of MTC and symptoms of thyroid tumours (4.3, 4.4).

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINE

PERSOVANCE 2,5 mg Solution for Injection

PERSOVANCE 5 mg Solution for Injection

PERSOVANCE 7,5 mg Solution for Injection

PERSOVANCE 10 mg Solution for Injection

PERSOVANCE 12,5 mg Solution for Injection

PERSOVANCE 15 mg Solution for Injection

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

PERSOVANCE 2,5 mg Solution for Injection – Each pre-filled pen contains 2,5 mg of tirzepatide in 0,5 ml solution for injection.

PERSOVANCE 5 mg Solution for Injection - Each pre-filled pen contains 5 mg of tirzepatide in 0,5 ml solution for injection.

PERSOVANCE 7,5 mg Solution for Injection - Each pre-filled pen contains 7,5 mg of tirzepatide in 0,5 ml solution for injection.

PERSOVANCE 10 mg Solution for Injection - Each pre-filled pen contains 10 mg of tirzepatide in 0,5 ml solution for injection.

PERSOVANCE 12,5 mg Solution for Injection - Each pre-filled pen contains 12,5 mg of tirzepatide in 0,5 ml solution for injection.

PERSOVANCE 15 mg Solution for Injection - Each pre-filled pen contains 15 mg of tirzepatide in 0,5 ml solution for injection.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for injection.

Clear to opalescent, colourless to slightly yellow or brown solution, essentially free of particles.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1. Therapeutic Indications

PERSOVANCE is indicated for the treatment of adults with insufficiently controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus as an adjunct to diet and exercise:

- as monotherapy when metformin is considered inappropriate due to intolerance or contraindications
- in addition to other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes.

For study results with respect to combinations, effects on glycaemic control and the populations studied, see sections 4.4, 4.5 and 5.1.

4.2. Posology and method of administration

Posology

The starting dose of PERSOVANCE is 2,5 mg once weekly. After 4 weeks, the dose should be increased to 5 mg once weekly. If needed, dose increases can be made in 2,5 mg increments after a minimum of 4 weeks on the current dose.

The recommended maintenance doses are 5, 10 and 15 mg.

The maximum dose is 15 mg once weekly.

When PERSOVANCE is added to existing metformin and/or sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor (SGLT2i) therapy, the current dose of metformin and/or SGLT2i can be continued.

When PERSOVANCE is added to existing therapy of a sulphonylurea and/or insulin, a reduction in the dose of sulphonylurea or insulin may be considered to reduce the risk of hypoglycaemia. Blood glucose self-monitoring is necessary to adjust the dose of sulphonylurea and insulin. A stepwise approach to insulin reduction is recommended (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).

Missed doses

If a dose is missed, it should be administered as soon as possible within 4 days after the missed dose. If more than 4 days have passed, skip the missed dose and administer the next dose on the regularly scheduled day. In each case, patients can then resume their regular once weekly dosing schedule.

Changing the dosing schedule

The day of weekly administration can be changed, if necessary, as long as the time between two doses is at least 3 days.

Special populations

Elderly, gender, race, ethnicity or body weight

No dose adjustment is needed based on age, gender, race, ethnicity or body weight (see sections 5.1 and 5.2).

Renal impairment

No dose adjustment is required for patients with renal impairment including end stage renal disease (ESRD). Experience with the use of PERSOVANCE in patients with severe renal impairment and ESRD is limited. Caution should be exercised when treating these patients with PERSOVANCE (see section 5.2).

Hepatic impairment

No dose adjustment is required for patients with hepatic impairment. Experience with the use of PERSOVANCE in patients with severe hepatic impairment is limited. Caution should be exercised when treating these patients with PERSOVANCE (see section 5.2).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of PERSOVANCE in children aged less than 18 years have not yet been established. No data are available.

Method of administration

PERSOVANCE is to be injected subcutaneously in the abdomen, thigh or upper arm.

The dose can be administered at any time of day, with or without meals.

Injection sites should be rotated with each dose. If a patient also injects insulin, they should inject PERSOVANCE into a different injection site.

Patients should be advised to read the instructions for use included with the package leaflet carefully before administering the medicinal product.

For further information before administration see section 6.6.

4.3. Contraindications

PERSOVANCE is contraindicated in patients who:

- are hypersensitive to tirzepatide or to any of the excipients of PERSOVANCE listed in section 6.1
- has a personal or family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) or in patients with Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2) (see section 4.4).

4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

Risk of Thyroid C-Cell Tumours

In both sexes of rats, tirzepatide caused a dose-dependent and treatment-duration-dependent increase in the incidence of thyroid C-cell tumours (adenomas and carcinomas) in a 2-year study at clinically relevant plasma exposures (see section 5.3). It is unknown whether PERSOVANCE causes thyroid C-cell tumours, including medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC), in humans as human relevance of tirzepatide-induced rodent thyroid C-cell tumours has not been determined. PERSOVANCE is contraindicated in patients with a personal or family history of MTC or in patients with MEN 2. Counsel patients regarding the potential risk for MTC with the use of PERSOVANCE and inform them of symptoms of thyroid tumours (e.g., a mass in the neck, dysphagia, dyspnea, persistent hoarseness).

Routine monitoring of serum calcitonin or using thyroid ultrasound is of uncertain value for early detection of MTC in patients treated with PERSOVANCE. Such monitoring may increase the risk of unnecessary procedures, due to the low test specificity for serum calcitonin and a high background incidence of thyroid disease. Significantly elevated serum calcitonin values may indicate MTC and patients with MTC usually have calcitonin values >50 ng/L. If serum calcitonin is measured and found to be elevated, the patient should be further evaluated. Patients with thyroid nodules noted on physical examination or neck imaging should also be further evaluated.

Acute pancreatitis

PERSOVANCE has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis and should be used with caution in these patients.

Acute pancreatitis has been reported in patients treated with PERSOVANCE.

Patients should be informed of the symptoms of acute pancreatitis. If pancreatitis is suspected, PERSOVANCE should be discontinued. If the diagnosis of pancreatitis is confirmed, PERSOVANCE should not be restarted. In the absence of other signs and symptoms of acute pancreatitis, elevations in pancreatic enzymes alone are not predictive of acute pancreatitis (see section 4.8).

Hypoglycaemia

Patients receiving PERSOVANCE in combination with an insulin secretagogue (for example, a sulphonylurea) or insulin may have an increased risk of hypoglycaemia. The risk of hypoglycaemia may be lowered by a reduction in the dose of the insulin secretagogue or insulin (see sections 4.2 and 4.8).

Gastrointestinal effects

PERSOVANCE has been associated with gastrointestinal adverse reactions, which include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea (see section 4.8). These adverse reactions may lead to dehydration, which could lead to a deterioration in renal function including acute renal failure. Patients treated with PERSOVANCE should be advised of the potential risk of dehydration, due to the gastrointestinal adverse reactions and take precautions to avoid fluid depletion and electrolyte disturbances. This should particularly be considered in the elderly, who may be more susceptible to such complications.

Severe gastrointestinal disease

PERSOVANCE has not been studied in patients with severe gastrointestinal disease, including severe gastroparesis, and should be used with caution in these patients.

Diabetic retinopathy

PERSOVANCE has not been studied in patients with non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy requiring acute therapy, proliferative diabetic retinopathy or diabetic macular oedema, and should be used with caution in these patients with appropriate monitoring

Elderly

Only very limited data are available from patients aged ≥ 85 years.

Sodium content

This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

4.5. Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction

PERSOVANCE delays gastric emptying and thereby has the potential to impact the rate of absorption of concomitantly administered oral medicinal products. This effect, resulting in

decreased $C_{\max}$ and a delayed $t_{\max}$, is most pronounced at the time of PERSOVANCE treatment initiation.

Based on the results from a study with paracetamol, which was used as a model medicinal product to evaluate the effect of PERSOVANCE on gastric emptying, no dose adjustments are expected to be required for most concomitantly administered oral medicinal products. However, it is recommended to monitor patients on oral medicinal products with a narrow therapeutic index (e.g., warfarin, digoxin), especially at initiation of PERSOVANCE treatment and following dose increase. The risk of delayed effect should also be considered for oral medicinal products for which a rapid onset of effect is of importance.

Paracetamol

Following a 5 mg single dose of PERSOVANCE, the maximum plasma concentration ($C_{\max}$) of paracetamol was reduced by 50 %, and the median ($t_{\max}$) was delayed by 1 hour. The effect of PERSOVANCE on the oral absorption of paracetamol is dose and time dependent. At low doses (0,5 and 1,5 mg), there was only a minor change in paracetamol exposure. After four consecutive weekly doses of PERSOVANCE (5/5/8/10 mg), no effect on the paracetamol $C_{\max}$ and $t_{\max}$ was observed. The overall exposure (AUC) was not influenced. No dose adjustment of paracetamol is necessary when administered with PERSOVANCE.

Oral contraceptives

Administration of a combination oral contraceptive (0,035 mg ethinyl estradiol plus 0,25 mg norgestimate, a prodrug of norelgestromin) in the presence of a single dose of PERSOVANCE (5 mg) resulted in a reduction of oral contraceptive $C_{\max}$ and area under the curve (AUC). Ethinyl estradiol $C_{\max}$ was reduced by 59 % and AUC by 20 % with a delay in $t_{\max}$ of 4 hours. Norelgestromin $C_{\max}$ was reduced by 55 % and AUC by 23 % with a delay in $t_{\max}$ of 4,5 hours. Norgestimate $C_{\max}$ was reduced by 66 %, and AUC by 20 % with a delay in $t_{\max}$ of 2,5 hours. This

reduction in exposure after a single dose of PERSOVANCE is not considered clinically relevant.

No dose adjustment of oral contraceptives is required.

4.6. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no or a limited amount of data from the use of PERSOVANCE in pregnant women.

Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). PERSOVANCE is not recommended during pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential not using contraception.

Breastfeeding

It is unknown whether PERSOVANCE is excreted in human milk. A risk to the newborn/infant cannot be excluded.

A decision must be made whether to discontinue breastfeeding or to discontinue/abstain from PERSOVANCE therapy taking into account the benefit of breastfeeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

Fertility

The effect of PERSOVANCE on fertility in humans is unknown.

Animal studies with tirzepatide did not indicate direct harmful effects with respect to fertility (see section 5.3).

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

PERSOVANCE has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive or use machines. When PERSOVANCE is used in combination with a sulphonylurea or insulin, patients should be advised to take precautions to avoid hypoglycaemia while driving and using machines (see section 4.4).

4.8. Undesirable effects

Summary of safety profile

In 7 completed phase 3 studies, 5119 patients were exposed to tirzepatide alone or in combination with other glucose lowering medicinal products. The most commonly reported adverse reactions were gastrointestinal disorders, including nausea (very common), diarrhoea (very common) and vomiting (common). In general, these reactions were mostly mild or moderate in severity and occurred more often during dose escalation and decreased over time (see sections 4.2, and 4.4).

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The following related adverse reactions from clinical studies are listed below by system organ class and in order of decreasing incidence (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 $< 1/1\,000$; very rare: $< 1/10\,000$). Within each incidence grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing frequency.

Table 1. Adverse reactions

System organ class	Very common	Common	Uncommon
Immune system disorders		Hypersensitivity reactions	
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Hypoglycaemia* when used with sulphonylurea or insulin	Hypoglycaemia* when used with metformin and SGLT2i, decreased appetite	Hypoglycaemia* when used with metformin, weight decreased
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea, diarrhoea	Abdominal pain, vomiting, dyspepsia, constipation, abdominal distention,	Cholelithiasis, acute pancreatitis

		eructation, flatulence, gastroesophageal reflux disease	
General disorders and administration site conditions		Fatigue [†] , injection site reactions	
Investigations		Heart rate increased, lipase increased, amylase increased	Blood calcitonin increased

*Hypoglycaemia defined below.

[†]Fatigue includes the terms fatigue, asthenia, malaise, and lethargy.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported with PERSOVANCE in the pool of placebo-controlled trials, sometimes severe (e.g., urticaria and eczema); hypersensitivity reactions were reported in 3,2 % of PERSOVANCE-treated patients compared to 1,7 % of placebo-treated patients.

Hypoglycaemia

Clinically significant hypoglycaemia (blood glucose < 3,0 mmol/l (< 54 mg/dl) or severe hypoglycaemia (requiring the assistance of another person)) occurred in 10 to 14 % (0,14 to 0,16 events/patient year) of patients when PERSOVANCE was added to sulphonylurea and in 14 to 19 % (0,43 to 0,64 events/patient year) of patients when PERSOVANCE was added to basal insulin.

The rate of clinically significant hypoglycaemia when PERSOVANCE was used as monotherapy or when added to other oral antidiabetic medicinal products was up to 0,04 events/patient year (see table 1 and sections 4.2, 4.4 and 5.1).

In phase 3 clinical studies, 10 (0,2 %) patients reported 12 episodes of severe hypoglycaemia. Of these 10 patients, 5 (0,1 %) were on a background of insulin glargine or sulphonylurea who reported 1 episode each.

Gastrointestinal adverse reactions

In the placebo-controlled phase 3 studies, gastrointestinal disorders were dose-dependently increased for PERSOVANCE 5 mg (37,1 %), 10 mg (39,6 %) and 15 mg (43,6 %) compared with placebo (20,4 %). Nausea occurred in 12,2 %, 15,4 % and 18,3 % versus 4,3 % and diarrhoea in 11,8 %, 13,3 % and 16,2 % versus 8,9 % for PERSOVANCE 5 mg, 10 mg and 15 mg versus placebo. Gastrointestinal adverse reactions were mostly mild (74 %) or moderate (23,3 %) in severity. The incidence of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea was higher during the dose escalation period and decreased over time.

More subjects in the PERSOVANCE 5 mg (3,0 %), 10 mg (5,4 %) and 15 mg (6,6 %) groups compared to the placebo group (0,4 %) discontinued permanently due to the gastrointestinal event.

Immunogenicity

5 025 PERSOVANCE-treated patients in the phase 3 clinical studies were assessed for anti-drug antibodies (ADAs). Of these, 51,1 % developed treatment-emergent (TE) ADAs during the on-treatment period. In 38,3 % of the assessed patients, TE ADAs were persistent (ADAs present for a period of 16-weeks or greater). 1,9 % and 2,1 % had neutralizing antibodies against PERSOVANCE activity on the glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide (GIP) and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptors, respectively and 0,9 % and 0,4 % had neutralising antibodies

against native GIP and GLP-1, respectively. There was no evidence of an altered pharmacokinetic profile or an impact on efficacy and safety of PERSOVANCE associated with the development of ADAs.

Heart rate

In the placebo-controlled phase 3 studies, treatment with PERSOVANCE resulted in a maximum mean increase in heart rate of 3 to 5 beats per minute. The maximum mean increase in heart rate in placebo-treated patients was 1 beat per minute.

The incidence of patients who had a change of baseline heart rate of > 20 bpm for 2 or more consecutive visits was 2,1 %, 3,8 % and 2,9 %, for PERSOVANCE 5 mg, 10 mg and 15 mg, respectively, compared with 2,1 % for placebo.

Small mean increases in PR interval were observed with PERSOVANCE when compared to placebo (mean increase of 1,4 to 3,2 msec and mean decrease of 1,4 msec respectively). No difference in arrhythmia and cardiac conduction disorder treatment emergent events were observed between PERSOVANCE 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg and placebo (3,8 %, 2,1 %, 3,7 % and 3 % respectively).

Injection site reactions

In the placebo-controlled phase 3 studies, injection site reactions were increased for PERSOVANCE (3,2 %) compared with placebo (0,4 %).

Overall, in the phase 3 studies, the most common signs and symptoms of injection site reactions were erythema and pruritus. The maximum severity of injection site reactions for patients was mild (90 %) or moderate (10 %). No injection site reactions were serious.

Pancreatic enzymes

In the placebo-controlled phase 3 studies, treatment with PERSOVANCE resulted in mean increases from baseline in pancreatic amylase of 33 % to 38 % and lipase of 31 % to 42 %. Placebo treated patients had an increase from baseline in amylase of 4 % and no changes were observed in lipase.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the medicine is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicine. Healthcare providers are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions to SAHPRA via the “**6.04 Adverse Drug Reactions Reporting Form**”, found online under SAHPRA’s publications – <https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8>.

Alternately, report suspected adverse events to the company at: ade_za@lilly.com

4.9. Overdose

In the event of overdose, appropriate supportive treatment should be initiated according to the patient’s clinical signs and symptoms. Patients may experience gastrointestinal adverse reactions including nausea. There is no specific antidote for overdose of tirzepatide. A prolonged period of observation and treatment of these symptoms may be necessary, taking into account the half-life of tirzepatide (approximately 5 days).

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacological classification: A 21.13 Human Medicine – Other Hormones

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Drugs used in diabetes, blood glucose lowering drugs, excluding insulins

ATC code: A10BX16

Mechanism of action

Tirzepatide is a long acting dual GIP and GLP-1 receptor agonist. Both receptors are present on the pancreatic α and β endocrine cells, brain, heart, vasculature, immune cells (leukocytes), gut and kidney. GIP receptors are also present on adipocytes.

Tirzepatide is highly selective to human GIP and GLP-1 receptors. Tirzepatide has high affinity to both the GIP and GLP-1 receptors. The activity of tirzepatide on the GIP receptor is similar to native GIP hormone. The activity of tirzepatide on the GLP-1 receptor is lower compared to native GLP-1 hormone.

Glycaemic control

Tirzepatide improves glycaemic control by lowering fasting and postprandial glucose concentrations in patients with type 2 diabetes through several mechanisms.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Insulin secretion

Tirzepatide increases pancreatic β -cell glucose sensitivity. It enhances first- and second-phase insulin secretion in a glucose dependent manner.

In a hyperglycaemic clamp study in patients with type 2 diabetes, tirzepatide was compared to placebo and the selective GLP-1 receptor agonist semaglutide 1 mg for insulin secretion. Tirzepatide 15 mg enhanced the first and second-phase insulin secretion rate by 466 % and 302 % from baseline, respectively. There was no change in first- and second-phase insulin secretion rate for placebo.

Insulin sensitivity

Tirzepatide improves insulin sensitivity.

Tirzepatide 15 mg improved whole body insulin sensitivity by 63 %, as measured by M-value, a measure of glucose tissue uptake using hyperinsulinemic euglycaemic clamp. The M-value was unchanged for placebo.

Tirzepatide lowers body weight in patients with type 2 diabetes, which may contribute to improvement in insulin sensitivity. Reduced food intake with tirzepatide contributes to body weight loss. The body weight reduction is mostly due to reduced fat mass.

Glucagon concentration

Tirzepatide reduced the fasting and postprandial glucagon concentrations in a glucose dependent manner. Tirzepatide 15 mg reduced fasting glucagon concentration by 28 % and glucagon AUC after a mixed meal by 43 %, compared with no change for placebo.

Gastric emptying

Tirzepatide delays gastric emptying which may slow post meal glucose absorption and can lead to a beneficial effect on postprandial glycaemia. Tirzepatide induced delay in gastric emptying diminishes over time.

Clinical efficacy and safety

The safety and efficacy of tirzepatide were evaluated in five global randomised, controlled, phase 3 studies (SURPASS 1-5) assessing glycaemic control as the primary objective. The studies involved 6 263 treated patients with type 2 diabetes (4 199 treated with tirzepatide). The secondary objectives included body weight, fasting serum glucose (FSG) and proportion of patients reaching target HbA1c. All five phase 3 studies assessed tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg and 15 mg. All patients treated with tirzepatide started with 2,5 mg for 4 weeks. Then the dose of tirzepatide was increased by 2,5 mg every 4 weeks until they reached their assigned dose.

Across all studies, treatment with tirzepatide demonstrated sustained, statistically significant and clinically meaningful reductions from baseline in HbA1c as the primary objective compared to

either placebo or active control treatment for up to 1 year. In 1 study these effects were sustained for up to 2 years. Statistically significant and clinically meaningful reductions from baseline in body weight were also demonstrated. Results from the phase 3 studies are presented below based on the on-treatment data without rescue therapy in the modified intent-to-treat (mITT) population consisting of all randomly assigned patients who were exposed to at least 1 dose of study treatment, excluding patients discontinuing study treatment due to inadvertent enrolment.

SURPASS 1 – Monotherapy

In a 40 week double blind placebo-controlled study, 478 patients with inadequate glycaemic control with diet and exercise, were randomised to tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg or 15 mg once weekly or placebo. Patients had a mean age of 54 years and 52 % were men. At baseline the patients had a mean duration of diabetes of 5 years and the mean BMI was 32 kg/m².

Table 2. SURPASS 1: Results at week 40

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Placebo
mITT population (n)		121	121	120	113
HbA_{1c} (%)	Baseline (mean)	7,97	7,88	7,88	8,08
	Change from baseline	-1,87 ^{##}	-1,89 ^{##}	-2,07 ^{##}	+0,04
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-1,91 ^{**} [-2,18; - 1,63]	-1,93 ^{**} [-2,21; - 1,65]	-2,11 ^{**} [-2,39; - 1,83]	-
	Baseline (mean)	63,6	62,6	62,6	64,8

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Placebo
mITT population (n)		121	121	120	113
HbA_{1c} (mmol/mol)	Change from baseline	-20,4 ^{##}	-20,7 ^{##}	-22,7 ^{##}	+0,4
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-20,8 ^{**} [-23,9; -17,8]	-21,1 ^{**} [-24,1; -18,0]	-23,1 ^{**} [-26,2; -20,0]	-
Patients (%) achieving HbA_{1c}	< 7 %	86,8 ^{**}	91,5 ^{**}	87,9 ^{**}	19,6
	≤ 6,5 %	81,8 ^{††}	81,4 ^{††}	86,2 ^{††}	9,8
	< 5,7 %	33,9 ^{**}	30,5 ^{**}	51,7 ^{**}	0,9
FSG (mmol/L)	Baseline (mean)	8,5	8,5	8,6	8,6
	Change from baseline	-2,4 ^{##}	-2,6 ^{##}	-2,7 ^{##}	+0,7 [#]
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-3,13 ^{**} [-3,71, -2,56]	-3,26 ^{**} [-3,84, -2,69]	-3,45 ^{**} [-4,04, -2,86]	-
FSG (mg/dL)	Baseline (mean)	153,7	152,6	154,6	155,2
	Change from baseline	-43,6 ^{##}	-45,9 ^{##}	-49,3 ^{##}	+12,9 [#]

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Placebo
mITT population (n)		121	121	120	113
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-56,5** [-66,8; - 46,1]	-58,8** [-69,2; - 48,4]	-62,1** [-72,7; - 51,5]	-
Body weight (kg)	Baseline (mean)	87,0	85,7	85,9	84,4
	Change from baseline	-7,0##	-7,8##	-9,5##	-0,7
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-6,3** [-7,8; -4,7]	-7,1** [-8,6; -5,5]	-8,8** [-10,3; -7,2]	-
Patients (%) achieving weight loss	≥ 5 %	66,9††	78,0††	76,7††	14,3
	≥ 10 %	30,6††	39,8††	47,4††	0,9
	≥ 15 %	13,2†	17,0†	26,7†	0,0

*p < 0,05, ** p < 0,001 for superiority, adjusted for multiplicity.

†p < 0,05, ††p < 0,001 compared to placebo, not adjusted for multiplicity.

p < 0,05, ## p < 0,001 compared to baseline, not adjusted for multiplicity.

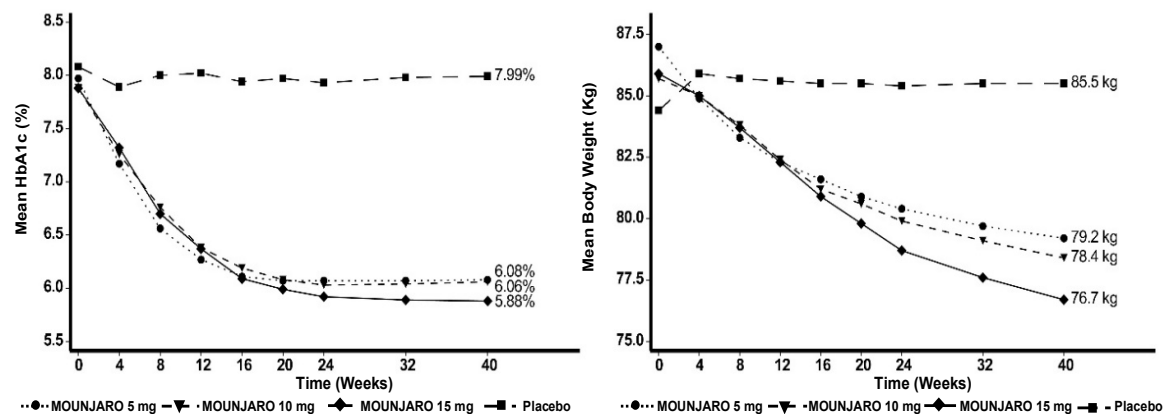


Figure 1. Mean HbA_{1c} (%) and mean body weight (kg) from baseline to week 40

SURPASS 2 - Combination therapy with metformin

In a 40 week active-controlled open-label study, (double-blind with respect to tirzepatide dose assignment) 1 879 patients were randomised to tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg or 15 mg once weekly or semaglutide 1 mg once weekly, all in combination with metformin. Patients had a mean age of 57 years and 47 % were men. At baseline the patients had a mean duration of diabetes of 9 years and the mean BMI was 34 kg/m².

Table 3. SURPASS 2: Results at week 40

		Tirzepatide	Tirzepatide	Tirzepatide	Semaglutide
		5 mg	10 mg	15 mg	1 mg
mITT population (n)		470	469	469	468
HbA _{1c} (%)	Baseline (mean)	8,33	8,31	8,25	8,24

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Semaglutide 1 mg
	Change from baseline	-2,09 ^{##}	-2,37 ^{##}	-2,46 ^{##}	-1,86 ^{##}
	Difference from semaglutide [95 % CI]	-0,23 ^{**} [-0,36; -0,10]	-0,51 ^{**} [-0,64; -0,38]	-0,60 ^{**} [-0,73; -0,47]	-
HbA_{1c} (mmol/mol)	Baseline (mean)	67,5	67,3	66,7	66,6
	Change from baseline	-22,8 ^{##}	-25,9 ^{##}	-26,9 ^{##}	-20,3 ^{##}
	Difference from semaglutide [95 % CI]	-2,5 ^{**} [-3,9; -1,1]	-5,6 ^{**} [-7,0; -4,1]	-6,6 ^{**} [-8,0; -5,1]	N/A
Patients (%) achieving HbA_{1c}	< 7 %	85,5 [*]	88,9 ^{**}	92,2 ^{**}	81,1
	≤ 6,5 %	74,0 [†]	82,1 ^{††}	87,1 ^{††}	66,2
	< 5,7 %	29,3 ^{††}	44,7 ^{**}	50,9 ^{**}	19,7
FSG (mmol/l)	Baseline (mean)	9,67	9,69	9,56	9,49
	Change from baseline	-3,11 ^{##}	-3,42 ^{##}	-3,52 ^{##}	-2,70 ^{##}

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Semaglutide 1 mg
	Difference from semaglutide [95 % CI]	-0,41 [†] [-0,65; -0,16]	-0,72 ^{††} [-0,97; - 0,48]	-0,82 ^{††} [-1,06; - 0,57]	-
FSG (mg/dl)	Baseline (mean)	17,2	174,6	172,3	170,9
	Change from baseline	-56,0 ^{##}	-61,6 ^{##}	-63,4 ^{##}	-48,6 ^{##}
	Difference from semaglutide [95 % CI]	-7,3 [†] [-11,7; -3,0]	-13,0 ^{††} [-17,4; -8,6]	-14,7 ^{††} [-19,1; - 10,3]	-
Body weight (kg)	Baseline (mean)	92,6	94,9	93,9	93,8
	Change from baseline	-7,8 ^{##}	-10,3 ^{##}	-12,4 ^{##}	-6,2 ^{##}
	Difference from semaglutide [95 % CI]	-1,7 ^{**} [-2,6; -0,7]	-4,1 ^{**} [-5,0; -3,2]	-6,2 ^{**} [-7,1; -5,3]	-
Patients (%) achieving weight loss	≥ 5 %	68,6 [†]	82,4 ^{††}	86,2 ^{††}	58,4
	≥ 10 %	35,8 ^{††}	52,9 ^{††}	64,9 ^{††}	25,3
	≥ 15 %	15,2 [†]	27,7 ^{††}	39,9 ^{††}	8,7

*p < 0,05, ** p < 0,001 for superiority, adjusted for multiplicity.

[†]p < 0,05, ^{††}p < 0,001 compared to semaglutide 1 mg, not adjusted for multiplicity.

$p < 0,05$, ## $p < 0,001$ compared to baseline, not adjusted for multiplicity.

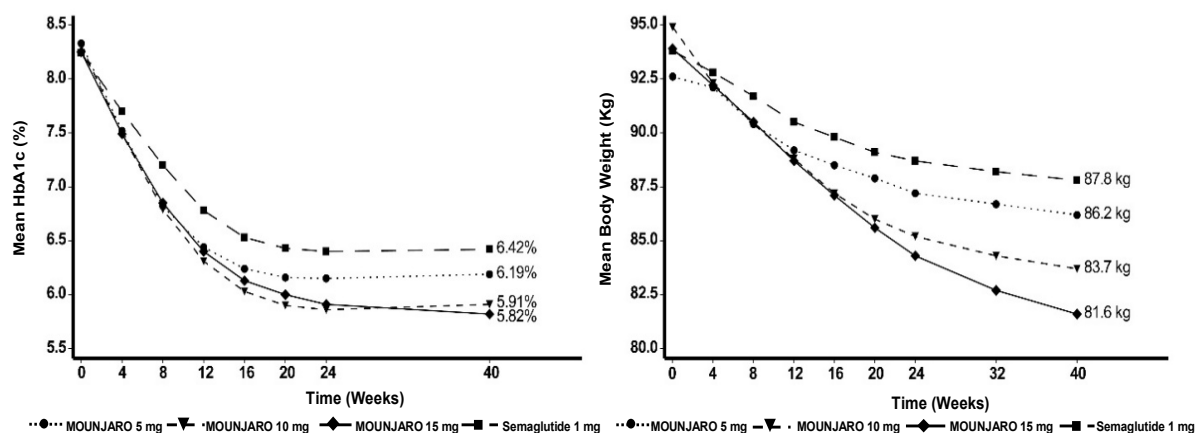


Figure 2. Mean HbA_{1c} (%) and mean body weight (kg) from baseline to week 40

SURPASS 3 - Combination therapy with metformin, with or without SGLT2i

In a 52 week active-controlled open-label study, 1 444 patients were randomised to tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg or 15 mg once weekly or insulin degludec, all in combination with metformin with or without a SGLT2i. 32 % of patients were using SGLT2i at baseline. At baseline the patients had a mean duration of diabetes of 8 years, a mean BMI of 34 kg/m², a mean age of 57 years and 56 % were men.

Patients treated with insulin degludec started at a dose of 10 U/day which was adjusted using an algorithm for a target fasting blood glucose of < 5 mmol/l. The mean dose of insulin degludec at week 52 was 49 units/day.

Table 4. SURPASS 3: Results at week 52

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Titrated insulin degludec
mITT population (n)		358	360	358	359
HbA_{1c} (%)	Baseline (mean)	8,17	8,19	8,21	8,13
	Change from baseline	-1,93 ^{##}	-2,20 ^{##}	-2,37 ^{##}	-1,34 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin degludec [95 % CI]	-0,59 ^{**} [-0,73; -0,45]	-0,86 ^{**} [-1,00; -0,72]	-1,04 ^{**} [-1,17; -0,90]	-
HbA_{1c} (mmol/mol)	Baseline (mean)	65,8	66,0	66,3	65,4
	Change from baseline	-21,1 ^{##}	-24,0 ^{##}	-26,0 ^{##}	-14,6 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin degludec [95 % CI]	-6,4 ^{**} [-7,9; -4,9]	-9,4 ^{**} [-10,9; -7,9]	-11,3 ^{**} [-12,8; -9,8]	-
Patients (%) achieving HbA_{1c}	< 7 %	82,4 ^{**}	89,7 ^{**}	92,6 ^{**}	61,3
	≤ 6,5 %	71,4 ^{††}	80,3 ^{††}	85,3 ^{††}	44,4
	< 5,7 %	25,8 ^{††}	38,6 ^{††}	48,4 ^{††}	5,4
FSG (mmol/l)	Baseline (mean)	9,54	9,48	9,35	9,24

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Titrated insulin degludec
mITT population (n)		358	360	358	359
	Change from baseline	-2,68 ^{##}	-3,04 ^{##}	-3,29 ^{##}	-3,09 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin degludec [95 % CI]	0,41 [†] [0,14; 0,69]	0,05 [-0,24; 0,33]	-0,20 [-0,48; 0,08]	-
FSG (mg/dl)	Baseline (mean)	171,8	170,7	168,4	166,4
	Change from baseline	-48,2 ^{##}	-54,8 ^{##}	-59,2 ^{##}	-55,7 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin degludec [95 % CI]	7,5 [†] [2,4; 12,5]	0,8 [-4,3; 5,9]	-3,6 [-8,7; 1,5]	-
Body weight (kg)	Baseline (mean)	94,5	94,3	94,9	94,2
	Change from baseline	-7,5 ^{##}	-10,7 ^{##}	-12,9 ^{##}	+2,3 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin degludec [95 % CI]	-9,8 ^{**} [-10,8; -8,8]	-13,0 ^{**} [-14,0; - 11,9]	-15,2 ^{**} [-16,2; - 14,2]	-
	≥ 5 %	66,0 ^{††}	83,7 ^{††}	87,8 ^{††}	6,3

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Titrated insulin degludec
mITT population (n)		358	360	358	359
Patients (%) achieving weight loss	≥ 10 %	37,4 ^{††}	55,7 ^{††}	69,4 ^{††}	2,9
	≥ 15 %	12,5 ^{††}	28,3 ^{††}	42,5 ^{††}	0,0

*p < 0,05, **p < 0,001 for superiority, adjusted for multiplicity.

†p < 0,05, ††p < 0,001 compared to insulin degludec, not adjusted for multiplicity.

p < 0,05, ## p < 0,001 compared to baseline, not adjusted for multiplicity.

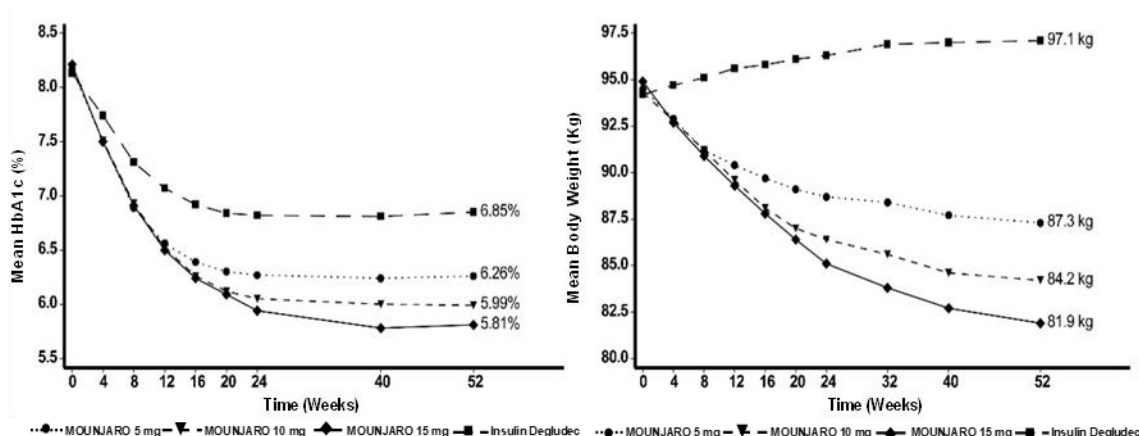


Figure 3. Mean HbA_{1c} (%) and mean body weight (kg) from baseline to week 52

SURPASS 4 – Combination therapy with 1-3 oral antidiabetic medicinal products: metformin, sulphonylureas or SGLT2i

In an active-controlled open-label study of up to 104 weeks (primary endpoint at 52 weeks), 2 002 patients with type 2 diabetes and increased cardiovascular risk were randomised to

tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg or 15 mg once weekly or insulin glargine once daily on a background of metformin (95 %) and/or sulphonylureas (54 %) and/or SGLT2i (25 %). At baseline the patients had a mean duration of diabetes of 12 years, a mean BMI of 33 kg/m², a mean age of 64 years and 63 % were men. Patient treated with insulin glargine started at a dose of 10 U/day which was adjusted using an algorithm with a fasting blood glucose target of < 5,6 mmol/l. The mean dose of insulin glargine at week 52 was 44 units/day.

Table 5. SURPASS 4: Results at week 52

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Titrated insulin glargine
mITT population (n)		328	326	337	998
52 weeks					
HbA_{1c} (%)	Baseline (mean)	8,52	8,60	8,52	8,51
	Change from baseline	-2,24 ^{##}	-2,43 ^{##}	-2,58 ^{##}	-1,44 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin glargine [95 % CI]	-0,80 ^{**} [-0,92; - 0,68]	-0,99 ^{**} [-1,11; - 0,87]	-1,14 ^{**} [-1,26; - 1,02]	-
HbA_{1c} (mmol/mol)	Baseline (mean)	69,6	70,5	69,6	69,5
	Change from baseline	-24,5 ^{##}	-26,6 ^{##}	-28,2 ^{##}	-15,7 ^{##}

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Titrated insulin glargine
mITT population (n)		328	326	337	998
	Difference from insulin glargine [95 % CI]	-8,8** [-10,1; -7,4]	-10,9** [-12,3; -9,6]	-12,5** [-13,8; - 11,2]	-
Patients (%) achieving HbA_{1c}	< 7 %	81,0**	88,2**	90,7**	50,7
	≤ 6,5 %	66,0 ^{††}	76,0 ^{††}	81,1 ^{††}	31,7
	< 5,7 %	23,0 ^{††}	32,7 ^{††}	43,1 ^{††}	3,4
FSG (mmol/l)	Baseline (mean)	9,57	9,75	9,67	9,37
	Change from baseline	-2,80 ^{##}	-3,06 ^{##}	-3,29 ^{##}	-2,84 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin glargine [95 % CI]	0,04 [-0,22; 0,30]	-0,21 [-0,48; 0,05]	-0,44 ^{††} [-0,71; - 0,18]	-
FSG (mg/dl)	Baseline (mean)	172,3	175,7	174,2	168,7
	Change from baseline	-50,4 ^{##}	-54,9 ^{##}	-59,3 ^{##}	-51,4 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin glargine [95 % CI]	1,0 [-3,7; 5,7]	-3,6 [-8,2; 1,1]	-8,0 ^{††} [-12,6; -3,4]	-

		Tirzepatide 5 mg	Tirzepatide 10 mg	Tirzepatide 15 mg	Titrated insulin glargine
mITT population (n)		328	326	337	998
Body weight (kg)	Baseline (mean)	90,3	90,7	90,0	90,3
	Change from baseline	-7,1 ^{##}	-9,5 ^{##}	-11,7 ^{##}	+1,9 ^{##}
	Difference from insulin glargine [95 % CI]	-9,0 ^{**} [-9,8; -8,3]	-11,4 ^{**} [-12,1; - 10,6]	-13,5 ^{**} [-14,3; - 12,8]	-
Patients (%) achieving weight loss	≥ 5 %	62,9 ^{††}	77,6 ^{††}	85,3 ^{††}	8,0
	≥ 10 %	35,9 ^{††}	53,0 ^{††}	65,6 ^{††}	1,5
	≥ 15 %	13,8 ^{††}	24,0 ^{††}	36,5 ^{††}	0,5

* p < 0,05, ** p < 0,001 for superiority, adjusted for multiplicity.

†p < 0,05, ††p < 0,001 compared to insulin glargine, not adjusted for multiplicity.

p < 0,05, ## p < 0,001 compared to baseline, not adjusted for multiplicity.

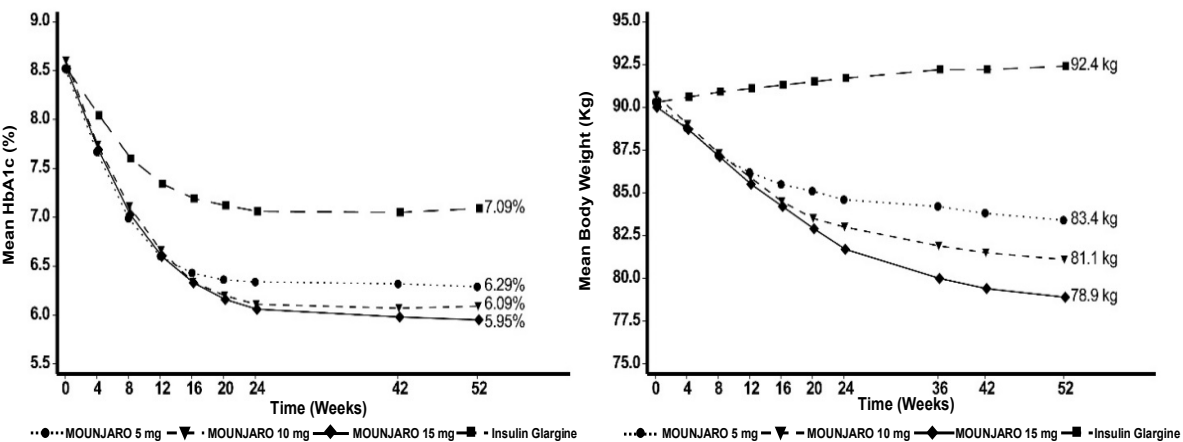


Figure 4. Mean HbA_{1c} (%) and mean body weight (kg) from baseline to week 52

SURPASS 5 - Combination therapy with titrated basal insulin, with or without metformin

In a 40 week double-blind placebo-controlled study, 475 patients with inadequate glycaemic control using insulin glargine with or without metformin were randomised to tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg or 15 mg once weekly or placebo. Insulin glargine doses were adjusted utilizing an algorithm with a fasting blood glucose target of < 5,6 mmol/L. At baseline the patients had a mean duration of diabetes of 13 years, a mean BMI of 33 kg/m², a mean age of 61 years and 56 % were men. The overall estimated median dose of insulin glargine at baseline was 34 units/day. The median dose of insulin glargine at week 40 was 38, 36, 29 and 59 units/day for tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg and placebo respectively.

Table 6. SURPASS 5: Results at week 40

		Tirzepatide	Tirzepatide	Tirzepatide	Placebo
		5 mg	10 mg	15 mg	
mITT population (n)		116	118	118	119
HbA_{1c} (%)	Baseline (mean)	8,29	8,34	8,22	8,39
	Change from baseline	-2,23 ^{##}	-2,59 ^{##}	-2,59 ^{##}	-0,93 ^{##}
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-1,30 ^{**} [-1,52; -1,07]	-1,66 ^{**} [-1,88; -1,43]	-1,65 ^{**} [-1,88; -1,43]	-
HbA_{1c} (mmol/mol)	Baseline (mean)	67,1	67,7	66,4	68,2
	Change from baseline	-24,4 ^{##}	-28,3 ^{##}	-28,3 ^{##}	-10,2 ^{##}
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-14,2 ^{**} [-16,6; -11,7]	-18,1 ^{**} [-20,6; -15,7]	-18,1 ^{**} [-20,5; -15,6]	-
Patients (%) achieving HbA_{1c}	< 7 %	93,0 ^{**}	97,4 ^{**}	94,0 ^{**}	33,9
	≤ 6,5 %	80,0 ^{††}	94,7 ^{††}	92,3 ^{††}	17,0
	< 5,7 %	26,1 ^{††}	47,8 ^{††}	62,4 ^{††}	2,5
FSG (mmol/l)	Baseline (mean)	9,00	9,04	8,91	9,13
	Change from baseline	-3,41 ^{##}	-3,77 ^{##}	-3,76 ^{##}	-2,16 ^{##}

		Tirzepatide	Tirzepatide	Tirzepatide	Placebo
		5 mg	10 mg	15 mg	
mITT population (n)		116	118	118	119
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-1,25** [-1,64; -0,86]	-1,61** [-2,00; -1,22]	-1,60** [-1,99; -1,20]	-
FSG (mg/dl)	Baseline (mean)	162,2	162,9	160,4	164,4
	Change from baseline	-61,4 ^{##}	-67,9 ^{##}	-67,7 ^{##}	-38,9 ^{##}
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-22,5** [-29,5; -15,4]	-29,0** [-36,0; -22,0]	-28,8** [-35,9; -21,6]	-
Body weight (kg)	Baseline (mean)	95,5	95,4	96,2	94,1
	Change from baseline	-6,2 ^{##}	-8,2 ^{##}	-10,9 ^{##}	+1,7 [#]
	Difference from placebo [95 % CI]	-7,8** [-9,4; -6,3]	-9,9** [-11,5; -8,3]	-12,6** [-14,2; -11,0]	-
Patients (%) achieving weight loss	≥ 5 %	53,9 ^{††}	64,6 ^{††}	84,6 ^{††}	5,9
	≥ 10 %	22,6 ^{††}	46,9 ^{††}	51,3 ^{††}	0,9
	≥ 15 %	7,0 [†]	26,6 [†]	31,6 ^{††}	0,0

*p < 0,05, ** p < 0,001 for superiority, adjusted for multiplicity.

†p < 0,05, ††p < 0,001 compared to placebo, not adjusted for multiplicity.

$p < 0,05$, ## $p < 0,001$ compared to baseline, not adjusted for multiplicity.

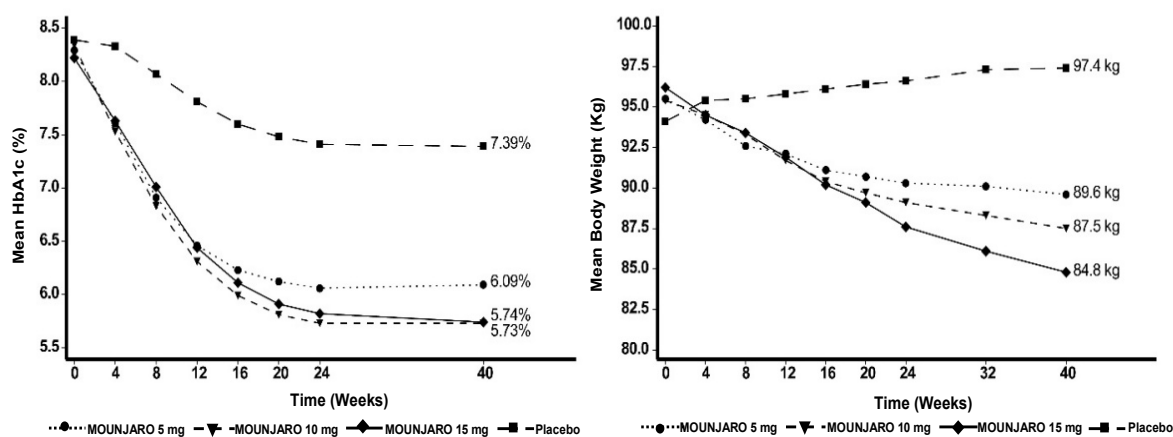


Figure 5. Mean HbA_{1c} (%) and mean body weight (kg) from baseline to week 40

Cardiovascular evaluation

Cardiovascular (CV) risk was assessed via a meta-analysis of patients with at least one adjudication confirmed major adverse cardiac event (MACE). The composite endpoint of MACE-4 included CV death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, non-fatal stroke, or hospitalisation for unstable angina.

In a primary meta-analysis of phase 2 and 3 registration studies, a total of 116 patients (tirzepatide: 60 [n = 4 410]; all comparators: 56 [n = 2 169]) experienced at least one adjudication confirmed MACE-4: The results showed that tirzepatide was not associated with excess risk for CV events compared with pooled comparators (HR: 0,81; CI: 0,52 to 1,26).

An additional analysis was conducted specifically for the SURPASS-4 study that enrolled patients with established CV disease. A total of 109 patients (tirzepatide: 47 [n = 995]; insulin glargine: 62 [n = 1 000]) experienced at least one adjudication confirmed MACE-4: The results showed

that tirzepatide was not associated with excess risk for CV events compared with insulin glargine (HR: 0,74; CI: 0,51 to 1,08).

Blood pressure

In the placebo-controlled phase 3 studies, treatment with tirzepatide resulted in a mean decrease in systolic and diastolic blood pressure of 6 to 9 mmHg and 3 to 4 mmHg, respectively. There was a mean decrease in systolic and diastolic blood pressure of 2 mmHg each in placebo treated patients.

Other information

Fasting serum glucose

Treatment with tirzepatide resulted in significant reductions from baseline in FSG (changes from baseline to primary end point were -2,4 mmol/l to -3,8 mmol/l). Significant reductions from baseline in FSG could be observed as early as 2 weeks. Further improvement in FSG was seen through to 42 weeks then was sustained through the longest study duration of 104 weeks.

Postprandial glucose

Treatment with tirzepatide resulted in significant reductions in mean 2 hour post prandial glucose (mean of 3 main meals of the day) from baseline (changes from baseline to primary end point were -3,35 mmol/L to -4,85 mmol/l).

Triglycerides

Across SURPASS 1-5 trials, tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg and 15 mg resulted in reduction in serum triglyceride of 15-19 %, 18-27 % and 21-25 % respectively.

In the 40 week trial versus semaglutide 1 mg, tirzepatide 5 mg, 10 mg and 15 mg resulted in 19 %, 24 % and 25 % reduction in serum triglycerides levels respectively compared to 12 % reduction with semaglutide 1 mg.

Proportion of patients reaching HbA1c < 5,7 % without clinically significant hypoglycaemia

In the 4 studies where tirzepatide was not combined with basal insulin, 93,6 % to 100 % of patients who achieved a normal glycaemia of HbA1c < 5,7 % (≤ 39 mmol/mol), at the primary endpoint visit with tirzepatide treatment did so without clinically significant hypoglycaemia. In Study SURPASS-5, 85,9 % of patients treated with tirzepatide who reached HbA1c < 5,7 % (≤ 39 mmol/mol) did so without clinically significant hypoglycaemia.

Special populations

The efficacy of tirzepatide was not impacted by age, gender, race, ethnicity, region, or by baseline BMI, HbA1c, diabetes duration and level of renal function impairment.

Paediatric population

The obligation to submit the results of studies with PERSOVANCE in one or more subsets of the paediatric population for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus has been deferred (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

Tirzepatide is a 39 amino acid peptide with a C20 fatty diacid moiety that enables albumin binding and prolongs half-life.

Absorption

Maximum concentration of tirzepatide is reached 8 to 72 hours post dose. Steady state exposure is achieved following 4 weeks of once weekly administration. Tirzepatide exposure increases in a dose proportional manner.

Similar exposure was achieved with subcutaneous administration of tirzepatide in the abdomen, thigh, or upper arm.

Absolute bioavailability of subcutaneous tirzepatide was 80 %.

Distribution

The mean apparent steady-state volume of distribution of tirzepatide following subcutaneous administration in patients with type 2 diabetes is approximately 10,3 l.

Tirzepatide is highly bound to plasma albumin (99 %).

Biotransformation

Tirzepatide is metabolised by proteolytic cleavage of the peptide backbone, beta oxidation of the C20 fatty diacid moiety and amide hydrolysis.

Elimination

The apparent population mean clearance of tirzepatide is 0,06 l/h with an elimination half-life of approximately 5 days, enabling once weekly administration.

Tirzepatide is eliminated by metabolism. The primary excretion routes of tirzepatide metabolites are via urine and faeces. Intact tirzepatide is not observed in urine or faeces.

Special populations

Age, gender, race, ethnicity, body weight

Age, gender, race, ethnicity or body weight, do not have a clinically relevant effect on the pharmacokinetics (PK) of tirzepatide.

Renal impairment

Renal impairment does not impact the PK of tirzepatide. The PK of tirzepatide after a single 5 mg dose was evaluated in patients with different degrees of renal impairment (mild, moderate, severe, ESRD) compared with subjects with normal renal function and no clinically relevant differences were observed. This was also shown for patients with both type 2 diabetes mellitus and renal impairment based on data from clinical studies.

Hepatic impairment

Hepatic impairment does not impact the PK of tirzepatide. The PK of tirzepatide after a single 5 mg dose was evaluated in patients with different degrees of hepatic impairment (mild, moderate, severe) compared with subjects with normal hepatic function and no clinically relevant differences were observed.

Paediatric population

Tirzepatide has not been studied in paediatric patients.

5.3. Preclinical safety data

Nonclinical data reveal no special hazards for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology or repeat dose toxicity or genotoxicity.

A 2-year carcinogenicity study was conducted with tirzepatide in male and female rats at doses of 0,15; 0,50; and 1,5 mg/kg (0,12; 0,36; and 1,02 fold the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) based on AUC) administered by subcutaneous injection twice weekly. Tirzepatide caused an increase in thyroid C cell tumours (adenomas and carcinomas) at all doses compared to controls. The human relevance of these findings is unknown.

In a 6-month carcinogenicity study in rasH2 transgenic mice, tirzepatide at doses of 1, 3, and 10 mg/kg administered by subcutaneous injection twice weekly did not produce increased incidences of thyroid C cell hyperplasia or neoplasia at any dose.

Animal studies with tirzepatide did not indicate direct harmful effects with respect to fertility.

In animal reproduction studies, tirzepatide caused foetal growth reductions and foetal abnormalities at exposures below the MRHD based on AUC. An increased incidence of external, visceral, and skeletal malformations and visceral and skeletal developmental variations were observed in rats. Foetal growth reductions were observed in rats and rabbits. All developmental effects occurred at maternally toxic doses.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1. List of excipients

Sodium phosphate dibasic heptahydrate

Sodium chloride

Concentrated hydrochloric acid, and sodium hydroxide (for pH adjustment)

Water for injections

6.2. Incompatibilities

In the absence of compatibility studies this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

6.3. Shelf-life

24 months

6.4. Special precautions for storage

Store in a refrigerator at 2 °C to 8 °C.

Do not freeze.

Store in original package in order to protect from light.

In use: PERSOVANCE may be stored unrefrigerated for up to 21 cumulative days at a temperature not above 30 °C and then the pre-filled pen must be discarded.

6.5. Nature and contents of container

PERSOVANCE is available as a solution for injection in a single dose pre-filled pen.

Pre-filled pen: Type I clear glass syringe with a grey bromobutyl elastomer plunger encased in a disposable pre-filled pen.

The pre-filled pen has a hidden needle, which will automatically insert into the skin when the injection button is pressed.

Each pre-filled pen contains 0,5 ml of solution.

Pack sizes: 2 pre-filled pens, 4 pre-filled pens and multipacks containing 12 (3 packs of 4) pre-filled pens. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6. Special precautions for disposal

Instructions for use

The pre-filled pen is for single use only.

The instructions for using the pen, included in the pack, must be followed carefully. Inspect PERSOVANCE visually before use and discard for particulate matter or discolouration.

PERSOVANCE that has been frozen must not be used.

Disposal

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

7. HOLDER OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Eli Lilly (S.A.) (Pty) Ltd

First Floor, Golden Oak House, Ballyoaks Office Park

35 Ballyclare Drive

Bryanston

Johannesburg

South Africa

8. REGISTRATION NUMBER(S)

PERSOVANCE 2,5 mg Solution for Injection - 57/21.13/0827.821

PERSOVANCE 5 mg Solution for Injection - 57/21.13/0828.822

PERSOVANCE 7,5 mg Solution for Injection - 57/21.13/0829.823

PERSOVANCE 10 mg Solution for Injection - 57/21.13/0830.824

PERSOVANCE 12,5 mg Solution for Injection - 57/21.13/0831.825

PERSOVANCE 15 mg Solution for Injection - 57/21.13/0832.826

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

09 April 2024

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

09 April 2024