

How to Complete the OXLUMO[®] (lumasiran) Start Form



Please see Important Safety Information on page 7 and full Prescribing Information.

How to Complete the OXLUMO® (lumasiran) Start Form

This brochure will show you how to complete the Start Form. The notes on each page provide details to help ensure the form is filled out correctly. The Start Form serves as your patient's enrollment in Alnylam Assist[®] and requires the signature of both you and your patient. The Start Form also initiates your patient's prescription for OXLUMO.

It is important to note the following before submitting the Start Form:

- ▷ Ensure highlighted key areas are correctly filled out
- ▷ Confirm that you and your patient sign where indicated

Options for getting started

- 1. Complete and submit the **electronic Start Form** with your patient **or**
- 2. Complete the **paper Start Form** with your patient and fax to 1-833-256-2747 or
- 3. Begin the Start Form, filling in all details needed by a healthcare professional, and then have your patient complete the form via **DocuSign**



All 3 options to get started can be found at **www.AlnylamAssist.com**.



For Patients

Your Patient's Email

Please make sure your patients fill in this field.

Preferred Phone Number & Voicemail Checkbox

By allowing Alnylam Assist[®] to leave voicemails, delays in benefit verification and other communications can be avoided.

Language Translation

Alnylam Assist® offers translation services for non-English-speaking patients.

Insurance Information

Patients (or their authorized representatives) can fill in the provided fields or attach copies of both sides of their insurance and pharmacy benefits cards.

💁 OXLUMO[°]

(lumasiran) for injection 94.5 mg/0.5 ml

Start Form

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~~	SS	IST [®]

> Before submitting the Start Form to Alnylam Assist®, patient and prescriber signatures are required ▷ Patients currently prescribed an Alnylam medicine who are enrolled in Alnylam Assist do not need to complete Sections 1 - 4

For Patients

Alnylam Assist® Enrollment

(Sections 1 - 4 to be read and completed by Patient or Patient's Authorized Representative)

The purpose of this form is to permit Alnylam Assist® participants to receive additional information and support ("Patient Support") from Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc., its affiliates, representatives, agents, and contractors ("Alnylam"). Alnylam Assist® provides Patient Support to eligible patients who have been prescribed an Alnylam medicine. This includes: (1) providing reimbursement and financial support to eligible patients (such as investigating your insurance coverage, confirming out-of-pocket costs, and reviewing eligibility for financial assistance); (2) working with you and your provider to fill your prescription; (3) providing you with disease and medication-related educational resources and communications; and (4) contacting you to aparticipate in disease and medication-related market research panels or surveys. Your authorization in this form will relate to information and support with respect to any Alnylam medicine you have been prescribed or may be prescribed in the future.

Please read this form carefully and ask any questions that you may have before signing.

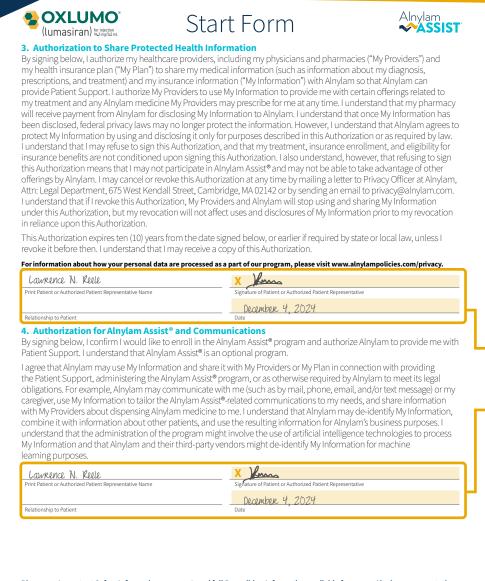
1. Patient Information								
Name (First, MI, Last):								
Lawrence N. Reele					_			
					Email: L'NReele@email.com			
05/19/1956 Street Address:								
1020 Generic Ave.								
^{City:} Springfield					Stat	.e: MA	^{ZIP:} 5 2	23
Home Phone #: ⊡ Preferred ⊡Okay to leave message Mobile Phone #: □ Pr (555) 37- 634			Preferred 🔲	Okay to leave message	Alte	rnative Phone # (if availa	able): 🔲 Prefe	erred 🔲 Okay to leave message
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Continue to page 2 to complete the patient portion of the Start Form

Please see Important Safety Information on page 4, and full Prescribing Information available from your Alnylam representative or at www.oxlumo.com. GO1-USA-00164-V4

- 1 of 4 -

Authorization to Share Protected Health Information/ Authorization for Alnylam Assist[®] Enrollment



Please see Important Safety Information on page 4, and full Prescribing Information available from your Alnylam representative or at www.oxlumo.com. GO1-USA-00164-V4 — 2 of 4 –

Signature of Patient

The signature of the patient or authorized patient representative, with the date, is required **twice** on this page in Sections 3 and 4.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 7 and 4 full Prescribing Information.

For Healthcare Providers

Product Acquisition

Select your preferred method of product acquisition (specialty pharmacy or specialty distributor). If acquisition method is unknown, select *Unknown*.

OXLUMO[®] (lumasiran) Dosing Information

- Make sure to include the primary diagnosis code
- Ensure you fill in the Starting Dose and the Ongoing Dose and the patient's actual body weight (kg)
- Confirm that your patient is being prescribed
 OXLUMO as indicated
 by checking the box

Signature of Prescriber

Prescriber should only sign one prescription field and include date in Section 6.

To allow generic substitutions, sign the "substitution permitted" field.

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Charles Sa	Idress:					City:	ple Co. State:	Neukolog	y
<u>530 Pioneer</u>	Fav:		Taxi	^{D#:} -3456789		vider ID (NPI) #:	State Licen	se #:	20
(555) 876- Office Contact Na			12:	-3956/89	2345 Phone:	67890	Email:	3072	
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Dr. Allen S	chmidt								
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) PANŤHERx 🛛 🔿 stributor (McKess		McKesson Plasi	ma and Biologic	:s)		Decei	mbere 4, 20	24
6. OXLUMO	® (lumasira	n) Prescri	intion (This	is a prescription	1: a prescribe	r's signature and date	are required)		
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	Treatment	Weight (in kg)	Weight Taken	Body Weigh		(LUMO Prescription	Calculated Dose	Vials/Treatment	Refills
OXLUMO Injection for	Starting Dose (given at 1-month intervals)	61.23	12/5/2024	10 kg to less that	n 20 kg 6 mg	g/kg once monthly for 3 doses	(mL)	vial(s)	Other_
subcutaneous use 94.5 mg/0.5 mL	,			20 kg and above		t/kg once monthly for 3 doses t/kg once monthly	(mg) 83.69		Refill x
	Ongoing Dose (begin 1 month after the last	61.23	12/9/2024	10 kg to less that	n 20 kg 🔲 6 mg (quai	;/kg once every 3 months rterly)	(mL)	vial(s)	Refill x
	starting dose)			20 kg and above	e 🗹 3 mg (quai	;/kg once every 3 months rterly)			
Any known allerg	ies? 🗌 Yes 📈 N	lo If yes, ple	ase list:						
List or attach a lis	t of concomitant r	medications:	Oxycodone						
Special Instruction	ns: None								
☐ If acquiring th		NTHERx, please	check here to a	uthorize ancillar	y supplies, su	ch as needles and syrin	ges, as needed to	administer treatm	ent.
VI confirm that n	ny patient is being p	rescribed OXLUM	10 for the treatme	ent of primary hyp	eroxaluria type	1 (PH1) to lower urinary	and plasma oxalate	levels in children ar	id adults.
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G01-USA-00164-									

Please see **Important Safety Information** on page 7 and 5 full **Prescribing Information**.

Prescriber Declaration



7. Prescriber Declaration

By signing below, I certify that:

- > The information contained in this form is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge
- I understand that Alnylam is not responsible for filing claims or submitting other information to my patient's insurer and that the information provided by Alnylam Assist[®] is educational in nature
- I understand that my patient may authorize Alnylam Assist[®] to provide Patient Support. I understand that this program does not include individual treatment or medical advice to the patient, and it does not replace the medical treatment and care provided by me as the patient's healthcare provider
- I further certify that I understand that any support provided by Alnylam Assist® on behalf of any patient is not made in exchange for any express or implied agreement or understanding that I would recommend, prescribe, or use OXLUMO® (lumasiran) or any other Alnylam product, and any decision to prescribe OXLUMO was, and in the future will be, based solely on my determination of medical necessity
- I have obtained the required authorizations from my patient to release the referenced medical and/or other patient information relating to my patient's treatment to Alnylam Assist[®]

x Chalan	December 4, 2024
Prescriber signature (stamps not acceptable)	Date

INDICATION

OXLUMO® (lumasiran) is indicated for the treatment of primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) to lower urinary and plasma oxalate levels in children and adults.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Adverse Reactions

The most common (≥20%) adverse reaction reported in patients treated with OXLUMO was injection site reaction. Injection site reactions included erythema, swelling, pain, hematoma, pruritus, and discoloration.

Pregnancy and Lactation

No data are available on the use of OXLUMO in pregnant women. No data are available on the presence of OXLUMO in human milk or its effects on breastfed infants or milk production. Consider the developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding along with the mother's clinical need for OXLUMO and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from OXLUMO or the underlying maternal condition.

For additional information about OXLUMO, please see full Prescribing Information available from your Alnylam representative or at www.oxlumo.com.

 Fax the completed Start Form to 1-833-256-2747
 Call Alnylam Assist* at 1-833-256-2748
 For more information, visit www.AlnylamAssist.com

 • 2 Alnylam* © 2024 Alnylam Assist, and their associated logos are trademarks of Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
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 Gol1-USA-00164-V4

 Signature of Prescriber

Sign and date the declaration on the last page, certifying the information provided in the form and authorization of services. Before submitting the form, ensure **both prescriber signatures** are provided in Sections 6 and 7.

Please see **Important Safety Information** on page 7 and 6 full **Prescribing Information**.

INDICATION

OXLUMO[®] (lumasiran) is indicated for the treatment of primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) to lower urinary and plasma oxalate levels in children and adults.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Adverse Reactions

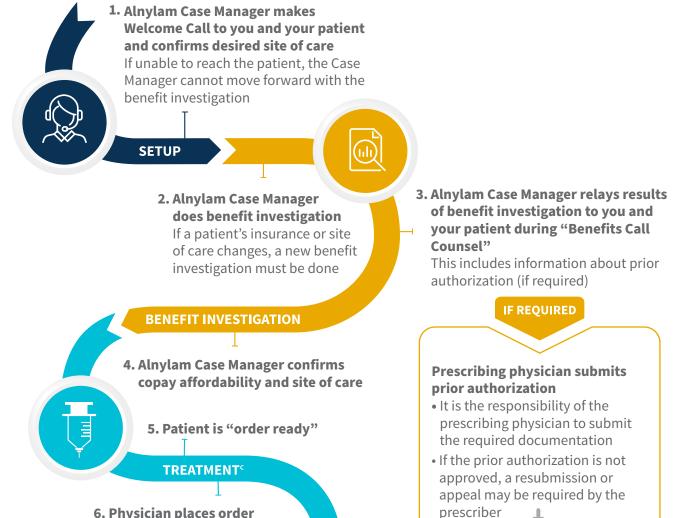
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For additional information about OXLUMO, please see full Prescribing Information.

Once the Completed Start Form Is Received by Alnylam Assist®



6. Physician places order through specialty pharmacy or specialty distributor

Prior authorization is approved^{a,b}

Patient receives OXLUMO® (lumasiran) injection

by healthcare professional and schedules next dose of treatment

^aIf a reauthorization is required, a new request must be submitted.

^bAlnylam Assist[®] can provide education on prior authorization requirements and processes, but cannot guarantee that a patient's prior authorization will be approved. ^cIf your patient has a new prescribing physician, a new Start Form is required and the process must be repeated.

For additional information about OXLUMO, please see **Important Safety Information** on page 7 and full **Prescribing Information**.







8 ам–6 рм, Monday–Friday ©: 1-833-256-2748 | =: 1-833-256-2747

> To learn more, visit www.AlnylamAssist.com.



HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use $OXLUMO^{\circledast}$ safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for OXLUMO.

OXLUMO (lumasiran) injection, for subcutaneous use Initial U.S. Approval: 2020

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES			
Indications and Usage (1)	10/2022		
Dosage and Administration (2.1)	10/2022		

----- INDICATIONS AND USAGE------

OXLUMO is a HAO1-directed small interfering ribonucleic acid (siRNA) indicated for the treatment of primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) to lower urinary and plasma oxalate levels in pediatric and adult patients. (1)

-----DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ------

• The recommended dose of OXLUMO by subcutaneous injection is based on body weight. (2.1)

Body Weight	Loading Dose	Maintenance Dose
less than 10 kg	6 mg/kg once monthly for 3 doses	3 mg/kg once monthly, beginning 1 month after the last loading dose
10 kg to less than 20 kg	6 mg/kg once monthly for 3 doses	6 mg/kg once every 3 months (quarterly), beginning 1 month after the last loading dose
20 kg and above	3 mg/kg once monthly for 3 doses	3 mg/kg once every 3 months (quarterly), beginning 1 month after the last loading dose

See Full Prescribing Information for important preparation and administration instructions. (2.2)

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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 - 2.2 Administration Instructions
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 - Hepatic Impairment 8.7 Renal Impairment

DESCRIPTION 11

----- DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS ------

• Injection: 94.5 mg/0.5 mL in a single-dose vial. (3)

----- CONTRAINDICATIONS ------

• None. (4)

----- ADVERSE REACTIONS ------

The most common adverse reaction (reported in ≥20% of patients) is injection site reactions. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Alnvlam Pharmaceuticals at 1-877-256-9526 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Revised: 10/2022

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- 14 CLINICAL STUDIES
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 - 16.1 How Supplied
 - 16.2 Storage and Handling

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

OXLUMO is indicated for the treatment of primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) to lower urinary and plasma oxalate levels in pediatric and adult patients [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.1), Clinical Studies (14.1, 14.2, 14.3)].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

The recommended dosing regimen of OXLUMO consists of loading doses (monthly for 3 doses) followed by maintenance doses (beginning 1 month after the last loading dose) administered subcutaneously as shown in Table 1.

Dosing is based on actual body weight.

Table 1. OXLUMO Weight-Based Dosing Regimen

Body Weight	Loading Dose	Maintenance Dose
Less than 10 kg	6 mg/kg once monthly for 3 doses	3 mg/kg once monthly, beginning 1 month after the last loading dose
10 kg to less than 20 kg	6 mg/kg once monthly for 3 doses	6 mg/kg once every 3 months (quarterly), beginning 1 month after the last loading dose
20 kg and above	3 mg/kg once monthly for 3 doses	3 mg/kg once every 3 months (quarterly), beginning 1 month after the last loading dose

For Patients on Hemodialysis

Administer OXLUMO after hemodialysis if administered on dialysis days.

Missed Dose

If a dose is delayed or missed, administer OXLUMO as soon as possible. Resume prescribed monthly or quarterly dosing, from the most recently administered dose.

2.2 Administration Instructions

OXLUMO is intended for subcutaneous use and should be administered by a healthcare professional.

Visually inspect the drug product solution. Do not use if it contains particulate matter or if it is cloudy or discolored. OXLUMO is a sterile, preservative-free, clear, colorless-to-yellow solution. It is supplied in a single-dose vial, as a ready-to-use solution that does not require additional reconstitution or dilution prior to administration.

• Use aseptic technique.

- Divide injection volumes greater than 1.5 mL equally into multiple syringes.
- For volumes less than 0.3 mL, a sterile 0.3-mL syringe is recommended. If using a 0.3 mL (30 unit) insulin syringe, 1-unit markings indicate 0.01 mL.
- Administer subcutaneous injection into the abdomen, thigh, or the side or back of the upper arms. Rotate injection sites. Do not inject into scar tissue or areas that are reddened, inflamed, or swollen.
 - If injecting into the abdomen, avoid the area around the navel.
 - If more than one injection is needed for a single dose of OXLUMO, the injection sites should be at least 2 cm apart.
- Discard unused portion of the drug.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Injection: 94.5 mg/0.5 mL clear, colorless-to-yellow solution in a single-dose vial.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The safety of OXLUMO has been evaluated in a placebo-controlled trial and two single-arm clinical trials. Across these trials, 98 patients with PH1 have been treated with OXLUMO, including 71 pediatric patients and 15 patients on hemodialysis. Overall, 92 patients were treated for at least 6 months, 78 patients for at least 12 months, and 29 patients for at least 24 months.

In the randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind study ILLUMINATE-A in pediatric and adult patients with PH1 aged 6 to 61 years, 26 patients received OXLUMO, and 13 patients received placebo. Of these, 25 patients received \geq 5 months of treatment.

In two single-arm studies in patients with PH1, ILLUMINATE-B (patients <6 years of age) and ILLUMINATE-C (pediatric and adult patients with moderately or severely reduced GFR [eGFR \leq 45 mL/min/1.73 m² or pediatric patients <12 months of age with serum creatinine above the upper limit of normal for age] and patients with kidney failure on hemodialysis), the OXLUMO safety profile was similar to that seen in ILLUMINATE-A [see Clinical Studies (14)].

In placebo-controlled and open-label clinical studies the most common adverse reaction reported was injection site reaction. Injection site reactions included erythema, swelling, pain, hematoma, pruritus, and discoloration. These symptoms were generally mild and resolved within one day of the injection and did not lead to discontinuation of treatment.

Table 2. Adverse Reactions Reported in at Least 10% of Patients Treated with OXLUMO and that Occurred at Least 5% More Frequently than in Patients Treated with Placebo in ILLUMINATE-A during the 6-Month Double-Blind Period

Adverse Reaction	OXLUMO N=26 N (%)	Placebo N = 13 N (%)		
Injection site reaction	10 (38)	0 (0)		
Abdominal pain*	4 (15)	1 (8)		
*Grouped term includes abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper, abdominal pain lower, and abdominal discomfort				

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no available data with the use of OXLUMO in pregnant women to evaluate a drug-associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage, or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes.

No adverse effects on pregnancy or embryo-fetal development related to OXLUMO were observed in rats at 45 times and in rabbits at 90 times the maximum recommended human dose in women (see *Data*).

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

<u>Data</u>

Animal Data

In an embryo-fetal development study in pregnant rats, lumasiran was administered subcutaneously at doses of 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg/day during organogenesis (gestational days 6-17). Administration of lumasiran resulted in no effects on embryo-fetal survival or fetal body weights and no lumasiran-related fetal malformations were observed. The 30 mg/kg/day dose in rats is 45 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) for women of 3 mg/kg/month normalized to 0.1 mg/kg/day, based on body surface area. In an embryo-fetal development study in female rabbits, lumasiran was administered subcutaneously at doses of 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg/day during organogenesis (gestational days 7-19). There were decreases in maternal food consumption and decreases in maternal body weight gains at doses \geq 3 mg/kg/day. There were no lumasiran-related fetal findings identified at doses up to 30 mg/kg/day (90 times the normalized MRHD based on body surface area).

In a postnatal development study, lumasiran administered subcutaneously to pregnant female rats on gestational days 7, 13, 19 and on lactation days 6, 12, and 18 through weaning at doses up to 50 mg/kg did not produce maternal toxicity or developmental effects in the offspring.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of OXLUMO in human milk, the effects on the breastfed child, or the effects of the drug on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for OXLUMO and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from OXLUMO or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of OXLUMO have been established in pediatric patients aged birth and older. Use of OXLUMO in these age groups is supported by evidence from an adequate and well controlled study of OXLUMO in pediatric patients 6 years or older and adults with PH1 (ILLUMINATE-A), a single-arm clinical study in pediatric patients less than 6 years of age with PH1 (ILLUMINATE-B), and a single-arm clinical study in pediatric and adult patients with PH1 who had advanced chronic kidney disease including patients on hemodialysis (ILLUMINATE-C) *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1), Clinical Studies (14)].*

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of OXLUMO did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients.

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

No dose adjustment is recommended for patients with mild [total bilirubin > upper limit of normal (ULN) to $1.5 \times$ ULN or AST > ULN] or moderate hepatic impairment (total bilirubin > 1.5 to $3 \times$ ULN with any AST). OXLUMO has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment (total bilirubin > 3 \times ULN with any AST) [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

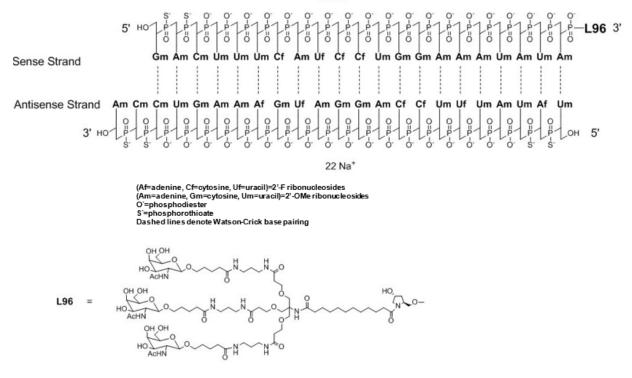
8.7 Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with renal impairment including patients with kidney failure treated with hemodialysis *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. OXLUMO has not been studied in patients on peritoneal dialysis.

11 DESCRIPTION

OXLUMO injection contains lumasiran, a *HAO1*-directed double-stranded small interfering ribonucleic acid (siRNA), covalently linked to a ligand containing *N*-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc).

The structural formula of lumasiran sodium is presented below:



The molecular formula of lumasiran sodium is C₅₃₀H₆₆₉F₁₀N₁₇₃O₃₂₀P₄₃S₆Na₄₃ and the molecular weight is 17,286 Da.

OXLUMO is supplied as a sterile, preservative-free, clear, colorless-to-yellow solution for subcutaneous administration containing the equivalent of 94.5 mg of lumasiran (provided as lumasiran sodium) in 0.5 mL of water for injection and sodium hydroxide and/or phosphoric acid to adjust the pH to \sim 7.0.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Lumasiran reduces levels of glycolate oxidase (GO) enzyme by targeting the hydroxyacid oxidase 1 (*HAO1*) messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) in hepatocytes through RNA interference. Decreased GO enzyme levels reduce the amount of available glyoxylate, a substrate for oxalate production. As the GO enzyme is upstream of the deficient alanine: glyoxylate aminotransferase (AGT) enzyme that causes PH1, the mechanism of action of lumasiran is independent of the underlying *AGXT* gene mutation. OXLUMO is not expected to be effective in primary hyperoxaluria type 2 (PH2) or type 3 (PH3) because its mechanism of action does not affect the metabolic pathways causing hyperoxaluria in PH2 and PH3.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

The pharmacodynamic effects of OXLUMO have been evaluated in adult and pediatric patients with PH1 across a range of doses and dosing frequency. Dose-dependent reductions in urinary oxalate levels were observed, resulting in the selection of the recommended body weight-based

21 Na*

loading and maintenance dosing regimens. With the recommended dosing regimens, onset of effect was observed within two weeks after the first dose and maximal reductions in urinary oxalate were observed by Month 2 and persisted with continued use of OXLUMO maintenance dosage *[see Figures 1 and 2 in Clinical Studies (14.1, 14.2)]*.

Cardiac Electrophysiology

At the recommended dose, OXLUMO does not lead to clinically relevant QT interval prolongation.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

The pharmacokinetic (PK) properties of OXLUMO were evaluated following administration of single and multiple dosages in patients with PH1 as summarized in Table 3.

		Lumasiran			
General Informa	ntion				
Steady-State	C _{max} [Median (Range)]	462 (38.5 to 1500) ng/mL			
Exposure	AUC _{0-last} [Median (Range)]	6810 (2890 to 10700) ng·h/mL			
Dose Proportionality		 Lumasiran exhibited an approximately dose proportional increase in plasma exposure following single subcutaneous doses ranging from 0.3 to 6 mg/kg. Lumasiran exhibited time-independent pharmacokinetics with multiple doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg once monthly or 3 mg/kg quarterly. 			
Accumulation	1	• No accumulation of lumasiran was observed in plasma after repeated monthly or quarterly dosing.			
Absorption					
T _{max}	[Median (Range)]	4 (0.5 to 12) hours			
Distribution ^a					
Estimated Vd/F		4.9 L			
Protein Binding		85%			
Elimination		- -			
Apparent Halt	f-Life [Mean (%CV)]	5.2 (47%) hours			
Estimated CL/F 26.5 L/hour					
Metabolism					
Primary Pathway		Lumasiran is metabolized by endo- and exonucleases to oligonucleotides of shorter lengths.			
Excretion					
Primary Pathway		Less than 26% of the administered dose of lumasiran is excreted unchanged into the urine within 24 hours with the rest excreted as inactive metabolite.			
C _{max} = maximum curve from time	plasma concentration; AU of administration (0) to th tration; Vd/F = apparent vo	after subcutaneous administration. $ C_{0-last} =$ area under the plasma concentration-time e last measurable time point (last); $T_{max} =$ time to plume of distribution; $CV =$ coefficient of variation;			

Table 3. Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Lumasiran

Specific Populations

No clinically significant differences in the pharmacokinetics or pharmacodynamics of lumasiran were observed based on age (4 months to <65 years old), sex, race/ethnicity, renal impairment, use of hemodialysis, or mild to moderate hepatic impairment (total bilirubin \leq ULN and AST > ULN; or total bilirubin \leq 3× ULN). The effect of severe hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of lumasiran is unknown.

Body Weight

In children < 20 kg, lumasiran C_{max} was twice as high due to the higher 6 mg/kg dose and faster absorption rate. At the approved recommended dosage, lumasiran AUC was similar across the 6.2 kg to 110 kg body weight range [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

Drug Interaction Studies

Clinical Studies

No clinical studies evaluating the drug interaction potential of lumasiran have been conducted. Concomitant use of pyridoxine (vitamin B6) did not influence the pharmacodynamics or pharmacokinetics of lumasiran.

In Vitro Studies

In vitro studies indicate that lumasiran is not a substrate or an inhibitor of cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes. Lumasiran is not expected to induce CYP enzymes or modulate the activities of drug transporters.

12.6 Immunogenicity

The observed incidence of anti-drug antibody (ADA, including neutralizing antibody) is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. Differences in assay methods preclude meaningful comparisons of the incidence of ADA in the studies described below with the incidence of ADA in other studies, including those of OXLUMO or of other siRNA products.

Across all clinical studies in the lumasiran development program, including patients with PH1 and healthy volunteers dosed with OXLUMO, 7 of 120 (6%) lumasiran-treated individuals with mean follow-up duration of 8.9 months, tested positive for ADA, as early as from Day 29.

No clinically significant differences in the safety, pharmacokinetic, or pharmacodynamic profiles of lumasiran were observed in patients who tested positive for ADA.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Lumasiran was not carcinogenic in transgenic Tg-rasH2 mice following monthly subcutaneous administration of lumasiran for 26 weeks at doses of 150, 500 or 1500 mg/kg. A long-term study to assess carcinogenic risk of lumasiran has not been conducted.

Lumasiran was not genotoxic in an in vitro bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay, in the in vitro chromosomal aberration assay in cultured human peripheral blood lymphocytes, or the in vivo micronucleus assay in rats.

Administration of lumasiran by weekly subcutaneous doses of 0, 5, 15, and 50 mg/kg in male and female rats prior to and during mating and continuing in females once on Day 6 of presumed gestation resulted in no adverse effects upon the male or female fertility endpoints evaluated.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

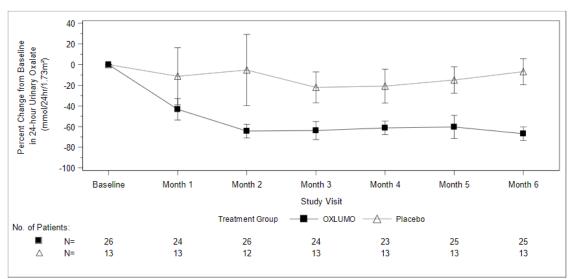
14.1 ILLUMINATE-A

ILLUMINATE-A was a randomized, double-blind trial comparing lumasiran and placebo in 39 patients 6 years of age and older with PH1 and an eGFR \geq 30 mL/min/1.73 m² (ILLUMINATE-A; NCT03681184). Patients received 3 loading doses of 3 mg/kg OXLUMO (N=26) or placebo (N=13) administered once monthly, followed by quarterly maintenance doses of 3 mg/kg OXLUMO or placebo *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1)]*. After six months, all patients received OXLUMO.

The median age of patients at first dose was 15 years (range 6 to 61 years), 67% were male, and 77% were White. At baseline, the median 24-hour urinary oxalate excretion corrected for body surface area (BSA) was 1.7 mmol/24 h/1.73 m², the median plasma oxalate level was 13.1 μ mol/L, 33% of patients had eGFR \geq 90 mL/min/1.73 m², 49% had eGFR of 60 to < 90 mL/min/1.73 m², and 18% had eGFR 30 to < 60 mL/min/1.73 m², 56% were on pyridoxine, and 85% reported a history of symptomatic kidney stone events.

The primary endpoint was the percent reduction from baseline in 24-hour urinary oxalate excretion corrected for BSA averaged over Months 3 through 6. The LS mean percent change from baseline in 24-hour urinary oxalate in the OXLUMO group was -65% (95% CI: -71, -59) compared with -12% (95% CI: -20, -4) in the placebo group, resulting in a between-group LS mean difference of 53% (95% CI: 45, 62; p < 0.0001) [Figure 1].

Figure 1. ILLUMINATE-A: Percent Change from Baseline in 24-hour Urinary Oxalate by Month



Abbreviation: CI = Confidence Interval.

Results are plotted as mean (95% CI) of percent change from baseline.

By Month 6, 52% (95% CI: 31, 72) of patients treated with OXLUMO achieved a normal 24-hour urinary oxalate corrected for BSA ($\leq 0.514 \text{ mmol}/24 \text{ hr}/1.73 \text{ m}^2$) compared to 0% (95% CI: 0, 25) placebo-treated patients (p=0.001). Reduced urinary oxalate levels were maintained through Month 24 in patients treated with OXLUMO.

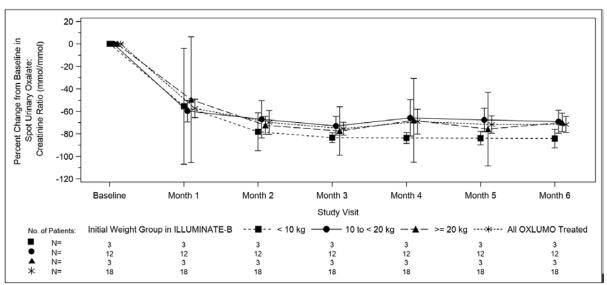
14.2 ILLUMINATE-B

ILLUMINATE-B was a single-arm study in 18 patients <6 years of age with PH1 and an eGFR >45 mL/min/1.73 m² for patients \geq 12 months of age or a normal serum creatinine for patients <12 months of age (ILLUMINATE-B; NCT03905694). Dosing was based on body weight [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

The median age of patients at first dose was 51 months (range 4 to 74 months), 56% were female, and 88% were White. Three patients were less than 10 kg, 12 were 10 kg to <20 kg, and 3 were ≥ 20 kg. The median spot urinary oxalate: creatinine ratio at baseline was 0.47 mmol/mmol.

The primary endpoint was the percent reduction from baseline in spot urinary oxalate: creatinine ratio averaged over Months 3 through 6. Patients treated with OXLUMO achieved a reduction in spot urinary oxalate: creatinine ratio from baseline of 72% (95% CI: 66, 78) (Figure 2). The reduction in urinary oxalate excretion was maintained with continued OXLUMO treatment through Month 12.

Figure 2. ILLUMINATE-B: Percent Change from Baseline in Spot Urinary Oxalate: Creatinine Ratio by Month



Abbreviation: CI = Confidence Interval.

Results are plotted as mean (95% CI) of percent change from baseline.

14.3 ILLUMINATE-C

A total of 21 patients were enrolled and treated with OXLUMO in a multi-center, single-arm study in patients with PH1 and an eGFR \leq 45 mL/min/1.73 m² in patients 12 months of age and older or an elevated serum creatinine for age in patients less than 12 months of age, including patients on

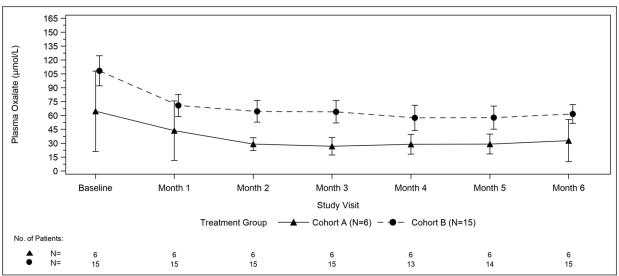
hemodialysis. ILLUMINATE-C included 2 cohorts. Cohort A included 6 patients who did not require dialysis at the time of study enrollment. Cohort B included 15 patients who were on a stable regimen of hemodialysis; the hemodialysis regimen was to remain stable in these patients for the first 6 months of the study. Patients received the recommended dosing regimen of OXLUMO based on body weight *[see Dosage and Administration (3.1)]*. Patients requiring peritoneal dialysis were excluded.

The median age of patients at first dose was 9 years (range 0 to 59 years), 57% were male, and 76% were White. For Cohort A, the median plasma oxalate level was 58 μ mol/L. For Cohort B, the median pre-dialysis plasma oxalate level was 104 μ mol/L.

The primary endpoint was the percent change in plasma oxalate from baseline to Month 6 (average from Month 3 to Month 6) for Cohort A (N=6) and the percent change in pre-dialysis plasma oxalate from baseline to Month 6 (average from Month 3 to Month 6) for Cohort B (N=15). The percent change from baseline to Month 6 in plasma oxalate levels in Cohort A was an LS mean difference of -33% (95% CI: -82, 15) and in Cohort B was -42% (95% CI: -51, -34).

Mean plasma oxalate decreased from 65 μ mol/L (95% CI: 21, 108) at baseline to 33 μ mol/L (95% CI: 10, 56) at Month 6 in Cohort A, and from 108 μ mol/L (95% CI: 92, 125) at baseline to 62 μ mol/L (95% CI: 51, 72) at Month 6 in Cohort B. The time course for changes in plasma oxalate is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. ILLUMINATE-C: Plasma Oxalate Levels (µmol/L) during the Primary Analysis Period by Month



Abbreviation: CI = Confidence Interval.

Results are plotted as mean (95% CI) of actual values.

For Cohort A, the baseline is defined as the mean of all plasma oxalate samples collected prior to the first dose of lumasiran; for Cohort B, the baseline is defined as the last four pre-dialysis plasma oxalate samples collected prior to the first dose of lumasiran. In Cohort B, only pre-dialysis samples are utilized.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

OXLUMO is a clear, colorless-to-yellow solution available in single-dose vials of 94.5 mg/0.5 mL in cartons containing one vial (NDC 71336-1002-1).

16.2 Storage and Handling

Store at 2°C to 25°C [36°F to 77°F].

Store OXLUMO in its original container until ready for use.

Manufactured for: Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA 02142