ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

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

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Gohibic 200 mg concentrate for solution for infusion

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each vial contains 200 mg of vilobelimab in 20 mL.

Each mL of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 10 mg of vilobelimab.
After dilution, each mL of solution contains 3.2 mg of vilobelimab.

Vilobelimab is a chimeric human/mouse monoclonal IgG4 antibody produced in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells by recombinant DNA technology.

Excipient(s) with known effect

Each vial contains 74.2 mg of sodium.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Concentrate for solution for infusion (sterile concentrate).
Clear to slightly opalescent, colourless solution.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Gohibic is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with SARS-CoV2-induced acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) who are receiving systemic corticosteroids as part of Standard of Care and receiving invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV) (with or without extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Treatment should be initiated and monitored by a physician experienced in the management of patients treated in an intensive care unit (ICU) setting.

Posology

The recommended dose is 800 mg administered by intravenous infusion after dilution, for a maximum of 6 (six) doses over the treatment period as described below.

Treatment should be started within 48 hours of intubation (Day 1) followed by administration on Days 2, 4, 8, 15 and 22 as long as the patient is hospitalised, even if discharged from the intensive care unit (ICU).

Renal impairment
No dose adjustment is required in patients with renal impairment (see section 5.2).

Hepatic impairment
No dose adjustment is required in patients with hepatic impairment (see section 5.2).

Elderly
No dose adjustment is required in elderly patients.

Paediatric population
The safety and efficacy of Gohibic in children under 18 years have not been established. No data are available.

Method of administration

For intravenous use after dilution.
Once diluted, the solution must be administered as an infusion over 30 to 60 minutes.
Gohibic should not be infused concomitantly in the same intravenous line with other medicinal products. No physical or biochemical compatibility studies have been conducted to evaluate the co-administration of Gohibic with other medicinal products.

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

4.3 Contraindications

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

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Traceability

In order to improve the traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded.

Hypersensitivity, including anaphylaxis and infusion-related reactions

There is a possibility for hypersensitivity, including anaphylaxis and infusion-related reactions, to occur as the product is a monoclonal antibody. Signs and symptoms may include hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, bradycardia, hypoxia, fever, dyspnoea, wheezing, angioedema, rash, nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis and shivering.

If symptoms of a clinically significant hypersensitivity reaction or anaphylaxis occur, administration should be discontinued immediately and appropriate medical treatment and/or supportive care should be initiated.
Appropriate medical treatment and/or supportive care should be administered if an infusion-related reaction occurs.

Infections other than COVID-19

Cases of infections have been reported while using vilobelimab (see section 4.8).

A patient who develops a new infection during treatment with vilobelimab should undergo diagnostic investigations. Appropriate treatment should be initiated and the patient should be closely monitored.

The risk of vilobelimab-associated infections may be higher in elderly patients (>65 years).

Sodium

This medicinal product contains 296.8 mg sodium per dose of 4 vials, equivalent to 15% of the WHO recommended maximum daily intake of 2 g sodium for an adult.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No interaction studies have been performed. Vilobelimab is not renally excreted or metabolised by cytochrome P450 enzymes; therefore, interactions with concomitant medicinal products that are renally excreted or that are substrates, inducers, or inhibitors of cytochrome P450 enzymes are unlikely.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no data from the use of vilobelimab in pregnant women.
Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3).
As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of vilobelimab during pregnancy.

Breast-feeding

It is unknown whether vilobelimab is excreted in human milk. Human IgGs are known to be excreted in breast milk during the first few days after birth, which is decreasing to low concentrations soon afterwards; consequently, a risk to the breast-fed infant cannot be excluded during this short period. Afterwards, vilobelimab could be used during breast-feeding if clinically needed.

Fertility

Non-clinical data do not suggest any effect on male or female fertility under treatment with vilobelimab (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Vilobelimab has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The most common adverse reactions are pneumonia (21.7%), herpes simplex (6.3%), bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (5.7%), and sepsis (5.1%).

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The safety of vilobelimab has been evaluated in a placebo-controlled, randomised study in which 175 patients receiving invasive mechanical ventilation with or without extracorporeal membrane oxygenation were treated. However, the very small number of patients who received extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in the clinical trial (7 in the vilobelimab group and 9 in the placebo group) represents a limitation for the characterisation of the safety of vilobelimab in this subset of patients.
Adverse reactions are listed below by MedDRA system organ class and by frequency. Frequencies are defined as follows: very common (≥ 1/10); common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); uncommon (≥ 1/1 000 to < 1/100); rare (≥ 1/10 000 to < 1/1 000); very rare (< 1/10 000), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Table 1. Adverse reactions

System organ class	Frequency	Adverse reactions
Infections and infestations	very common	pneumonia
	common	sepsis, bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, herpes simplex
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	common	thrombocytopenia
Cardiac disorders	common	supraventricular tachycardia
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	common	rash

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

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

4.9 Overdose

There is no specific antidote for overdose with vilobelimab. If overdose with vilobelimab occurs, the treatment should consist of general supportive measures including monitoring of vital signs and observation of the clinical status of the patient.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Immunosuppressants, complement inhibitors, ATC code: L04AJ10

Mechanism of action

Vilobelimab is a chimeric human/mouse monoclonal IgG4 antibody that is a specific inhibitor of the soluble human complement component C5a.

Pharmacodynamic effects

The reduction of C5a plasma concentrations in response to vilobelimab treatment has been evaluated in the PANAMO phase III study. In general, baseline C5a levels were elevated in these patients compared to mean values found in healthy individuals and treatment with vilobelimab reduced the mean baseline C5a levels.

Clinical efficacy

The efficacy of vilobelimab has been studied in the PANAMO phase III, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, multinational, multicentre trial, evaluating vilobelimab for the treatment of COVID-19 in adult (≥ 18 years) patients requiring invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV) (with or without extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)). A total of 369 patients were randomised in the study: 178 patients in the VILO group and 191 patients in the Placebo group. Efficacy analyses were based on 368 patients, 177 in the vilobelimab group and 191 in the placebo group. The mean age of participation was 56 years (range: 22 to 81 years) and 68.5% were male. Common co-existing medical conditions included hypertension (46.2%), obesity (40.8%) and diabetes (29.6%) in the

overall study population. Corticosteroids and antithrombotic agents were used concomitantly in 96.7% and 98.4% of patients respectively. All patients were mechanically ventilated and three patients in each arm were on ECMO. Additional demographics and baseline characteristics of patients in the PANAMO phase III trial are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Demographics and baseline characteristics of patients in the PANAMO phase III trial

	Vilobelimab + SoC[1] (N = 177)	**Placebo + SoC (N = 191)**
Age Group, n (%)		
18 – 39 years	22 (12.4%)	30 (15.7%)
40 – 65 years	102 (57.6%)	103 (53.9%)
> 65 years	53 (29.9%)	58 (30.4%)
WHO 8-point ordinal scale score[2]		
6 – Intubation and mechanical ventilation	72 (40.7%)	59 (30.9%)
7 – Ventilation + additional organ support (vasopressors, renal replacement therapy, ECMO)	105 (59.3%)	132 (69.1%)
Prior and concomitant medications		
Dexamethasone or systemic corticosteroid	176 (99.4%)	188 (98.4%)
Baricitinib	6 (3.4%)	6 (3.1%)
Tocilizumab	30 (16.9%)	31 (16.2%)
Remdesivir	10 (5.6%)	11 (5.8%)

SoC = standard of care.
[1] A total of 369 patients were randomised in the trial (178 to vilobelimab and 191 to placebo), but one patient in the vilobelimab group was randomised in error and not included in the efficacy analyses.
[2] World Health Organization 8-point ordinal scale

The primary endpoint in the study was 28-day all-cause mortality. Mortality through Day 28 in the PANAMO phase III trial are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Mortality through Day 28 in the PANAMO phase III trial

	Vilobelimab + SoC (N = 177)	**Placebo + SoC (N = 191)**
Number of Deaths	54	77
Percentage with Death[1]	31.7%	41.6%
Day 28 Mortality site-stratified pre-specified analysis		
Hazard Ratio[2] (95% CI)	0.73 (0.50, 1.06)	

SoC = standard of care; CI = confidence interval.
[1] Results from Kaplan-Meier estimates. Percentages will not be proportional to the number of deaths divided by the total number of patients due to missing values (8 patients missing mortality status in vilobelimab + SoC and 9 in placebo + SoC).
[2] Results from Cox proportional hazards regression with treatment and age as covariates.

Paediatric population

The European Medicines Agency has deferred the obligation to submit the results of studies with Gohibic in one or more subsets of the paediatric population in treatment of COVID-19 (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

Other information

This medicinal product has been authorised under 'exceptional circumstances'. This means that due to the rarity of the disease it has not been possible to obtain complete information on this medicinal product.
The European Medicines Agency will review any new information which may become available every year and this SmPC will be updated as necessary.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

The PK of vilobelimab has not been extensively studied in COVID-19 patients. In the PANAMO phase III trial (n = 81 patients), mean vilobelimab plasma trough concentrations on Day 8 ranged from 21,800 to 303,000 ng/mL (147 to 2,040 nM) with a geometric mean of 138,000 ng/mL (929 nM).

Distribution

Mean (s.d.) volume of distribution after a single 4 mg/kg dose to healthy volunteers was 0.0833 (0.0136) L/kg.

Biotransformation

No data are available on the metabolism of vilobelimab in humans. Vilobelimab is a monoclonal antibody and expected to be degraded into small peptides and amino acids via non-specific catabolic pathways in the same manner as endogenous IgG.

Elimination

In healthy volunteers, target mediated disposition was apparent as mean vilobelimab clearance decreased with dose from 0.06 mL/min/kg after administration of 0.02 mg/kg to 0.02 and 0.01 mL/min/kg after administration of 2 mg/kg and 4 mg/kg, respectively. Mean terminal half-life ($t_{1/2}$) was found to be 101.3 hours and 94.9 hours after single vilobelimab doses of 2 mg/kg and 4 mg/kg, respectively.

Special populations

Paediatric population
The pharmacokinetics of vilobelimab in paediatric COVID-19 patients has not been studied.

Renal impairment
The pharmacokinetics of vilobelimab in patients with renal impairment has not been formally studied. In general, due to its high molecular weight vilobelimab is not expected to undergo significant renal elimination.

Hepatic impairment
The pharmacokinetics of vilobelimab in patients with hepatic impairment has not been studied. Vilobelimab is degraded by widely distributed proteolytic enzymes, not restricted to hepatic tissue, therefore changes in hepatic function are not expected to have any effect on elimination.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

There were no adverse effects associated with vilobelimab in conventional repeated dose and pre- and postnatal developmental toxicity studies in Cynomolgus monkeys. Pharmacokinetic data in humans are insufficient to estimate the safety margins provided by these studies.

No specific studies were conducted to evaluate potential effects of vilobelimab on fertility. There were no adverse effects on male or female reproductive parameters or organs in monkeys treated for 13-weeks or 26-weeks, respectively.

Carcinogenesis and mutagenesis studies with vilobelimab have not been conducted.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

sodium chloride
sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate
disodium phosphate dihydrate
polysorbate 80
water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products except those mentioned in section 6.6.

6.3 Shelf life

Unopened vial

12 months

Diluted solution

Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 72 hours at 2 to 8 °C and for 4 hours at up to 25°C. From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C, unless reconstitution/dilution (etc.) has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a refrigerator (2 °C – 8 °C). Do not freeze or shake.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

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

6.5 Nature and contents of container

20 mL concentrate in a vial (type I clear glass) closed with a stopper (bromobutyl rubber) and sealed with a flip-off cap.

Pack size of 4 vials.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

General handling information

- This medicinal product should be diluted by a healthcare professional using aseptic technique.
- Dilution of Gohibic with sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection must be performed in a controlled/dedicated area in accordance and compliance with applicable local regulations and requirements for intravenous administration.
- If the diluted solution is stored in a refrigerator (stored at 2 °C to 8 °C), it must be left to acclimatise to room temperature prior to administration not more than 4 hours.
- Gohibic must not be diluted in, or administered with, products/disposables containing sensitising compounds such as latex (rubber latex) or silicone oil.

Preparation

- To achieve a dose of 800 mg vilobelimab for the intravenous infusion, 80 mL of Gohibic (4 vials) is diluted in 170 mL sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection at room temperature.
- Use a 250 mL infusion bag of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection as follows:
  - Withdraw 80 mL of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection from the infusion bag and discard it.
  - Withdraw the 80 mL of Gohibic from the 4 vials and add slowly to the 170 mL of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection contained in the infusion bag.
  - To mix the solution, gently invert the bag to avoid foaming.
  - Inspect visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration. If particulates or discolouration are noted, the product should not be used.

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

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

InflaRx GmbH
Winzerlaer Strasse 2
07745 Jena
Germany

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/24/1884/001

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation:

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

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

ANNEX II

A. MANUFACTURER(S) OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S) AND MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

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

E. SPECIFIC OBLIGATION TO COMPLETE POST-AUTHORISATION MEASURES FOR THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

A. MANUFACTURER(S) OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S) AND MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturer(s) of the biological active substance

WuXi Biologics Co., Ltd.,
108 Meiliang Road, Mashan,
Binhu District, Wuxi, Jiangsu 214092
China

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

Almac Pharma Services Ltd.
Finnabair Industrial Estate
Dundalk
Co. Louth
A91 P9KD
Ireland

The printed package leaflet of the medicinal product must state the name and address of the manufacturer responsible for the release of the concerned batch.

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

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

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

The marketing authorisation holder (MAH) shall submit the first PSUR for this product within 6 months following authorisation.

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

- **Risk management plan (RMP)**

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

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

E. SPECIFIC OBLIGATION TO COMPLETE POST-AUTHORISATION MEASURES FOR THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

This being an approval under exceptional circumstances and pursuant to Article 14(8) of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004, the MAH shall conduct, within the stated timeframe, the following measures:

Description	Due date
In order to further investigate the efficacy and safety of vilobelimab in the treatment of adult patients with SARS CoV2 induced acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) who are receiving systemic corticosteroids, the MAH shall submit results for the vilobelimab cohort in Just Breathe platform study, a double-blind, placebo controlled study enrolling patients with moderate to severe ARDS caused by COVID-19 and other viral and bacterial pulmonary infections. Protocol submission: NA	annually (within annual reassessments) Final report by Q4 2029
In order to ensure the adequate monitoring of efficacy and safety of vilobelimab in the treatment of adult patients with SARS CoV2 induced acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) who are receiving systemic corticosteroids, the MAH shall provide yearly updates on any new information concerning the efficacy and safety of Gohibic. Study design: NA	annually (within annual reassessments)

ANNEX III

LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Gohibic 200 mg concentrate for solution for infusion
vilobelimab

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each vial contains 200 mg of vilobelimab in 20 mL (10 mg/mL).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Excipients: sodium chloride, sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, disodium phosphate dihydrate, polysorbate 80, water for injections.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

concentrate for solution for infusion
4 vials

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Intravenous use after dilution.
Read the package leaflet before use.

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

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in a refrigerator. Do not freeze or shake.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

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

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

InflaRx GmbH
Winzerlaer Strasse 2
07745 Jena
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/24/1884/001

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

Justification for not including Braille accepted.

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS

VIAL LABEL

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

Gohibic 200 mg sterile concentrate
vilobelimab
IV use after dilution

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT

200 mg/20 mL

6. OTHER

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Gohibic 200 mg concentrate for solution for infusion
vilobelimab

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

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or nurse.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Gohibic is and what it is used for

Gohibic contains the active substance vilobelimab. It belongs to a class of medicines called monoclonal antibodies.

Gohibic is used to treat adults with acute severe breathing problems caused by SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) who are on a ventilator (a machine to help a patient breathe) with or without ECMO (life support that can help a person whose lungs and heart aren't working correctly). Gohibic is used in patients who are already treated with corticosteroid medicines.

Monoclonal antibodies like vilobelimab are types of proteins that can attach to certain targets in the body. Vilobelimab attaches to a protein called C5a to blocks its action. C5a is a part of the so-called complement system, a part of the immune system (the body's natural defences). High levels of C5a may cause damage to lung tissue, as is seen in patients with severe COVID-19. By blocking the C5a protein, Gohibic helps prevent such damage, which allows the lungs to get oxygen into the blood.

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

You must not receive Gohibic
- if you are allergic to vilobelimab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions
Your doctor or nurse will monitor you during treatment with Gohibic to check if you have:
- allergic reactions or infusion-related reactions
  Your doctor may need to stop treatment with Gohibic if you have symptoms, such as:
  - low or high blood pressure
  - rapid or slow heartbeat
  - difficulty breathing
  - lack of oxygen in body tissues
  - wheezing

- fever
- chills
- serious allergic reactions which cause swelling of the face or throat
- rash
- nausea
- vomiting
- excessive sweating

- a new infection
  Your doctor may need to do extra tests and treat the new infection if you have symptoms, such as:
  - fever
  - fatigue
  - congestion
  - cough
  - body aches
  - headache
  - chills
  - nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
  - local swelling, redness, warmth

Children and adolescents
Gohibic is not recommended in children and adolescents under 18 years, as it has not been studied in this group.

Other medicines and Gohibic
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 you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice.

Gohibic is not recommended in pregnant women, as it has not been tested in this group.

It is not known if vilobelimab passes into human breast milk and a risk to the baby cannot be excluded. Your doctor will decide whether you should stop breast-feeding while you are using Gohibic.

Driving and using machines
Gohibic is not expected to have any effect on your ability to drive and use machines.

Gohibic contains sodium
This medicine contains 296.8 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each dose of 4 vials. This is equivalent to 15% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

3. How Gohibic will be given

Gohibic will be given as an infusion (drip) into a vein by a doctor or nurse, for 30 to 60 minutes.

The recommended dose of this medicine is 800 mg (4 vials), diluted into the infusion solution. Treatment should start (day 1) within 48 hours after you are put on a ventilator . If you are still in the hospital, more doses are then given on days 2, 4, 8, 15 and 22.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)
- serious infection of the lungs that may be caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi (pneumonia)

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- life-threatening condition in which the body damages its own tissues and organs in response to an infection (sepsis)
- fungal infection of the lungs (bronchopulmonary aspergillosis)
- painful blisters or sores on the mouth or genitals caused by a virus (herpes simplex)
- decrease in the number of cells that help your blood clot (thrombocytopenia)
- sudden very fast heartbeat affecting the heart's upper chambers (supraventricular tachycardia)
- rash

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

5. How to store Gohibic

Your doctor, pharmacist or nurse is responsible for storing this medicine and disposing of any unused product correctly. The following information is intended for healthcare professionals.

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

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

Store in a refrigerator (2 °C – 8 °C). Do not freeze or shake.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

Use the product immediately after dilution. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C, unless reconstitution/dilution (etc.) has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Gohibic contains
- The active substance is vilobelimab. Each vial contains 200 mg of vilobelimab in 20 mL (10 mg/mL).
- The other ingredients are sodium chloride, sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, disodium phosphate dihydrate, polysorbate 80, water for injections. See section 2 for further information about sodium.

What Gohibic looks like and contents of the pack
Gohibic is a concentrate for solution for infusion (sterile concentrate). It is a clear to slightly opalescent, colourless concentrate in a glass vial.

Each pack contains 4 vials.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
InflaRx GmbH
Winzerlaer Strasse 2
07745 Jena
Germany

Manufacturer
Almac Pharma Services Ltd.
Finnabair Industrial Estate
Dundalk
Co. Louth
A91 P9KD
Ireland

This leaflet was last revised in

This medicine has been authorised under 'exceptional circumstances'. This means that because of the rarity of this disease it has been impossible to get complete information on this medicine.
The European Medicines Agency will review any new information on this medicine every year and this leaflet will be updated as necessary

Other sources of information
Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency website: https://www.ema.europa.eu.

The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only:

Traceability
In order to improve the traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded.

General handling information
- This medicinal product should be diluted by a healthcare professional using aseptic technique in a controlled/dedicated area in accordance and compliance with applicable local regulations and requirements for intravenous administration.
- Gohibic must not be diluted in, or administered with, products/disposables containing sensitising compounds such as latex (rubber latex) or silicone oil.

Preparation of infusion
- To achieve a dose of 800 mg vilobelimab for the intravenous infusion, 80 mL of Gohibic (4 vials) is diluted in 170 mL sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection at room temperature.
- Use a 250 mL infusion bag of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection as follows:
  - Withdraw 80 mL of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection from the infusion bag and discard it.
  - Withdraw the 80 mL of Gohibic from the 4 vials and add slowly to the 170 mL of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection contained in the infusion bag.
  - To mix the solution, gently invert the bag to avoid foaming.
  - Inspect visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration. If particulates or discolouration are noted, the product should not be used.

Storage conditions for the diluted solution
Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 72 hours at 2 to 8 °C and for 4 hours at up to 25°C. From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not

used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C, unless reconstitution/dilution (etc.) has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Instructions for use
Treatment should be started within 48 hours of intubation (Day 1) followed by administration on Days 2, 4, 8, 15 and 22 as long as the patient is hospitalised, even if discharged from the intensive care unit (ICU).
The infusion should be administered over 30 to 60 minutes and must be administered with an infusion set.
Gohibic should not be infused concomitantly in the same intravenous line with other medicines. No physical or biochemical compatibility studies have been conducted to evaluate the co-administration of Gohibic with other medicinal products.

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

ANNEX IV

CONCLUSIONS ON THE GRANTING OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES PRESENTED BY THE EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY

Conclusions presented by the European Medicines Agency on:

- **Marketing authorisation under exceptional circumstances**

The CHMP having considered the application is of the opinion that the risk-benefit balance is favourable to recommend the granting of the marketing authorisation under exceptional circumstances as further explained in the European Public Assessment Report.