

HCP Training Deck

Central Serous Retinopathy (CSR): Recommendations for the diagnosis and management of CSR in context of treatment with Erdafitinib





Welcome to this training deck!



This slide deck is designed to support healthcare professionals in the screening, diagnosis, evaluation, and management of patients who experience central serous retinopathy (CSR) while receiving erdafitinib.



This training deck will:

- Outline that erdafitinib can cause ocular toxicities.
- Recommend a baseline ophthalmologist visit takes place.
- Confirm that patient training on the Amsler grid test should be provided.
- Recommend that follow-up visits should take place to monitor visual changes.
- Outline the management of CSR-related ocular toxicities.





Contents









Slide 8

Management

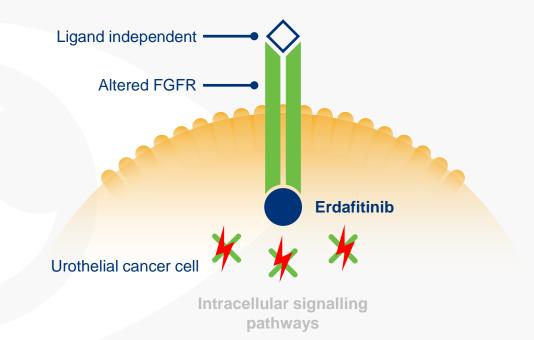
of CSR in erdafitinib

clinical studies

Introducing erdafitinib¹



- Erdafitinib is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor that binds to and inhibits enzymatic activity of FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4.¹
- It is used to treat adults with **locally advanced** metastatic urothelial carcinoma.
- With susceptible FGFR2 or FGFR3 genetic alterations.
- And who have progressed during or following at least one line of prior platinum-containing chemotherapy, including within 12 months of neoadjuvant or adjuvant platinum-containing chemotherapy.



FGFR, fibroblast growth factor receptors





Erdafitinib: safety information¹

nausea



Since **erdafitinib** targets the **FGFR protein** and may affect other cells with this protein, it may cause side effects including:

change in kidney mouth sores feeling tired diarrhea function nails separate from the bed \ change in liver dry mouth poor formation of the nail function change in sense low sodium levels decreased appetite constipation of taste dry/inflamed eyes dry skin hair loss anemia

muscle pain

Eye problems are common with erdafitinib and include:

- dry or inflamed eyes
- inflamed cornea
- and disorders of the retina (i.e. CSR) that could cause visual field defect



abdominal pain



Overview of central serous retinopathy (CSR)²



- In patients with **central serous retinopathy (CSR)**, fluid accumulates under the retina causing a serous (fluid-like) detachment of the retinal epithelium and vision loss.
- This condition most often occurs in young and middle-aged adults, and in men more commonly than women.
- Symptoms include: blurry central vision, which often occurs in one eye
 - However, these patients may display no symptoms, especially if the affected areas fall outside the macula.
- CSR may be detected and quantified with optical coherence tomography (OCT)
- Treatment is often not necessary since most cases of CSR resolve without treatment after several weeks or months
 - If retinal swelling persists for more than three or four months, or if an examination reveals early retinal degeneration, laser surgery or photodynamic therapy may be helpful.



Mechanism of action

FGFR signalling is thought to be involved in the maintenance, protection, and repair of the retinal pigment epithelium for which inhibition could lead to **CSR**.

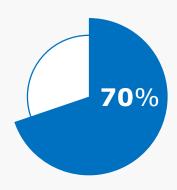




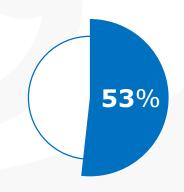
CSR has been reported in erdafitinib clinical studies¹



- Ocular disorders, including CSR/retinal pigment epithelial detachment resulting in visual field defect, have been reported in patients receiving erdafitinib in clinical studies.
- In the Phase II BLC2001 study of patients with locally advanced and unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma and prespecified FGFR alterations, CSR was observed in 25% of erdafitinib-treated patients
 - Median time to first onset was 50 days.



An abnormal Amsler grid test result was identified in **70%** of patients who developed CSR.



Ocular disorders other than **CSR** occurred in **53%** of patients, including **dry eye (20%)** and **blurred vision (17%)**.





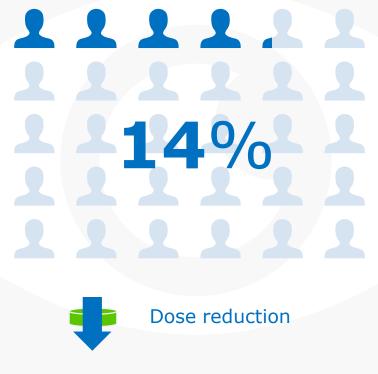
Management of CSR in erdafitinib clinical studies¹



In clinical studies, **CSR** was primarily managed by dose modification:















Screening recommendations for CSR prior to and during erdafitinib¹



Prior to initiating erdafitinib, a baseline ophthalmological exam is recommended and should include an Amsler grid test, fundoscopy, visual acuity, and an optical coherence tomography (OCT) if available.



Patients should be examined by an eye specialist every month thereafter; examinations should include performing an Amsler grid test.



Guidance should also be provided for patients to self-administer the Amsler grid test to detect visual abnormalities between physician visits.





Management recommendations for CSR during erdafitinib¹



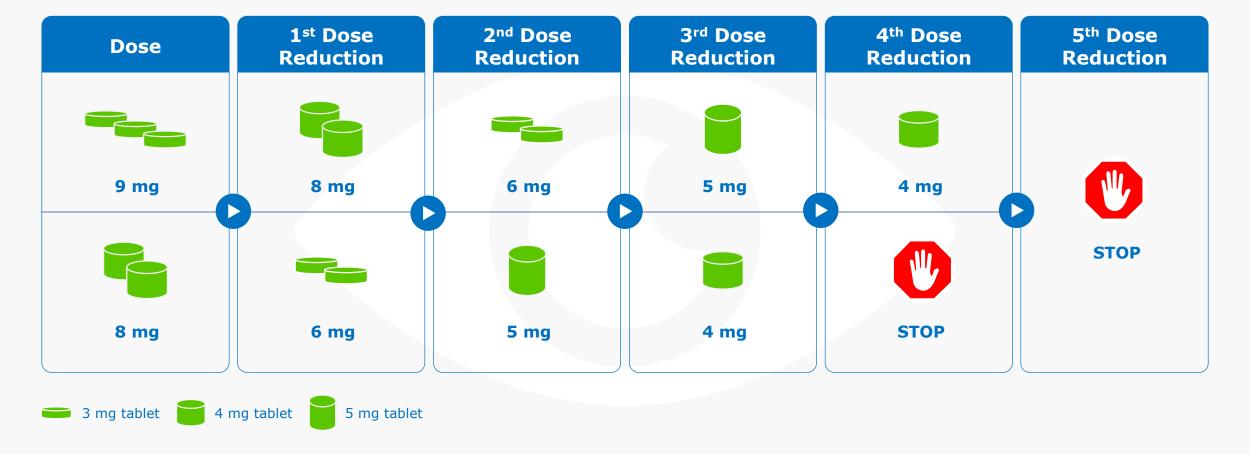
Severity Grading	Erdafitinib Drug Management
Grade 1: Asymptomatic; clinical or diagnostic observations only	 Withhold until resolution If resolves within 4 weeks, resume at the next lower dose level. Then, if no recurrence for a month, consider re-escalation If stable for 2 consecutive eye exams but not resolved, resume at the next lower dose level
Grade 2: Visual acuity 20/40 or better or ≤3 lines of decreased vision from baseline	 Withhold until resolution If resolves within 4 weeks, may resume at the next lower dose level
Grade 3: Visual acuity worse than 20/40 or > 3 lines of decreased vision from baseline	 Withhold until resolution If resolves within 4 weeks, may resume two dose levels lower If recurs, consider permanent discontinuation
Grade 4: Visual acuity 20/200 or worse in affected eye	Permanently discontinue





Erdafitinib dose reduction schedule¹









References



- Balversa[™] (erdafitinib) Prescribing Information (April 2019). https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda docs/label/2019/212018s000lbl.pdf (Accessed 12 Aug 2020).
- 2. Central Serous Chorioretinopathy. Retina Health Series. American Society of Retina Specialists. 2016; (312): 578-8760.





Contact information

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To report Adverse Events/Product Complaint or any Medical Information Inquiries, please contact us at Email: GCC-

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