Annex I

Scientific conclusions and grounds for the variation to the terms of the Marketing Authorisation(s)

Scientific conclusions

Taking into account the PRAC Assessment Report on the PSUR(s) for acitretin, the scientific conclusions are as follows:

Retinoids are known to increase triglyceride levels (known class effect) and high triglyceride levels are sometimes associated with acute pancreatitis. Pancreatitis is listed as ADR for Isotretinoin. In addition, in section 4.4 of the SmPC of oral alitretinoin- and isotretinoin-containing products it is pointed out, that (potentially fatal) acute pancreatitis was observed in context with marked hypertriglyceridemia.

Therefore, it is recommended in section 4.4 of the SmPC that Acitretin treatment should be discontinued in case of uncontrolled levels of hypertriglyceridemia or if symptoms of pancreatitis occur.

The CMDh agrees with the scientific conclusions made by the PRAC.

Grounds for the variation to the terms of the Marketing Authorisation(s)

On the basis of the scientific conclusions for acitretin the CMDh is of the opinion that the benefit-risk balance of the medicinal product(s) containing acitretin is unchanged subject to the proposed changes to the product information.

The CMDh reaches the position that the marketing authorisation(s) of products in the scope of this single PSUR assessment should be varied. To the extent that additional medicinal products containing acitretin are currently authorised in the EU or are subject to future authorisation procedures in the EU, the CMDh recommends that the concerned Member States and applicant/marketing authorisation holders take due consideration of this CMDh position.

Annex II

Amendments to the product information of the nationally authorised medicinal product(s)

Amendments to be included in the relevant sections of the Product Information (new text **underlined and in bold**, deleted text ~~strike through~~)

Summary of Product Characteristics

- Section 4.4

Serum cholesterol and serum triglycerides (fasting values) must be monitored before starting treatment, one month after the commencement and then every 3 months during treatment. **Acitretin treatment should be discontinued in case of uncontrolled levels of hypertriglyceridemia or if symptoms of pancreatitis occur**

Package Leaflet

2. What you need to know before you take acitretin capsules

Warning and precautions

Advice for all patients

Acitretin commonly increase blood fats, such as cholesterol or triglycerides which have been associated with pancreatitis.

Tell your doctor if you experience severe pain in the abdomen and back (these can be signs of inflammation of the pancreas).

Annex III

Timetable for the implementation of this position

Timetable for the implementation of this position

Adoption of CMDh position:	June 2019 CMDh meeting
Transmission to National Competent Authorities of the translations of the annexes to the position:	10 August 2019
Implementation of the position by the Member States (submission of the variation by the Marketing Authorisation Holder):	9 October 2019