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 terbutaline, the scientific conclusions are as follows:

In view of available data published in the scientific literature from clinical trials and large population-based observational studies, and in view of a plausible mechanism of action, the PRAC considers that overuse of terbutaline-containing reliever medication is significant, and associated with deteriorating asthma control and the risk of life-threatening asthma exacerbations. Furthermore, providing asthma patients solely with terbutaline-containing reliever medication leaves the underlying inflammatory condition untreated and exposes patients to terbutaline overuse with its untoward consequences. Risks of terbutaline overuse should be re-emphasized for patients and healthcare professionals including a recommendation against terbutaline monotherapy in intermittent/mild asthma.

The PRAC concluded that the product information of products containing terbutaline in the inhalation powder and the nebuliser solution dosage forms should be amended accordingly.

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 terbutaline the CMDh is of the opinion that the benefit-risk balance of the medicinal product(s) containing terbutaline 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 terbutaline 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 (Inhalation powder and nebuliser solution)

- Section 4.4

Patients who are prescribed regular anti-inflammatory therapy should be advised to continue taking their anti-inflammatory medication even when symptoms decrease and they do not require <invented name>.

If a previously effective dosage regimen no longer gives the same symptomatic relief, the patient should seek medical advice as soon as possible as this could be a sign of worsening asthma and ~~repeated inhalations of beta-2-agonists must then not delay~~ **warrants a** reassessment of the asthma therapy.

Overuse of short-acting beta-agonists may mask the progression of the underlying disease and contribute to deteriorating asthma control, leading to an increased risk of severe asthma exacerbations and mortality.

Patients who take more than twice a week additional "as needed" terbutaline should be re-evaluated for proper treatment adjustment as these patients are at risk for overuse of terbutaline.

Package Leaflet

Section 3: How to use <invented name>

<Invented name> should be used as required rather than regularly.

Seek medical attention right away if your asthma symptoms (cough, breathlessness, wheezing or tight chest) are getting worse or if you are too breathless to speak, eat or sleep.

You must contact your doctor as soon as possible if you need higher doses of <invented name> than usual to relieve your breathing problems. You may then need extra medication to control your asthma.

If you use <invented name> more than t twice a week to treat your asthma symptoms, this indicates poorly controlled asthma and may increase the risk of severe asthma attacks (worsening of asthma) that can have serious complications and may be life-threatening or even fatal. You should contact your doctor as soon as possible to review your asthma treatment.

If you use a medicine against inflammation of your lungs daily, e.g., "inhaled corticosteroid", it is important to continue using it regularly, even if you feel better.

Annex III

Timetable for the implementation of this position

Timetable for the implementation of this position

Adoption of CMDh position:	September 2022 CMDh meeting
Transmission to National Competent Authorities of the translations of the annexes to the position:	28 October 2022
Implementation of the position by the Member States (submission of the variation by the Marketing Authorisation Holder):	29 December 2022