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 triamcinolone (intraocular formulations), the scientific conclusions are as follows:

A cumulative review of all the cases of retinal artery occlusion received in association with triamcinolone therapy identified a total of two cases of retinal artery occlusion; one reported in a clinical trial and one reported from post-marketing reports. The clinical trial case, which initially led to the adverse reaction inclusion in the product information (PI), presented underlying comorbidities which included hypertension, a possible confounding factor and therefore it was considered unlikely that this patient who did not present with intraocular pressure increases after surgery developed retinal artery occlusion as a consequence of receiving triamcinolone for visualisation twelve days before. Further, the post-marketing case reported occurred in the context of cytomegalovirus chorioretinitis secondary to intravitreal injection of triamcinolone acetonide (IVTA) in an immunocompetent male patient with advanced juvenile glaucoma who experienced the events after undergoing a right Baerveldt tube in addition to IVTA and phacoemulsification with intraocular lens (IOL) implantation with removal of supramid. From the information presented in these two cases and taking account of the noted potential confounding factors, the PRAC concluded that the data were not supportive of a causal association at present and this adverse drug reaction should be deleted from the PI of triamcinolone (intraocular formulations). The marketing authorisation holder (MAH) will continue to monitor any future cases and review this issue as information becomes available.

Therefore, in view of the data presented in the reviewed PSUR, the PRAC considered that changes to the product information of medicinal products containing triamcinolone (intraocular formulations), were warranted.

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 triamcinolone (intraocular formulations) the CMDh is of the opinion that the benefit-risk balance of the medicinal product(s) containing triamcinolone (intraocular formulations) 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 triamcinolone (intraocular formulations) are currently authorised in the EU or are subject to future authorisation procedures in the EU, the CMDh recommends that such marketing authorisations are varied accordingly.

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 **<u>underlined and in bold</u>**, deleted text ~~strike-through~~)

Summary of Product Characteristics

- Section 4.8

[The following adverse reaction should be deleted under the SOC eye disorders with a frequency uncommon or any other assigned frequency term]

<u>Summary of the safety profile</u>

In two multi-center clinical trials, 92 patients were exposed to a single intravitreal injection of approximately 1 to 4 mg of triamcinolone acetonide for visualization during vitreoretinal surgery. Adverse reactions reported with triamcinolone acetonide in these two trials included single reports of increased intraocular pressure ~~and retinal artery occlusion~~.

[…]

System Organ Classification	Frequency	Adverse reactions
Eye Disorders	Uncommon:	~~retinal artery occlusion,~~ intraocular pressure increased.
	Not Known:	endophthalmitis, non-infectious endophthalmitis hypopyon, visual acuity reduced.

[…]

Package Leaflet

- Section 4 Possible side effects

[The following adverse reaction should be deleted with a frequency uncommon]

[…]

Uncommon

(may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

Effects in the eye: Increased pressure in eye~~, injury to the back of the eye~~.

[…]

Annex III

Timetable for the implementation of this position

Timetable for the implementation of this position

Adoption of CMDh position:	November 2016 CMDh meeting
Transmission to National Competent Authorities of the translations of the annexes to the position:	25 December 2016
Implementation of the position by the Member States (submission of the variation by the Marketing Authorisation Holder):	24 February 2017