

Important Tools in Determining Whether a Signal Warrants Further Investigation

Kathryn O'Connell, M.D. Ph.D.
Medical Reviewer
Division of Dermatologic Drug Products

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Tools for Signal Assessment

- Published case reports
- Elements of biologic plausibility

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Published Cases

- Hazen PG, Carney JF, Walker AE, Stewart JJ: Depression - a side effect of 13-cis-retinoic acid therapy. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 1983; 9 (2): 278
- Scheinman PL, Peck GL, Rubinow DR, DiGiovanna JJ: Acute depression from isotretinoin. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1990; 22 (6): 1112
- Duke EE, Guenther L: Psychiatric reactions to the retinoids. *Canadian J. Dermatol* 1993; 5 (4): 467
- Bravard P, Krug M, Rzeznick JC: Isotretinoin et depressoin, soyons vigilantes. *Nouv. Dermatol.* 1993; 12: 215
- Byrne A, Hnatko G: Depression associated with isotretinoin therapy. *Can J Psychiatry* 1995; 40 (9): 567
- Byrne A, Costello M, Greene E, Zibin T. Isotretinoin therapy and depression – evidence for an association. *Ir J Psych Med* 1998: 15:58

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Elements of Biologic Plausibility

- Same adverse event with pharmacologically related substances that bind to the same physiologic receptor
- Dose effect
- Temporal association that is consistent with the pharmacokinetics of the drug
- Retinoids and the central nervous system

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Biologic Plausibility

Occurrence of psychiatric adverse events with distinct substances that bind the same physiologic receptors:

- High-dose vitamin A (acne)

RM Restak 1972; EF McCance-Katz and LH Price, 1992

- Etretnate (psoriasis)

Martinez et al 1987; CA Henderson and AS Highet, 1989

- All-trans-retinoic acid (leukemia)

Sacchi et al. 1999 Leukemia & Lymphoma

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All-trans retinoic acid (ATRA)

- Unexpected high incidence of severe toxicities when ATRA added to IFN-alpha and low-dose ara C for leukemia
- Possible synergistic toxicity between IFN and ATRA

» Sacchi et al. 1999 Leukemia & Lymphoma

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All-trans retinoic acid (ATRA)

(Sacchi et al. 1999 Leukemia & Lymphoma)

	+ ATRA n = 42	No ATRA n = 134
Depression	31%	13%
Psychosis	5%	0
Headache	62% (36% severe)	0
Pseudotumor	5%	0
Overall CNS	84%	27%

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Dose Effect

- Dose effect is clear for Vitamin A
- For isotretinoin and etretinate
 - there are isolated case reports that *suggest* a possible dose response
 - a dose threshold *cannot* be ascertained from spontaneous reports

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Biologic Plausibility: Pharmacokinetics

- The terminal elimination half-life of isotretinoin is 10-20 hours
- The pharmacokinetics of isotretinoin are consistent with observed time to resolution of psychiatric adverse events in many patients upon drug discontinuation

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Temporal Pattern in Sponsor Analysis of Adverse Events

- A majority of substantive mood disorder cases had off-set within 30 days, most of those within 15 days
- For 25 cases with both on-set and off-set within 15 days:
 - 23 had resolution within 7 days
 - 17 of those had resolution within 4 days

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Temporal Pattern in Published Cases

- Depression in 7 of 700 patients
 - Symptoms resolved within 1 week of stopping Accutane; one patient had positive re-challenge
 - » Sheinman et al JAAD 1990
- Depression in 6 of 110 patients
 - Five continued drug despite depression, which “rapidly” resolved upon discontinuation of Accutane
 - » Hazen et al JAAD 1983

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Retinoids and Central Nervous System

- Retinoids enter the central nervous system
- Retinoid receptors are present in adult brain
- Of all organ system categories, the nervous system ranks second only to “psychiatric” in the highest percentage of *serious* adverse events in the HLR post-marketing database for Accutane

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Overall Assessment

- No mechanism is known for the psychiatric adverse events observed with retinoids
- An association is not biologically implausible
- None of these elements of adverse event assessment, nor their totality, proves that isotretinoin causes psychiatric disease

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“Thus, be vigilant”

- Isotretinoin and Depression: Care is Needed

» Bravard, Krug, and Rzeznick
Nouv. Dermatol. 12:215 1993

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Risk Management and Assessment

Kathryn O'Connell, MD PhD

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Labeled Warnings: 21 CFR 201.57

- The labeling shall describe serious adverse reactions and potential safety hazards, limitations in use imposed by them, and steps that should be taken if they occur
- The labeling shall be revised to include a warning as soon as there is reasonable evidence of an association of a serious hazard with a drug
- A causal relationship need not have been proved

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Current Labeled Warning

“Accutane may cause depression, psychosis and rarely, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts and suicide. Discontinuation of Accutane therapy may be insufficient; further evaluation may be necessary. No mechanism of action has been established for these events”.

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Risk Management and Assessment

- Short-term goal
 - Management of uncertain risk
- Long-term goal
 - Resolution of uncertainty

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Management of Uncertain Risk

- Information and Education
- Intervention

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Management of Uncertain Risk: Information and Education

- Information for Health Care Professionals
 - CME programs
 - Professional labeling
- Information for Patients
 - Patient Package Insert (optional)
 - Brochure (optional)
 - Medication Guide (required distribution)
- Informed Consent

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Management of Uncertain Risk: Intervention

- Monitoring of Patients
- Management of Events
- Drug Distribution

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Resolution of Uncertainty: Formal Studies

- Basic science research
- Open cohort study
- Retrospective epidemiologic cohort study
- Prospective controlled trial

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Formal Studies Might Answer Clinically Important Questions

- Is there a dose threshold that is within the minimum effective dose for acne?
- Is there an identifiable subset of patients at increased risk?
- Once symptoms occur, is dose adjustment/ treatment with anti-depressants safe or must Accutane® be discontinued?

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Options

- Education & Information
 - Information for Health Care Professionals
 - CME programs
 - Professional labeling
 - Information for Patients
 - Patient Package Insert (optional)
 - Brochure (optional)
 - Medication Guide (required distribution)
 - Informed Consent
- Intervention
 - Monitoring of Patients
 - Management of Events
 - Drug Distribution
- Formal Studies
 - Basic science research
 - Open cohort study (survey)
 - Retrospective epidemiologic cohort study
 - Prospective controlled trial

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